HISTORY

CHICAGO,

EARLIEST PERIOD TO THE PRESENT TIME.

S.H. A. E. ANDELL.

THE A. T. ANDREAS PUBLISHING COMPANY.
"URBS RECONDITA."

HISTORY
OF
CHICAGO.

FROM THE
EARLIEST PERIOD TO THE PRESENT TIME.

IN THREE VOLUMES.

VOLUME III.—FROM THE FIRE OF 1871 UNTIL 1885.

BY A. T. ANDREAS.

CHICAGO:
1886.
We herewith present to the public the third volume of the History of Chicago. The publishers, in the preceding volumes, acknowledged their indebtedness to the hearty cooperation of many leading citizens and to various societies, and they take pleasure in saying that similar favors have been extended in the preparation of the third volume. The mere enumeration of such obligations would not do them justice, no matter how amply they might be detailed.

A glance at the index will make manifest the comprehensiveness of the work, and give some idea of the amount of labor necessary in the preparation of this volume. It is a matter of pride to the publishers, and it is hoped to the patrons of the work also, that all the labor has been performed by Chicago men; from the gathering of facts, to the printing, engraving, electrotyping and binding of the books. It is a history of Chicago, by its people, and for its people.

At the commencement of the work, there were many who predicted a failure of the enterprise, from a lack of public spirit in our citizens. A sufficient refutation of that statement is found in the appearance of this volume. It is natural that a people who redeemed Chicago from a morass in 1836, and made it, in some respects, the greatest city on the Continent in 1886, should desire to peruse a narration of the causes that led to such a result. We trust a perusal of this work will satisfy that desire.

In reviewing the events that occurred during the epoch covered by this volume, it has been the desire of the publishers to avoid invidious criticism or unjust discrimination. In many cases, the golden mean was hard to preserve, not from an individual preference on the part of the writer, but from a partisan view perceptible in the source of information. In such instances, we have always given a plain statement of facts, leaving the reader to make his own deductions.

As historians and compilers, we leave the public to judge of the merits of our work, but we feel that unstinted eulogium is due to the people the recital of whose magnificent achievements reads more like a fable than a narrative of actual accomplishment.

To the people of Chicago, unsurpassed in their loyalty in war, indefatigable in their benevolence in peace, irrepressible in their energy and enterprise in commerce and trade, these volumes are dedicated.

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History of Chicago.

The Re-building of Chicago.

History, in any worthy sense of the term, should be more than a bare statement of facts—of dates and names and numbers and events. It should ask the deeper questions as to why things have come to pass? And it should also give some reason for the order and the manner of their appearing.

The re-building of Chicago is an accomplished fact; and to give the number of laborers employed and the material required, and the time occupied in that great work, might be interesting as details; but it would offer no explanation of the causes that led up to, and made possible so great a result. And when one asks for these, he is led to ask still another question, and that is what were the causes that led to the building of the first Chicago? In the answer to these will be found most of the reasons for the re-building.

Why, then, was there, and is there, a Chicago? It is not a sufficient explanation to say, that the early settlers were men of foresight and energy. That they were such may be cheerfully admitted; but any power of foreseeing, however large, would have been of but little value had there not been something to be seen; and energy, however great and tireless, could have accomplished no such wonderful results had there not been the pre-existent conditions for its successful exertion. The world abounds with men of prevision, of will-power and strength; but cities can be founded and built up only where nature, by supplying the necessary conditions, has made their existence possible.

Any one studying the general geography, the physical structure and outlines of our continent, may see that in the nature of things its great cities and its special and mixed characters of population and industries have been the result of natural surroundings, rather than of the will or choosing of the people. A continent lying between two oceans and with a vast sea-coast would naturally have sea-coast cities, and the forms of industries and commerce and the kind of a population necessary to all these manifold forms of business and labor. One, studying the great mountain ranges of our country, with their wealth of coal and iron and precious metals, must see that these conditions will call for the corresponding forms of business and social development. And so, the long rivers and the great valleys of our country invite every form of agriculture; and the vast forests attract the lumber interests; and the upland prairies, less suited to farming, become the great cattle ranges and the home of the herdsman.

And with these suggestions before us we may begin to see the great cities and the vast industries and the increasing population of our country, all taking shape, not by accident, nor as arbitrarily determined by men, but in accordance with the plans and the ordination of nature. It was not the fact of the Dutch landing at New York, that made that great city, but the greater fact of the East and the Hudson River and the Long Island Sound forming a natural harbor, and thus inviting the ships and the commerce of two continents. Nor did William Penn, nor Lord Baltimore, nor the French, cause Philadelphia and Baltimore and New Orleans to take their places; nor did the Puritans build Boston. Nature located all these splendid cities long before the feet of the white man had touched our shores. It is true that our civilization and the character of the people have been the great factors in the growth and development of these cities, but a power higher than man, and a wisdom beyond that of the civil engineer, determined their location; and the same is true of San Francisco, the leading city of California. That State, for nearly a thousand miles, lies along the Pacific coast, and its mountain ranges are so disposed as to form, of its one hundred and sixty thousand square miles, a basin whose largest diameter is from north to south, and this, by its natural drainage system, forms the two great rivers, the Sacramento and the San Joaquin, which receive the waters from the mountain streams and carry them to an inland sea, the Bay of San Francisco, and thence, by the Golden Gate, to the Pacific. And thus, long before the soldiers of Cortez landed in Mexico, nature had determined the location of San Francisco.

From these general observations it should now appear evident that certain things must occur along the great line between the East and the West. As civilization pressed back the savage life there would come to be a great highway between the two oceans. This might be determined by water-courses or the best routes for constructing railways, or other conditions. And here come in also the influences of climate and production upon the number and character of a population. But without entering at length upon this large question, it may be sufficient for our present purpose to state the general fact, that the great historic movements of our world have been along the belt lying between the 30th and the 50th degrees of latitude north; and that the greater activities have been upon the northern half of the latitudes named. This may be accounted for on the ground of the more even balance between the winters and the summers, the less enervating effects of a colder climate, and the wider range of industries and the greater needs of life. All these combine to produce and develop a healthy industrious and progressive people.

A line drawn directly east from New York leads to Gibraltar; but owing to the effect of the warmer ocean currents, the temperature that would equal that of New York is found ten or more degrees further north; and with it the greater industry and progress of the countries of Europe, and there is still another fact to be considered in reference to the natural water communication of our country. The Mississippi, with its tributaries, the Missouri and the Ohio rivers, is the one great outlet to the South of that wonderful valley lying between the Allegheny and the Rocky mountains. The Northern water-way to the Atlantic is by the great chain of lakes and the St. Lawrence River. The head of Lake Michigan is the head of this vast water communication, and is on an almost direct line between New York and San Francisco; also, in the line and
region of the largest and most general productiveness of our country and of the greatest activity of our people.

And now, when these facts are considered, it will be seen that Chicago is in the direct line of communication between London and New York, and between New York and our other great Eastern cities and San Francisco. And hence Chicago is directly on the line of the great National highway between the two oceans that bound our country on the East and the West. And hence nature which in the plan of a continental development settled the question long before the ships of Columbus set sail, that here there should be a great city.

Having said these things, we have given a suggestive answer as to why the first Chicago came to be. It came as a natural and a necessary part of the development of the country. There may be, and are, other lines of communication between the two oceans; but in the nature of things, that by Chicago is, and must be, the greatest. And what nature decreed, man has come along to fulfill. The beginnings of Chicago were necessarily small; and no one, fifty years ago, even dreamt of what was soon to be. Nor did any one at that time imagine what was to be the wonderful growth of the great Northwest. The city naturally kept pace in its growth with the growth of the country. In 1837, there was a population of only four thousand one hundred and seventy; and in 1854, only twenty-nine thousand nine hundred and sixty-three; and ten years later it numbered but one hundred and nine thousand two hundred and six.

In 1870, or a year before the city was burned, the population had increased to three hundred and six thousand six hundred and five. And when we consider the relative growth of the country in these years, and what the growth of the city meant in the way of business and in the increase of railroad and lake commerce, and the large amount of money and labor and the number of public buildings required to handle all this commerce, and transact this vast business, we must perceive that the burning of the city, whilst it must affect outlying interests, could not destroy the conditions that called it into existence, and upon which it depended. The location was left, and the ruins of what had been were on the line of the Nation's great highway; and not only the city but also its railroads and the river traffic were destroyed. The three hundred thousand people who were here; and the eighteen great trunk lines of railroads, with their nearly ten thousand miles of direct connection, were not destroyed. The country was all around us; its sympathies were aroused and help came; and the energy that had helped build the city, though almost paralyzed for a time, quickly recovered and stood up and faced the presence of a loss so great, and faced resolutely the larger task of the years of hard struggle that would be required to make good what, on that one terrible night, had been swept away.

We can form some conception of the extent of the buildings and the property destroyed by the number of acres burned over, which were—on the West Side, one hundred and ninety-four acres; South Side, four hundred and sixty acres; North Side, one thousand and four hundred and seventy acres; making a total area of two thousand one hundred and twenty-four acres, or nearly three and a half square miles, being about four miles in length and from one to one and a half miles in width. The number of buildings destroyed was seventeen thousand four hundred and fifty; and nearly one hundred thousand persons were left homeless. The custom-house, the court-house, the post-office, the chamber of commerce, the hotels, the depots, many churches and the great business blocks, the banks, the theaters, and the newspaper offices, all went down together in the awful conflagration. Some further idea may be formed from the statement that seventy-three miles of street frontage were burned, and the total loss of property could not have been less than $200,000,000.

The first thought of all was, the relief of the suffering; and through the generous donations of the people of almost every land—amounting in all to nearly $5,000,000, and by a system of distribution soon set in motion, this immediate necessity was met. And then came the first thoughts of re-building. It was a dreary waste of tottering walls and smouldering ruins to look upon, and enough to almost discourage the stoutest heart. But courage revived, and soon—before the ashes were cold—hundreds of men began to venture around where had stood their stores and offices, and to search for safes, books and papers.

Then they began to prepare temporary quarters; but all this time the thought of a permanent and speedy re-building, as an imperative necessity, was present to every mind. All felt, all knew, and all said, the city must be re-built. The vast railroad, and lake and commercial interests of such a great business center demanded it; the generous confidence of the capitalists of the Eastern cities gave assurance of help in so costly an undertaking. Delay was impossible. Every great business interest must in some way be set in motion.

How vast these interests were may be approximately estimated by a special reference to some of the more important. The estimate of these, for the year 1873, aggregated a total of $180,000,000; and when it is remembered that the grain, meat and lumber markets of Chicago are, and even then were, the largest in the world, it will be seen that the speedy re-building of Chicago was a commercial necessity. This vast business, in which the railroads and the lake commerce and the whole country were interested, could not be abandoned; nor could it in any large sense be diverted. It had to be continued, and it had to be carried on, in, and through, Chicago; and had the entire city been destroyed and all the inhabitants burned up, a new city must have soon arisen, and other people have come to fill its streets and carry on its work.

When it is said that the largest grain, meat and lumber markets in the world were a part of the vast business of Chicago at the time of the fire, it must not be supposed that these forms of business meant no more than the handling of such products on their way for distribution and consumption in other and smaller cities and towns. It is true that for a large amount of grain and lumber and greatest numbers of cattle, Chicago is a wholesale market; but this, of itself, represents but a small part of the business and labor that these lines of commerce bring to the city. Chicago was and is a vast manufacturing center.

That this is, and must be so, will appear evident from the consideration of a few facts. In the State of Illinois there are over thirty thousand square miles of coal, and the richest mines thereof are not distant from the city, and many of them are on the direct lines of the great railways and the others are easily reached by branch lines. The lakes afford ready and cheap communication with the vast lumber regions of Wisconsin and Michigan, and also the iron and copper and red-stone districts of Lake Superior. And hence in
Permission of Inland Architect and Builder.

TEMPLE OF ZION CONGREGATION.
the nature of things, Chicago had become a center of large and varied manufacturing interests. The lumber brought here was dried and dressed for flooring and sidings and made ready for use in building before it was shipped to other points. There were also many large establishments for making doors and sash and blinds; and others still were heavily engaged in the manufacture of every line and quality of furniture, and organs and pianos. The great slaughter-houses were extensively engaged in packing and curing meats; and not only were the hides tanned here, but even at that time Chicago was largely engaged in the manufacture of boots and shoes; and as one result of the energy of the people in the speedy and grand re-building of the city, this form of industry has so increased that Chicago is to-day the largest boot and shoe manufacturing center on the continent. And naturally, too, the cheap water connections made this a center of iron manufactories for engines and steel rails and car-wheels and reapers and mowers, and all machinery needed for the farms, the shops, the rail-roads, and the steamers upon the lakes.

All these many manufacturing industries were present and pressing reasons for the re-building of the city; and not alone for foundries and shops, but for houses to shelter the many thousands of laborers required to do the work. We sometimes wonder, in looking at the crowds of people who fill the streets and the cars in the morning and evening hours, where they come from, where they go, where and how they live, and what they all can find to do. The explanation is found by the barest allusion to the vast and many forms of business and labor that enter into the life of a great city. Such was Chicago when the fire occurred; and all these were imperative reasons for its immediate re-building.

But it was not the fact of necessity alone that aroused the energetic people of Chicago for their great task. They were inspired by a large hope for the future greatness of their city. In the midst of their present desolation and distress, they saw that in the longer view of things these calamities, however discouraging, were but passing incidents in its larger life; that the “great fire” would soon be a thing of the past, whilst the re-built city must be the glory of the future. And as hope and courage revived, the new Chicago rose to beauty to the赞叹ed while even by the black and smoking ruins marked the site of the old. Led on by such visions, speculations and reasonings as to the possible future of such a city were heard on every hand.

It may be confessed that such hopeful boastings as to the possible future of Chicago were not wholly unknown or strange before the fire; and hence such talk was not entirely new. But it seemed to have a new meaning and to serve a more valuable purpose. It was this hopefulness, this expectation and pride over a city yet to be, that saved the people from the great mistake of re-building upon a small and cheap plan. At first, indeed, the re-building of some of what are now our noblest structures, was projected upon a plan that would have been wholly unworthy of the names they bear and the proud and prominent places they occupy. In the haste and discouragement, the first plan of the Tribune building, now one of the finest in the city, was poor and cheap; and the same is true of many others as at first planned. But the business men were much together in those days of a common loss; they talked together; they reasoned as to what was best to do; and the result was that one encouraged the other; and one, hearing of the enlarged plans of his neighbor, was led to improve his own. And in this way the feeling was soon common that the new city must be upon a plan far more substantial and elegant than had been the old. The result was, that only one building of any size,—that on the corner of Clark and Washington streets, was put up cheaply; and that has been torn down to give place to the fine Chicago Opera-house block. Had not this better judgment prevailed, our city would have been filled with cheap and insecure buildings, and the work of tearing down and re-build- ing would not yet have been half done. But instead of this, the great business streets present an appearance that is uniform, beautiful, imposing, and even grand.

Among the many questions discussed —for, in those exciting days, everybody was talking,—one of the most common was, the time that would be required to re-build the city. Some said that fifteen years would not see Chicago what it was before the fire; others, more hopeful, said ten years; and the most sanguine did not dare place the time at less than five years.

Well, the work was begun. Out of the $5,000,000 contributed for relief, soon temporary homes were provided for forty thousand people, and workmen were supplied with tools. Learning from experience, the fire limits, forbidding the erection of wooden buildings, were extended, not only over the area where the fire had raged, but in some directions far beyond. And then began the work of clearing away the ruins, drawing plans and laying foundations for hotels, theaters, business blocks and dwellings of brick, iron and stone. Architects were busy perfecting drawings, contractors were busy collecting material, and mechanics of all kinds found ready employment at good wages. Thousands of workmen came from other cities and from the country, and, though it was now winter, the streets were filled with busy men and with teams, and the whole scene became one of inspiring activity.

But it is not possible for those who saw the city burned; and saw it re-built, to describe the scene so as to make it appear real to others. Indeed, they can not make it real to themselves, for both the burning and the re-building were so far out of and beyond all the ordinary experiences of life, that the effect was in a sense overpowering, and the feelings were more like a dream, or when looking at a panorama, than those of actual life. Of course, all knew and felt that the events were terribly real; but they were more like a dream, or a panorama, too large to grasp; and then, the mind becoming accustomed to that from which it could not turn away, adapted itself to its new and strange surroundings.

It is no unusual thing to see a dwelling or a block burned; but how must one feel to look upon a vast, raging and uncontrollable storm and sea of fire, sweeping on from ten o'clock at night till morning, and then sweeping on till noon and till night, consuming over seventeen thousand houses, rendering a hundred thousand people homeless, and then stopping, only because there was nothing more in its path to be destroyed? It is common to see ten or a dozen or fifty houses rising at once; but when one looks upon, not a dozen or fifty, but upon ten thousand houses rising and ten times that number of busy workmen coming and going, and listening to the noise of countless saws and hammers and chisels and axes and planes, he is bewildered.

And thus it was in the burning and the re-building of Chicago. Those who witnessed the scenes marvel that they were or could have been. And in this state of wonder and excitement, thousands who had hardly known hardship before found themselves pushed out
into the struggle, and came to know how much they could bear and do, and many who were invalids, and some who had abandoned hope of recovery, found they had a reserve power of vitality, and, this being aroused, went to work for themselves or others. And whilst many may have suffered in health from exposure and hardships, not a few gladly confess that to the thrilling experiences and the continual excitement of those years, they are indebted for the lengthened existence they still enjoy.

That which some had said would require twenty or ten years to accomplish, was achieved in three years. A city that had been over thirty years in building, had been destroyed in a day and a night. In three years the explanation of its re-building. This is now an accomplished fact; and it is not only something of which Chicago may be justly proud, it is a pride and an honor to the country in which such a marvelous achievement is possible.

And now, having back of us, and beneath us, the explanation of both the building and the re-building of such a city, we are at the best point of observation to forecast the further out-workings of these conditions and causes in the possibilities and probabilities of its growth and greatness in the future. And it is from such standpoints of observation only, that speculations as to what may be can have the credit and weight of being rational. But once in the line of natural causes, the rational probabilities based upon such abiding conditions may become a reliable basis for both belief and action.

Since the fire, the population of Chicago has more than doubled; from three hundred thousand the city has grown to not less than seven hundred thousand, and the amount of building and the increase of business have naturally been in the same general ratio.

And now, look at some other facts bearing upon the same line, but to which reference has not yet been made. In approximating facts, we may say that one hundred years ago our country had a population of three millions, or about three persons to each square mile. Now we have a population of fifty millions, but still less than twenty to the square mile. And when we compare these facts with the crowded conditions of the old world, we are in a position to account for, and to explain, the vast increase of population in our own land through immigration. England and Wales have three hundred and eighty-nine to the square mile; France one hundred and fifty; Germany one hundred and ninety-three; Scotland one hundred and nine; Ireland one hundred and sixty-nine; and little Belgium has four hundred and fifty to the square mile. The
law of equalization must tend to reduce the population of these over-crowded countries, by bringing their people by thousands and millions to our own shores. In the last thirty years the emigration to this land has averaged over two million five hundred thousand every nine years. If the increase of population in our country continues in the ratio of the past — and there is no reason to think that it will not, — in fifteen years, or in the year 1900, it will have reached not less than eighty million souls.

And all this argues the continued and rapid growth of Chicago. Situated as this city is, it is not a question of what we might desire one way or the other; it is a question of what in the nature of things has to be. The city must, as a necessity, keep up with the growth of the country both in numbers and in business. And, for the reasons before mentioned,—that we are on the great National highway; at the head of the vast system of water-ways through the lakes; and on the natural and increasing lines of the great railroads, and in the center of what is undoubtedly the most productive country on earth.

Naturally, there is a line of cities along the Atlantic coast, and naturally a line of cities west of the Alleghenies, as Buffalo, Cleveland and Pittsburgh; and naturally two such cities as Cincinnati and St. Louis on the Ohio and Mississippi rivers. And thus we have the line north of these, and at the head of the lakes and on the direct line of the Nation's travel and commerce, has a position of her own, and from no fault of these other cities, but from the advantage and the necessities of such a position, leaves them all far behind in her rapid growth. And in the natural order of the development and business of the country several other cities have sprung up in a line or circle of four or five hundred miles from Chicago, still further west; as Kansas City, Omaha, St. Paul and Minneapolis. The positions of these are such as to justify, and even demand, a much larger growth than of those along the Mississippi. New York lies at the Eastern, and San Francisco at the Western, terminus of our great trans-continental travel and commerce, and Chicago, lying between, is helped by both, and is naturally the great mid-way center of manufacturing, merchandising, and general production and distribution, and it is not difficult to foresee that this great valley lying between the Allegheny and the Rocky Mountains is destined to become the dominant, the controlling, power in the nation that promises to be the greatest the world has ever seen. The principal countries of Europe could all be put down in this great valley, and it could feed and clothe all their many millions of people. America is destined to out-number and lead all the nations of the earth; this great valley is and must be the central and ruling power of the nation, and Chicago will, and must, by natural causes, be the chief city of this valley, and hence the largest in population, and the most important and commanding in point of influence and power upon the national welfare.

It is not the purpose of this article to moralize; but one can hardly help asking what the future of Chicago and the millions of this vast surrounding country will be, in point of intelligence and the moral qualities that alone can make a Republican government secure. It can not be denied that the lower elements of the old world are crowding to our shores. The country is yet new, and room abundant; but can we stand the pressure when it becomes thickly populated? It is estimated that by 1890 our population will contain forty-three million foreigners; and that twenty-five millions of these will be in the Great West. The significance of such facts and suggestions is felt in Chicago to-day. The hopeful feature is in the encouraging fact that so many of our foreign population are industrious and are acquiring property, and thereby possess a personal interest in the public welfare. Our next great hope is in the power of our public schools to enlighten and to Americanize.

In this survey of the re-building of Chicago, we have considered the external conditions that made such a fact possible, and have followed out these natural causes in the line of their suggestiveness as to the rationally probable future of Chicago and of the country. But it is pleasant to note the less observed, but more significant, fact, that man, as a builder, works not alone from external conditions and bodily needs, but whilst building of wood and stone, he is revealing the power and glory of his mind. He objectifies mental and spiritual ideals and affections. The vast structures that rose up under his human touch were not alone for purposes of business, but came to embody and shelter the love of home and family, and learning, and religion. By the side of the great business blocks have arisen the school-house and the church; and in the re-built homes are found again the old altars of love and the memories and hopes that the fire could not burn. And, last, to the fact that the building and the re-building of Chicago were not the results alone of its location and the surrounding conditions that made possible the existence of a great city. These were essential as conditions; but as such they had been present through all the unrecorded centuries, during which many forms of the varying uncivilized life of different tribes of Indians had come and gone. But in all those long ages there was no mind sufficiently enlightened to perceive these advantages; there was not a civilization that could utilize them. All this vast preparation of nature was to the savage mind but a camping-ground; and the wide prairies and great lakes and forests offered no wealth beyond their abundant supply of game and wild grasses and fruits.

To utilize these conditions of a higher productiveness and other and larger forms of wealth, there was needed the inventive and creative brain and hand of intelligence. For this nature waited; and with the white man it came. In his mind and heart were the thoughts and ideals and inspirations of all that was to be; and finding here the necessary conditions for their realization, the ideals were soon translated into the grand and imposing forms of the actual. But in all this, the possibilities of such realization and the inspirations of which they were actualized, were hid away in the mind and heart. And thus the glory of man as a builder in our world is not alone in the cities and temples that he causes to rise, but in the great thoughts and noble sentiments of which these are the material expressions. Thus, the sentiments of patriotism build the capital and the protecting fortresses of a country, and over these lift up a flag. The love of fireside and learning and religion builds the home and the school and the church; and in all these, man reveals, not alone his thought of the useful, but his ideal of the beautiful and the good.

And thus the re-built Chicago will stand as a monument, not alone of the courage, the energy, the strength, the acquisitiveness and world-wisdom of the man, and women who in three years accomplished that almost incredible task, but a monument also of their intelligence and morality and all the noble sentiments by which they were inspired in so great a work.

H. W. THOMAS.
WORK COMMENCED.

The conflagration of 1871 marked the third epoch in the history of Chicago. While to many who read of it, as well as to thousands of eye-witnesses, the disaster seemed an omen of the city's ruin, it yet contained the elements of a growth hitherto scarcely dreamed of, through which both society and business should be re-organized on a broader and more enduring basis. As the new structures which were to arise should be more adequate and more fitting, the past and growing needs of the city, so the life of the city, rudely shaken from the moorings of the past, was to become more cosmopolitan.

The new associations enforced by the exigencies of the winter succeeding the fire,—the mingling of all creeds and nations in the human work which the disaster entailed,—were to break up cliques and coteries; to give a freer scope to her life,—a wider range to her sympathies; to found that new Chicago, whose strong pulsations and conscious vitality should be but faintly exemplified in the trade palaces which became their outward manifestation.

But of the future there was little portent, as, standing amid the ruins of a square mile of business edifices and extensive factories, which but yesterday had been alive with the bustle of trade, the eye swept over a dreary waste of three more square miles, strewn with ashes, cinders and dismantled walls, among which were scattered the charred remains of human victims. The appalling fury of the flames, which destroyed alike busy mart, palatial residence, and hovel, had swept away the accumulations of years; and with an absolute lack of money, a belief that the contents of safes and vaults would prove worthless, and little probability of realizing any substantial return from insurance policies,—there seemed slight prospect of repairing shattered fortunes, re-placing desolated homes, or restoring the city to her former pre-eminence.

With a hundred thousand people shelterless, a lack of water, and a scarcity of food, and a partial panic, induced by the rumor that thieves from other cities had flocked by scores to Chicago,—the existence of a feeling of gloom and despondency would not have been surprising. Nor were there wanting fanatics who saw in the flames only the wrathful judgments of an offended Deity. To such, a fitting answer was returned by Rev. Robert Collyer, as, standing among the ruins of Unity Church, he addressed his congregation from one of the dismantled capitals of its pillars, on the Sunday morning succeeding the fire:

"I have heard not a little speculation about the moral significance of our great calamity, and men who meant better have unwittingly accused God of a great wickedness, when they have intimated that it was a judgment of Heaven because of the meanness of our city. First of all, judgments of Heaven are not retrospective, but always prospective; that is, they are never of the backward glance, but always of the onward. God's way is otherwise. He disciplines without destroying, and builds up without pulling down. No such punishment could possibly do any good if it were only received as a willful infliction of the rod of Heaven. Second, there was no reason why Chicago should have been made an example for the rest of the world. Of course, we were a people with great worldliness and selfishness, of great boasting and parade; but certainly no city in the Christian world has ever done more, according to its means, for schools, churches, and charities.

Third. We have been stricken in the boundaries of our fire limits, in permitting so many, or any, wooden buildings within the limits of the city, and to-day the fire limits should be the city limits. We have given full sway to drinking, gambling, and licentious houses, and the result is, we have, by our wanton, reckless, and immoderate example, made of our city, and harbored in it, a criminal population almost equal to that of London, which is the worst of the face of the earth. We have done less to reform this evil condition, when in our power, than almost any other city. We have drifted, too, into the hands of a set of tricky politicians, * * * * and the only recognized aristocracy of the city is a set of ignorant and recently enriched social swells and snobs."

In the same sermon, Mr. Collyer said:

"What is lost? First, our homes. Thousands of families are homeless and penniless. Second, our business. This is temporary. Third, our many families are the great misfortune, it is to one out of which we can repair. We have not lost—First, our geography. Nature called the lakes, the forest, the prairies together in convention long before we were here, and they decided that on this spot a great city should be built—the railroads and energetic men have aided to fulfill the prophecy. Second, we have not lost our men—noble, generous, and of genius. Third, We have not lost our homes; the city is to be once rebuilt, and the history of the latter house shall be greater than that of the former."

These words, and others of like import from the clergy and the press, formulated sentiments which were more or less distinctly impressed on the heart of everyone who was vitally interested in the city's welfare, while they served to arouse flagging courage; and before the ashes of the smouldering ruins were fairly cool, Chicago's inherent vitality and buoyancy of spirit had re-established themselves.

Of the aid extended to Chicago in her distress, little can be added to what has many times been written. The story of the charity that forgot all rivalry save emulation in deeds of kindness; that knew no geographical lines; that recognized no differences of race or creed,—belongs not alone to those benefited, but to the world. It has been well said, that there was no one of the United States in which some cinder from the Chicago fire had not kindled a flame of sympathy; and although it may be possible to compute the commercial value of the donations to the suffering city, the worth of the unstinted charity which the calamity evoked can not be estimated.

A history of the early measures taken for the relief of the sufferers was given, in considerable detail, in the second volume of this work; but some noteworthy corporate and individual subscriptions may be specified, in addition to the account there given:

A. T. Stewart, of New York, $50,000; City of Brooklyn, $20,000; New York Stock Exchange, $50,000; District of Columbia, $10,000; Rochester, $10,000; Buffalo, $10,000; City of Baltimore, $100,000; Robert Botmer, New York, $16,000; Peoria, $75,000; Worcester, $50,000; Indianapolis, $75,000; Cincinnati, $200,000; St. Louis, $300,000; Memphis, $40,000; New York Gold Room, $75,000; New York Produce Exchange, $5,000; New York Corn Exchange, $25,000; New York Board of Trade, $13,000; A. Belmont, Brown Brothers, Jesup & Co., and Darnac, Stock & Hall, $5,000 each; St. Louis, $5,000; Forti- coron, Washington, $5,000; President Grant, $1,000; Philadelphia Commercial Exchange, $10,000; Troy (N. Y.) Board of Trade, $10,000; London, Canada, $5,000; Hamilton, Canada, $5,000; Montreal, $20,000; Toronto, $10,000; Springfield, Mass., $15,000; Pittsfield, $5,000; City of Albany, $75,000; Albany (N. Y.) Lumber Board, $25,000; Elmina, N. Y., $10,000; Syracuse, N. Y., $51,000; Niagara Falls, $10,000; Syracuse, Providence, $1, $10,000; New York dry goods houses, $20,000; Lawrence, Kansas, $13,000; Kansas City, $26,000; J. S. Morgan & Co., of London, $5,000; Dayton, O., $20,000; Berkeley Street, Boston, $10,000; Simon Hilde & Leather Exchange, $10,000; Tennessee Legislature, $5,000; Evansville, Ind., $10,000.

The foregoing are but specimens of the fruits of that practical sympathy which found its expression in generous works of mercy. From every quarter of America and of the world came the needed aid, the receipts for the first three months being $4,200,000.

Among the munificent offerings from foreign countries, the Common Council of London unanimously voted 1,000 guineas, accompanying the gift with resolutions of sympathy. Contributions from private citizens, aggregating £7,000, were also received. Baring, Morgan, Rothschild, Brown, Shapley & Co., of London, the Great Western Railroad, of Canada, and the Grand..."
Trunk Railroad, subscribed £1,000 each. The Liverpool Chamber of Commerce voted £5,000, and the American Chamber contributed $14,000. Mass meetings, to secure further aid, were held all over England. A meeting to organize relief was promptly and unanimously called by the Edinburgh Chamber of Commerce. At Berlin, a subscription list for the relief fund was opened, being headed by the Chief of Police; and the leading banks and merchants of Frankfurt-on-the-Main took an active interest in securing subscriptions.

As already intimated, very few hoped to realize any substantial return from policies of insurance. Business foresight early perceived that many companies must succumb to the unparalleled drain upon their resources; and even the most sanguine anticipated the payment of but a small proportion of the amount guaranteed by the policies. The bankruptcy of the Chicago companies was conceded by common consent, and comparatively few were found who hoped that the other companies would not repudiate their indebtedness. Before three days had expired, however, re-assuring messages were received from foreign companies, stating that losses would be paid in full. Time demonstrated the falsity of many of these promises, but their effect was to keep up the courage of many, who would otherwise have been utterly disheartened.

The following extracts from the inaugural message of Hon. Joseph Medill, the first mayor of the city subsequent to the conflagration, show the result of the great fire upon the interests of the municipality:

"Of the total property in Chicago created by labor and capital, existing on the 8th of October, more than half perished on the 9th. The money value of the property thus suddenly annihilated, it is impossible accurately to ascertain, but it can hardly fall short of $515,000,000, a comparatively small part of which will be re-insured by the insurance companies. Such a tremendous loss can not befall the people at large without seriously affecting their municipal affairs. The city as a corporation has lost its property and income, precisely as have individuals in the aggregate. The municipal government has no income except what it derives from the citizens of Chicago in the form of taxes, licenses and rentals, or obtains on their credit. To the extent that their property and business are diminished by the terrible misfortune that has befallen them, so will the recovery of the city be diminished; as our citizens are now arranging as to meet the exigencies and keep within their means, so must the municipal government do likewise."

"Heavily as the blow has been that has struck us, I am not discourage of the city by its municipal losses, like that of the citizens, will soon be repaired, and by judicious management of our city affairs, the people will soon recover from their losses, and thus be able in a short time to bear the burden of taxation, without oppression."

"Shall proceed to state, in brief form, the present fiscal condition of the city, as I gather it from official sources:

- Bonded debt, December 1871: $14,103,000
- Less bonds held in the sinking fund: $577,000
- Outstanding bonds: $13,526,000
- This debt is composed of the following items:
  - Funded debt—old issues: $3,142,000
  - Funded debt—new issues: 2,102,500
  - School bonds: 1,139,000
  - School construction bonds: 53,000
  - Sewage bonds: 2,680,000
  - River improvement bonds: 2,560,000
  - Water bonds: 4,820,000
- In addition to the bonded debt, it is officially reported to me that there is a floating debt consisting of:
  - Certificates of indebtedness: 135,797
  - Unsettled claims for deepening navigation: 253,000
  - Current expenses for November, about: 250,000
  - Tunnel balance and other items: 45,000
- Total, about: $686,797
- The comptroller estimates the general expenses for the remainder of the fiscal year at $1,141,000.
- This stands to the credit of various special funds the following unexpended balances:
  - Water fund, from sale of bonds: $877,262
  - School building, from sale of bonds: 146,152
  - Special assessment collected: 45,451
  - Reform school fund: 30,000
- Total: $1,556,338

"From these funds the city government has temporarily drawn for payment of current expenses, to be replaced when needed: $1,141,186"

Balance on hand, December 1871: $472,152"

After estimating the loss of the municipality through the destruction of its buildings, machinery, furniture, etc., at $2,509,180, a figure subsequently found to be below the actual amount—the Mayor resumes:

"But the destruction of this property is not the only loss suffered by the corporation. The burning of records, vouchers, books, papers, tax warrants, assessment rolls, etc., will necessarily occasion much loss, confusion, and embarrassment to the city government. But it is believed that a large part of the apparent loss of official knowledge and data can be supplied from other sources. Still, the pecuniary losses to the city will be considerable, and the exercise of delinquent taxes and special assessments, the evidence of delinquent taxes and special assessments."

"What lesson should this cruel visitation teach us? Shall we regard it as one of fortuitous occurrence, which only happens at long intervals and is beyond human foresight and control? Such a conclusion constitutes our great future danger. A blind, unreasonable inclination in favor of pine for outside walls, and pine covered with paper and tar for roofs, has possessed many of our people. * * * * * If we re-build the city with this dangerous material, we have a moral certainty, at no distant day, of a recurrence of the late catastrophe. * * * * * Can there be any doubt as to our duty in view of these considerations and conditions? It seems to me it is obvious and imperative. The outside walls of every building hereafter erected within the limits of Chicago should be composed of materials as combustible as brick, stone, iron, concrete or slate."

"The fire limits, in my opinion, should be made co-extensive with the boundaries of the city, and when the latter are extended, so should be the former. There is no line that can be drawn with safety within these limits. I recommend that your honorable body proceed to frame and perfect a fire ordinance that will give security and permanence to the future city."

The city's future safety demands a better and more reliable supply of water for the extinguishment of fires than is afforded by the existing system. This fact was painfully demonstrated in the late calamity. When the pumping works succumbed, not a gallon of water could be poured on the fire. The public were then compelled to fight the fire, and hundreds, perhaps thousands, of houses perished in consequence thereof. The city should not be left wholly dependent on these machines, but be prepared to meet any contingency in addition to that which disabled them."

Some of the suggestions contained in the message of Mayor Medill were in harmony with those made by Colonel D. C. Houston, of the U. S. Engineer Corps, under date of October 13, 1871:

"The points which seem to me to be considered at this time and be fully provided for, are:

1. The laying out of certain lines for steam communication from the center of business to the suburbs, to be so arranged as not to obstruct the street travel or be obstructed by it. This most essential element of a modern metropolis can never be secured or arranged for so well as at present.

2. The arrangement of commercial and central depots for the great lines of railways entering the city.

3. A commodious levee along the river for public docks, a grand market and a grand plaza, where all can go without paying tribute. Instead of having buildings built close down to the river bank, let there be an open space on each side of the river devoted to the above purposes.

4. The great leading lines of business should be consolidated or concentrated on certain streets near the north and south limits of the city. There should be a financial center, a dry-goods center, a hardware center, etc.

5. A public square for open meetings and out-door business."

"These suggestions are heretofore thrown out, but they should be considered, and a committee representing all interests should be appointed to draw up a scheme by which these desirable results can be secured."
REBUILDING OF CHICAGO.

OBSTACLES ENCOUNTERED.

REMOVAL OF THE DÉBRIS.—A circumstance deserving special mention in connection with the city's rehabilitation is the removal of the débris. Large as were the city's teeming facilities—which were reinforced by farmers who, through a circuit of one hundred and fifty miles, sought Chicago with a view to profitable employment, they proved inadequate to the demands upon them. The common price paid for a teamster and wagon averaged six dollars a day, and citizens were not wanting who doubled this rate in consideration of prompt and careful service. A striking illustration of the greed displayed by some of the contractors engaged in clearing away the ruins is afforded in the experience of Potter Palmer. He wished to remove the débris from the site of the building occupied by Messrs. Field & Leiter. The lowest offer he received was $5,000. Rather than submit to such extortion—the price at any ordinary time would not have exceeded $1,000—he did the work himself.

A convenient dumping place for the rubbish taken from ruins was afforded by the basin formed on the lake shore, between the outlying track and breakwater of the Illinois Central Railroad. What would have been the increase in expense had no such place been at hand, it is impossible to estimate. At the same time the deposit there of the vast amount of rubbish, absolutely worthless in itself, made land for the city at the rate of $1,000 a day.

Even before the flames had expended their fury, the mercantile community of Chicago gave proof of the energy that no fire could destroy, in seeking for new locations. No situation available for business was left unoccupied, and merchants congratulated themselves upon obtaining places which, but a few months before, would have been refused with disdain. The ruins were covered with notices of removal to temporary quarters. Some of these were bare business announcements; others apparently sought to show, by humorous features, that the writers believed in the efficacy of laughter as an antidote to distress.

DIFFICULTY OF ESTABLISHING TITLES TO REAL ESTATE.—In the Court House had been stored the legal evidences of title to every square foot of real estate, not only in Chicago, but in all Cook County. Money could not be borrowed on mortgage by those who could not show a title, and real-estate owners hesitated before erecting buildings on land from which they might ultimately be ejected. The people looked for relief to the Legislature; not until late in the succeeding winter, however, was any measure of relief adopted, and even then the statute enacted met the emergency only in part. To a very considerable extent, individual owners were compelled to validate their titles by steps satisfactory to a court of equity. Still, the actual delay resulting from this cause fell so far short of what had been dreaded, that at this interval of time it is difficult to realize how grave the situation then appeared.

LENGTH AND SEVERITY OF THE WINTER.—The first frosts appeared before the ashes had cooled, and the ground remained frozen until spring was far advanced. At first it was supposed that no permanent building could be commenced until the return of warmer days; but massive structures began at once to rise, and the work steadily progressed throughout the entire winter.

The Strike of the Trade Unions.—Early in the season, a suspension of work was threatened by these organizations until higher wages were paid, although the price of labor had already materially advanced. The effect of these threats was to awaken apprehension in the public mind, but they came to little, owing to the vast influx of labor, both skilled and manual, drawn by the emergency from all quarters of America as well as from Europe.

HIGH PRICE OF BUILDING MATERIAL.—Brick and lumber bounded upward. A maximum price for the latter commodity was fixed, by common accord of the dealers, at a reasonably low figure. The lumbermen's example, however, was not followed by the brickmen, whether through indisposition or inability does not appear. The prices of building material during the winter ruled high, yet fell somewhat before spring opened. An attempt was made to secure legislation from Congress looking to the relief of the Chicago sufferers. That body was asked to enact a law, authorizing the refunding of all duties paid on imported building material used in re-building the burned district within a specified time. A precedent had been afforded in the case of the re-building of Portland, Maine, in 1866. When the measure was first proposed, it encountered no serious objection; but before the bill was taken up for action, the enthusiasm of sympathy had cooled, and an opposition, headed by the lumber interest, had been formed. A long and bitter fight over the passage of the bill ensued, resulting in its enactment, with the rebate clause relating to lumber stricken out. Chicago derived but little benefit from its enactment, owing to the dilatoriness of the Treasury Department in adopting rules to give it efficacy. Many difficulties were interposed, and not a little bitter feeling toward the Secretary of the Treasury was engendered by what was believed to indicate a disposition on his part to defeat the object of the Act.

BUILDING COMMENCED.—Temporary buildings for business purposes sprang up at once in every portion of the burned district; while at the same time shanties were being put up with equal celerity in the North Division. Many of these were the outgrowth of the work of relief, which largely assumed the form of aid extended to poor men toward putting up some shelter for their families. It should be noted here, that in the statements made regarding the number of buildings erected in the city during the first year following the conflagration, no account has been presented of these temporary shanties, which were put up without permits from the Board of Public Works. Neither has account been taken of the innumerable cottages built on the North Side between the North Branch and Clark Street, most of which were built either before the establishment of the fire limits, or in open defiance of the ordinance which fixed them.

An idea of the rapidity with which permanent buildings were commenced and completed may be formed from the fact that, within six weeks after the fire, two hundred and twelve permanent stone and brick buildings were in course of erection in the South Division alone, their total street frontage extending 17,715 feet, or three and one-half miles. Before December 1, two hundred and fifty building permits had been issued by the Board of Public Works, and between December 1, 1871, and October 1, 1872, the number of permits issued was twelve hundred and fifty, classified as follows:

| As to material: | Frame (exclusive of temporary structures) | 65 |
| Brick | 965 |
| Iron | 20 |
| Stone | 200 |

As to height:

| One story | 254 |
| Two story | 378 |
The total frontage of these buildings was 43,413 feet—or eight miles. This aggregate includes, in the case of corner buildings, only the frontage on the main street. The reason for the large preponderance of brick buildings is to be found in the difficulty in obtaining stone, consequent upon the delay in quarrying and cutting.

Below is given the grand totals of the first year’s work. It will be seen that Clark and State streets lead in the amount of frontage re-built; the River, Dearborn and Madison streets in the proportion of frontage re-built to the territory burned over; and Randolph and Monroe streets in the value of buildings erected.

### SOUTH DIVISION

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Name of Street</th>
<th>Total frontage covered</th>
<th>Total frontage vacant</th>
<th>Total Cost</th>
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<td>2,270</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Market</td>
<td>1,344</td>
<td>1,897</td>
<td>159,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Totals:**
- $2,792 5$2,725 $38,134,700

### NORTH AND WEST DIVISIONS

| Total frontage of prominent buildings erected in the North Division | 7,691 feet |
| Total cost of all kinds of buildings erected in the North Division | $6,425,000 |
| Total frontage of prominent buildings erected in the West Division | $81 feet |
| Total cost of all kinds of buildings erected in the West Division | $998,500 |

**Total cost of buildings erected in the whole burned district:** $45,555,200

On November 23, 1871, the fire limits were fixed, by ordinance of the Common Council; within the boundaries established, wooden buildings were absolutely prohibited, and elaborate details were given for the interior construction of large buildings, with a view to safety. A negligence, almost criminal, however, characterized the conduct of the municipal authorities, respecting the interior of "fire-proof" buildings. It was not uncommon to see a building, supposed to be of this class, surmounted by a Mansard roof, as inflammable as a pile of kindling-wood. On the whole, however, the business portion of the city was re-built in a manner which rendered it as secure against fire as that of any American city.

Some remarks may be here made respecting the character of the material employed in the first re-building. Much of the brick used can hardly be said to have been unexceptionable, owing to a superabundance of lime in its composition. Of course, the Philadelphia brick was not open to this criticism, but its cost was too high to admit of its coming into general use. Iron fronts were unpopular after the fire, in a community which had seen them warp and twist, although pillars of this material, running up one story, were common enough. Little granite was used. Limestone and sandstone were favorite materials. At an early stage of the city’s restoration, no small prejudice was felt against the former, because of its crumbling during the conflagration. The truth is, however, that no description of material could endure a heat sufficient to fuse metals insusceptible at a lower temperature than 3,000 degrees. The term "fire-proof," like all other terms of description, is relative in its application; any of the three varieties of stone named would pass safely through an ordinary fire; no stone yet quartered could withstand the intolerable heat of a city in flames. Of all the buildings exposed to the fire, those which suffered least were the Custom House, the Court House, the Nixon and National Bank buildings—all limestone structures. Seven quarries were taxed to the utmost in furnishing stone to Chicago during the year following the fire. Of these, three were in Ohio, all sandstone; one in Michigan, also sandstone; and three in Illinois, one of which was sandstone and the other two limestone. The price per foot ranged from sixty-five cents to $1.10; the color varied between white, gray, blueish-brown, reddish-brown and cream.

A departure from ordinarily accepted architectural principles was inaugurated by Messrs. J. V. Farwell & Co., who constructed the walls of their store from brick. The walls were erected between frames of lumber. The interstices were filled with fragments of brick, broken stone, etc., and the cement—in a liquid state—poured into the frame. As it cooled, it formed a solid and substantial wall, assuming the ornamental forms carved in the planks forming the frame.

The first step taken toward permanent reconstruction was the re-building of the bridges and viaducts, the money for which was received from the State. Eleven days after the fire, the Legislature, with a view to relieving Chicago’s distress, appropriated $3,955,340, with interest until paid, to refund the amount expended in canal improvement. In order legally to justify such appropriation, the State assumed complete control of the canal, by virtue of reserved power. The Act appropriating this sum, provided that less than one-fifth nor more than one-third of the entire sum should be applied by the municipality to the re-building of bridges and other structures of a public character, while the remainder should be devoted to the payment of interest on the city’s bonded debt, and the maintenance of the police and fire departments. Great as was the direct benefit resulting from this action of the Legislature, the indirect advantages resulting therefrom, in nerveing and stimulating the general public, were even greater. Repairs were at once undertaken on the eight bridges and three viaducts which the flames had rendered impassable, and within a year all were completed.

The viaducts were located at State, Clark and Wells streets; and the bridges at Rush, State, Clark and Wells streets, Chicago Avenue, Adams, Van Buren and Polk streets.

From October 9, 1871, to January 22, 1872, the LaSalle-street tunnel furnished the only direct means of communication between the North and South divisions.
of the city; fortunately that thoroughfare was but little damaged.

Twenty-eight and one-half miles of street pavement were exposed to the fire, and the damage done them has been estimated at about seventeen per cent. of their original cost, or $211,350. A noteworthy circumstance in this connection is that the wooden blocks of Nicholson pavement showed unsuspected fire-proof qualities, second only to those of vulcanite. The following short table shows the linear feet of pavement destroyed, with its estimated value:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Pavement Type</th>
<th>Feet</th>
<th>Value.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Wooden sidewalks</td>
<td>599,177</td>
<td>$404,991</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stone pavements</td>
<td>37,122</td>
<td>531,095</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Flagstone</td>
<td>6,122 (over one mile)</td>
<td>5,293</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>642,421</td>
<td>$941,380</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

During the year ensuing, pavements were laid as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Pavement Type</th>
<th>Feet</th>
<th>Value.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Wooden sidewalks</td>
<td>566,500</td>
<td>$514,350</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stone pavements</td>
<td>16,340</td>
<td>51,150</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Concrete pavements</td>
<td>850</td>
<td>51,150</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>584,240</td>
<td>$616,650</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The most expensive work of repair undertaken by the city authorities was the reconstruction of the Water Works. The actual and direct outlay for repairs was, in round numbers, $100,000, exclusive of damage done to the North and South Side reservoirs, which may be set down at $20,000. Other losses may be fairly estimated as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Equipment</th>
<th>Cost.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Water pipes</td>
<td>$15,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fire hydrants</td>
<td>10,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Water meters</td>
<td>6,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>$31,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

In addition, should be considered, the increase of $97,410 in the water expense of the city, owing to the immense waste of water through the service pipes, from which no revenue was derived. If all these items be added, the total cost of repairing the Water Works may be set down at $248,410. The work was done in a thorough manner, and an iron roof was substituted for the old inflammable covering. In addition, the building of a new lake tunnel, of much larger capacity than the old one, was at once commenced.

The direct outlay for buildings put up for municipal purposes was mainly for the erection of the temporary court house (familiarly known as "the old Rookery").

The number of churches in Chicago before the fire was, in round numbers, one hundred and sixty-five, of which thirty-nine were burned, the loss being estimated at between two and a half and three millions of dollars. Those on the North Side were, as a rule, re-built on their former sites. On the South Side, the general tendency was to move farther south. Two magnificent churches in the latter division that were unharmed—the Methodist Church, on the corner of Wabash Avenue and Harrison Street, and the Church of the Messiah (Unitarian), of which Rev. Robert Laird Collier was pastor—passed into secular service. The former was, subsequent to the fire, rented by the General Government to be used as a post office. The Church of the Messiah was used after the fire for mercantile purposes.

In the progress of the city's re-building, the business area was largely increased. In the permanent location of merchants, a new departure was made in the grouping of houses engaged in certain lines of trade around common centers. The wholesale dry-goods interest selected as a territory the locality around the intersection of Market with Monroe and Madison streets, their choice being, no doubt, influenced by the erection of J. V. Farwell and Company's building, and the removal of the wholesale department of Field & Leiter to the corner last named.

In the West Division,—near the locality where the fire originated,—Canal Street, for more than a mile, had been abandoned to rookeries of the most miserable description. These were re-placed by manufactories and business houses of a generally heavy character. The selection of locality proved to be a wise one, and, during the ensuing fifteen years, the number of factories has steadily increased. On the South Side, the business area was enlarged fully one-third.

As a rule the owners of buildings noted for magnificence and beauty before the fire sought to replace them by edifices constructed on a larger and grander scale. LaSalle Street had been famed for its magnificent office-buildings, and after the conflagration croaking prophets were not wanting who declared that Chicago would not "look upon its like again"; but the same thoroughfare, re-built, far surpassed the old in grandeur. The new Chamber of Commerce was a finer structure, in every respect, than was the old, and the buildings erected for the conduct of banking and insurance business proportionately excelled their predecessors. The improvement in hotel buildings was much greater in extent. Even at the Stock Yards was built a hostelry which, in point of capacity, surpassed the old Sherman and Tremont houses. The demand for hotel accommodation, however, increased in a ratio even greater than that of the city's population. It may be doubted whether any city in the country (certainly no inland city) daily harbors so large a transient population as Chicago.

Having briefly outlined the material re-building of the city, it remains to note the resumption of business; and, in this connection, it may be remarked that the same obstacles which militated against the actual re-building of the city encountered our merchants in their efforts to restore Chicago to her former position as a commercial center.

Those who could not find locations which they were willing to occupy, had to accept the inevitable of "shanty" life, and old Argonauts of '49, who viewed the city's first effort at revivification, said that Chicago presented a resemblance to a mining town; but the broken bricks, the curiously-twisted iron beams, and the scorched, split trees were adjuncts to the Chicago "shanties" which were wanting in the camps of the frontier.

The first business structure erected on the ruins of former greatness was that put up by W. D. Kerfoot, the well known real-estate agent and operator. He lost all his worldly possessions of a pecuniary sort on October 9. On the morning of October 10, he repaired to the locality where he had formerly conducted business, on Washington, between Dearborn and Clark streets, and with the assistance of his clerk and his clerk's father, had, before noon, erected a twelve by sixteen shanty of boards, and was ready to resume business.Surmounting the structure was a board bearing the words, "Kerfoot's Block," and on the building a sign, "W. D. Kerfoot. Everything gone but wife, children, and energy." The ruined walls around were too hot to permit the building of the shanty within the line of the sidewalk, and it was put up a few feet from the pavement, in the middle of the street. Here it stood until October 19, when the ruins around having sufficiently cooled, the Board of Public Works required Mr. Kerfoot to move his "business block" back, within the street line. He
continued to do business here until the following June, when he removed to permanent quarters. The enterprise and pluck displayed in the erection of the board office did not a little toward reviving courage and dropping spirits. The comical features of the situation appealed to the humorous sense of the passers-by, and their attention was for a time diverted from their own losses and misfortunes. The office soon became a "halfway house" between the South and West Divisions, and a sort of general headquarters. In front of the building was placed a long board, covered with notices of removals, etc.—a sort of extemporized city directory—and this circumstance, added to the general character of the place, made Mr. Kerfoot's office a general "Bureau of Information." Hackmen, seeking to learn the address of the person at whose residence or place of business they should leave a passenger, drove by the building to get information which might be more easily obtained there than elsewhere.

Business was resumed within twenty days after the fire. A temporary habitait was afforded to many merchants along the Lake Front. Under the existing laws, the Lake Front could be used for no other than park purposes. The Board of Public Works, however, deemed itself justified by the exigency in converting this ground, temporarily, to business purposes, and accordingly executed ground-leases to merchants for one year, with a proviso that at the expiration of that period the buildings should be removed; the annual rental being fixed at $500 for every twenty-five feet of frontage. As a result of the adoption of this policy, a long row of business houses (mainly wholesale) reared their pine fronts along Michigan avenue. From Park Row on the south to Randolph Street on the north, a distance of one mile, nearly the entire east frontage was lined with rude structures, mostly one story, all frame, and frequently of great depth.

Another consideration which preyed upon the minds of business men during those days was, Even if locations could be obtained, whence were to come the goods? The answer arrived in the form of hundreds of telegrams from Eastern creditors to the leading merchants of the city; telegrams received in the first dark hours of distress and doubt, before the extent to which the calamity might affect them was fully known. These telegrams assumed that the sufferers would commence anew, and attested the senders' faith in their ability and probity. The general tenor of the dispatches was: "We suppose you are burned out; order what goods you need, and pay when you can; we want your trade." No doubt an element of business sagacity was discernible in such messages, but their effect was to re-assure and reanimate those who might have been pardoned for giving way to despondency.

ARCHITECTURE.

It has been said—not without reason—by a writer of a period some three years subsequent to the great fire, that that catastrophe constituted an episode rather than a crisis in the city's history. If tangible evidence in support of this assertion were needed, it would be possible to furnish it, in statistical form, by reference to the figures which record the astounding progress made in re-building the burned district within the year following the fire. As has been already said, of the entire frontage of buildings destroyed in the South Division, the first year's work showed 52,792 feet re-built and 58,252 feet vacant; in the North Division, the frontage re-built was 7,691 feet; and in the West Division, 891 feet; the aggregate frontage re-built in the three divisions being 61,374 feet. It must be borne in mind that this statement applies only to permanent buildings, which were chiefly of brick or stone.

The general character of these structures was creditable. Many of them comprised solid walls, of great
It has been said that a great reason by a writer in the period some years ago subsequent to the great fire, that caused great destruction in an episode rather than a crisis in the city, was the credible evidence of support of the charter at the time was needed. It would be possible to furnish the statistics from the reference to figures which would the unbelievable progress made in building the burned district within the year following the fire. As has been already said, of the entire estate of buildings destroyed in the South Division, 87 years were devoted to rebuild and present 374 feet of brick and stone. In the West Division, 87 feet were built in the three divisions, 374 feet. It must be borne in mind that these figures applied to permanent buildings, a supply of brick or stone. entire character of these structures was creditable. Of them comprised solid walls, of great
RE-BUILDING OF CHICAGO.

width, resting upon stable and broad foundations. Some resembled fortresses more closely than commercial structures; their vaults incased in several feet of masonry—and covered with railroad iron—and composed, from foundation to turret, of material which had already absorbed all the oxygen it could contain, centuries before it entered into the composition of Chicago walls. It must be admitted, however, that in the erection of not a few buildings the dominating considerations were haste and expediency. The business interests of the city demanded more roomy and better arranged quarters than were afforded by the temporary shanties in which merchants first found a local habitation.

Architects found their resources taxed to the utmost to prepare plans, and in many cases, so eager was the desire to build, the interval of time between the matur- ing and the execution of the plans was inappreciable. A noticeable illustration is furnished by the Grand Pacific Hotel, the re-building of which was commenced even before the plans had been completed. To this spirit of eagerness (not, perhaps, unmixed with that of emulation) may be attributed the erection of many structures, even in the business center of the city, of a character—architecturally speaking—which were dis- creditable alike to the owners who erected them and the municipal authorities who tolerated them. Some of these buildings, owing to the illustrations of the short-sighted policy which was responsible for their construction.

Stories are current to the effect that minor details of plans were not infrequently conceived by builders destitute of scientific knowledge or skill, who submitted them to the architects in charge of work, to receive an approval scarcely justified even by the necessities of the emergency, which, however, allowed little time for examination, study or improvement. For this reason, the architecture of the city, during the twelve months immediately succeeding the fire, showed little substantial advance over that of ante-fire days, except as regards the material used and the thickness of the walls. After the subsidence of the strong—though temporary—pressure brought to bear upon the architects, during the first year following the conflagration, they were able to devote more time and attention to their work, the substantial proofs of which may be seen in the massive and beautiful structures which now adorn our public thoroughfares.

Among the more noteworthy buildings erected during this era may be named

The Chamber of Commerce (completed before, and occupied on, the first anniversary of the fire), the cost of which was, in round numbers $366,000.
The Sherman House, cost $650,000.
The Passenger Depot of Lake Shore & Michigan Southern and Chicago & Rock Island Railways, cost $750,000.
The Grand Pacific Hotel, cost $1,000,000.
The Palmer House, cost $1,500,000.

In addition to these, some seventy-three others, the average cost of which was $100,000 each, were commenced during the first year after the fire, although not all were completed before the expiration of that period.

The building activity which characterized the year 1872, continued throughout 1873. The prices of building materials and labor were high, but capitalists, recognizing the desirable opportunity offered for investment, did not hesitate to advance means for the prosecution of the work. During that year was commenced the reconstruction of the public buildings, the Post Office and Custom House and the Criminal Court-house and County Jail (the two structures last named being connected). Among the most prominent edifices completed during that year were the following, all erected within the district lying between Michigan Avenue and Franklin Street, on the east and west, and Lake and Adams streets, on the north and south: The Emperor Block; the Lakeside Building (a notable example of the Gothic revival); the Times Building (one of the most complete structures of its class yet erected on the continent); the Matteson House; the Busby and Stuart Building (occupying the site of the old Crosby Opera-house); the St. James Hotel; and the Tremont House, the latter a building of highly ornate architectural character, whose cost was $500,000.

The comparatively narrow limits included within the boundaries above named—within which were concentrated the leading commercial houses, both jobbing and retail—soon proved too contracted. A demand for more business accommodation soon sprang up and steadily increased; yet the majority of tenants sought quarters in the district mentioned. As a result of this demand arose the towering structures which began to be erected toward the close of 1880.

The history of architecture in Chicago since the fire affords a striking contrast to that of the period antecedent to the conflagration; the latter is commonly recognized by the architects of the city as a new era. The flames had taught citizens the folly of employing wood as a building material, and brick and stone were substituted in the city's rehabilitation, while much attention was paid to the interior arrangement, the object being to render the "new Chicago" as nearly fire-proof as possible. Of the results of careful thought which had been devoted to this subject, tangible illustrations were afforded by the Tribune and the Times buildings, the Singer Sewing Machine Company's building, and a score of others.

Not for many years, however, did any proposed solution of the question, "What constitutes a fire-proof building?" find general acceptance. In this respect, as in many others, the year 1880 signalled a decided ad-
vance in application of the principles of true scientific architecture to practical building. George H. Johnson may be said to have been the originator of the present fire-proof system of Chicago. Before the fire his plans were followed in the construction of many buildings. Among these may be named the old First National Bank, the Republic Fire Insurance Company's Building, and the Nixon Building. The fact that the walls of these edifices remained standing, comparatively unharmed, aided in the popularization of his theories among a people who had begun to distrust all schemes for the erection of buildings alleged to be fire-proof.

The prevailing styles of architecture in vogue in the city's re-building, were the Italian Renaissance, and the advanced, or modern, Gothic. The influence of the former was noticeable in the very first structure undertaken after the fire, and dominated the architectural plans adopted during the next two years. Most of the prominent buildings erected during 1872 and 1873, belonged to this school, or embraced, in their design, modifications of its principles.

With the re-building of the residence portion of the burned district, became apparent a marked tendency to imitate the boulevard system of Paris, indicated in the erection of blocks of closely contiguous buildings, of the same general style and similar arrangements. Instances of that departure may be recalled by residents of both the North and South divisions of the city. As a characteristic of the architecture of this period (particularly with relation to private residences) may be mentioned diffuse ornamentation, which, in a number of instances, degenerated into vulgar—if not gaudy—display. So general did the morbid fondness for this particular species of adornment become, that there came to be recognized, among both builders and the general public, a definite "school" of architecture, familiarly known as "Chicago style." Among the buildings which might be named as marked exceptions to what may be said to have been almost a rule, was the Palmer House.

The plans for this building were, to a considerable extent, conceived, if not completed, abroad. Mr. Palmer, with a view to its erection, visited the chief cities of Europe, in company with one of the leading architects of this city. The general style of the building, both in its exterior effect and its more important features of interior arrangement, is largely the embodiment of modern French ideas, particularly in the entrelac, which is strikingly Parisian in appearance.

Architects, builders and property owners comparatively soon wearied of the Italian school. The first transition was to the style technically known as the modern Gothic. The movement for the revival of this school embraced both exterior and interior effects. Its influence was soon felt, and its results plainly apparent upon the architecture of the time. Isolated instances of the tendency multiplied in the incorporation of some of the principles of this school in the design of many buildings, the general effect being that of an amalgamation of diverse or contradictory principles, until its culmination was embodied in the American Express Building, on Monroe Street, the erection of which was followed by that of the Pike Block, adjoining the latter, and completed almost immediately afterward. The popular approval bestowed on these edifices created a marked change in both architectural thought and popular taste, and the way was paved for further innovations, which made a new era in architecture. The interest which began to be felt in this subject may be attributed to the education and improvement in taste, resultant upon the careful study and cultivated art of the architects of Chicago.

To recur to the more material aspects of the situation. The concentration of a vast and constantly growing trade in so small a compass,—and notably the growth of Chicago to its pre-eminence as a grain mart; the large number of real estate dealers and of professional men of all classes, requiring offices contiguous to the principal public buildings and to each other—had, of course, a demand for business blocks of a capacity greater than had been theretofore known. This demand was met by Chicago architects with a readiness, and in a manner, which has resulted in the erection, in this city, of a series of imposing office structures, equaled in few cities of the world. During the period immediately following the panic of 1873, there was, comparatively, a cessation of building; nor was it actively resumed until 1880. The first buildings to rise after the recovery from this partial prostration were the Grannis and the Borden blocks, and these were soon followed by scores of others. In the erection of these structures the old methods were discarded; that is to say, that highly ornate buildings—thinnly veneered with stone—were supplanted by simpler, yet more stately and more honest, designs, in brick; which material theretofore became, and has since continued, the favorite for all buildings designed for business uses.

The year following witnessed the erection of the general offices of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railway Company, the First National Bank and the Montauk Block. During the next two years rose the Calumet Building, the Pullman Building (constructed after plans drawn by S. S. Beman, of which the originality of design and beauty of construction have made it famous), the Maller's, Gaff, Insurance Exchange, the
Royal Insurance (Quincy Street), the Home Insurance
(one of the city’s “lions”) and Traders’ buildings. All these
followed the same general plan of architecture.
A simplicity of design, almost severe, was united with
great solidity of construction, and the admission of light
and air formed a prominent feature in the drafting of
the plans, and an efficient elevator service, as safe as
scientific skill could render it, was provided in all.
A noticeable feature in the construction of all the
buildings, above named, is the sacrifice of space to light.
For instance: In the general office-building of the Chi-
cago, Burlington & Quincy Railway Company is an
inclosed court, sixty feet square, surrounded by galleries
on which the various offices are situated; the same plan,
in its salient features, was adopted in the erection of the
First National Bank Building. Care has been taken in
the erection of all, that no exposed surface shall be un-
protected by a thick covering of fire-clay. The great
fire conclusively demonstrated the fallacy of the theory
that iron was a fire-proof material. Its value, as regards
compactness and strength is still conceded, and it is com-
monly used as a material for columns, floor-beams and
girders, but always inclosed, as already said, in a coat-
ing of fire-clay (previously moulded in roller forms),
ever less than two inches in thickness, over which is
applied the finished plaster, or cement. That the new
theory is an advance over the old is self-evident; that
its application results in a construction absolutely fire-
proof can not be asserted in view of the burning of the
interior of Grannis Block in the winter of 1885.
The same general principles of construction were
followed in the erection of the Rialto, Phencix and
Monadnock buildings, which also present a general simi-
larity in matters of detail. The style of architecture
adopted in the exteriors nearly follows that known as
the Romanesque or Round-arch Gothic, the first note-
worthy departure from the principles of the modern
Gothic school, which had, for some years, ruled su-
preme. Many, if not most, of the city’s leading archi-
tects believe that this change will be measurably per-
manent, or, in other words, that the style followed in the
buildings now being erected will prevail for many years,
so far, at least, as buildings for commercial purposes are
concerned.
Probably the structure which, of all erected in Chi-
cago since 1871, may most safely challenge inspection,
and, measurably, defy competition, is that known as
“the new Board of Trade Building,” on Jackson Street,
completed in 1885. The removal of the Chamber of
Commerce to this locality, at once prompted—even if it
did not necessitate—the erection of a large number of
office-buildings in its immediate vicinity, some of
which have been already named. Not far from it, on
Adams Street, stands the unique Moorish structure, five
stories in height, owned and occupied as a restaurant
almost palatial in its appointments, by H. M. Kinsley,
the well-known caterer; while on Michigan Avenue has
been built, for H. V. Benis, the magnificent Hotel
Richelieu. The immense structure to be erected by
Marshall Field & Co., on the corner of Adams and La-
Salle streets, to be used as a wholesale warehouse, is to
be of Long Meadow (Mass.) stone, and will cover a site
325 by 180 feet. The building will be eight stories in
height, and in its main features will conform to the pre-
vailing architectural style. Its (estimated) cost will be
$600,000.
The churches of Chicago, even before the fire, were famous throughout the country, and the city vied with Brooklyn in meriting the sobriquet of the City of Churches. The work of re-building was not long delayed, and the new structures surpass the old in both number and beauty. In their building, no marked deviation from the generally received principles of ecclesiastical architecture is noticeable; the Norman-Gothic and pure Gothic schools predominating. Among the edifices erected that are deserving of special mention, because of eminence in beauty, both of interior and exterior, may be cited the Catholic cathedral of the Holy Name, St. James's and the Epiphany Episcopal churches, the First and Third Presbyterian, the Plymouth and New England Congregational, the First and Immanuel Baptist and Unity (Unitarian) churches. A full description of the re-building of the various sanctuaries that were destroyed, and the erection of the more prominent new ones required by the constantly augmenting population, will be found in the chapter on Religious History. Of the present churches in the city, and of the spirit which has prompted their construction, it may be said that while the city can boast of no temple comparable to "old Trinity" or the Stewart cathedral, in New York, it is only a question of time when the great church buildings of Chicago will rival in grandeur and beauty those of any metropolitan city on the American continent.

To illustrate the growth of this description of building in Chicago, it is only necessary to refer to the accompanying table, an examination of which shows that since 1878 twenty-five churches have been erected, of which no less than fourteen, were built in 1883.

No sketch of the architecture of Chicago—even though as brief as the present—would be complete which failed to contain some mention of the great advance noticeable in the style of building in the residence portions of the city since the great fire. To adorn the homes of the merchant princes of the capital of the Northwest, have been devoted the best efforts of architects of renown and decorators of national reputation. The truth of the old adage, "many men, many minds," has found here a new illustration in a diversity of style, resulting in a vast variety of pleasing effects. Nor, in many quarters of the city, which may, perhaps, be denominated as most exclusive, is the beauty of the effect destroyed by the building of the houses in contiguous blocks, unrelieved by any surroundings not of a purely artificial character. Not a few are surrounded by grounds which, in view of the city's extent, may be fairly called spacious; and in this respect Chicago surpasses every city of equal size in the United States. Scores of illustrative examples might be mentioned, but neither space nor any fair principle of discrimination will permit.

In this connection, the following statistical statement of building done prior to 1871, and which has been compiled from such sources as were available, is of interest:
### RE-BUILDING OF CHICAGO.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Total Number of Buildings Erected.</th>
<th>Total Cost.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1865</td>
<td>6,000</td>
<td>$4,750,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1866</td>
<td>6,470</td>
<td>6,950,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1867</td>
<td>6,970</td>
<td>11,000,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1868</td>
<td>5,000*</td>
<td>8,500,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1869</td>
<td>7,100</td>
<td>14,000,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1870</td>
<td>11,000</td>
<td>12,000,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*The cause of the decrease in the building operations of this year is to be found in the eighth hour strike, which occurred in May, and caused many to defer or abandon a previously formed intention to build that year.*

In summing up the foregoing brief review of the building done, and the architectural advance and changes worthy of note, in Chicago's history since the catastrophe of 1871, it may be remarked, that this period has witnessed the erection of nearly all the city's prominent public buildings, which alone represent an expenditure aggregating, in round numbers, $87,000,000; that during these fifteen years the whole of the present business portion of Chicago has been re-built; while almost countless private residences—some of them of rare beauty and even magnificence—have been raised.

The following are given the personal sketches of some of the gentlemen whose ability as architects has been exercised in the building and re-building of Chicago.

### ARCHITECTS.

THEODORE VIGO WADSWORTH was born on the island of St. Croix, Danish West Indies, on May 27, 1827. The first ten years of his life were spent with his parents on a sugar plantation, and he was then sent to Copenhagen, Denmark, to be educated. After a course of instruction under private tutors, he entered the Royal Academy of Fine Arts, from which he graduated with high honors. He returned to his native land with the intention of practicing his profession; but, upon his arrival at St. Croix, he found the agitation of a South American revolution had so unsettled business affairs that he decided to come to this country, and landed at New York on April 10, 1830. He had letters to various prominent persons of that city, but soon became dissatisfied and went to Philadelphia, where resided relatives of his father, among whom was the then resident minister of Denmark, Steen Anderson DeBille. After devoting seven years to his business in Philadelphia, he concluded the West offered a wider field to a young man in his profession. He decided upon Chicago as having the best future of all western points, and since March, 1837, has been identified with its interests. Chicago, at that early day, was far from attractive, but after casting his lot with her citizens, he began to imbibe somewhat of their spirit, and after the first panic of 1837, he was instrumental in building up our great city, by designing many of its churches, business blocks, and residences. He was one of the thousands who lost everything in the fire of 1871; but with undaunted energy again speciallyusted
went to England and Scotland, where he spent some time in profes-
sional employment. At the end of the year, he returned to Chicago
in the fall of 1871, upon the suggestion of the above-named gentle-
man, he came to this country, and located in Chicago. During
his residence here, he has been most actively engaged in architectural
work, in which he has been connected with the design and build-
ning of scores of smaller buildings—stores, residences and churches.
Mr. Hallberg has always been prominently identified with the archi-
teecture of the city, and has been very much interested in matters
relating to Mormon and water supply. Mr. Hallberg was mar-
ried, on October 27, 1881, to Miss Florence, daughter of the late
H. W. Estey, who was a pioneer and wealthy resident. Mrs. Hall-
berg is a member of the literary and musical organizations, and is
prominent in the art and social circles of the city. Their only daugh-
ter is named Margaret Leitz. Mr. and Mrs. Hallberg are members
of Professor Swing's church.

John M. Van Osdel, 2d, was born in New York City, on Jan-
uary 13, 1837, and is a son of William C. and Harriet Van Osdel.
His parents removed to Chicago in 1839, and resided here for seven
years. They then removed to Naperville, Aurora, and Dixon, re-
maining in each place several years. The son, John, was educated
in the common schools, and after finishing his studies, worked at
the carpenter trade with his father, who was a builder and con-
tractor. In the fall of 1860, he was made a member of the regular
force of the 4th Illinois Volunteer Infantry. He was early promoted to first
sergeant, and on August 11, 1862, received his commission as first
lieutenant, the commission being made out by General Grant, as
squadron of light horse and the 1st Iowa regiment, which was de-
ferred at Pea Ridge, the first battle in which the 9th was en-
gaged. The company participated in the campaigns of the Army
of the Cumberland, and was constantly engaged in marching and
fighting, and encountered most severe battles in the War. Mr. Van Osdel
was promoted captain of Co. "K," on September 30, 1864, and received
his discharge on December 8, 1865. Although actively participat-
ing in many of the heaviest battles in the War, Captain Van Osdel
never received a wound. Upon the close of the War he came to
Chicago, and entered the office of his uncle, John M. Van Osdel,
the noted architect and old resident of Chicago. He studied
architecture and drawing, and, in 1872, was made a partner in the
business. In many of the notable buildings erected since the great
fire the name of the Van Odels is associated—the plans of the
Palmer House, Tremont House, the Oriental, Halsey and Kendell
dwellings, and the McCormick and Reaper blocks, having been
made by them. Mr. Van Osdel, 2d, was married, on February 29,
1853, to Mrs. Catharine A. Anderson, of Dixon, Ill. They have
six children living and three dead. Mr. Van Osdel is a member of the
military order of the Loyal Legion.

Smith M. Randolph was born near New Brunswick, N. J., in
1837, and was educated in the district schools there. He came
to Chicago in 1854, before he was seventeen years old, and entered
the office of his brother, Mahlon Randolph, an architect, now located
in New York City. In 1859, he left his brother's office to join a
firm of civil engineers, Mo., but after prospecting for about
eighteen months, he was compelled to abandon his business
abilities and returned to Chicago in 1860, just before the election of
Abraham Lincoln. Soon after that election he located in Dillahue, Iowa,
and in 1862 entered the War in a capacity with his brother Mahlon.
He was the first of the first companies enlisted at that time for Bissell's
Engineer Regiment of the West, Mahlon going as captain of the company
of the 1st Illinois Engineers. Mr. Randolph was made by the important
position he held as superintendent of the Dillahue Elevator Com-
pany, then handling immense quantities of grain, etc., for the army
down the river. In 1862, when the second call came for thirty
thousand men, Mr. Randolph could stay no longer at the rear, and, learning
that the Chicago Board of Trade were to equip a battery
he telegraphed to have his name put on the list, which was filled in
two hours after the time it was opened. He joined the command in a few days, and
was with this famous battery during all
of its three years of active service, remaining a private soldier until
the close of the War. During most of the time he was engaged on
staff duty, and had chances to see what was going on as well as to
fight. The Fourth Michigan Cavalry belonged in the same divi-
sion as this battery, and Mr. Randolph was thus present when the
former brought Jefferson Davis in a prisoner. Mr. Randolph was
mustered out on March 4, 1865; and as it was thought by many that Chicago had grown too fast during the
War, and would either come to a standstill or retrograde, Mr. Randolph
went to his home in Alton, Ill., where he con-
ducted business as architect until 1874, designing many of the pub-
ic and private buildings of the city and surroundings. In 1870,
Mr. Randolph was appointed by Governor McCullough as police
commissioner of the city, and served on the board. In this capacity, he
re-organized the force and conducted the department to the satisfac-
tion of the law-abiding citizens of all political parties. After
the great fire of 1871, he closed his business in St. Louis, and
returned to this city, fully determined to make it his permanent
home, and has since resided here. Mr. Randolph has identi-
fied with the Chicago of to-day. Mr. Randolph has recently com-
pleted a magnificent residence for H. H. Kohlsaat, at a cost of
about $35,000, which was made the subject of illustration and eulogism in the ""Inter-
national and Tallent House."" He is one out of the many which have been designed and built by this
gentleman, both in St. Louis and Chicago. In February, 1870, he mar-
rried Miss Hattie E. Johnson, of St. Louis, whose maiden name was
Calkins, who died in 1881, at the age of ten years. In October, 1881, he was married to Mrs. Hattie W.
Smith, and has one son.—Paul Randolph.

William Swing was born in Cassel, Germany, on Sep-
tember 28, 1842. After a preparatory training in the schools of
his native village, he entered the University at the age of sixteen.
His studies in the University were directed to technology. On
graduation from the last named institution, at seventeen years of
age, he went to Marburg, where he pursued a course of philosophi-
cal study. His father, Fred, K. Strippelman, was prominently
identified with architecture and civil engineering in Germany, and
his oldest brother, Theodore, is a prominent civil engineer in the
employ of the Koenumian, Austrian, and French governments,
in Silesia. His family is French in origin, but has been identified
by many of the latest scientific researches for one hundred years.
When Mr. Strippelman was in his twentieth year, he came to Amer-
ica and located himself at Nashville, Tenn., where he became
draftsman to the Army of the Cumberland, under General Pea-
form, which posting bore upon him so many heroical service.
At that time, his intention was to go to South America, and he went to
New York, in partial fulfillment of that design. Being detained in
that city by sickness, he abandoned his original idea, and, after re-
established himself, he went to Mobile.
start in life equal to about one dollar United States currency. But his energy, pertinacity and honesty have resulted (as they always do) in success; and now Mr. Otter, in his excellent practice, his elegant home (recently purchased), and the broad art and architecture), and his happy family, repays the benefit of those qualities engendered in himself and practically earned during his twenty-three years business experience. He married, in 1852, Miss Sophia Charlotte Larson; they have two children.—Annie Sophia and George Philip.

JULIUS H. HUBER was born at Newark, N. J., in 1822, and is the son of Henry Huber, one of the early architects of Chicago.

He was educated in the academy of his native city, and his intention, at that time, was to go to West Point and receive a military education. The choice of his brother led him to go to Europe to study for an architect; he chose the latter, and spent two years not the Technic Institute, at Munich, preparing for the profession of his choice. After he had passed a thorough examination at school, and spent some time in studying the different styles of architecture in the old country, he returned to Newark, and soon joined his father in this city, arriving in 1857. He occupied the position of draughtsman for some time, and was then taken into partnership with his father. In 1876, the partnership was dissolved, and he was engaged by the city, and continued in its employment until 1858. In 1881, he again opened an office as architect. He was married, in Lockport, Ill., in 1858, to Miss Lucy Pitts, daughter of E. J. Pitts, of that place.

FREDERICK H. WAESCHER was born at Soest, Westphalia, Prussia, in 1840, and was educated at his home, graduating at the highest order, and afterward spent six years, partly in college and partly in the study of architecture, practicing under his personal superintendents. In 1856, the American Civil War broke out, and he enlisted as a private soldier, and served until his death, when he concluded to come to America. Chicago being his destination, he arrived here in 1857, and established himself in an architect's office; but this not proving sufficiently remunerative, he concluded that the wages paid to bricklayers offered him sufficient inducement to take up this branch of business. After a few months' work, he found that he was not able to stand the heavy manual labor, and so gave it up and again resumed his position as draughtsman with O. S. Kimney, in whose office he remained for nearly three years. At the time the Franco-Prussian war opened, he again returned to Germany and entered the service of the government. He was appointed lieutenant, and was at the siege of Magdeburg, the battle of Orleans, and at Le Mans. After the war closed, he returned to Prussia, but was not content, and after six months, he concluded again to come to Chicago, and at once went into an architect's office on his arrival. He superintended the construction of the Eye and Ear Infirmary, on the West Side, and when it was completed opened an architect's office for himself, and was engaged by the managers of the Newberry estate to design and superintend the construction of their buildings. He has had charge of this work since 1875. He designed and superintended the building of Miss Grant's Seminary for Young Ladies, corner of Chestnut and Dearborn Avenue; the large building of Hon. George Saint, corner of Twenty-fifth Street and Calumet Avenue; the E. W. Blatchford factory, corner of Clinton and Pulaski streets; and many other buildings, public and private. He has always made a specialty of heavy warehouses, storage buildings and factories.

He married Miss Clotilda Mattes, at Des Moines, Iowa, in 1852.

JOHN J. FLANDERS, architect, of the Board of Education of the City of Chicago, was born in this city on June 30, 1814, his father, E. J. Flanders, having located here, in connection with early mercantile interests, in 1834. Mr. Flanders received a good literary and commercial education, and then commenced the study of his profession, in 1856, in the office of August Otter, and continued it with T. V. Wadskier, and subsequently with Edward Burling, with whom he remained for two years. He then, in 1874, opened an office on his own account, and has been actively identified with the profession since that time. He has particular attention to the erection of residences and business edifices; among which are the residences of John L. Grider, J. K. Barry, W. M. Pond and F. S. James; the Pullman building, on State Street, between Madison and Monroe streets, and near Jackson Street; J. R. mallers' officebuilding, and stores and residence, the Foss estate buildings, Jacob and Conkling's buildings, the Sugar Refining Company's building. The Malley's warehouse and store, on Quincy and LaSalle streets, was the first office-building, twelve stories high, erected in Chicago, and is admired as a monument of architectural skill and appearance. The Andrew, Ironclad, Hotel, Park, Hovey, and the school buildings erected by the Board of Education during 1854-55, are works of Mr. Flanders.

CULVER was born at Nantucket, Mass., in 1850, and educated in Boston, and, in connection with his intended profession, architecture, attended school and studied under A. C. Binney, an accomplished architect of Boston, since deceased. He was a student for five years, and, in 1872, opened an office in Boston.

After the great fire in New Brunswick, in 1877, he also had an office there, and furnished plans and superintended the erection of several fine buildings in that city, among which was the Bank of New Brunswick Block, in the business of the East, and came to Chicago, and spent about three years in special engineering work in connection with refrigerating and machinery, which specialty he is still making his study. He was made architect as architect in the Metropolitan Block; afterward moved to the Ashland Block, where he is at present located. He was married, in 1872, to Miss Charlotte E. Noyes, of Abington, Mass.; they have two children, Henry and Ada.

SOLON SPENCER REMAN was born at Brooklyn, N. Y., on October 1, 1853, and is the son of William Riley Reman, of that city, a cultivated gentleman of high attainments. Although a professional architect, the elder Mr. Reman has made the study of that subject one of his chief pursuits, and early imbued his son with the same tastes. Solon was educated partly by his father and partly by himself, in Brooklyn. In 1865, at the age of fifteen, Mr. Reman entered the New York office of the famous architect, Mr. Richard Upjohn, where he remained for eight years. In 1876, he opened an office on his own account in New York City, where he practiced his profession until December, 1879, when, forming the acquaintance of George M. Pullman, he was invited by him to come to Chicago, to design and construct the new City of Pullman and the extensive car-works at that place. During the winter of 1879-80 he perfected the plans of that unique city, and in the following spring the great work of building that place was begun, and car-body work, and the frame of the Pullman buildings is the designer of all the buildings of Pullman, including the arcades, churches, schools, market, hotel, water-tower, etc., besides some thirteen hundred dwelling houses for the employees. In addition to his architectural work, he superintended the charge of the affairs of Pullman, excepting the building of cars and the operation of the car-works. He is also the architect of many fine and costly buildings in Chicago among which may be mentioned the fine office-building erected by the Pullman Company, on the corner of Adams Street and Michigan Avenue, at a cost of $700,000; the Washington Park club-house, grandstand and stands, at a cost of $200,000; the City Market, on Twelfth Street and Michigan Avenue, at a cost of $50,000; General Anson Stager's private residence, on Eighteenth Street and Michigan Avenue; and the Oriental Laundry Company's building. In addition to these buildings, during the few years Mr. Reman has been in Chicago he has been the architect of some thirty dwelling-houses in this city and vicinity. He has also made the plans for a fine granite building, to be located on the corner of Adams and LaSalle streets, for Marshall Field, which is estimated to cost about $1,000,000; as well as for the Northwestern Mutual Life Insurance Co.'s new building, at Milwaukee, Wis., which cost $500,000. Mr. Reman is also a member of the American Institute of Architects and of the Western Association of Architects. In 1885, Mr. Reman was married, in Pullman, to Miss Marian Smith, of Chicago. Mrs. Reman is the daughter of the late William F. Smith, a distinguished English engineer. He was the first to suggest the underground-railroad system of London, and who was connected professionally with the planning and construction of the present system of the capital city. Mrs. Reman's step-father was the late James Freeman Smith, an eminent citizen of Chicago, who died at Rome, Italy. They have two children.—Florence Spencer and Edith Alice.

STEPHEN V. SHIPPEN was born in Montrose, I'll., on January 26, 1825, and was educated at the academy in that place. For several years he worked at the printing business, which was abandoned on account of failing health, and he next gave his attention to the study of architecture, commencing with his father, a builder, afterward at Pittsburgh and finally at Philadelphia, and before leaving his native State, had designed and superintended the erection of numerous public and private buildings. He came to Chicago in 1854, but in the following year took up his residence at Madison, Wis., with which city he afterward became quite prominently identified. In 1857, he was appointed architect of the Central Wisconsin State Hospital, at Weston, where he superintended its construction until the commencement of the War of the Rebellion, when (in July, 1861) he entered the 1st Wisconsin cavalry as a Lieutenant, and was successively promoted Lieutenant, colonel and colonel by brevet. His military career is austerely the honor to his State. He was wounded on May 2, 1862, at Cape Girardeau, Mo.; also on April 24, 1863, at crossing of Whitewater River, and crippled for life, was captured as a prisoner of war, released on parole, and exchanged on December 11, 1863. He returned, subsequently, from his wounds to again enter the field with his regiment, and participated in all the numerous engagements of that command in Kentucky, Tennessee, Alabama and Georgia, ending at Macon, with Wilson's cavalry corps, at the end of the war. He was de-
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failed to collect the plans and report on the condition of the exten-

sions of his buildings at this time. Augustus De Morgan col-

lects the records of military posts, hospitals, etc., in that State

and Western South Carolina, and then ordered to report to the

War Department to take charge of rebel archives, where he re-

mained one year, by special appointment.

On returning to his home, he was elected city treasurer without op-

position. He also resumed his profession of architect, and com-

pleted the Hospital for Insane; his design for the rotunda and
domes was adopted, and he served the President of Massachusetts

as architect of the State Capitol, and completed that building; was superintend-

ing architect of the United States Court House and Post Office to its

final completion, and designed and superintended the construc-
tion of the Northern State Hospital for the Insane, at Oshkosh, Wis.;

was the architect of the Iowa State Hospital for the Insane, at

Independence, Iowa; also designed and supervised the construc-
tion of the Northern Lunatic Asylum at St. Joseph, Mo. He has for se-
neral years been a citizen of Chicago, and has had charge of some of the

finest buildings in this city, such as the Gaff Building, on La-

Salle Street, and the Presbyterian Hospital.

Mr. Shipman is inti-
mately connected with literary studies and work. In 1850, he was

elected secretary of the Department of Science, and in 1852, math-

ematical, physical, s[co]l[og]o[lep]h[on]ical, and social sciences, in the

Wisconsin Academy of Science, Arts and Letters. He has been con-

nected with the State Historical Society of Wisconsin since 1852,
as a miscellaneous secretary, and is now a member of the Board of

Directors of the American Institute of Architects, of the Western

Association of Architects, and of several learned societies. He has been an active

member of the Masonic order, and of the Masonic order of Knights-Templar.

By reference to Allibone’s Dictionary of Authors, we find him credited with the Shipman Family Genealogy. Mr. Shipman was at one time chief engineer of the Army of the Northwest, and later assistant engineer of the Military Division of the "Badger State," and he now bears on his body the scars of many hard-fought actions. He was married, at Harrisburg, in November, 1850, to Cornelia, daughter of Hon. E. S. Goodrich, Secretary of State; to whom he was born Annie L. (now Mrs. E. S. Tomblin, of Emerson, Iowa), Rose W. (now Mrs. J. K. Anderson, of Waukesha, Wis.), Charles G., M. D. (of Ishpeming, Mich.), William V. (of Culbertson, Neb.), and Cornelia, Mrs. Shipman died at Madison, Wis., on January 27, 1850; he was married again, at Chicago, in 1881, to Mrs. Mary Townsend, of Bethel, Me.

FREDERICK T. BOWEN was born at Somerville, Mass., on July 22, 1833. He was educated at Harvard College, and, after closing his studies there, attended, for a short time, the Lawrence Scientific School, but was compelled to shorten his course at that institution on account of the death of his father, Dr. Washington, D. C., which was at that time the home of the family, and commenced business as a draughtsman, and there remained for about one and a half years, when he concluded to come West. He arrived in Chicago in 1877, and engaged as draughtsman in the office of L. B. Dixon, a prominent architect, and remained with him until 1881. He then became a partner of Mr. Dixon’s, which association continued until 1884, when he dissolved partnership, and opened an office for himself at the corner of LaSalle and Madison streets. He was married, in Chicago, in 1880, to Mrs. Carrie Barstow Wallace.

OSBORNE J. FERREY was born at Albion, Kennebec Co., Me., in 1839. His early school education was obtained at Albion, China, and Waterville. At the same time he worked upon his father’s farm, and studied drawing and painting, receiving instructions from several of the principal artists of the place, and attended the Public School and the Free Academy, at which he was graduated in 1856. His attention was early directed to the study of architecture at the age of fourteen or fifteen, by articles in one of the monthly magazines, and thereafter art and architecture, but mainly the former, were never lost sight of, and he kept up the practice of drawing and painting, as an engagement, and always favored his adoption as a profession. Being of a somewhat roving disposition, he went to Minnesota, with older brothers, in 1856, and removed to Bloomington at a different time, where he studied painting, sign-painting. Returning to the East two years afterward, he continued in the painting business, soon drift ing into decorative and fresco painting at Boston and Taunton. He also taught during the winter from the same and Maine for several years, and instructed in painting, drawing, and penmanship. Naturally of a versatile mind, he acquired considerable proficiency in a number of different pursuits, and his studies covered a wide and varied field. The Civil War broke out at the time of his graduation, and he joined the 3d Maine Volunteers immediately and was appointed an officer. At the time of the adoption of the new constitution he was appointed a captain, and was mustered into the service of the First Maine Volunteers, and served in the late war, being promoted second lieutenant just before the close. He took an active part in nearly all the famous battles and engagements from the well-knonwn to the capture of the Relief ship, Spotswood, of Cold Harbor, Burdsheide’s Mine, etc., and during the winter of 1864-65 his battery held Fort Sedgwick, one of the most exposed and dangerous points upon our lines. Upon leaving the army, he again resumed his studies and practice, giving lessons in drawer, etc., meantime. He removed to Massachusetts in 1868, and, studied, worked, and taught, between that time and 1874, at which time he came to Chicago. During this time he took a course of study in the Massachusetts Normal Art School, gave instructions in the Mechanics’ Association Drawing Schools, in Worcester, and con-
ducted the City of Chelsea evening drawing school and school for art instruction to public schools. He has been a member of the Society of Architectural draughtsmen in Worcester, Northampton, and Boston, and for two years conducted business in his own name in Worcester. He came to Chicago under the auspices of J. K. Os-

gewald & Co., Boston, to open the Chicago office of the Architectural Society of Architects, and of several other learned societies. He has been an active member of the Masonic order, and of the Masonic order of Knights-Templar. By reference to Allibone’s Dictionary of Authors, we find him credited with the Shipman Family Genealogy. Mr. Shipman was at one time chief engineer of the Army of the Northwest, and later assistant engineer of the Military Division of the "Badger State," and he now bears on his body the scars of many hard-fought actions. He was married, at Harrisburg, in November, 1850, to Cornelia, daughter of Hon. E. S. Goodrich, Secretary of State; to whom he was born Annie L. (now Mrs. E. S. Tomblin, of Emerson, Iowa), Rose W. (now Mrs. J. K. Anderson, of Waukesha, Wis.), Charles G., M. D. (of Ishpeming, Mich.), William V. (of Culbertson, Neb.), and Cornelia, Mrs. Shipman died at Madison, Wis., on January 27, 1850; he was married again, at Chicago, in 1881, to Mrs. Mary Townsend, of Bethel, Me.

FREDERICK R. SCHUCK was born at Chicago in 1854, and is the son of Frederick Schuck, Sr., who died in July, 1871, and grand-nephew of Adam Schuck, who died in 1855, in Chicago, in his ninetysixth year. Adam was one of the two surviving members of the old Napoleon body-guard, and came to Chicago nearly forty years ago. Frederick, Jr., was educated in the city schools, high-school and college, and received his education in the study of architecture in the office of Henry L. Gay, and trained with him eight years. In 1880, he went to Pullman, took charge of some of the buildings being erected, and opened an office at No. 51 Clark street, Chicago.

He is one of four surviving children of Frederick Schuck, Sr., the names of the others being Fanny, Louisa, and Amelia

He received his literary and scientific education at Harvard University, the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, and in Europe. After a thorough training, he entered the office of one of the leading architects in Boston, and for the last five years has been associated among his fellow-craftsmen. In 1881, he came to Chicago to superintend the construction of the Union Club-House, the plans...
of which he had prepared. The success he achieved in this work brought his services into such request, that he decided to locate in Chicago, and accordingly opened an office and took Charles S. Frost into partnership. Since then he has ranked among the foremost of the architects, not only here, but anywhere in the West. Mr. Cob married, in 1882, Miss Emma M. Smith, daughter of the late Augustus F. Smith, a prominent attorney of New York City. They have two sons,—Henry Ives, Jr., and Cleveland.

Charles S. Frost was born at Lewiston, Me., on May 31, 1856. After having received an excellent education in the public schools, he entered an architect's office in Lewiston, where he remained three years, and there gained a good practical knowledge of his present business. He then went to Boston, and entered the Institute of Technology there, and after finishing a special course of study at that institution, he was employed in several offices in the same city for three years. He then engaged in business for himself, meeting with remarkable success. In 1882, he came to Chicago and entered into partnership with Henry Ives Cobb. Mr. Frost was married, in this city, on January 7, 1885, to Miss Mary Hughtt, daughter of Marvin Hughtt, general manager of the Chicago & North-Western Railway.

Louis J. Schauff was born at Milwaukee, Wis., in 1857, and was educated at Cincinnati and at Chicago. After closing his studies, he concluded to make architecture his study, and began at the bottom, learning the carpenter's trade, and afterward was engaged in the manufacture of wood-working machinery, working in both branches nearly four years. During this time, he spent his spare time in draughting, and kept preparing himself for his life-work. In 1873, he went into the office of Cass Chapman, first as draughtsman and afterward as foreman in his office. In 1880, he was engaged with the North Chicago Rolling Mills, had charge of the building department at South Chicago, and continued with them until 1883. In 1884, he associated with Robert C. Berlin, under the firm style of Schauff & Berlin, of which he is still a member. He is a member of the Western and Illinois State Associations of Architects. He was married, in Chicago, in June, 1884, to Miss Fannie Moore.

Robert C. Berlin was born at Granville, Ill., in 1853. He commenced his education in this country, but, in 1873, went to Switzerland, and attended the Polytechnic Institute at Zurich, taking a thorough course of four years, and making every effort to become proficient in architecture, the profession he had concluded to adopt. After closing his studies, he spent some in traveling, visiting points of interest in England, Germany and France, with a special view of studying the different styles of architecture, and intending to make practical use of all the information he could gain. He returned to Chicago, and entered the office of Egan & Hill, and was with them when they were completing the new Court House. He afterward entered the service of J. A. McLennan, and remained as draughtsman for about three years, and in May, 1884, he associated himself with Louis J. Schauff, and is at present doing business under the style of Schauff & Berlin, in the Ashland Block, corner of Clark and Randolph streets. He is a member of the Western and Illinois State Associations of Architects. He was married, in Chicago, in 1883, to Miss Agnes A. Dodge, daughter of George Dodge.

Gabriel Isaacson is one of the rising young architects of Chicago, and has already made his mark as a skilled designer. Mr. Isaacson was born at Farsund, Norway, on August 31, 1859. His father, Lewis Isaacson, died when the son was an infant, and the widow and orphan immigrated to America, locating at Chicago in the spring of 1861. Gabriel attended the common schools during his boyhood, but at an early age entered the office of E. S. Jenison, architect. He remained with him until 1876, and then went into the office of John C. Cochran, with whom he was connected for the greater portion of eight years. From an ordinary workman, Mr. Isaacson arose to the position of head assistant to Mr. Cochran, and was regarded as a most valuable employe. In 1882, Mr. Isaacson was secured by Alexander Kirkland to assist in architectural work upon the new City Hall, and after serving him for about one year returned to the office of Mr. Cochran, where he remained until January, 1885, in which month Mr. Isaacson established business for himself. He has already designed plans for a handsome $40,000 church for the Congregational Society of Evanston; and in that suburb and many others, there are testimonials of his skill as an architect, in the way of a number of beautiful residences and cottages. Mr. Isaacson was married, on November 13, 1889, to Miss Agnes R. Knutson. They have three children,—Florence M., Herbert F. and Agnes Irene.
BUILDING TRADES.

As an appendix to the architectural résumé, it is but just that some mention should be made of those trades that were employed in forming the conceptions of the architect and rendering possible, as realities, his plans. To the enterprise of the builder and to the skill of the mechanic, is Chicago indebted for her architectural beauty; for the hand is as necessary to execute, as the brain is to design, forms of taste, elegance and permanence.

Brick Manufacturers.—The growth of the manufacture of brick in Chicago between the years 1870 and 1880, is shown by the following statistics given in the United States Census Reports for those years. It is a matter for regret that in this department of the building interests, as in so many others, no official compilation of statistics is made by the trade itself. There is no central bureau of information, and the only reliable data to be obtained is that gathered from the census returns, at intervals of ten years. In the following table, the figures given are for Cook County, no separate record being tabulated for this city. It is not unfair, however, to assume that fully ninety per cent of the entire product of the county is turned out by Chicago brick yards.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Establishments</th>
<th>Hands Employed</th>
<th>Capital</th>
<th>Wages</th>
<th>Material</th>
<th>Value of Product</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1870</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>1,063</td>
<td>$531,000</td>
<td>$560,665</td>
<td>$109,030</td>
<td>$535,575</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1880</td>
<td>53</td>
<td>1,165</td>
<td>$50,000</td>
<td>182,224</td>
<td>1,014,200</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The percentage of increase in ten years in each of the items named above was as follows:

- In the number of establishments: 165 per cent.
- In the number of hands: 51 per cent.
- In the capital invested: 66 per cent.
- In the wages paid: 113 per cent.
- In the material used: 40 per cent.
- In the value of the product: 74 per cent.

The preceding figures are suggestive. The number of establishments was nearly trebled, while the increase in the number of hands employed was only 51 per cent. This is attributable to the introduction of improved machinery and its general use. The disproportion between the increase in the number of employees and the amount of wages paid, is also noticeable, the latter being 113 per cent. This is not to be ascribed solely to the general advance of wages, but is in great part due to employment of a larger proportion of skilled laborers. Another variation in the percentages of increase is that between the cost of material and the value of the manufactured product; the increase in the former being but forty per cent, while that in the latter is seventy-four per cent. The reason for this is to be found, in a great measure, in the marked improvement in quality which characterized Chicago brick during the period named. More carefully selected and better material was employed; less limestone entered into the composition, and a harder, better-formed product was the result of the manufacturers' efforts.

The greater part of the brick made here is that known as "Chicago common," and is pronounced by competent judges, both architects and practical builders, to be equal in quality to any common brick made in the country. The high prices demanded for Philadelphia brick stimulated the manufacture of pressed brick, and no finer specimens of the latter description of building material are to be found in the world than are made in Chicago. Agencies of many of the leading manufacturers from other States are established here; however, and the use of pressed brick for fronts is yearly increasing. The establishment of an extensive and well arranged permanent building exhibit, to which reference was made in the second volume of this work, has no doubt exerted a healthful influence on the trade and done not a little to incite emulation.

A circumstance should not be lost sight of that has had an undoubted effect on the trade in brick in this city, viz.: Transition in the architectural style from the ornamentation of the Renaissance school to the severe simplicity of the Gothic. The latter calls for great solidity, and its ideas are best expressed in the massive walls of pressed brick to be seen on every side in the business quarters of the city, and in many private residences, wherein the utmost beauty is attained by the introduction of terra-cotta ornamentation.

Thomas Moulding was born at Warrington, England, on December 13, 1825, and is the son of Thomas and Rachel (Bates) Moulding. In 1849, he was apprenticed to a machinist, and following his trade in England, until 1851. In that year, he came to Chicago, and was employed as a machinist for about eleven years. In 1862, he commenced the manufacture of brick in a moderate way, producing only about sixteen thousand a day during the first year. By the aid of his practical knowledge of his trade, he made meritorious improvements. His business has rapidly increased until he has three factories,—one in the city, one at Lake View, and one at Porter, Ind.—each of which is supplied with steam machinery, the three engines aggregating one hundred and twenty-five horse-power. The capacity of the works in Indiana is three million common and five million pressed brick and at the two works in the city and Lake View twelve thousand common brick are made. He also manufactures about two million drain-tile annually, and has just commenced the manufacture of terra-cotta copings. He employs about three hundred men, and does a business of $200,000 annually. Mr. Moulding was married, on September 27, 1857, to Miss Sarah Watkins, of Chicago. They have five children,—Thomas C., Minnie R., Lizzie W., Joseph W. and Sarah B.

HAYT & ALSIP.—This firm of brick manufacturers and dealers was organized in 1872, by Henry C. Hayt and Frank Alsip. They have two large yards, supplied with steam power and all the appliances for making first-class building brick. They employ two hundred and fifty men, and turn out an average of twenty-five million brick per annum.

Henry C. Hayt was born at Fishkill, Dutchess Co., N. Y., on May 9, 1831, and is the son of Henry D. and Catherine (Hood) Hayt. After leaving the public schools, he attended Amenia Seminary until 1849. He was then engaged in farming until 1858, when he began the practice of law in McGregor, Iowa, and entered into partnership with Oscar Barlick, under the firm name of Hayt & Barlick, lumber dealers. They carried on the business there until 1872, when he came to Chicago, and commenced the manufacture of brick with Frank Alsip, under the present firm name. Mr. Hayt was married on November 22, 1862, to Miss Sarah Harris, of Pongkeeppe, N. Y. They have one child,—Margaret.

Frank Alsip was born at Pittsburgh, Penn., on November 7, 1827, and is the son of William and Mary A. (Meeker) Alsip. When he was twelve years of age, he went to work in a brick yard at Pittsburgh, where he was employed about five years. He was then apprenticed to a bricklayer for three years, during which time he learned the trade in all its details. He was employed as a journeyman brick mason, in and about Pittsburgh, until 1859, when he went across the plains to the gold mines of California, and worked in those mines two years. He then went to St. Louis, Mo., where he was employed at his trade for about a year, and then he returned to Pittsburgh, and engaged in business as a builder and manufacturer of brick with A. H. McClellan & Alsip. This firm carried on the business for four years, when it was dissolved, and Mr. Alsip went to Prairie du Chien, Wis., where he engaged in the same business with his brother, under the firm name of Alsip Bros. They made brick and erected buildings in Wis., Iowa, and Minnesota, until 1872, when he came to Chicago, where he formed a partnership with Henry C. Hayt, under the style of Hayt & Alsip brick makers, which firm, last year, turned out more brick than any other brick yards in Chicago. He is also associated with J. E. R. Harron, under the firm name of F. & W. H. Alsip, brick manufacturers.
DEARBORN STREET, SOUTH FROM WASHINGTON.

HISTORY OF CHICAGO.

and is now sitting up one of the largest factories for the manufacture of brick in the city. Much of the machinery was invented and designed by him, and will be capable of producing one hundred and twenty-five thousand first-class brick a day. He was married, in January, 1854, to Miss Mary J. Smiley, of Pittsburgh. They have six children; Jennie, William H., Frank B., Maude, Charles, and Millicent.

T. & J. D. Tully.—This firm was organized in 1872, by Thomas and John D. Tully, for the purpose of manufacturing and near Cornwall, Canada. When he was fifteen years of age, he went back to Rochester, where he worked in a hotel and the Rochester Novelty Works for a few months, and then learned the painter's trade in the carriage workshops of James Carroll, where he was employed until 1846. He then came to Chicago, but soon afterward went to Quincy, III., where he worked at his trade until 1858. He then returned to Chicago, and engaged in the grocery business, which he followed for about thirty years, when he sold out his grocery store and devoted his entire time to the manufacture of brick.

This business he had commenced in Chicago in 1864. In connection with his other business. In 1872, he entered into partnership with his brother, and the present firm was organized. He was married, in November, 1862, to Miss Mary White, of Rochester, N. Y. They have the following children: Ada, Franklin, Mary A., John W., Julia M., Margaret, Thomas, Ellen, and Elizabeth.

The Illinois Pressed Brick Company was incorporated in February, 1874, with a capital of $100,000. Its first officers were John T. McAuley, president; Arthur W. Penny, secretary; Willet B. Jenkins, treasurer; and Frank T. Melcher, superintendent. The company was organized for the purpose of manufacturing red pressed-brick. Their works are located at Blue Island, III., and are supplied with steam power and the most approved machinery. They employ about eighty men, and their capacity is fifty thousand brick a day. In May, 1885, Mr. McAuley resigned the presidency in favor of Addison Ballard.

John T. McAuley, ex-president, was born on September 24, 1836, in Warren County, N. Y., and is the son of George and Mary (Miller) McAuley. He came to Chicago with his parents, in 1841, and subsequently attended the public schools until he was eighteen years of age. After finishing his studies, he was employed as a salesman in a boot and shoe store three years. In 1861, he entered the army as sergeant-major of the 5th Illinois Infantry Volunteers. He was promoted to rank of second lieutenant of Co. "C," then became captain of Co. "B," and afterward assistant adjutant-general of the First Brigade, Second Division, Eleventh Army Corps. He was wounded at the battle of Shiloh. In December, 1862, he was mustered out of the service. He was engaged in the wholesale boot and shoe business for a number of years. In 1880-82, he was connected with the Chicago, Texas & Mexican Central Railroad. He then commenced the brick business, and organized the present company. He is a member of Thomas J. Turner Lodge, No. 409, A.F. & A.M. Mr. McAuley was married, on November 20, 1866, to Miss Mary L. Sayrs, of Chicago. They have two children,—Harriet S. and Henry S.

Arthur W. Penny was born at Chicago, on May 23, 1850, and is the son of George W. and Laura (Wilson) Penny. He was educated at the Northwestern University, Evanston. In 1876, he went to Providence, where he was connected with the Rummel Chemical Works. In 1882, he returned to Chicago, and engaged in the brick business, assisting in organizing the firm of which he was elected secretary. He resides at Park Ridge, and is president of the board of village trustees, taking an active part in the affairs of the place. Mr. Penny was married, in 1878, to Miss Clara F. Wilson, of Providence. They have two children

—Edith G. and George W.

George W. Penny, the father of Arthur W., came to Chicago in 1856. In 1848, with his father, John Cunningham, and his brother, A. J. Penny, he took an active interest in the brick business. A. J. died in 1859, and the father, of cholera, in 1859, when George W. succeeded to the business. At that time, this firm had the most extensive brick yards in the city. In 1854, George W. made ten...
carried on until 1869, when Mr. Katz retired and Mr. Putnam became a partner, the firm name being changed to Schmid & Putnam. The latter firm continued the business up to the time of the great fire in 1861, when their most expensive buildings were destroyed, and then resumed his old trade, and, in 1872, entered into partnership with Frank Schubert, under the firm name of Schmid & Schubert, contractors and builders. They did a very extensive building trade. The partnership was dissolved in 1876, since which time Mr. Schmid has been in business alone. During his connection with the building trade, he was engaged for two years in the sale of yellow pine lumber. Mr. Schmid has been one of the most prominent German contractors and builders of the city. Among the buildings which stood as monuments of his skill before the fire may be named Bryan Hall, Trinity Church, the fire-brigade house, and the American Children's Orphan Asylum.

JOHN M. DUNPHY was born at Utica, N. Y., on October 2, 1834, and is the son of Martin Dunphy who was a prominent builder of that city. He was given a good common school education, and at the age of sixteen began to learn the trade of mason and contractor, serving an apprenticeship of four years. In 1854, he came West, and worked at his trade in various cities until 1858, when he located at Chicago, which has since been his home. He at once formed a partnership with a Mr. Moss in the contracting and building line, and continued with him until 1863, since which time he has been alone. Among the many prominent structures now existing as memorials of Mr. Dunphy's work, may be mentioned the Cathedral of the Holy Name, St. James's Church, the residences of George M. Pullman and B. P. Moulton, St. Denis Hotel, and many others. For years past he has taken an active interest in politics, and is known as an earnest but consistent Democrat. In 1876, he was nominated for the office of collector of the West Town and was elected by a decided majority, and in the spring of 1881 was re-elected. Mr. Dunphy is married to Miss Mary Doyle, daughter of J. Edward Doyle, of this city. They have had four children, three sons and one daughter, but of these there is but one son living, John J., who is in business with his father.

RE-BUILDING OF CHICAGO.

[Monroe Street, West from Clark.]

business blocks and elegant private residences. In 1857, he was married to Miss Eleanor Nelson, of Fox Lake, Ill. They have six children living.

OLIVER N. SOLLIT was born in Chicago on October 16, 1860, and is the son of Thomas and Eleanor (Nelson) Sollit. After finishing his studies in the city schools, he entered the office of James J. Egan, where he studied architecture, and the knowledge thus acquired has been of no small advantage to the firm of which he is the junior member.

GEORGE SCHMID is the son of John M. and Anna Margaret (Hirsch) Schmid, and was born in Equarofen (Mittel-Franken), Bavaria, Germany, on August 4, 1831. After leaving school he was apprenticed to a cabinetmaker at Wurttenberg, where he worked for two years; after which he traveled through Germany, visiting all the principal cities. In 1850 he went to New York, where he worked at the carpenter's trade until 1855, when he came to Chicago. Here he worked as a journeyman carpenter for a year, and then formed a partnership with Andrew Katz, under the firm name of Schmid & Katz, contractors and builders. This firm did an extensive business until 1864, when they discontinued it, and started a brewery, which was known as the Schmid, Katz & Leverenz Brewery. This they continued until 1866, when Mr. Leverenz died, and the firm became Schmid & Katz, and was so

FREDERICK HENRY AVERS was born at Buffalo, N. Y., on October 3, 1831. His parents were from Germany, and at the date just mentioned had only been in this country a short time. His father, John Avers, was a contractor and builder, and was for many years prominent in that line of business at Buffalo. Frederick, as he grew to man's estate, also adopted the same calling, which he successfully pursued in his native city until 1859. In that year he went to Pike's Peak, but found that region too wild and unsettled, so he returned and located in this city, which has since been his home. In the rebuilding of Chicago, up to the time of the fire, and in its re-building since that event, Mr. Schmid has taken a prominent part. Among the buildings he has erected may be mentioned the Sherman House, the Palmer House, before the fire; the Northwestern Railroad Depot, the Allen, paper car-wheel works (at Pullman), the Adams Express Building, Marshall Field & Company, Immanuel Baptist Church, College of Physicians and Surgeons, Chicago Homeopathic College, and the Evanston High School. Mr. Avers is a Knight Templar; has taken a prominent part in the building of the new Masonic Temple; and is also a member of the Dearborn Astronomical Society. He married, in 1853, Miss Emma Markham, daughter of Thomas Markham, of England. They had three children, Franklin, George, and Cora Isabelle (deceased), with their father in business, and have already earned for themselves the
HISTORY

Frank Agnew was born in Dundee, Scotland, on December 7, 1821. He came to the United States, landing in this city in September, and took up his abode with an uncle, Charles O'Conner, a builder and contractor. He immediately apprenticed himself to his uncle in the carpenter's trade, and almost the first work he did was on the old Franklin school-house, which was destroyed by fire in the fire of 1871. He remained in the employ of his uncle about two years, when he began work as a journeyman, continuing in that capacity until 1857. In the fall of that year, he entered the paid fire department, which was organized about that time, having been previously a member of the volunteer force. He assisted in the organization of the Firemen's Benevolent Association, of which he was for years the presiding officer. In 1861, he resigned his position in the fire department, and began to actively engage in the business of building. Among the memorials now standing of Mr. Agnew's work, may be mentioned the Normal School building, Hooley's Theater, and St. Xavier's Academy. He also supervised the construction of the present City Hall building. In 1872, Mr. Agnew was appointed Fire Engineer of Cook County, by the people's party, and was elected by a majority that ably attacked the city. He is a member of the National Land League Association, the National Temperance Society of which he was at one time vice-president. He married, on June 14, 1860, Miss Ellen O'Neill, daughter of the late Michael O'Neill, an early settler of Chicago. Mrs. Agnew was born in County Waterford, Ireland, January 2, 1840, was educated in the schools of this city, and is a lady of fine accomplishments and of the most amiable character. Mr. and Mrs. Agnew have eight children,—John P. and Francis, who are associated with their father in business; Margaret, Frances, Elizabeth, John J., Thomas, Eunice, and Charles.

John L. Diez & Co.—This firm of contractors and builders, and lumber merchants, was originally established in 1866, by Frank Moninger, August Schrenk and John Kirwan, on Illinois Street near Ogilby, engaged in the manufacture of sawn, dressed, blinds, frames, mouldings, etc., and carpenter work. In a short time they were necessitated, by their large business, to seek more commodious quarters, which resulted in the erection of the firm's residence on Indiana Street. Being located in the midst of lumber yards, in order to accommodate their business, they erected also a planing mill, wherein they manufactured all descriptions of lumber utilized by their carpenters. In 1879, Mr. Schrenk and Mr. Kirwan having bought out Mr. Kirwan's interest; they then commenced the contracting and building business, which herefore they had not done. The firm afterward ceased to exist, Mr. Francis Diez, brother of Mr. Diez, having purchased Mr. Schrenk's interest, and remaining a member of the firm until 1890, when he sold his interest to Schrenk & Moninger, and formed Mr. Schrenk & Moninger, in 1890, the firm continuing as contractors and building in 1897, bought an interest, and the firm name was changed to John L. Diez & Co. This firm continued business until the great fire of 1871 destroyed their whole establishment. In the course of a few months they rebuilt their factory with larger and more comprehensive facilities, and had got their business into good running order again, when it was destroyed by fire in August, 1873, which obliterated everything on its grounds and necessitated the dissolution of the old firm. In 1873, John L. Diez and Frank Moninger entered into a co-partnership, under the old name of John L. Diez & Co., and erected a factory two stories in height, built of brick, by Mr. Joseph Moninger, Mr. C. J. Moninger, who then, with J. L. Diez, retained the business until 1880, when J. L. Diez, continued the business with the late Ottmann, under the firm name of the firm. This firm not only transacts a comprehensive business as lumber merchants and in the manufacture of lumber, but they also pursue a trade in the Carpenter, contracting and building line, employing about one hundred men on the average.

John C. Robinson is the son of John and Parmella (Goodwin) Robinson, and was born in Nova Scotia, on August 3, 1845. His father removed his family, in 1583, to Eastport, Maine, and again, in 1851, to Akron, Ohio, where John learned the carpenter's trade from his father, who was a carpenter and builder, for whom he worked several years. He learned the profession of an architect in Detroit, Mich., and, in 1870, came to Chicago and continued his profession until 1875, when he engaged on his own account, in building and building until 1881, when he formed the present partnership. He married, in 1882, Miss Ada De Groot of Philadelphia, Pa. They have two children.—Edna and Roy H. Anderson Minor, contractor and builder, is the son of William and Annery Anderson Minor, and was born in Cleveland, Ohio, on January 31, 1870. He was partially educated in his native city, and has studied some years in the city, he erected all the most prominent buildings there. In 1871, he came to Chicago, and entered into partnership with J. R. Trumbull, which firm existed until 1875, and building, during that time, the Hamlin & Hale Building and many others. In 1875, John L. Diez and Mr. Minor entered into partnership with P. J. Sexton, under the firm name of Sexton & Minor, which continued for about two years, then dissolved, and Mr. Minor acted as superintendant for Mr. Sexton, receiving a salary and also having an interest in the business. While in this position he had charge of the erection of the erection of the Cook County Court House and the Chicago Court House; and while a member of the firm, and as superintendents, also had charge of the building of many fine business blocks and private residences in the city. In May, 1883, he became a member of the present firm. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity, belonging to Apollo Lodge, No. 642, A.F. & A.M.; Lafayette Chapter No. 2, R. & S.M.; and Chevalier Bayard Commandery, No. 6, R. & S.M., of this city. He is also a member of the Odd Fellows' lodge and Masonic lodge at Toledo, and is also a member of the Master Masons and Builders' Association of Chicago. Mr. Minor was married,
on August 24, 1884, to Miss Minnie Alice Fair. They have two children—Alice Geraldine and Milton Leroy.

The Campbell Brothers' Manufacturing Company was originally organized in 1873, by Murdoch and Alexander Campbell, under the firm name of Campbell Brothers, for the purpose of doing a general contracting and building business and for manufacturing all kinds of wood material. They carried on the trade and continued the firm until 1874, when they admitted William McKee as a partner. The name of the firm was changed to Campbell Bros. & Co., which existed until 1875, when Mr. McKee retired, and they resumed the name of Campbell Brothers. In January, 1881, it was incorporated under its present name, with a capital stock of $25,000.

The firm is now known as Campbell & Hoyt's Sons, and is in the hands of Alexander Campbell, vice-president and superintendent; Hiram T. Jacobs, secretary and treasurer. They have always had a large and prosperous trade, and many substantial business houses and elegant private residences, erected or fitted up by them, testify to their ability and skill for doing fine and substantial work. A few of these are the residences of Judge Skinner, J. C. Bullock, J. Medill, A. J. Kirkwood, F. H. Hill, J. H. Witbeck, and others in all parts of Chicago and its suburbs. Their business has steadily increased year by year, until now they have a large factory run by steam power and filled with the latest and most improved machinery. They employ from one to two hundred men, and do a business exceeding $300,000 annually.

Murdoch Campbell, president, was born in Prescott County, Canada, on February 15, 1841, and is the son of John and Christiana (McCrimmon) Campbell. When he was sixteen years old, he left Canada and came to Chicago, and learned the carpenter's trade from Henry & Campbell, contractors and builders. He worked for them many years, during the last seven having charge of their work and being foreman in their factory, and thoroughly qualified himself in all branches of the trade, whereby peculiarly fitting himself for carrying on the large and prosperous business of which he is at present the head. He belongs to the Masonic fraternity, and is a member of the Odd Fellows Lodge, No. 478, A.F. & A.M.; the Eastern Star, No. 48, and Chicago Commandery, No. 12, K.T. Mr. Campbell was married on January 30, 1867, to Miss Jeannette R. Caldwell, of Bloom, Ill. They have four children.—Archibald M., Abigail K., M. Josephine and John Albert.

Steinmetz & Eilenberger.—This firm of contractors, builders, and manufacturers of sash, doors, blinds and mouldings, was organized in 1879, by Conrad Steinmetz and Herman Eilenberger, to continue the business originally established by Steinmetz & Simmons as manufacturers of sash, doors, and blinds, and to carry on building and contracting in connection with their mill. The present firm do a large business both as builders and manufacturers. They have erected many fine buildings in all parts of the city, a few of which are the Beider Block, the C. B. Carter Block, the Heiser & Junge Block, and W. M. Hoyt's buildings. They fitted up the Exposition Building for the May Festivals of 1882 and 1884. They fitted up the same building for the National Republican Convention, and remodeled it for the National Democratic Convention, and completed the Grand Opera Hall for Chicago's first Grand Opera Festival. They employ about three hundred men, and do a business of $300,000 annually.

Conrad Steinmetz was born in Germany, on July 13, 1859, and is the son of Samuel and Martha (Brantgarn) Steinmetz. In 1854, he came to America, remaining about one year in the City of New York, and then going to Springfield, Mass., where he learned his trade and was employed, as an apprentice, in a sash and blind factory until 1861, when he returned to New York City. After working there about a year he removed to Hartford, Conn., where he worked at his trade in a sash and blind factory for three years. In 1865, he came to Chicago, and took charge of a similar factory for Parker & Stearns, which he managed for four years; then he was with Allen & Bartlett about a year; after which he was with the Garden City Manufacturing Company until 1874, when he entered into partnership with Conrad Simmons in the manufacture of sash, doors, and blinds. At the end of three years, the firm was dissolved, and he did business one year by himself, when the present partnership was established. Mr. Steinmetz is a member of Germainia Lodge, No. 184, A.F. & A.M. Mr. Steinmetz was married, on January 29, 1865, to Miss Hermine Kleinecke, of Hartford, Conn. They have five children,—John, Henry, Rose, Minnie and Ella.
HISTORY OF CHICAGO.

when he came to Chicago, and was foreman for Charles Utesch, a contractor and builder, for about a year; then was in partnership with John Angus, a short time; after which he conducted business as a contractor on his own account, until 1859, when he became a member of the present firm. While he was in business alone, he built the Larkin Block, in 1854, the church of Cooper’s Grove, near 57th Street, wood, and many other buildings in the city and suburbs. He was married, on January 20, 1876, to Miss Elizabeth Knapp, of Chicago. They have four children. —Theresa, Lilly, Alno and Henry.

Charles W. Ginkel. —He was born in 1834, in St. Louis, Mo., and was graduated at the Union College, in New York City, May 18, 1849, and is the son of R. W. and Mary (Wane) Reynolds. When he was about five years of age, his parents moved to Milwaukie, Wis., where they remained two years, and then moved to Beloit, Wis. In 1859, they came to Chicago and two years later moved to Whiteside County, Ill. In 1865, Mr. Reynolds went to Clinton, Iowa, and learned the carpenter’s trade, working at it three years, when he was employed building depots and stations on the line of the Union Pacific Railroad. He resided some time in California, and returned to Clinton in 1869, where he remained at his trade about a year. Returning to Chicago in 1872, he was employed as a journeyman carpenter until 1875, when he engaged in business as a contractor and builder on his own account. For six years he confined himself almost entirely to the building of stores; among others he constructed the stairs in the retail store of Marshall Field & Co., those in the McNeill Block, in the Kentucky Block, in the Major Block, in the Fuller Block, and many others in different parts of the city. He engaged in general building in 1875, in his shop with five mechanics, and now manufactures all his material and fancy wood-work. He has built many fine business blocks and private residences in all parts of the city and much of which are the Jackson Block, the Sibley Block, the Cremon Block, the Lakeside Skating Rink, the Manual Training School, the Rosalie Music Hall and all the residences on Rosalie Court, near the South Park Station on the Illinois Central Railroad. He keeps one hundred and twenty-five men in his employ, and does a business of $250,000 annually. He is a member of Landmark Lodge, No. 422, A.F. & A.M., and of Fairview Chapter, No. 62, R. A. M. Mr. Reynolds was married on April 16, 1871, to Miss Julia N. Darrow, of Beloit, Wis. They have two children. — Carrie E. and Fred. L.

Angus & Ginkel. —This firm of general contractors and builders was formed, by John Angus and Charles W. Ginkel, in November, 1881, to succeed that of Allen, Angus & Ginkel, which firm was in existence less than a year, having completed but one large building, the freight houses for the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad. Both members of the new firm are young men who have thoroughly learned their trade in all its branches, being the sons of old and experienced contractors, and have succeeded far beyond their most sanguine expectations. In the year 1852, they built the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad round-house, Potter Palmer’s fine residence, and the Hobbs Building. The latter is a six-story building, which they commenced on November 7, and completed in forty working days. In 1853, they erected Potter Palmer apartment houses and French flats on North State street, a large warehouse on the northeast corner of Clinton and Fullerton, and the 422-foot block of C. T. Verkens, Jr.; in the year 1884, they built the Abraham Kinsely factory, the Grand Trunk Railroad freight house, the abattoirs and center pier for the Chicago Indiana Railroad bridge across the Calumet River, and the piers for the viaduct over the railroad tracks in the town of Cicero. They were also contractors on the City Hall.

John Angus is the son of John and Elizabeth (Gamson) Angus, of Scotland, where he was born on February 16, 1852. After completing his studies, he learned the cut-stone trade from his father, who was a cut-stone contractor and also superintendent of a stone quarry. He left Scotland in 1866, and went to England, where he remained about a year, after which he came to America, stopping in the City of New York, where he worked at his trade until the spring of 1872, when he came to Chicago, where he has since resided. He is a member of his father’s business with his brother William, as William & J. Angus, cut-stone contractors, until 1875; after which he was in business for himself up to the time the firm of Allen, Angus & Ginkel was organized. During the period he was in business for himself, he had charge of the new Court House and Douglas Monument. He has charge of the setting of the cut-stone work on the Custom House, from 1857 to 1859, on the Landmark Lodge, No. 759, A.F. & A.M.; York Chapter, No. 148, R.A.M., and a charter member of Chevalier Barry Commandery, No. 52, K.T. He was married, on November 19, 1871, to Miss Agnes James, of the City of New York. They have three children. — John, Esther and William.

Charles W. Ginkel is the son of John G. and Louisa (Heischheim) Ginkel, and was born in Bavaria, Germany, on April 19, 1834. His father was a cut-stone contractor, who immigrated to America in 1850, and came to Chicago in 1852, where he died in January, 1872. John G. took an active part in public affairs, having been a member of the first Board of Public Works of the city, during the period of business as a contractor, on his own account, until 1859, when he became a member of the present firm. While he was in business alone, he built the Larkin Block, in 1854, and church of Cooper’s Grove, near 57th Street, wood, and many other buildings in the city and suburbs.

He was married, on January 20, 1876, to Miss Elizabeth Knapp, of Chicago. They have four children. —Theresa, Lilly, Alno and Henry.

Henry Dibblee. —In January, 1873, William R. and John S. Gould and Henry Dibblee, under the firm name and style of Gould Brothers & Dibblee, established themselves in business at Nos. 742 and 744 Washington Street, where the firm had been in the wholesale grocery business, and were also manufacturers of linseed oil. They were burned out in the great fire of 1871, but shortly afterward resumed and continued in business under the dissolution of partnership.

In this year, Mr. Dibblee removed to Nos. 274-75 Wabash Avenue, remaining there until, in 1881, he established himself at his present location, Nos. 260-262 E. Lake Street. Here, Mr. Dibblee deals exclusively in all kinds of ornamental fountains, vases, statues, cemetery work, pillars and lustic furniture. In addition, he handles tiles of all kinds; in this and other lines of his specialties, his house is the largest in the West. The territory covered by his trade extends over all the Western States to the Pacific slope, south to the Gulf, and east into the Canada. Shortly after establishing himself in business, Mr. Dibblee took the necessary steps for a justly celebrated English tile, and is now the only direct importer in the United States of these goods. He is agent also for Maw & Co., the well-known manufacturers of Holroyd, England, for the American ornamental tile; and for the celebrated Lowe tile, made by G. F. S. & J. F. Low of Chelsea, Mass. A suite of three rooms in his newly-arranged entresol is devoted to a display of these articles, and an attractive feature of his salesrooms. The tile business has grown very rapidly in the West; and especially in this city, within the past few years, it has shown a wonderful increase. In 1881, Mr. Dibblee became the agent for the Fair Haven Manganese Company, of Fair Haven, Mass., and is now doing the largest business in this branch of the business for any dealer in the West. He at present employs forty men, and does an annual trade of $200,000—a most satisfactory increase over that done when the business was first undertaken, at the age of eighteen. He first worked as a clerk in his father’s store, and was finally made a partner in the business, and so continued until, in January, of the following year, founded the house of which he is the head, and the history of which has already been given. Mr. Dibblee was married on November 26, 1873, to Miss Laura Field, daughter of John Field, of Conway, Mass. They have two children. — Bertha and Frances F.

Matthew B. Swezy was born on December 17, 1822, at River Head, on Long Island, N. Y., and is the son of John and Eny (Reeve) Swezy. When but a boy of age, he left home for Brooklyn, N. Y., and learned the carpenter’s trade from his uncle Tappin Reeve, for whom he worked until 1852, when he formed a partnership with him, under the firm name of Reeve & Swezy, contractors and builders. This firm did a large business, when it was dissolved, Mr. Swezy continuing the trade on his own account until 1872, when he came to Chicago and associated his son, Tappin K., in business with himself, under the name of M. B. & T. R. Swezy, carpenters and builders. They did a large business until the spring of 1877, when the firm was dissolved, and since 1879 Mr. Swezy has carried on the trade by himself. Among the many fine buildings erected by him, under the firm name of Swezy, are the residences of R. A. Hall, Mrs. Eddy, Samuel Shackford, and Dr. Theodore J. Bluhardt. For the last ten years he has done a
large businesses in manufacturing his improved dumb-waiters for cigar-fillings. He employs from fifteen to twenty men in this business.

He was married on March 25, 1844, to Miss Elizabeth F. Pell, of Brooklyn, N. Y. They have five children,—John A., Tappin K., Clarence E., Charles T., and Frederick C. Waddei., is the son of Jeremiah and Mercy (Merrill) Chandler. His parents removed to Boston, when he was about five years of age. He learned the carpenter's trade on fifth street's trading square, at three years of age, and then he was engaged in building churches in the State of New York for seven years. In 1841, he commenced business in Boston as a contractor and builder on his own account, and was employed until 1844, when he organized Co. 48 New York Infantry, serving until the close of the War. He was mustered out in 1845, and came to Chicago, where he entered into partnership with A. L. Gooding, under the firm name of Gooding & Chandler, carpenters and builders. In 1850, the firm was dissolved, and Mr. Chandler has since carried on the business alone.

His firm of contractors and builders was established in 1856, by Charles C. Fowler and George Carr.

They have built a large and prosperous business, and have erected many elegant residences in Chicago, Hyde Park, and elsewhere, among which may be mentioned one for F. A. Hubbard on Lake Avenue, between Oakwood Avenue and Brooks Street; three for R. W. Dunham, on Lake Avenue, near Thirty-ninth street; two for Edward Silvey; two for Mrs. Clark on Ellis Avenue; one for C. H. Fowler, at Winona, Ill. They also remodeled Petal Hall. They employ about twenty-five men, and do a business of $60,000 annually.

Charles C. Fowler was born at Kingston, Canada, on November 27, 1829, son of Samuel and Frances Fowler. He learned the carpenter's trade at Kingston, and worked at it there about seven years. In 1842, he went to Scotland, where he was employed at his trade and where he learned the profession of an agent. In 1845, he moved to London, England, remaining one year, when he returned to Canada. In 1866, he came to Chicago, and engaged in the building business with George Carr, as a member of the present firm. He is member of landmark Lodge No. 242, A. F. & A. M. Mr. Fowler was married, on June 16, 1859, to Miss Frances Carr, of Kingston, Canada. They have five children,—Gordon, Herbert, Mary, Susie, and Bessie.

Charles C. Waddei, was born at Sheerness, Kent, England, on April 11, 1833, and is the son of George and Mary (Kepp) Carr. He learned the carpenter's trade, when he was fourteen years old, from his father, who was a carpenter and builder at Kingston. After working at that trade in that city, he commenced business on his own account which he followed until 1866, when he came to Chicago and entered into partnership with Charles C. Fowler. Mr. Carr was married, on June 16, 1860, to Miss Elizabeth Ann Lark, of Kingston, Canada. They have three children,—Bertha M., George E., and Ralph L.

FREDERICK C. HEATH was born at Windsor, Broome Co., N. Y., on December 14, 1833, and is the son of Asa and Mercy (Gore) Heath. He came to Chicago in 1841, and, after clerking one year in the store of his brother, Francis C. Heath, was employed in steamboating on the Mississippi and Missouri rivers until 1851. In 1851, he returned to his native city, the government there employing him in forwarding the material on the canal, and was then employed by Newton Chapman in bridge-building about three years. He worked about a year with L. B. Boomer, and then with C. E. Fuller, building bridges in Tennessee. In 1857, he returned to Chicago, and commenced business on his own account as a carpenter and builder, since which time he has been actively engaged in the trade. He built a fine residence on Forty-seventh street, in Hyde Park, for N. S. Bouton; six houses for F. H. Winston, on Division Street; six houses for Judge Waite, three for Mrs. R. M. Dorman, and many others in all parts of the city and suburbs. Mr. Heath was married, on February 10, 1850, to Mrs. Jane Ayres.

WILLIAM G. WADDELL was born at Gallopedia, Galla Co., Ohio, on November 25, 1822, and is the son of James and Temperance (Co.) Waddei. His parents removed from Crawford to a small farm in Michigan City, Ind., in 1831, where they remained two years. A short time subsequently, they moved to Chicago, Ill. In 1838, they settled at Freeport, Ill. Mr. Waddei learned the carpenter's trade from his father, who was a carpenter and builder, and engaged in business at Freeport, on his own account, in 1842, when he followed it until 1874, when he came to Chicago, and formed a partnership with George Ann, under the firm name of Waddei & Rennell, contractors.

In 1859, the firm was dissolved, since which time he has been in business for himself. He has been an extensive builder, and has erected a large number of residences in the city. He built sixty for Jerome Beecher, on Indiana, Calumet, Forest, and Prairie avenues, before 1874, all one hundred elegant residences in Chicago, these being only a few of the many he has erected. He belongs to the Masonic fraternity, and has taken all the degrees up to and including the thirty-second. This firm was dissolved, in 1855, by John H. Howt, and was employed by the National School Furniture Company, in the manufacture of school-desks. In 1875, he commenced business as a stair-builder on his own account. He now employs from twenty-five to fifty men, and does a business of $100,000 annually. He built ninety-two flights of hardwood stairs for John V. Farwell & Co.'s wholesale store, at a cost of $25,000. He constructed the stairs for Mandel Broders, on State Street, for the Imperial Building, for Courtice & Huber, for the residence of Mr. Potter Palmer, and many others in all parts of the city. He was married, on April 14, 1882, to Miss Jennie Conklin, of Dubuque, Iowa, who worked at that trade at Sheerness until 1857, and around London until 1869, when he came to Chicago. After his arrival here he was employed as a journeymen carpenter by different contractors until 1851, when he entered into partnership with Charles C. Crowhurst. In 1854, he was married, on April 14, 1856, to Miss Mary Hughes, of Sheerness, England. They have seven children,—Mary Ann, Eleanor, Herbert, Emma E., Edgar G., Walter and Frank.

Charles C. Crowhurst was born at London, England, on March 12, 1848, and is the son of John and Emma (Cole) Crowhurst. He learned the carpenter's trade from his father, who was a contractor in London, England, and worked for him until he came to Chicago, and was employed by Messrs. Hopkins & McComb, contractors, two years. He then went to work in the shops of the Chicago & Alton Railroad Company, where he remained five years; afterward he was with Thomas Gunnill, an old contractor, for a year; and then formed a partnership with James H. Howt. Mr. Crowhurst was married, on September 6, 1884, to Miss Elizabeth Cousins, of Austin, Ill.

D. WADE & CO.—This firm of contractors and builders was founded in the spring of 1853, by Daniel Wade and Thomas R. McKilip, since which time they have built for the government of the United States, and all other parties, including the builders of the capital of that territory. In 1854, they built and shipped one hundred and four houses to Buenos Ayres, South America. Being what they term ready-made houses, the material for each house is cut, fitted and numbered, so that when shipped, it is shipped in such a way as to be ready for the customer, who, when he receives it, can build to his own taste and fancy.

Daniel Wade is the son of John and Elizabeth (Race) Wade, and was born on the Isle of Man, on August 23, 1837. He learned the trade of a builder in his native place, where he worked at it until 1850, when he came to Chicago. Here he commenced the building of portable houses; but since 1878, he has been engaged in the trade of his ready-made houses, which he has shipped to Cuba, South America, India, and in fact to nearly all parts of the world. Mr. Wade is an Episcopalian. He was married, on April 15, 1858, to Miss Isabella Chinn Bishop, of the Isle of Man. They have seven children,—Myra Isabelle,
John James, Elizabeth Margaret, Evan Henry, Malcolm C., Walter H., and Mona Amelia.

Wade Killick is of Irish descent, and was born at Kenosha, Wis., on October 26, 1861. His parents were William and Bridget (Kearny) Killick. In his younger days his father was a prominent engraver at the greenery trade at Kenosha, Wis. After leaving school, Thomas clerked in Chicago for W. H. Calvin & Co., brokers and commission men, and the Western Union Telegraph Company, until 1879, when he commenced work for Mr. Grafton, builder of portable houses and railroad-cars, with whom he remained until the formation of the firm of D. Wade & Co. He is a young man of good ability, and thoroughly understands his business.

Sparr & Weiss, manufacturers of mouldings, Nos. 196-202 North Union Street, was organized as a firm on June 15, 1880. The original capital employed was some $4,000, with a working force of four men. The firm now employs twenty-five skilled workmen, and have a large trade, which is exclusively local. In addition to unfinished mouldings, they manufacture compressed and machine-cut bung-plugs and vent-plugs. The members of the firm are Augustus Sparr and Frank Weiss, both of whom are skilled mechanics in the business.

Augustus Sparr has been a resident of Chicago for nearly twenty years. He was born at Erford, Germany, on September 1, 1861. His father having been connected with the revolution of 1847 was compelled to leave his native land, for political reasons, in 1849, and came to America with his family, locating at St. Louis, Missouri. Here the son then was sent to his mother to Indiana, where they settled on a farm. For some years he followed a farming life, and when quite a boy sawed wood on which was laid the foundations of Chicago & New Albany road, the farm being located about six miles from New Albany. When fourteen years of age, Mr. Sparr went to Cincinnati, Ohio, where he remained until 1857, when he came to Chicago. In 1858, he became a partner in the enterprise which bears his name. Mr. Sparr is a member of the Masonic fraternity. He married in 1859, his wife dying two years later. He married a second time, in 1873, and has four children.—Corina L., Myrtle, Charles L. and Florence.

Frank Weiss has been a resident of Chicago since he was a child. He was born in Bavaria, in 1849. In 1852, his parents came to America. They stopped at New Orleans, at various points along the Mississippi River, and finally located in Chicago. Here the son was educated and learned his trade of wood-worker, in which line he has been engaged for seventeen years, for some time with Sammons, Clark & Co. In 1869, he entered into a partnership with Augustus Sparr. He is a member of the Foresters. His parents are still living in Chicago. Mr. Weiss was married in Chicago, in 1877, to Miss Annie Sutterle; they have three children.—Dellie, John and Frank.

Harvey Sheeler was born on August 25, 1849, in Canada, where his father was engaged in farming. He was here until August 16, 1850, when he enlisted in Co. "F," 1st Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry. He served in the Army of the Potomac, and did much hard service. He was mustered out with his regiment in 1865, and returned to the vicinity of Chicago, where he followed farming until 1878, when he engaged in the building of houses, mowing and raising, in which he still continues. He moved all the buildings from the right-of-way of the Chicago & Western Indian Rail Road within the city limits, the contract price of which was $850,000. He has moved a large number of buildings all kinds in all parts of the city, and has done much work in Grand Rapids, Indianapolis, Louisville, St. Louis, and St. Paul. He was married, on May 15, 1879, to Miss Mary O'Connor, of Chicago. They have one child,—Harvey.

Marble and Stone Manufacturers.—The increase in wealth has resulted in the erection of more ornate private residences. This remark holds true in the case even of those houses erected for purposes of renting. An illustration is afforded by the increase in the number of marble and stone workers since 1879, as shown by the census returns for that year and 1880, which are given below in tabular form. Stone fronts are far more common in private residences than before or for some years after the fire, and stonecutters find their resources tapped to the utmost to supply the constantly increasing demand, a large proportion of which is local. Limestone and sandstone are the most commonly used, coming chiefly from Ohio, although Joliet stone has become very familiar to Chicago citizens. Marble is used comparatively infrequently, except in interiors. Very handsome work in this material is done in not a few yards in this city. Of late years, however, the prevailing taste for interior decoration has demanded wood of different varieties, and the trade has not been without an influence on the marble workers.

A considerable business has within a comparatively few years sprung up in artificial stone for interior work, and some very large contracts for work and material of this sort have been performed. Much of the ornamentation of the Board of Trade building and of many office-buildings are illustrations.

As in the case of the brick manufacturers, the only statistics obtainable relative to the trade are those in the U. S. census, which are here given:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Employes</th>
<th>Capital</th>
<th>Wages</th>
<th>Material</th>
<th>Value of Product</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1870</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>$1,088</td>
<td>$590,000</td>
<td>$41,500</td>
<td>$1,416,465</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1880</td>
<td>52</td>
<td>96</td>
<td>515,600</td>
<td>48,504</td>
<td>606,249</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

PERCENTAGES OF INCREASE OR DECREASE.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>In number of establishments</th>
<th>100 per cent, increase.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>In number of employees</td>
<td>5 per cent, decrease.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>In amount of capital</td>
<td>35 per cent, decrease.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>In wages paid</td>
<td>10 per cent, decrease.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>In cost of materials</td>
<td>40 per cent, increase.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>In value of product</td>
<td>25 per cent, increase.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Emmanuel Earnshaw was born in 1828, near Huddersfield, Yorkshire, England. He is descended from a family of builders, and was early trained to the same business. At the age of thirty he located in this city, where he has ever since been prominently identified with the building interest. His first work was in connection with the cut-stone industry. After the fire, he engaged in the building business, and resulted most of the bridges that were destroyed in the conflagration. He also built the West Side Water Works, and had full control of the erection of the crib. Since the dissolution of a former partnership, he has built the Ontario Flats, the Ryerson Building, St. Luke's Hospital, and the Rosenfeld Block. He was one of the founders of the St. George's Society of this city, and has always been an active member of that body. He has been a member of the Masonic fraternity for about fifteen years. He and his family are active supporters of Professor Swing's Church. Mr. Earnshaw married, in England, Miss Mary Brook. They have two children,—Charles (a builder) and Emily (now the wife of Byron F. Rush).
he formed the present partnership. He has been very successful in all his undertakings, and has reason to be proud of the extensive business thus built up. Mr. Furst is a member of the American Lodge, No. 669, A.F. & A.M., and of Wiley N. Eggin Chapter, No. 126, R.A.M. He has also been a member of the Germania Bruderbund Society for twenty-seven years. He was married, on April 10, 1856, to Miss Julia Gerhardt, of Chicago, formerly a resident of Lege- 
feld, Saxony. They have one child,—

Henry, Jr.

Peter H. Neu was born in Germany, on June 12, 1836, and is the son of John and Maria (Weber) Neu. He commenced to learn the stone-cutter's trade in 1852, in his native place, where he worked at it for six years. In 1858, he came to Chicago, and was employed one year as a journeyman stone-cutter, after which he entered into partnership with his uncle Peter, under the firm name of Peter Neu & Co., cut-stone contractors. They carried on the trade together until 1874, when the firm was dissolved. After this, he worked as a journeyman stone-cutter (five years with Henry Furst, Sr.) until the present firm was formed. Mr. Neu was married, on January 10, 1852, to Miss Annie Lutz, of Chicago. They have one child,—Clarence.

Henry Furst, Jr., was born on November 19, 1863, and is the son of Henry and Julia (Gernhardt) Furst. He attended the public schools of Chicago until 1880, when he entered Yale College, and took a business course of about two years. He then returned home and worked for his father until March, 1885, when he became a member of the present firm.

James Batchen was born in Scotland, on May 26, 1829, and is the son of Alexander and Isabella (Allen) Batchen. About 1845, he was apprenticed to his brother, who was a cut-stone contractor for whom he served four years, thoroughly learning his trade. He then went to Edinburgh, Scotland, where he was employed as a journeyman stone-cutter about four years. In 1853, he came to America and settled at Washington, D. C., where he worked at his trade on many of the finest buildings in that city. After remaining there about ten years, he came to Chicago, and for some years was employed as a journeyman. He afterward sold his property in this city and went to Louisville, Ky. He returned to Chicago in 1869, and commenced business as a partner in the firm of Taylor & Batchen, cut-stone contractors, at corner of Harrison and Franklin streets. This firm carried on the business until 1875, when Mr. Taylor died and the firm was dissolved. Soon afterward Mr. Batchen formed a partnership with John Smith, under the style of Batchen & Smith, and in 1881 moved to present location. They continued the trade until the death of Mr. Smith, which occurred in January, 1895, and since then Mr. Batchen has carried on the business by himself. During his residence in Chicago he has furnished the cut-stone for many of the finest buildings in the city, among which are the Singer Building, fourteen fine residences on St. John's Place, eleven stone-front residences on Washington Avenue; the Masonic Hall on Cottage Grove Avenue; Mr. Furst's residence near Thirty-eighth Street; six marble-front residences in Ellis Park; a fine block of buildings on Cottage Grove Avenue, near Thirty-seventh Street; the elegant residence of George Hoyt, on Twenty-fifth Street; the administration building and isolated pavilion of the Cook County Hospital; and many others in all parts of the city and suburbs. He is a member of Cleveland Lodge, No. 211, A.F. & A.M.; of Englewood Lodge, No. 615, F.O.E., of Washington, D. C.; and of Illinois Council, No. 615, Royal Arcanum. Mr. Batchen was married, in October, 1858, to Miss Eleanor Pauline, of Hot Springs, Wis. They have three children,—John S. F., James P., and Margaret S.

John S. F. Batchen was born at Ithaca, Ind., on October 24, 1859, and is the eldest son of James and Eleanor (Pauline) Batchen. His parents removed to Washington, D. C., when he was quite young; where they remained until 1865, in which year they came to Chicago. He received an excellent education in the public schools of this city, and of Louisville, Ky., being a pupil there under Professor Henry H. Belfield, afterward principal of the North Division High School, and now director of the well-known Manual Training School. He engaged in business as a wholesale dealer in building stone in 1881 and is northwestern agent for the buff and blue oolitic limestone of the Hoosier Stone Company, Bedford, Ind.; for the Hummelstown brownstone, of Dauphin County, Penn.; and the Potomac red sandstone, of Washington, D. C. Mr. Batchen has established for himself a national reputation on account of his thorough knowledge of the quarrying interests of the United States, and his unflinching energy, as well as his generosity, have been of great benefit to the General Government and to many leading educational institutions. The report on stone construction in Chicago, for the building-stone investigation of the tenth census, was compiled by him. He obtained all the specimens from the Illinois quarries for the building and ornamental stone collection of the United States National Museum, at Washington, D. C. With the exception of a few sent by Professor Allan C. Conover, of Madison, Wis., Mr. Batchen has been the largest contributor of specimens of building stone to the building and ornamental stone collection of the Smithsonian Institute, having sent between three thousand and four thousand specimen cubes from different quarries, located all over the United States, Mexico and Scotland. Sample cubes were sent by him from the quarries on the line of the following railroads: Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé, Hot

MICHIGAN AVENUE, NORTH FROM THIRTY-FIRST.
Springs, Atlantic & Pacific, Missouri Pacific, Chesapeake & Ohio, Kansas Pacific, St. Louis, Iron Mountain & Southern, Peninsula & Atlantic, and two trunk lines of the conterminous United States. He did a cut-stone business for many of the finest buildings in this city and throughout the United States. He took an active part in the formation of the Carbondale Brown-Stone Company, of which he was now president and treasurer. He lived and died in his native city, and left a large collection of buildings of the best materials built by his firm.

**McFarlane & Gibson.**—This firm was established in 1882, by Norman McFarlane and Alexander F. Gibson. They are cut-stone contractors and dealers in rubble and facing stone. Their yard is supplied with mills and power, by which they saw and prepare the material ready for building. They have erected some of the finest residences in the city, among which are a green-stone residence of W. R. Lynn, the Pennsylvania gray-stone residence and barn of George V. Hankins, the residences of Mr. Spafford and Mr. Mills, near Garfield Park. They employ about twenty-five men, and business is very prosperous.

Norman McFarlane was born at Cupar Angus, Perthshire, Scotland, on January 4, 1846, and is the son of William and Elizabeth (Will) McFarlane. He learned the trade of a stone-cutter in Philadelphia, in which he worked until he moved to London, England, and one year in Glasgow, Scotland. He came to America in 1869, and was employed at his trade, in New York City, for about three years. In 1872, he moved to Chicago and worked as a journeyman stone-cutter until 1882, when he became a partner in the present firm. Mr. McFarlane was married, on January 1, 1865, to Miss Elizabeth Christie, of Loch Side, Forfarshire, Scotland. They have three children,—Jennie, George, Elizabeth, Norman, Thomas and William.

Alexander F. Gibson was born at Drumblithie, Kincardineshire, Scotland, on April 7, 1845, and is the son of George and Margaret (Keith) Gibson. He learned the trade of a stone-cutter in Philadelphia, in which he worked until he moved to London, England, and one year in Glasgow, Scotland. He came to America in 1869, and was employed at his trade, in New York City, for about three years. In 1872, he moved to Chicago and worked as a journeyman stone-cutter until 1882, when he became a partner in the present firm. Mr. McFarlane was married, on January 1, 1865, to Miss Elizabeth Christie, of Loch Side, Forfarshire, Scotland. They have three children,—Jennie, George, Elizabeth, Norman, Thomas and William.

**Ebertshaeuser & Riley.**—This firm of cut and sawed stone contractors was established in 1852, by Henry Ebertshaeuser and George Riley, for the purpose of taking contracts and doing a general business in stonework. They have a large yard and saw-mill, and prepare the stone for their customers.

They have erected many fine buildings in this city, a few of which are St. Malachi's Church and school, the finest residence of C. Watrous, their five residences on South Park Avenue, near Thirty-fifth Street, and the elegant residence of Mr. J. G. Van Rensselaer. They have employed about twenty men, and do a business of $50,000 annually.

Henry Ebertshaeuser was born at Fischbach, Nassau, Germany, on April 5, 1819, and is the son of Jacob and Anna (Grisar) Ebertshaeuser. His parents came to America in 1827, and settled in Chicago, where he learned the trade of a stone-cutter, when he was fourteen years old, from Peter Neu, for whom he worked four years.

He then employed as a journeyman stone-cutter about five years, and, in 1852, entered into partnership with George Riley, under the present firm name. He was married, on April 23, 1855, to Miss Magdalena Zuber, of Germany.

George Riley was born in Kings County, Ireland, on March 7, 1825, and is the son of John and Elizabeth (O'Maley) Riley. When he was thirteen years of age, he was apprenticed to a stonemason. He lived several years. In 1852, he came to Chicago, and was employed by Fletcher Brothers, cut-stone contractors, for about six years, and also by Henry Forst, for about four years, when they were both in partnership. In 1856, he joined the present firm. Mr. Riley was married, on July 28, 1853, to Miss Margaret Hitchcock, of Chicago. They have five children,—Mary, John, Elizaibeth, Margaret, and Catherine.
Bay, Ontario, Canada, yielding the finest quality of stone for building purposes, which is rapidly gaining on that city as the center of stone quarrying. The firm employs seventy-five men, and does a business of $125,000 annually.

Cuthbert McArthur was born at Chicago, on February 22, 1830, to Mr. and Mrs. McArthur. He was educated in the public schools of Chicago, having passed through all the grades of the Brown School, from which he graduated in 1854. He was employed as draughtsman by the Board of Public Works, 1856 to 1872, in the father's foundery, until 1877. During 1876, he was in San Francisco, superintending the putting up of the iron-work on the Sub-Treasury Building, which was finished the same year as draughtsman in the Cook County Recorder's office, in 1878 he was engaged, with James Lillie, in the construction of the Illinois Eastern Hospital for the Insane, at Jacksonville. In 1889, he entered the employ of two real-estate dealers, as a clerk in their office, and remained with that firm until he was elected secretary of the Chicago & Vert Island Stone Company, which position he now occupies. Mr. McArthur was also appointed secretary of the Board of West Chicago Park Commissioners on April 1, 1885.

E. L. Kastholm & Co.—This firm of cut-stone contractors was established in the spring of 1884, by Emil Jacob, Peter Ambrosini, and Peter Spang. Although they have been in business but one year, they have had a splendid trade, and have erected many important buildings, among which are the Emerson School, the Brown School, the Public Library, the Stock Exchange, the elegant residence of E. Murren, and the residence of Mr. Maynard. They employ about twenty-five men, and last year did a business of $25,000.

Gabriel Jacob was born in Vinciaturo, Italy, on February 8, 1849, and is the son of Bernardino and Mary (Lembo) Jacob. He learned the trade of a stone-cutter in Italy, in 1864, working at it there until 1873, when he came to America. He was employed at his trade a year and a half at Kingston, N. Y., and then went to Canada, where he worked on the Welland Canal about two years. In 1877, he came to Chicago, where he found employment at his trade until he became a member of the present firm, in 1884. Mr. Jacob is a member of Home Lodge, No. 416, A.F. & A.M. He was married, on February 23, 1874, to Miss Jennie A. Cornell, of Kingston, N. Y., and they have four children,—Henry B., May L., Joseph, and Alice A.

Peter Ambrosini was born in Italy, on October 6, 1852, and is the son of Donato and Maria Ambrosini. When fourteen years old, he learned the trade of a stone-cutter, and worked at it fourteen years. He came to Chicago in 1868, and was employed at his trade, as a journeyman, for four years, when he became a member of the present firm. He was married, on January 14, 1888, to Miss Linda Gnocchio, of Chicago.

Peter Spang was born in Germany, on June 22, 1835, and is the son of John and Mary (Cetto) Spang. After having served in the German army for several years, in 1862 he commenced to learn the stone-cutter's trade, and worked at it in his native country about four years. He came to Chicago in 1866, and worked here as a journeyman for eighteen years, when he became a member of the present firm. Mr. Spang was married, on June 13, 1865, to Miss Mary Kost, of Aurora, Ill. They have one child,—Kate.

Michael A. Jacob is a native of Italy, and was born on October 19, 1856, to Mr. and Mrs. Jacob. He learned the trade in his native country in the fourteenth year of his life, and was employed on that country until his sixteenth year, partly learning the trade of stone-cutter. In 1875, he came to America, and, after passing a few months in Canada, came to Chicago, where he has since permanently resided. For many years he was carver in the stone-yards of Tomlinson & Reed and his fine workmanship has become well known. In 1884, when the firm of E. L. Kastholm & Co. was formed, Mr. Jacobs took an interest in the concern and remained so until the present time. Mr. Jacobs is well known among many stone contractors of the city, and his firm has already become prominent and successful, owing to the superior work that is turned out of their shops.

The Pioneer Fire-proof Construction Company came into existence as a stock company in November, 1859, under the title of the Ottawa Tile Company, which name has since been changed as above. Henry B. Moulton, president; A. T. Griffin, vice-president; and E. V. Johnson, secretary, treasurer and general manager. The company was organized for the manufacture of the hollow tile used in fire-proofing buildings, the invention of Mr. George H. Johnson. Kastholm, the first firm to have erected the first hollow flat arch and partition wall in America were constructed in the Kendall Building (now known as the Equitable Life Assurance Society Building), on the southwest corner of Washington and Dearborn streets, this city, in all of which buildings, most of that building are built of hollow tile. The clay used in the manufacture of the hollow tile is obtained in Ottawa, Ill., where the buildings of the company are situated. For the first fourteen years, the firm was directed by Mr. Wright and for a few years afterwards by Mr. Tomlinson. Some of the most massive structures ever erected in Chicago were fire-proofed with hollow tile, among which are the Board of Trade and Pullman Buildings.

George H. Johnson, among the most prominent architects of the age, was born in Manchester, England, in 1830, and was the son of Isaac Johnson, a hatter and furrier. He received his early education at Kingston, Wales, and at the age of sixteen was employed by Robert Nell & Sons, manufacturers and builders of the city. Being gifted with a natural talent for architectural mechanism, he made rapid progress in his studies, and after three years of apprenticeship, established himself at Kingston, in 1852, accompanied by his wife and child, he came to America, and immediately became the manager of the Architectural Iron Works in New York City. He filled that position for ten years, during which time he became thoroughly versed in the iron-work placed by the company was designed and finished by him, and as a token of appreciation of his services he was given a certificate by the president of the company for that effect, in 1874. During the period he was in their employ, he designed and executed many prominent iron buildings, among which are the United States warehouse, at Atlantic Dock, Brooklyn; the United States Arsenal storehouse, at Westervelt, N.Y.; the Singer Building in New York; the George & Baker Sewing Machine Building, made in the original form of a gothic window; the Gilsey Office Building, in New York; and many others equally well known. He came to Chicago in 1866, at which time he erected, under the direction of J. M. Morgan, three iron-front buildings on Lake Street, for T. Tuttle and others, re-creating then the grand possibilities for Chicago, little thinking of the revolution in fire-proof buildings which his future inventions would cause. Being then in the service of the Architectural Iron Works, he returned to New York, and, after severing his connection with that company two years later, started business for himself, and added largely to his reputation as an architect to that city. Immediately after the close of the Civil War, he went to Richmond, Va., and put up a number of prominent buildings. After remaining there two years, he went to Baltimore in 1867, and was interested with W. C. Howard, Bartlet & Co. In 1869, he left this firm and remained there until 1871. While in Buffalo, he built the Niagara and Plympton fire-proof grain elevators, besides other buildings of note. In the early part of 1872, he took an interest in the movement through Europe, studying the ancient and modern designs of architecture on the continent; and on his return to New York City, he went earnestly to work to perfect his original inventions in fire-proofing. On October 12, 1871, he came to Chicago, and when surveying the smoking ruins of this great city, conceived the idea of fire-proof hollow tiling for buildings; so that from the greatest holocaust in the history of the world comes the greatest invention for the perpetuation of perfected architecture. Following out his original designs, he built, in the spring following, the first fire-proof building ever erected on this continent; and although the originator of the recent building material, he gave the credit of the invention to those who lived two thousand years before his time, and only claimed the revival of a lost art used by the Egyptians many years before the birth of Christ. From the Kendall Building he obtained other contracts and erected the Commercial and Dearborn House, in 1854, business in Chicago having fallen off, owing to the amount of building done the three years previously, Mr. Johnson went to New York, and commenced business there. In May of the same year he again went to Europe, and studied the particular architecture of each country throughout Continental Europe. Upon his return to America, he entered with spirit upon the material, and brought forward his inventions in New York City; but owing to the lack of appreciation of his advanced theories regarding fire-proofing, he met with but little encouragement, and returning to Chicago in September, 1877, he formed a partnership with Mr. Johnson, the firm name being Johnson & Co., continuing until his death, which occurred in 1879. Mr. Johnson was twice married,—first in May, 1851, to Miss Maria Selkirk, of Manchester, England, by
Frank M. Nichols was born in the State of New York, on September 24, 1854, and is the son of Louis and Emeline (Fish) Nichols. His mother was a niece of ex-Secretary Hamilton Fish. 

Nichols came to Chicago in 1854, and engaged in mercantile pursuits until 1861, when he commenced the publication of The Reporter, a monthly journal devoted to the interests of marble and granite cutters, modelers, and plaster makers actively employed, and new designs are continually being produced. He is now fitting up a marble and granite display rooms, where he has on hand a full supply of all kinds of stone tools, and material used in the trade. He carries on the business under the firm name of Nichols & Co., and in the course of the year supplies goods to as many as 500 different jobbers. 

He employs from fifteen to twenty men, and does a business of $80,000 annually. Mr. Nichols was married, on May 24, 1877, to Miss Minnie Hudson, of Cincinnati, Ohio.
MASON CONTRACTORS.

JAMES McGRAW, a resident of Chicago since 1839, and well known as a leading building contractor, was born in Jefferson County, N. Y., on February 1, 1827. His father, James McGraw, was a farmer, and his mother was Phoebe Thompson, a lady of French descent, born at Broome, N. Y. The family resided in the State of New York until James was eight years of age; they then removed to Kalamazoo, Mich., where he resided until 1859, when he came to Chicago in that year. James attended private schools during his residence at Kalamazoo, and when he came here he was apprenticed to A. S. Sheppard, a contractor, with the view of learning the trade of mason and plasterer. In 1846, young McGraw, then nineteen years old, started in business on his own account, and, by hard, honest toil, won a good reputation and amassed the means which bought him a comfortable home in the West Division. In 1871, Mr. McGraw formed a partnership with Joseph Downey. The fire of 1871, called out their greatest efforts, and they were constantly engaged in constructing large and prominent buildings in the business quarter. The partnership continued until August, 1883. During their connection they erected such buildings as the Cook County Infirmary, at Jefferson, taking the entire contract for the same; Hervey's Theatre; Harlem Theater; the Jewish Synagogue, corner of Michigan Avenue and Fourteenth street; and the Lyceum Theatre, which is owned by McGraw & Downey; and many others. Mr. McGraw erected the first building on Chicago Avenue after the fire of October 9, 1871,—a two-story structure, for James Egan, on Madison street, near Fifth Avenue. Mr. McGraw has been a quiet, industrious business man during his residence here, and enjoys a splendid reputation as one of the leading contractors of the city. Twenty-five years ago Mr. McGraw erected a residence on West Adams Street, then in the most fashionable residence district on the West Side; but the changes of time and the enlargement of the business district in the West Division has surrounded his home with mercantile establishments. Notwithstanding, he continues to reside in the "old home," made pleasant and inseparable to him by the memories of bygone days. He was married, on January 1, 1857, to Roanna, daughter of the late Rufus B. Ormsbee, of this city. They have had two daughters,—the youngest of whom, Clara, the wife of Joseph Downey, died on March 17, 1885, in Allentown, S. C.; their son, James, is a child of the family.

WILLIAM PRICE & SON.—This firm of masons, contractors, and builders was organized in 1880, by William Price and William D. Price, to continue the building business commenced many years ago by the senior partner. They have been very successful, and have erected many fine buildings, a few of which are the barns of the West Side Street Railway Company; a building for John Kedzie, on West Madison Street; the residence of J. H. and Z. Gage, on Grant Boulevard; two residences for Charles H. Curtis, on the corner of Cottage Grove Avenue and College Place; and Troscher's Building on Market Street.

William Price was born in the City of New York, on November 15, 1821, and is the son of Cornelius and Nancy (Maloy) Price. Soon after his birth, his parents removed to Watkins, Schuyler Co., N. Y., where they resided until 1835. William Price has a younger brother George, and a elder brother, James, both of whom are prominent in the building line. He learned the trade of a mason from his father, and worked at it, either as a journeyman or on his own account, until 1847, when he formed a partnership with his brother Cornelius. They carried on the business together about ten years. In March, 1857, he was appointed postmaster of Chicago, but was removed by President Buchanan, the following March, for being a friend and adherent of Stephen A. Douglas. In 1868, he became postmaster of the Chicago Times, which he controlled until 1866, when the establishment was sold to Cyrus H. McCormick. In 1861, he was appointed an aide on the staff of General Hunter, with the rank of major; but, after serving about a year, he was compelled to resign on account of ill-health, when he returned to Chicago, and in the next year commenced business at his trade, which he carried on by himself until 1871, and then formed a partnership with Ansel B. Cowdrey, who served as his partner for about six years. He then entered into a partnership with William D. Price, his son, under the name of William Price & Son. Except the time he was postmaster and in the army, he was actively engaged as a builder. He erected the old Tremont House, Rice's Theater, the American Express Company's building and barns, the Bryant Block, the Transi House (at the Union Stock Yards), the Rock Island car-shops, the Court House, Jackson street, and many public and private buildings in the city and suburbs. In 1866, he sold his residence in Chicago, and removed to Libertyville, Lake County, and resided in the old farm house, which he served as supervisor of his township, and has held the position of supervisor for several years. He returned to Chicago in 1879. In 1870, he was a member of the Legislature from Lake County. In 1853, he was a candidate for Congress on the democratic ticket. Mr. Price was married to Miss Martha J. Devoe of Chicago, who died on January 31, 1885.

William D. Price was born on September 25, 1828, in Chicago, and is the son of William and Martha J. (Devoe) Price. He received his education in the public schools of this city, afterward attending the Illinois College, in the course of his education he formed the mason's trade from his father and uncles, for whom he worked until 1850, when he entered into partnership with his father, under the firm name of William Price & Son. He was married, on December 29, 1851, to Miss Emma McNab, of Libertyville, Ill. They have one child,—Grace M.

WILLIAM E. MORTIMER was born in Devonshire, England, on June 7th, 1835, and is the son of William and Mary A. (Cook) Mortimer. He learned the trade of a mason from his father and uncle, for whom he worked until he was about twenty-one years of age. He came to Chicago in 1840, and was employed as a journeyman mason for two years by Mr. Lyon & Co. In 1842, he was engaged in business on his own account as a mason and contractor, which he carried on until 1855, when he formed a partnership with N. P. Lobberg and George Tapper, under the firm name of Mortimer & Lobberg. This firm carried on the business from 1855 to 1859, during which time they built a number of fine business blocks.

In 1859, Mr. Mortimer assumed the business, and continued it until 1864, when he formed a partnership with N. P. Lobberg and George Tapper, under the firm name of Mortimer, Lobberg & Co. They built the Chicago University and other large buildings. In 1866, Mr. Lobberg retired from the firm; and from that time to the present his business has been conducted by Mr. Mortimer and George Tapper, and they have done as large a business as any firm in the city. In 1866, they built the Michigan Southern Depot on Van Buren Street; the year following, the Northwestern University at Evanston, and the Atlantic Hotel, of this city, in the early part of 1871. Immediately after the fire of 1871, their business was immense. They built the Kenton House, on Michigan Boulevard, the Calvert Building, and the Home Insurance Company's Building, Mr. Mortimer has been a member of No. 305, A.F. & A.M.; Corinthian Chapter, No. 69, R.A.M.; Chicago Commandery, No. 19, K.T.; and Oriental Consistory, S.P.R.S. 32'. Mr. Mortimer was married, on November 22, 1853, to Miss Mary J. Linton, a native of Somerset, England. They have six children,—William H., Matilda J., Ida May, Charles J. and Laura Belle.

George Tapper is the son of William and Ann (French) Tapper, and was born on May 25, 1835, in Devonshire, England. He partially learned his trade from his father, who was a mason, and in England in 1852, coming to Chicago, where he has since resided. After his arrival in the city he was employed by Mr. E. Mortimer and other parties, until 1864, when he became a member of the firm of Mortimer, Lobberg & Co. Mr. Lobberg withdrew from the present partnership, in the latter part of 1866, and Mr. Mortimer & Tapper was formed, since which time Mr. Tapper has devoted his entire energies to the advancement of the interests of the firm, and has every reason to feel proud of the success he has attained. Mr. Tapper is a member of Ashlar Lodge, No. 308, A.F. & A.M.; Washington Chapter, No. 43, R.A.M.; Chicago Commandery, No. 19, K.T.; and of Oriental Consistory, S.P.R.S. 32'. He was married, on March 31, 1853, to Miss Arabella Mortimer, of Chicago, by whom he had one daughter,—Maria, now Mrs. Fiskett. He was married a second time, on May 24, 1867, to Miss Jane Thomson, of Chicago. They have three children,—George F., William R. and Elmer L.

George Chambers was born in England, and, after obtaining a fair education in the public schools, he served his trade at his master's trade. In 1852, he came to America, locating at Cincinnati, Ohio, for about six years. In 1858, he entered into partnership with William D. Price, his son, under the name of William Price & Son. Except the time he was postmaster and in the army, he was actively engaged as a builder. He erected the old Tremont House, Rice's Theater, the American Express Company's building and barns, the Bryant Block, the Transi House (at the Union Stock Yards), the Rock Island car-shops, the Court House, Jackson street, and many public and private buildings in the city and suburbs. In 1866, he sold his residence in Chicago, and removed to Libertyville, Lake County, and resided in the old farm house, which he served as supervisor of his township, and has held the position of supervisor for several years. He returned to Chicago in 1879. In 1870, he was a member of the Legislature from Lake County. In 1853, he was a candidate for Congress on the
erected many of the finest churches in the city, among which may be mentioned the Board of Trade and the Church of the Messiah, and Unity Church. Of late years he has paid considerable attention to the construction of tunnels and aqueducts, and has been engaged upon some of the largest tunnels in the Eastern States. He has been the designer of the Detroit River Tunnel, the Alton and Water Works tunnel, and is now engaged in the construction of the New River aqueduct, which extends from Crotone Reservoir to Harlem River. Mr. Chambers is now engaged on the building of a large lock at the village of Ogdensburg, which was known as.ManyToManyField.

John Sutton, contracting plasterer of this city, was born at St. John's, N. B., on September 26, 1819. His father, John Sutton, was also a plasterer, and in his day one of the largest contractors in this line of work at St. Johns. The subject of this sketch served an apprenticeship with his father, after which he went into business on his own account. In 1841, he went to New York, and followed his trade in that city until 1849, when he came West on a speculating trip, stopping for a brief season in this city, but finally locating at Clarksville, Tenn. At the breaking out of the Civil War, he returned to this city to once more take a position among the enterprising contractors in the building line. Among the buildings now standing as memorials of his work, may be mentioned the First Presbyterian Church, the private residences of J. W. Doane and J. D. Mills, and the Honore Block. Mr. Sutton has ever taken an active interest in all matters tending to the advancement of society. He has been an active member of the Masonic fraternity for over twenty years, and has held a number of offices in the various bodies of that order. He is a member of Apollo Commandery, No. 1, K.T.; of Oriental Consistory, S.P.R.S., No. 32; and is a Knight of the Red Cross of Rome and Constantine. He is also an Odd Fellow and a member of the Knights of Pythias. Mr. Sutton has been twice married: first in Lowell, Mass., to Miss Maria S. Kidcut, who died, leaving two sons,—John H. (who is now a farmer), and George H. (a contracting plasterer of this city). Mr. Sutton's present wife was Miss Emily Fitzgerald, daughter of Richard Fitzgerald, of New York City. By this marriage there have been eight children,—three sons and five daughters.

Edwin Sturtevant is the son of Zebina and Jane A. (Storey) Sturtevant, and was born in Verona, N. Y., on January 5, 1841. His father removed to Delavan, Wis., in 1854, where Edwin learned the trade of a mason, at which he worked summers and clerked in the dry goods stores of C. H. Sturtevant and D. H. Wells during the winters, until he enlisted, in 1863, in Co. 'I,' 39th Wisconsin Infantry, of which he was promoted lieutenant, and afterward captain of 'A' of the same regiment. He was engaged in the Red River country just in time to meet General Banks on his retreat. In 1865, he was in the expedition sent to the Rio Grande. He was mustered out of service, with his regiment, in

1866, when he returned home, and there he remained until February 27, 1867, when he came to Chicago, and worked as a mason during the summers and clerked for Field, Leier & Co. in the winter—the brother, when he started in business for himself as a contractor and builder. He built the Singler Building, the Academy of Design Building, the Consecration Building, the Northwestern Loan and Trust Company's Building, the line residences of A. Pymar and D. M. Wells, and the New York and Chicago Trade Building (this contract on the latter building was over $500,000). He is a member of the board of Delavan Lodge, No. 121, A.F. & A.M., of Delavan, Wis. He was a member of the Knights of Pythias, in 1872, to Miss Jennie K. Whitman, daughter of John R. Whitman, of Chicago, and part of Grand Trunk Railroad. They have two children,—Marion and

Wood Brothers.—This firm of contractors and builders was organized in 1871, by Alonso C. and Albert E. Wood, for the purpose of doing a general business as masons, plasterers, and builders. The firm, by its perseverance and good reputation, has grown to be one of the largest and best known firms in the business, and has erected many of the most imposing and beautiful buildings in all parts of the city and suburbs.

Alonzo C. Wood was born at East Farnham, Canada, on December 26, 1844, and is the son of Amos and Nancy (Gage) Wood. His parents removed to Waukegan, Ill., in 1851, where he received a common school education. In 1861, he enlisted in Co. 'C,' 17th Illinois Volunteers, and served in the battle of Prairie Grove, Ark., and was mustered out of the service in 1863. Afterward, he was employed as an army express rider until the close of the war, when he returned home. He came to Chicago in 1866, where he learned the trade of a mason, and was engaged in the contracting business until 1871, when he engaged in the contracting and building business with his brother, Albert E., and the present firm was formed, since which period he has devoted his entire time to the interests of the firm. Mr. Wood is a member of Geo. F. Thomas Post, No. 5. As a Mason, he is connected with Hesperia Lodge, No. 411, A.F. & A.M., and with Wiley M. Eggn Chapter, No. 126, R.A.M. He was married, in 1875, to Miss Agnes Hildreth of Chicago, who died in 1880, leaving three children,—Albert, Harry and Edward. Albert E. Wood is also a son of Amos and Nancy (Gage) Wood, and was born at East Farnham, Canada, on August 5, 1847. He attended the public schools at Waukegan, Ill., until 1866, when he came to Chicago with his parents, and learned the trade of a mason from his father. He worked at the trade about five years, and was employed by Mr. Alonso C. Wood, and has since been an active member of the firm.

W. A. Wells located in this city in July, 1871, and soon opened business as a contractor and builder. Since that time he has erected a large number of buildings of great value, among which may be cited the following buildings: The Exposition Building, the Times Building, Fowler Brothers' packing-houses, Kinner's packing-house, People's Gas Light and Coke Company Building, George A. Seaver's block, Haller & Fuller's drug house, Hiram Sibley's fire-proof warehouses, Continental Building, H. C. Durand's storehouses, and Carey, Ogden & Parker's paint factory. Mr. Wells was born in New York City, on July 22, 1830, where he received his early education. In 1848, he removed to Rock County, Wis., where he continued his schooling at his native place. In 1849, he learned the trade of a mason and, in 1852, when 14 years of age, took an active part in contracting and building at Janesville, Wis., where he remained until he removed to Chicago, in 1871. His operations in the line of his business, however, were not confined to that city, as he built the Court House and Jail at Parkeville, and the Insane Asylum at Janesville. Mr. Wells is a prominent Odd Fellow, and has been a Mason for thirty years; during which time he attained the rank of a Knight Templar. He was married in 1854, at Janesville, Wis., to Miss Sarah H. Harris, daughter of the late James Harris, of Watertown, N. Y., where Mrs. Wells was born and educated. She is actively interested in the philanthropic institutions of our city, and by her husband's influence in the higher social life of her city of society. Mr. and Mrs. Wells have three sons,—Addison E., who became a partner in his father in 1880, under the firm name of W. A. & E. Wells; Fred. A., who is a merchant; and John H., who is a merchant and keeper and cashier of the Massachusetts Mutual Life Insurance Company.

Jas. F. Goble, contractor and builder, was born in Morris County, N. J., on July 1, 1834, and is a son of Robert and Margaret (Martin) Goble. His mother died on August 30, 1835. Father and son came to the West in 1844, and settled in Elgin, Kane Co., Ill., where his father died on January 7, 1860. It was there that Elias was reared and educated, having attended the common schools of Elgin until he became of sufficient age and strength to lend a hand to the trade of mason. After sending him to his apprenticeship, he was sent to the old Galena & Chicago Railway Company and superintended the building of nearly all the arch bridges on that road between Freeport and Chicago, gaining a high reputation for the splendid work he performed. His work of any importance was the construction of the approaches and piers for the second Mississippi River bridge, built at Clinton, Iowa, and he also erected the stone shops at the same place. In 1867, with his family, he removed to Chicago, and at once went into the business of superintending the construction of the Washington and LaSalle-street tunnels, for which work he shared no little credit in the great success of the enterprise. In the great fire of 1871, he commenced business on his own account at the construction of street and road, and many of his works may be seen in the city. Among these may be mentioned the West Side Water Works; the Lillie Avenue Avenue and building works; the Lake erie, a marvel in masonry; the administration building and pavilions of the Cook County Hospital; City engine houses; Folk's Lake and Twelfth-street viaducts; Merchants'
Building, Presbyterian Theological Seminary, Women's and Children's Hospital, McCoy's New European Hotel, and scores of other public buildings of more or less prominence. After the great fire, he re-built the masonry for Clark, Wells, Lake, Adams, Rush and Polk-street and Chicago-avenue bridges, all of which bear the highest credit to his workmanship. Mr. Gobel is a member of the Builders' and Traders' Exchange, and, while still engaged in con-

tracing in this city, is superintending the completion of the State Capitol, at Indianapolis, Ind. He has been a member of the Masonic order for many years, and also belongs to Fort Dearborn Lodge, No. 214, I.O.O.F.

GEORGE MESSESMITH, mason, general contractor and builder, was born in Hess, Germany, in 1842. When only a year old, his parents removed to America, and located at Huntingdon, Penn. The family only resided there about three years, when they came West, and settled at Peoria, Ill., where George was reared and educated, attending the public schools up to his fourteenth year. He then became an apprentice to the trade of masonry and building, and so rapidly did he learn the work that, at the age of twenty-two, he became foreman for many of the best contractors of Peoria. He was ambitious, energetic, and by his natural ability so quickly acquired the details of his trade, that he was recognized as an expert in the business. For several years he was engaged in supervising large contract-work in the principal cities of the United States, but after the great fire of 1871 he decided to locate permanently in Chicago and engage in business on his own account. The opportunities presented to him he took advantage of, and since coming here he has rapidly gained reputation and wealth in his vocation. Among a few of the many buildings that he has constructed are such noted structures as the Rutter Building, Foundlings' Home Building, Cook County Hospital, Western Theological Seminary, Western Electric Company Building, Sheldon & McGaugy's Block, McCoy's European Hotel, McCormick Reaper Works, Consumers' Gas Company Works, besides many of the best and finest residences throughout the city. Mr. Messersmith resides at Lake View, and is the owner of considerable property in that place. He has always been prominent in promoting the welfare of that village, and is highly regarded as a good business man and upright citizen by its residents.

GEORGE LEHMAN & SON.—This firm of masons and contractors was originally established, in Chicago, by George Lehman, in 1871; the present firm was formed by George Lehman and Edwin Lehman in 1883, for the purpose of continuing the same. Although the firm has been in existence but a few years, it has done a very large business. They built, in March, 1883, twenty-four double-front two-story brick residences, on the corner of Western Avenue and Grenshaw Street, having a frontage of four hundred and sixty-eight feet, in nineteen working days. They also built the Belvedere Block, on the corner of Thirty-first Street and Cottage Grove Avenue; the building for the panorama of the Siege of Paris, on Walsh Avenue; the Gaff Building, on LaSalle Street, near Jackson, having ten stories and basement; and many others in all parts of the city and suburbs. They employ about four hundred men, and do a business of half a million dollars annually.

George Lehman was born at Dayton, Ohio, on November 9, 1829, and is the son of David and Eliza (Brandenburg) Lehman. In 1847, he learned the mason's trade in his native place, where he worked until 1854, and then engaged in business there on his own account, which he continued until 1871, when he came to Chicago. While in Dayton, he built the opera house and most of the important buildings there. In connection with his trade, he had two brick yards and a stone quarry, where he manufactured brick and quarried stone for his own use. He came to Chicago in 1871, and formed a partnership with Benjamin F. Gump, under the style of Lehman & Gump. This firm existed three years, and after that Mr. Lehman carried on the business alone until 1883, when the present partnership was formed. He was married on December 14, 1852, to Miss Amanda Abell, of Dayton, Ohio, and has eleven children,—Amanda L., Drusilla B., Edwin, Irene E., Milo R., Lydia, Ibbie J., Maggie, Mary E., Elsie Etta, and Fannie.

Edwin Lehman was born on February 5, 1855, in Dayton, Ohio, and is the son of George and Amanda (Abell) Lehman. After finishing his studies in the public school of his native place, he learned the trade of a mason from his father, working for him from 1872 to 1883, when he entered into partnership with him and became a member of the present firm.

HENRY APPEL was born in Germany, on August 2, 1842, and is the son of Frederick and Johanna (Schmidt) Appel. In 1856, he went to Solingen, Prussia, and learned the trade of a mason, working at it in that city about ten years. In 1866, he came to America, and settled at Sandwich, Ill., where he was a prominent mason two years, and then commenced business on his own account as a mason and builder. In 1871, he came to Chicago, and was employed by Clutting & Howard, contractors, for whom he was foreman one year. In 1872, he formed a partnership with William Mayne, under the name of Appel & Mayne, but the firm was dissolved at the end of a year, and a new one formed with Joseph Seidel in the spring of 1873. This firm existed one year; since that time Mr. Appel has been in business by himself. He built the fine barns at Seipp's Brewery; the Seipp Block, on the corner of Van Buren and Franklin streets, 179 x 140 feet, four stories high; and the Iris block for Hettick & Jung, on the corner of Twenty-fourth and State streets; besides many others in all parts of the city. He was married, on June 4, 1871, to Miss Christine Spohr, of Chicago. They have four children,—Henry L. W., Louis W., Ida Caroline, and Fred. A. L.

JOHN GRIFFITHS is the son of William and Margaret (McKinzie) Griffiths, and was born near Woodstock, Canada, on April 3, 1847. His father was a mason contractor when he learned the trade. In 1869, he went to St. Louis, where he remained a few months; he then went to Grand Tower, Ill., worked at his trade for a few years, and then returned to Canada, and worked at his trade at a few places; in the fall of 1871, he came back to Chi-

icago, where he has since resided. In 1875, he formed a partnership with S. J. Moss, under the firm name of Moss & Griffiths. In
JOSEPH DOWNEY.—One of those residents of Chicago who has demonstrated, beyond the reach of controversy, the truth of the adage that perseverance and pluck, when united to answering the voice of duty, integrity, are bound to succeed, is this well known contractor and builder. Mr. Downey is a self-made man and the truest and best sense of the phrase, and yet is absolutely devoid of the egoism which is so often apparent in those who have been the architects of their own fortunes. He was born in King County, Ireland, on April 23, 1849. Both his father and grandfather were noted builders in their day, having together laid the foundation and erected the observatory for the famous Ross Telescope, the largest in the world, and having also erected the castle of Lord Ross, from whose liberality the famous telescope takes its name. Mr. Downey's father died when he was but five years old; immediately thereafter his mother came to America, bringing her three infants,—Joseph, Thomas (now a foreman of the fire department of Denver, Col.), and Mary (who died some years ago). Mrs. Downey first settled at Cincinnati, where she purchased a home; but owing to her desire to be near friends who were living in Chicago, she disposed of her property in Cincinnati a year or two later and removed to this city. Joseph received his education in the Chicago public schools, and in his twenty-first year began the acquisition of his trade with James McGraw. In 1874, Mr. McGraw took him into partnership and his keen perceptions and untiring energy soon justified the wisdom of Mr. McGraw's selection. It is worthy of remark, in this connection, that while foreman for Mr. McGraw, Mr. Downey laid the foundation of the first building erected in Chicago after the great fire, on Madison street, about fifty feet west of Fifth Avenue, the ground at the time being so hot as to burn the boots of the workmen. He has erected many of the buildings which have gained for Chicago her reputation for beauty and solidity of architecture; among these may be mentioned the Columbia, Criterion and Lyceum theaters; the Union depot, at Fourth Avenue and Polk Street; the Minnesota Block, the Franklin Public School, and many of the handsomest private residences in the city. The contract for the building of the Columbian Theater required its completion in eighty-seven days, under a penalty of a forfeiture of $200 for each day's delay. It affords an illustration of Mr. Downey's energy to add that it was completed on time. He was the builder of the Cook County Poor House, and the large and handsome Union Depot at Hamilton, Ill. He also erected an addition (four hundred feet long) to the Missouri Insane Hospital, at St. Joseph. Mr. Downey's success has been truly remarkable. Starting in life dependent on his own resources, he has, at the early age of thirty-six, built up a business of $200,000 per annum and given employment to a large number of men. He has acquired a handsome competence, and is about to retire from an active business life, to enjoy the leisure and the domestic happiness which his hard labor and incessant application have fairly earned. In 1853, he severed his partnership with Mr. McGraw, and has since lived alone. Mr. Downey was the president of the Master Masons and Builders Association in 1884, and an active member of the Citizens League, in whose work he evinced a deep interest. He is, at the present time, treasurer of the Builders and Traders' Exchange of this city. He was married, on December 7, 1871, to Miss Clara McGraw, daughter of his former employer and partner. Her death occurred in 1883; and on May 5, 1885, he married Miss Leonia Kleck, of this city.

DANIEL H. WILKIE is the son of Daniel and Sophronia Wilkie, and was born in El Paso, Ill., on May 5, 1860. His father was a carpenter. He came to Chicago in 1876, and learned his trade from William McNel, one of the most noted wood and builders in the city. He qualified himself so well in his trade, that he was employed by the city on the new City Hall for two years. In 1881, he engaged in business for himself, and the following year formed a partnership with C. T. Holman, under the firm name of Wilkie & Holman, masons and contractors. This firm erected many fine buildings, among which was the Brenn School-house. Their contracts during the year 1884 amounted to nearly $100,000. Mr. Wilkie is a young man of good ability, with a bright future before him as a mason and builder. He was married, on November 15, 1883, to Miss Mamie Hodge, of Chicago. They have one child,—Paul.
BARNEY & RODATZ.—This firm of contractors and builders, was established in June, 1853, by John F. Barney and Jacob Rodatz, two young men of ability. Although the firm has been in existence but a short time, they have done a good and prosperous business, having erected a large building on Randolph Street, the Chapter House of St. Paul's Cathedral, on the West Side; the Geneva Flats, on Rush Street; the Hansen Building, on Dearborn Street; the Indiana Elevator; and all the freight and engine houses of the Chicago & Western Indiana Railroad.

John F. Barney is the son of Jonathan and Sarah (Hammond) Barney, and was born at Boston, Mass., on November 10, 1837. He received a thorough and practical education in Boston, came to Chicago in 1854, entered the employ of the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad Company as an engineer, in 1856 became division master mechanic of the same, and remained with that company until 1870, when he was made superintendent of the American Bridge Company of Chicago. In 1877, he went to Australia, and was engaged in the manufacture of ice for two years, when he returned to Chicago, and was employed as general superintendent of Crane Brothers' Manufacturing Company, and at the same time architect-engineer of buildings and bridges of the Chicago & Western Indiana Railroad until the formation of the present company. He is a Mason, and belongs to Apollo Commandery, No. 1, K. T. He was made a member of the Chicago Council on December 30, 1884, to Miss Care E. Robinson, of Taunton, Mass.

Jacob Rodatz is the son of Albrecht G. Charles and Maria (Hermes) Rodatz, and was born in Germany, on October 20, 1835. He came to Chicago in the spring of 1871, and learned his trade under Louis Weigk, a North Side contractor, with whom he remained four years, after which he was employed by Burling & Adler, architects. In 1881, while with them, he was superin-
tendent of the construction of Central Music Hall; then he was with John F. Barney on the Chicago & Western Indiana Railroad, building bridges, engine houses and docks; superintended the recon-
struction of old First National Bank Building, until this firm was formed in 1883. He is a young man well qualified to perform any part that may be assigned him in the great drama of life. Mr. Ro-
datz is married to Miss Taltah Howard, of Kingston, Canada. They have two children,—Marie Margaret and Jacob Howard.

SEWER PIPE.—While the volume of trade in sewer and drain pipe has very considerably increased since the fire, only three new dealers have been added to the list, which now numbers eight. But one manufacturer exists in the city, most of the pipe sold here being made elsewhere, and the greater proportion of sales being, perhaps, of the Akron brand, made at Akron, Ohio. Competition has resulted in a general depression of prices, and dealers complain of the small margin of profit in the business, as compared with former years. The con-
stant growth of the city and the increase in building, however, produce a steady demand, and large contracts are not infrequent.

NORMAN A. WILLIAMS deals in Akron sewer pipe, fire-brick and fire-clay, drain-dirt, cement, etc. He is the pioneer dealer in articles made of fire-clay in the West. He established himself in the trade in 1850, and was the first manufacturer with a first-class product. He was thus, from the first, enabled to guarantee the quality of his goods and, measurably, to command success. He handles Akron sewer pipe, fire-brick, fire-clay, chimney-tops, flue-linings, tiles, slabs, etc., as well as plaster and cement. His trade is not con-
fined to Chicago, but extends over the West and Northwest. He carries an average stock valued at $30,000, employs twelve men, eight teams, and conducts a business of about $300,000 a year. He has been at his present location, No. 249 Washington Street, since he established himself in business here. Mr. Williams was born at Auburn, N. Y., on July 1, 1821. At the age of twelve, being thrown upon his own resources, he began life as a brick-laver and mason in his native city, and remained thus employed until attain-
ing his majority, after which he spent eleven years working at his trade in Western New York. He located at Cleveland in 1853, where he engaged with William P. Southworth as manager of his business, and after an active life of two years in that capacity, he consented, at the urgent solicitation of the Citizens' Committee, to accept the membership of streets, in which position he served acceptably for two terms. Before the expiration of his third term he resumed his connection with William P. Southworth. In 1850, he left Mr. Southworth and came West, eventually locating in Chi-
cago, through the influence of the Akron Sewer Pipe Co.; the

His career since coming to Chicago has been already briefly sketched. He has one son, Martin D. Williams, secretary of the Akron Sewer Pipe Agency, of Akron, Ohio. Although avoiding public life, every measure tending toward the development of the social and indus-
trial interests of the city has always found in Mr. Williams a warm supporter.

PLUMBERS, GAS AND STEAM-FITTERS, ETC.—Among the building trades of the city, none has witnessed a larger proportionate increase than the plumbing and steam and gas-fitting interest. At the time of the fire, the entire number in the city was but forty-
four, which had increased in fifteen years to one hun-
dred and eighty-seven, or 325 per cent. It is impos-
sible to state, with any approach to accuracy, the amount of capital invested in the business, but it may be said on reliable authority, that the growth of the trade in this direction has been even more remarkable than in the number of establishments.

A marked advance in the methods of work has charac-
terized the period. Ideas, crude in themselves and imperfectly understood, have been exploded; knowledge derived from patient study, as well as from experiment based thereon, has taken the place of an indifferent following of old ways; and plumbing—although much of the work is necessarily coarse—is rapidly ap-
proaching both a science and an art. The sanitary laws are better understood, and the workman who best comprehends and most faithfully observes them is the one who best succeeds. Ventilation and drainage are carefully considered, and the Master Plumbers' Associa-
tion of Chicago offers annual prizes for the best essays on these and kindred subjects.

The Association was formed under the general law of the State, in 1883, and its membership has steadily increased. All members of the craft of good standing and character are eligible, and the organization is one of the most solid of the trades guilds in the city. Weekly meetings are held, at which papers are read and discussed, and matters of general interest to the trade are considered. A fraternal feeling is awakened, and the public is directly benefited by the adoption of improved meth-
ods and a uniform and reasonable scale of prices. One of the earliest measures adopted by the Association was that looking to the securing of a better class of apprentices, and none are now received by its members, who have not at least acquired the rudiments of a com-
mon-school education. The next generation of work-
men will, it is hoped, be men of better education and broader views than have been some of their predeces-
sors. One cause which has operated in raising the standard of work, is to be found in the fact that the existing city building-laws contain in many provisions regulating the details of all work of this character, based upon sound scientific and sanitary principles, and—which is of equal importance—those details are rigorously enforced.

Connected with the growth of this interest has been the trade in plumbers' supplies. At present (1886) there are seven houses engaged in this branch of busi-
ness in this city. Some of these firms conduct large manufacturing establishments, and the volume of trade annually carried on by them is very large.

A cognotate trade is that of the manufacture of steam-
heating apparatus and fittings. The following statistics of this branch of mechanical industry are taken from the ninth and the tenth census of the United States. Comment upon a growth so surprising is unnecessary.

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Employees</th>
<th>Capital</th>
<th>Wages</th>
<th>Material</th>
<th>Value of Product</th>
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<td>$40,000</td>
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<td>300</td>
<td>120,000</td>
<td>150,000</td>
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HISTORY OF CHICAGO.

WOOLOON & WARNER.—This firm of manufacturers of steamfitting, heating and ventilating apparatus, and dealers in all kinds of supplies, was established here in 1876, by John Wooloom and William C. Warner. The place of business, from the first, has been at Nos. 226-28 Lake Street, and at Nos. 16-22 Franklin Street. The firm gives employment to about thirty men in the business, and the volume of business makes it a most successful concern, showing, as compared with many of its older competitors. Both of its members are old residents of Chicago and thoroughly practical business men.

JOHN Workman was born in the State of New Hampshire, on August 26, 1836, and is the son of James M. and Lucy (Ham) Workman. When but a mere lad, he was apprenticed to learn the steamfitting business, and in 1852 he took up residence in the city of Cleveland. In 1859, that firm established a branch house in Chicago, and Mr. Workman, who had almost grown up in their employ, was sent out here in 1866, to look after the firm's Western interests and to manage the branch in this city. The place of business was on Lake Street, near Franklin, where it remained until destroyed in the great fire of 1871. Following this event the house was re-established, but Mr. Woodman, at this time, severed his connection with the firm, after a continuous service of twenty-two years, and engaged with the Crane Brothers, the well-known manufacturers of this city. He remained with them until 1874, when he established himself in business on his own account, and in 1878, he was re-married and removed to Galesburg, Ill., where he has since resided, and begun his business career as a member of the firm of William Kerr & Co., dealers in building materials, at the corner of West Lake and Jefferson streets. This connection was kept up until 1875, when he retired from this firm, and in the following year he associated himself with John Woodman in their present business. Mr. Warner married, in 1893, Miss Emily E. Kerr, daughter of Dr. Thomas Kerr, of Washington, Penn. They have two children,—Mary W. and Florence E.

SAMPSON Ddson, of the firm of Samuel I. Pope & Co., steam-heating, steam-fitting, etc., is the son of Captain Isaac and Miranda Pope, and was born at Wells, York Co., Maine, on May 6, 1845. He received a thorough business education in the schools of his birthplace, and at the age of sixteen came West, and engaged in the same business with Walworth, Hubbard & Co., No. 181 Lake Street, with which firm he remained ten years. Having been consistently conversant with the business, as well as having become a practical mechanic, he established himself in the trade, in connection with H. F. Day, No. 324 West Lake Street, where he remained two years, during which time Mr. Cater retired from the firm. This was succeeded by Charles H. Patten, the style of the firm being Samuel I. Pope & Co. They removed to No. 193 Lake Street, their present location, in 1877. This firm has taken and successfully fulfilled some of the largest contracts for ventilating and heating large buildings, west of Buffalo, among which may be mentioned the work in the Indiana, Michigan, and Kansas Insane Asylums, Post-offices at Cincinnati, Buffalo, St. Paul, and Madison, Wis., etc. Mr. Pope was married, on August 16, 1866, to Miss Lizzie Carter, of Libbyville, III. They have four children,—William A., Annie A., and Lizzie C.

CHARLES HUTCHINSON PATTON, of the firm of Samuel I. Pope & Co., was born at Palatine, Ill., on October 29, 1854. His parents formerly resided at Newburyport, N. H., and came West among the first settlers, at an early age. Charles H. remained at home until sixteen years of age. After passing through the graded and high schools, he sought school in the vicinity of Palatine for nearly three years. In the spring of 1873 he came to this city, and engaged with Samuel I. Pope as bookkeeper and clerk, and continued with him as mathematician and in charge of the estimates, until he succeeded to a partnership with Mr. Pope. The firm has since been known as Samuel I. Pope & Co. Mr. Patton was married, on February 22, 1879, to Miss Mary Robertson, of Lake City, Lake Co., Ill. They have two children,—Paul and Mary.

THE OTLEY MANUFACTURING COMPANY was organized in 1856, for the purpose of making a steam-packing cement, a very useful material used between joints of steam apparatus, being a great improvement over everything discovered up to the present time, and taking the place of gaskets, red and white lead, and other substances. This article was discovered and patented by Samuel Otley in 1857, and has been introduced almost entirely on its merits. He has become the sole owner and manufacturer at the present time.

William Otley was born in London, England, in 1844, and received a fair education in his native country, remaining there until after leaving school, when he began a seafaring life and followed it up to 1871, when he had visited nearly every portion of the globe. In 1871, just before the completion of the great trans-Mississippi enterprise, he was employed in a large hotel at that time, losing all his worldly effects in the conflagration. He then, with his family, moved to Grand Haven, Mich., where he again entered into his old business of sailing. It was while there that he discovered this cement, which has proved so valuable and furnished him a profitable and growing business. In 1875, he returned to Chicago, and began the manufacture of his cement, which was sold under the name of Brown & Co., and met with great success. In 1876, adding to his business the sale of boiler covering, which is another article of great value in the uses of steam, he has entered into a general contracting business, and has lately done considerable work around the different city parks, and recently completed the whole of the steam-pipes, boilers, etc., of the New City Hall, Wahl's glue factory, McCormick Block, new Post Office Building, Counsellors Building, and many other important buildings in this city: also, those in Belcher's sugar refinery, at St. Louis, and in Studebaker Brothers' large works at South Bend, Ind. Mr. Otley was married at London, England, on June 17, 1868, to Miss Mathilda Cox, of St. Ives, Huntingdonshire. They have three children living,—Benjamin, James and Thomas.

SYLVESTER BROWN, of the firm of Brown & Tubman, steam and gas-fittings, etc., is the son of Sylvester and Catharine Brown, who was born at Ashburna, Ohio, in 1829. He came West in 1847, and at Marseilles among the first settlers of LaSalle County, and afterward moved to Dayton, in same county, and since 1850 has resided in Chicago. It was not until that time that the frontier was continually agitated by Indian invasions, and the settlers were incessantly harassed by their depredations, and during the Black Hawk war were compelled to seek refuge at the Fort in Ottawa. Young Brown's business experience began when eighteen years of age with the laying of water and gas pipes in Ottawa; subsequently he was employed by King & Hamilton, until 1870. In Oct., 1871, a few days before the great fire, he came to Chicago, and was engaged with John Davis & Co., for one year; afterward he was engaged to the establishment of Crane Brothers for six years. At the expiration of that time he began his present line of business, in partnership with his brother, Andrew J., at No. 13 Arcade Court. In February, 1882, Mr. John Tubman's health failed, and Andrew J. Brown's interest in the business, and the firm of Brown & Tubman removed to their present quarters in the following May, when they have since continued. Mr. Brown was married on Oct. 14, 1867, to Miss Mary Ward, of Ottawa.

JOHN TUBMAN, of the firm of Brown & Tubman, is the son of Richard M. and Mary Tubman, and was born at St. George's, Bermuda Islands, on October 16, 1852. During his early life his parents came to America, and settled at Montreal, Canada. He was adopted for the agent for the Grand Trunk Railway, and was connected with the construction between St. Louis and Chicago, and, as the road was pushed forward, his family moved from Montreal to Chicago. Upon reaching Detroit, young Tubman remained there until ten years, afterward spending one year in school at Montreal. He came to this city in 1869, and has since been engaged in the business of Charles Gossage as errand boy, with whom he remained one year. He afterward was employed by the Western Union Telegraph Company, for some time, and subsequently learned the trade of lineman. On July 16, 1872, he was engaged by Crane Brothers, and continued in their establishment until January 31, 1884. During the following month he purchased the interest of A. J. Brown, of the firm of Brown Brothers, No. 13 Arcade Court, and on May 1, 1884, the firm of Brown & Tubman removed to No. 149 Fifth Avenue, where they have since been in business. Mr. Tubman was married on December 10, 1870, to Miss Louise Wagner, of Chicago. They have one daughter,—Louise.

HORATIO PORTER BLAIR, member of the firm of Blair, Hopkins & Dunlap, steam-heating and ventilating, etc., was born at Collinsville, Conn., on October 28, 1837. He is a son of the public schools of his native village until seventeen years of age, and then went to Marseilles, Iowa, where he entered the employ of E. W. Terry & Co., wholesale dealers, boilers and stove, etc., with whom he remained one year. Returning to Connecticut, he engaged in the hardware business with L.A. & Co., in the capacity of head-clerk, and continued with that firm until 1860. In October of the same year he formed a partnership with the firm of H. L. Embler & H. P. Blair & Co. At the end of three years, Mr. Spencer retired from the firm, and Mr. Blair continued the business two years, when A. J. Embler associated himself with the business, the firm being known as H. L. Embler & Blair until 1872. Upon the disso-
olution of the firm Mr. Blair went to Boston as chief-engineer for the
Yellow Jacket Manufacturing Company until 1878. He then organized the Laffin Manufacturing Company, at
Westfield, Mass., of which he was superintendent and chief-engineer one year. In 1880, he was engaged as superintendent and chief-engineer for the E. H. Cook Company, at Rochester, N. Y., and
remained therewith until 1883, at which time he came to this city as
manager of their western department, and in August, 1885, in
connection with his present associates, succeeded the E. H. Cook Com-
pany, limited, as to their interests in the West. Mr. Blair is one of
the fathers of low-pressure steam-heating, and is regarded as an
authority in that line of business. All of the largest contracts under
taken by the E. H. Cook Company have been fulfilled under his per-
sonal supervision as engineer, and all of them have been in every re-
spect satisfactory. Mr. Blair was married, on March 12, 1862, to Miss Eliza-
beth M. Powers, of Hartford, Conn. They have two children.—Elizabeth and Fred.

JOHN J. HAMBLIN was born at New-
ark, N. J., on July 5, 1835, and is the
son of John and Susanna (Ross) Ham-
blin. His father removed to New York
City in 1836, where John J., attended
school until he was about fourteen years old, when he learned the trade of a
plumber, and worked at New York City for seven years. In 1846, he came to
Chicago, and was employed at his trade one year, when he engaged in the plumb-
ing business with James McDonald, un-
der the style name of McDonald & Hamblin. They carried on the business
together until 1856, when the firm was
dissolved. He then enlisted in the Chi-
icago Mercantile Battery, with which he
served three years. After being must-
tered out of service, he returned to Chi-
icago, and entered into partnership with
Joseph A. McCartney, under the style
of McCartney & Hamblin. After eleven
years, the firm dissolved, and Mr. Ham-
blin continued in the business until 1878,
when he removed to Kansas, there en-
gaging in farming for three years. That
pursuit not proving remunerative, he re-
turned to Chicago, and commenced the
plumbing business again, in which he
has since been engaged. Mr. Hamblin is a member of Dearborn Lodge, No.
310, A.F. & A.M. Mr. Hamblin was
married, on November 25, 1857, to Miss
Elizabeth Barnes, of Chicago. They
have five children.—Elizabeth J., Mary
L., Charles B., Eva, and Isabella.

BASSETT & BEAVER.—The business of
this firm of dealers in artistic gas fix-
tures and plumbers' supplies was estab-
lished in 1858, by J. S. Bassett, on North
Clark Street, opposite the old Revere
House. A year later, Mr. Bassett sold
out and went to California, where he
remained until 1861, when he returned to
this city, and formed a partnership with
Simon Livingston, under the firm name
of Livingston & Bassett, who opened a store at No. 134 Clark
Street. This firm continued until in 1866, when it was dissolved, Mr. Livingston being succeeded by J. L. Pattison. The new firm
removed the place of business to No. 81 Monroe Street, where it
remained until in 1870, when it was dissolved and the firm of Bas-
sett & Beaver was formed. J. E. Beaver having by then remained until
Pattison's interest. The location was also changed, at the same
time, to No. 78 Monroe Street. At this location they were burned
out, and after the fire the lease was considered so valuable that 11
11. Honor purchased it for $10,000. The firm then rented a store
in the First M. E. Church Block, No. 113 Clark Street, where, after
a successful business career of two years, they erected a four-story,
building, seventy-five feet square, in the rear of their rented store, and
exchanged for it the lease of No. 81, and occupied its lower floor.
In 1873 they lost $100,000, mainly in failing to collect from heavy firms or companies, and were thus so crippled that it became necessary to compromise
with their creditors. After making a settlement they started again
at Nos. 229-31 Clark Street, remaining there one year, when they
sold their lease to the Wakefield Rattan Company for $4,000, and
moved to Nos. 57-59 Adams Street, where they remained one and
a half years. They then moved to their present location, No. 215
State Street. Here they occupy the basement and the first floor of
the building, the first floor being divided into three showrooms.
They employ from forty to fifty men, and transact an annual business
of about $100,000. They have the exclusive agency for the J.
Black, Son & Co., manufacturers of Prudence McDonald & Co.,
the Traverse & Murray Manufacturing Company, of New York City.
They are doing a very large plumbing business, which is in charge of
Mr. Bassett and Hendrick Hughes, the gas-fixture business be-
ting in charge of Mr. Beaver. On January 1, 1884, Mr. Bassett
closed out his interest to the Beaver, Hughes & Wetmore Company
(who continued the old business at the same site), and went into the
plumbing business by himself, at No. 235 Dearborn Street. This
company has been regularly incorporated, and has a capital stock of

$25,000. Its officers are as follows: James E. Beaver, president;
Hendrick Hughes, superintendent; and John O. Wetmore, secre-
tary and treasurer.

James Smith Bassett (deceased) was born in Delaware County,
N. Y., on March 3, 1831. His father, Cornelius Bassett, was a son
of one of the original settlers upon Massachusetts soil, the family
having located at what is now known as Martha's Vineyard. In
1849, when only fifteen years of age, James came to Chicago, as a
plumber's apprentice in the employ of Thomas George, with whom
he remained for seven years. At the end of that time, he set up in
the business with a Mrs. Rose, and was, with the exception when al-
sent for a time in California, actively identified in that line of busi-
ness until his death in 1888. Mr. Bassett was an active Mason,
and was a member of Apollyon Commandery, No. 1, K. T., of this
city. He married, in 1866, Miss Jennie Beaver, daughter of Mrs.
Jane A. Beaver, of Aurora, Ill. They had two children,—James
Franklin and George. Mr. and Mrs. Bassett were counted among
the valuable members of the Wabash Avenue M. E. Church, he
having been one of its officers for many years and until his death.

James E. Beaver was born at Sugar Grove, Kane Co., Ill., in

PRAIRIE AVENUE AND TWENTY SECOND STREET.
HISTORY OF CHICAGO.

1848. His parents were James and Jane A. Beaver. He was reared and educated at Aurora, graduating in 1854 from the Jefferson College there. In that year he went into the mercantile business in Aurora, and remained there until in 1856, when he came to Chicago, and entered the firm of Basset & Beaver. He married, in 1857, Eliza Johnson, daughter of Philip Larnom, a well-known capitalist of Chicago. They have two children, Frank Marion Louise and James E., Jr. Mr. Beaver is a prominent Mason, and a member of the A.O.O.M., No. 1, K. T.; he is also a member of the Military Social Club, the Grand Army of the Republic, the Chamber of Commerce, Trade and Building, the new Board of Trade Building, and many fine residences. He keeps on hand a full stock of plumbers' supplies, and employs a large force of men.

H. M. WILMARTH & BRO.—This firm was founded in 1859, by Henry M. Wilmarth. His first establishment was at No. 75 South Clark Street, where he remained until 1862. He then moved to No. 182 Lake Street, where he continued until 1866. In the meantime, in 1854, he associated with him T. W. Wilmarth, under the firm name and style of H. M. Wilmarth & Bro. The concern was then removed to the famous old dry goods store of Ross & Foster, at what was then Nos. 107-97 Michigan Street, where the first sign displaying the name of the new firm was put in place. The fire of 1857 destroyed this store with all its contents. In a few days after the fire, Henry M. opened the two partners of his private residence, No. 222 Michigan Avenue, as a salesroom and a dispository for gas-fixtures, and his stable adjoining as a work-shop. He subsequently purchased the Church of the Messiah, on the corner of Clark and Walash Avenue, and soon transformed it into an elegant store, where, until 1857, the firm carried on their business.

Henry M. Wilmarth (deceased) was born in Newport, N. H., on January 25, 1836, and is the son of Jonathan M. and Lacy (Cheney) Wilmarth. He received his education in the public schools of that vicinity. In 1856, he came to Chicago, and became a clerk in the gas-fixting establishment of Gereolui Brothers, with whom he remained until his succession to their business, which he carried on until the day of his decease. He was one of the original stockholders of the First National Bank of Chicago, and was a director of that institution for the term of its organization. He was one of the original guarantors for the support of Professor Swing's Church. In commercial and domestic life he was well known for his strict fidelity to every engagement and his comprehensive liberality and beneficence. His loss was deeply felt, not alone by his friends, but also by many whose livelihood depended on his liberality to the institutions, which he greatly supported and whose pursuits were his especial interest.

James H. ROCHE, plumber, gas-fixer, and sewer-builder, was born at Philadelphia, Penn., on August 16, 1851, and is the son of James and Therese (Labouch) Roche. He was reared in the public schools until 1867, when he learned the plumbers' trade from A. J. labouch, with whom he remained four years. In 1871, he came to Chicago, and was employed by Messrs. Griffin & O'Neal for two years, by Thomas McKenney for one year, and by Harper & Skitchen for two years. In 1873, he succeeded Harper & Skinner, and in 1878, formed a partnership with D. & J. Hardin, under the firm name of Roche & Hardin. They remained together two years, when the firm was dissolved, since which time Mr. Roche has carried on the trade by himself. He was one of the first plumbers to get a sewer-builder's license in connection with his plumbing, and has, by perseverance and strict attention to the requirements of his calling, built up a large and prosperous trade, and has fitted up many of the finest and best buildings in the city and suburbs.

George Tipple was born in England, on April 6, 1847, and is the son of Robert and Mary (Steele) Tipple. His parents moved to America in 1853, and settled in Chicago, where George attended the public schools. In 1857, he learned the plumber's trade, and after serving his apprenticeship, he worked with George Neyman until 1875, when he engaged in business with Rupert Coleman, under the firm name of Tipple & Coleman. At the end of three years, the firm was dissolved, and he carried on the trade by himself until June, 1878, when the present partnership was established, with a capital of $50,000, by perseverance and close attention to business, built up a fine trade, which the firm is continuing.

Robert M. Wilson, of Edinburgh. She died in 1850, leaving three children—John F., Robert G. and Agnes E. Mr. Watt was again married in September, 1862, to Miss Annie McGowan, of Albany, N. Y. By this marriage there are six children,—James McGowan, Archibald M., Frederick H., William H., Annie McGowan, Jennifer M., and Hattie S.

Michael Ryan was born in Ireland, on Easter Sunday, 1846, and is the son of Michael and Kate (Gleason) Ryan. He came to America in 1860, and settled at Cincinnati, Ohio, where he learned the trade of plumber. He worked with a number of firms in Cincinnati, and came to Chicago, where he has since resided. He was employed at his trade as a journeyman until 1870, when he engaged in the plumbing business on his own account, which he continued until 1871, when he formed a partnership with his brother, under the name of Ryan & Ryan. This firm was dissolved in 1873, and a new firm was organized. Mr. Ryan has always taken an active part in public affairs. He was elected alderman of the Fifteenth Ward in 1872; in 1876, re-elected alderman of the Fifteenth Ward, re-elected in 1877, and served until 1879; was again elected in 1880, and in 1884. He is at present a member of the City Council. He was married, on August 17, 1865, to Miss Annie Feeny, of Covington, Ky. They have six children living,—James J., Michael T., Robert E., Sarah, John McHale, and Anna Mary.

Thomas Ryan is the son of Michael and Kate (Gleason) Ryan, and was born in Ireland, on October 13, 1844. He came to America in 1860, and went to Cincinnati, Ohio, where he learned the trade of a plumber. After he had served his apprenticeship, he worked as a journeyman in most of the principal cities of the West. He came to Chicago in 1871, and engaged in business with his brother Michael, under the present firm's name.

Thomas Wadsworth Wilmarth was born at Newport, N. H., on September 3, 1843. He was educated in the schools of his native place and at Kimball Union Academy, of Meriden, N. H. Leavin school in the fall of 1861, he came to Chicago in 1862, where he associated himself in the gas-fixtures business with his brother Henry M., and preserved this connection continuously from that time until the death of his brother, with the exception of some five years between 1857 and 1862, when his health was so impaired that he rested at Crown Point, Ind. Mr. Wilmarth is a member of the Oriental Lodge, No. 33, A. F. & A. M., and of the Oriental Sovereign Lodge, No. 32, R. & S. M.

They have had three children,—Ray Bartlett, Thomas Henry (died April 15, 1854) and Edith Gertrude.

Hunt Watt was born at Coulsand, Mid-Lothan, Scotland, on January 11, 1841, is the son of James and Catharine (Dowar) Watt. After finishing his studies in the schools of his native place, he went to Edinburgh, in 1842, and was apprenticed to a plumber and gas-fixer in 1846. After working at his trade there for two years, he came to America in 1848, and was employed at first two years in New York City. He then went to Albany, N. Y., and commenced the plumbing and gas-fixing business on his own account, which he has followed for thirteen years. In 1858, he came to Chicago, where he built up a large trade, but his accumulations were all swept away in the fire of 1871. He immediately erected a one-story brick building on the corner of Harrison Street and Wabash Avenue, and commenced business. He was the first brick house built and occupied after the fire, and it is still standing. Mr. Watt has done the plumbing in many of the finest buildings in the city, such as the Grand Avenue, the National Hotel, the new Board of Trade Building, and many fine residences. He keeps on hand a full stock of plumbers' supplies, and employs a large force of men.

Watt was married, in September, 1852, to Miss Catherine Wilson, of Edinburgh. She died in 1860, leaving three children—John F., Robert G. and Agnes E. Mr. Watt was again married in September, 1862, to Miss Annie McGowan, of Albany, N. Y. By this marriage there are six children,—James McGowan, Archibald M., Frederick H., William H., Annie McGowan, Jennifer M., and Hattie S.

George Tipple was born in England, on April 6, 1847, and is the son of Robert and Mary (Steele) Tipple. His parents moved to America in 1853, and settled in Chicago, where George attended the public schools. In 1857, he learned the plumber's trade, and after serving his apprenticeship, he worked with George Neyman until 1875, when he engaged in business with Rupert Coleman, under the firm name of Tipple & Coleman. At the end of three years, the firm was dissolved, and he carried on the trade by himself until June, 1878, when the present partnership was established, with a capital of $50,000, by perseverance and close attention to business, built up a fine trade, which the firm is continuing. He was married, on May 10, 1876,
to Miss Mary Nixon, of Chicago. They have two children,—
George and Mary.

In 1857, Mr. Coleman was the son of Thomas and Ann (Granitham) Coleman, and was born in Oxfordshire, England, on May 14, 1852. He came to Chicago, with his parents, in 1865. He learned the trade of a plumber in his native city, at which he worked until 1875, when he became connected with George Tippie. They remained together about three years, when the firm was dissolved, and he then was employed as a journeyman plumber until 1884, when he formed the present partnership. Mr. Coleman was married on September 30, 1879, to Selina Thorpe, of Chicago. They have one child,—

Bessie. William F. Gay & Co.—The business of this firm of plumbers and gas-fitters was established in 1877, by William F. Gay, and the present firm was organized in the spring of 1884, by William F. Gay and Thomas P. Cullen. They do a general business as plumbers and gas-fitters, and, by industry and close attention to business, have built up a good and prosperous trade.

William F. Gay was born at Chicago, on September 22, 1855, and is the son of John and Bridget (White) Gay. He was educated at the Holy Name College, at Chicago, from which he graduated in 1874. He was then employed in the seed store of Fogg & Son for about two years. In 1886, he commenced the plumber's and gas-fitter's trade with Lane & Rock, for whom he worked about eight years. He was then engaged by the county, on the insane Asylum, at Jefferson, until 1877, when he engaged in business on his own account. In 1885, he formed a partnership with Thomas P. Cullen, about which firm name:

Thomas P. Cullen is the son of Thomas P., and Margaret (Welch) Cullen, and was born at Chicago, on May 5, 1861. He attended the public schools until 1877, when he learned the plumber's trade under William F. Gay, for whom he worked until he entered into business with him, in 1885.

Frederick Neustadt, plumber, gas-fitter, and sewer-builder, was born at Aifel-on-the-Main, Germany, on December 24, 1846, and is the son of Frederick and Katie (Nix) Neustadt. He attended the common schools until he was fourteen years of age, when he was apprenticed to a plumber. After he had served his time, he worked at the trade, in his native place, until 1879, when he came to Chicago, and was employed by different plumbers for about nine years. In 1879, he commenced business on his own account, which he has since followed. Being a practical mechanic and skillful workman, and having given his entire time and attention to the business, he has built up a large and prosperous trade in the city and suburbs. Mr. Neustadt is a member of Mithra Lodge, No. 410, A.F. & A.M. Mr. Neustadt was married, on May 24, 1879, to Miss Linda Meissner, of Germany. She died in September, 1876, leaving one child,—Charles A. He was married the second time, on October 25, 1880, to Miss Mary Raymn, of Chicago.

John F. Alles & Brothers.—The business of this firm of plumbers, gas-fitters, and sewer-builders, was established in 1881, by John F. Alles. In 1882, Joseph W. Alles, a younger brother, became associated with the business and the present firm was organized. From a very small beginning, they have succeeded in building up a large and prosperous trade. Both are practical and experienced plumbers, and have attended to the plumbing, gas-fitting, and house drainage of many of the finest houses in the northern part of the city and at Lake View.

John F. Alles was born at Chicago, on May 6, 1858, and is the son of Frank and Catherine (Proesel) Alles. He attended the public schools until 1874, when he learned the plumber's and gas-fitter's trade, at which he worked about ten years. He commenced business on his own account in 1881, and carried on the trade alone one year, when he admitted Joseph W. Alles, a younger brother, into the present partnership. John F. is a member of Lincoln Park Council, No. 871, Royal Arcanum. Mr. Alles was married, on October 26, 1881, to Miss Lona Goeltz, of Chicago. They have two children,—Catharine and Margaret.

Joseph W. Alles is the son of Frank and Catharine (Proesel) Alles, and was born at Chicago, on November 26, 1861. When he was about thirteen years of age, he left school and commenced to learn the plumber's trade, which he has since followed. He worked for different parties until 1882, when he formed a partnership with his brother, John F. Alles, since which time he has been an active and grateful partner.

Painters and Decorators.—The number of firms and individuals in Chicago engaged solely in decorative art is not large, but is increasing steadily. The number of general house-painters is very great, and many of these are capable of doing, and in fact do, work of a genuinely artistic character; but of those who devote themselves exclusively to fresco painting there are hardly a score. The re-building of the city attracted to Chicago a number of workmen in this, as in every other, department of mechanical art. Among them were, of course, men of all grades of ability; but the erection of the many palatial private residences brought to the city decorators of unsurpassed skill from the East, some of whom had acquired their knowledge under masters in foreign lands. Decorations in Chicago, on the public and office buildings, compare favorably with those on buildings of a similar class in any other city of the country, while those in many of the homes of private citizens of wealth are marvels of taste and beauty.

Of course, however, not every resident has the means, even had he the taste or inclination, to adorn his residence in such a style, and the great mass of private dwellings are painted by workmen engaged in the general branches of the trade. Of such establishments there are in Chicago a large number, many of them of considerable size, employing numerous skillful workmen, and carrying on an extensive business.

The manufacture of paints and varnishes in this city has attained considerable magnitude since the year 1870. The visitor to Chicago, as well as many of her own citizens, may find a beautiful illustration of the progress made in this direction by a visit to the permanent building exhibit, reference to which has been already made. Here, arranged in artistic grouping, are specimens of the products of the city's paint works.

The following tables show the increase in these branches of manufacture, as gathered from the census reports for 1870 and 1880:

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<th>Wages</th>
<th>Material</th>
<th>Product</th>
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<table>
<thead>
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<th>Year</th>
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The Heath & Milligan Manufacturing Company, manufacturers of dry colors, white and colored leads, mixed paints, etc., was founded in February, 1851, by Monroe Heath, at No. 179 Randolph Street. Trade soon sought Mr. Heath, and the business has, since its establishment, kept pace with the city's growth to metropolitan proportions. The name and style of the house has undergone several changes, as has the personnel of its proprietors, but Mr. Heath has been at its head from the date of its formation. In 1854, he formed a partnership with Ethen Hard, of New Hampshire, who had located in Chicago. Two years later, a removal was made to Franklin Street, between Randolph and Lake. In 1860, the firm removed to Lake Street, corner of South Water; and in 1863, to No. 167 Randolph Street, almost opposite their present location. In the latter year, Mr. T. R. Wood succeeded Mr. Hard as partner, and the firm name was changed to T. R. Wood & Co. In 1886, Mr. Wood retired, and William F. Milligan, who had been connected with the house for some years, was admitted as a partner, the firm then becoming Heath & Milligan. In 1886, they moved to their present location, No. 170 to 174 Randolph Street. In August, 1870, they were burned out, but immediately rebuilt. Not long after their establishment in their new house, the firm of 1871 decided both building and stock. Notwithstanding this succession of reverses, the house scarcely suspended business for a single day. Immediately after the fire, they secured temporary quarters at No. 103 West Randolph Street, and soon began the erection of a new building on the former site. This was pushed with such vigor that it was ready.
for occupancy early in 1872. The building is one of the finest in that vicinity. In 1851, a joint stock company was formed under the name of The Heath & Milligan Manufacturing Company, with Mr. Heath, Mr. Milligan as vice-president and Ernest W. Heath as secretary and treasurer. The specialties of the company are the manufacture of white lead, ground colors, dry colors, mixed paint in Japan and oils, and oil colors, and deserts. Mr. Heath and Mr. Milligan are practical mechanics, and possess a knowledge of business in all its departments. Their premises occupy (all floors included) nearly sixty-five thousand feet of floor space, all of which is utilized in the performance of the obligations of his mature life. While he has never permitted himself to be placed in public life, he always gives cordial support to all movements tending toward the development of the republican, but has not taken an active part in politics. He has been a member of the Masonic fraternity for over twenty years, and has been connected with the Odd Fellows for over thirty years. In Chicago in 1852, to Miss Lovina W. Lamb, of Ashbula County, Ohio. Of their six children, three boys and a girl are living and two boys have died.

Joseph M. Nelson (deceased) was born in County Meath, Ireland, on June 1, 1827, and during his boyhood attended schools as the country afforded, and then learned the trade of painting. At the age of twenty-one, he came to the country, and in 1850 years worked in New York City, where he displayed his ability as a first-class mechanic. In 1852, he came to Chicago, and, after a tour through the West and South, finally located here in 1853, established himself in business as a decorative, house, and sign painter. He soon won the confidence and secured the patronage of the business community, and was recognized as a skilful and faithful workman. His success was assiduous and rapid. In 1857, he met with a fire, but his indomitable energy enabled him speedily to recover from the effect of his reverses, and from the last mentioned date his success was remarkable. He was awarded the contract for painting the new Court House, in County Building, probably the largest job in this line of work ever let in this city; and the taste and fidelity with which it was executed earned for him a deservedly high reputation among the citizens of Chicago. In 1858, he married Miss (nee) Catharine Lamb. They have had four children, one of whom, W. P. Nelson, is the secretary of the Master Painters’ Association. Mr. Nelson, Sr., died, after a short illness, on April 10, 1861. The business which he established is still conducted under the firm name of T. Nelson & Son, W. P. Nelson being the active manager of the same.

William Edmonds is the son of Joseph and Mary (Stacy) Edmonds, and was born at London, England, on September 10, 1813. After obtaining an education sufficient to enable him to engage in commerce, he associated himself with his brother in the shipping interest, of which he eventually became sole proprietor. He died in 1852, he disposed of his business interest. The following ten months he passed in France, engaged in no particular calling. In the latter part of 1857 he immigrated to this country, locating at Brooklyn, N. Y. Shortly after his arrival in America, circumstances induced him to acquire a trade. Being something of an artist, he, after a short experience, mastered the sign-painter’s trade, and so successful was he in that particular branch that he determined to give it his exclusive attention. Five years following his effort, he established a business of his own, in New York City and Brooklyn, which he continued for fifteen years. In the fall of 1870, the rapid growth of Chicago induced him to identify himself with its vast commercial advance. Within a few weeks after his arrival he started in the sign and ornamental painting business. Mr. Edmonds is now in the line of business in Chicago. For more than twenty years he has been identified with the business interests of Chicago. His memory of the city dates back to the days when it was struggling for the prudential hold it holds today, when not a few of the principal streets were made conspicuous by the placards planted in their midst, “No bottom here.” He was married at London, England, to Thebe Tyrrell. They have three children.

William Henry Conner is the son of John and Bridget (O’Neill) Conner, and was born in the village of Union, Canada, on September 19, 1857. When he was in his eighth year, his parents moved to London, Ontario, where he attended school for several years. Then he turned his attention to the acquirement of a trade. After due deliberation, and much opposition on the part of his parents, he concluded to follow the occupation of a painter, a pursuit for which he possessed natural ability. At the close of his apprenticeship, he went to England, and, as apprentice to London firm, he went to St. Thomas, and secured a position in the employ of the Canada Southern Railroad. In 1856, a desire to see something of the United States induced him to relinquish the business connections and come to this country. Shortly after his arrival here, he entered the employ of the Pullman Palace Car Company, at Pullman, Ill., as ornamental painter on Pullman coaches. For eight months he remained with this company in this city and established himself in the business of an ornamental and sign-painter. Mr. Connor is something more than a mere painter of signs; he is at the same time a clever craftsman and the ability of an artist painter. He was married to Hattie Richon, on November 21, 1883, in this city.
RE-BUILDING OF CHICAGO.

and decorating establishment of S. S. Barry & Son, was born at Salem, Mass., on March 19, 1811, and is descended from a line of ancestors who were early scientifically trained. During the past year he has been business manager of the firm. He was 1846. He has been associated with the house ever since, and has always maintained an active interest in the progress of Chicago. He is a member of both the Masonic and Odd Fellows fraternities, in which he has been an active worker for the past thirty years. In earlier days he belonged to the city fire force, and ran with Engine No. 2, then called the "Metamora." Mr. Barry married, in 1837, Miss Abigail C. Abbott, of Salem, Mass. They have one son and two daughters living,—George, associated with his father in business; Helen S., now the wife of Joseph Sayers, who is connected with the well-known firm of N. K. Fairbank & Co.; Abbie Maria, the remaining daughter, is at home. Martha Etesa (deceased) was the wife of Rev. Horace J. Swift.

James Bernard Sullivan, of the firm of J. B. Sullivan & Bro., painting, decorating in fresco, etc., is the son of Michael and Hannah Sullivan, and was born at Troy, N. Y., on November 29, 1830. He remained at home until he was twenty years of age, during which time he received a thorough education, and then went to New York, where he engaged with John S. Perry, painter, decorator, for two years. Upon leaving his master, he continued one year in trade, he continued his vocation, in Troy, until 1855, when he came to Chicago. In the following year he began business on his own account, and in 1857 established himself at No. 266-68 North Clark Street, his present location. He associated with his brother, M. J. Sullivan, in 1869, under the firm name of J. B. Sullivan & Bro. This establishment has kept pace with the rapid development of the decorative art, and is recognized by the trade as one of the leading houses in the Northwest. First-class materials and expert workmen are only employed, and to these aids the Messrs. Sullivan attribute their success. Mr. Sullivan was married, in 1859, to Miss Margaret Cunningham, and resided at No. 162 South Wabash Avenue, when he died in 1869, leaving four children,—Mary E., Margaret F., James B. and Agnes M. His second marriage, to Miss Elizabeth Glassbrook, of Chicago, occurred in 1870; they have two children,—Joseph and Irene.

Michael Joseph Sullivan, of the firm of J. B. Sullivan & Bro., painting, decorating, etc., is the son of Michael and Hannah Sullivan, and was born at Troy, N. Y., on October 3, 1846. He attended the public schools of his native city until fourteen years of age, when he came to this city, and engaged in his trade in the east by his brother J. B. Sullivan, in 1869. In 1872 he became a partner and one-third interest in the firm of J. B. Sullivan & Bro., and in 1872 took charge of the business. He is thoroughly conversant with the details of the decorative art, and is known to the public as one of the leaders in the profession. He married, on October 3, 1872, to Miss Ellen Braley, an accomplished lady of Chicago. They have two children,—Francis J. and Marie E.

WALL PAPER.—No manufactories of wall paper are in Chicago, all goods of that description used here being brought from other (chiefly Eastern) markets. That the city is where many of the Eastern dealers consider "anything good enough for Chicago trade" has finally passed away, is illustrated by the advance made in the style, beauty and finish of wall paper exposed for sale in the stores of this metropolis. Art designs of exquisite beauty are now ordered by Chicago dealers, many of whom carry stocks vying in extent and assortment with those of any other city. This city has become the center of a large and growing wholesale trade, whose ramifications extend over the entire West and Northwest.

Nat. Faxon is the son of John and Lucy Faxon, and was born on March 10, 1835, at Quincy, Mass., where his parents lived and died. Mr. Faxon was educated in the common schools of Quincy. After leaving school, he went to Boston and entered the employ of the W. W. S. & Son, in which he remained five years. In July, 1843, he came to Chicago and opened a wall paper store, in company with his brother, E. G. L. Faxon. This was, undoubtedly, the first house in Chicago which dealt exclusively in wall paper. The firm remained the same until 1879, when E. G. L. Faxon died, after which Messrs. Hilger and Jenkins entered into the partnership, and the style of the firm was changed to Hilger, Jenkies & Faxon, and so continued until 1876, when the firm ceased partnership, the former continuing. He was a partner in the establishment a branch house at Milwaukee, of which Nat. Faxon took charge, remaining there seven years. After closing business in Chicago, Mr. Faxon went into the employ of the Chicago Carpet Company, manufacturing the wall paper for nearly four years. He then established himself in the wall paper business, and now carries a heavy stock and has a choice trade. Mr. Faxon is a member of the Genesee Falls Lodge, A. M., of Rochester, N. Y. In 1859 he married Miss Josephine, daughter of Rev. Horace Jenkins, residents of Milwaukee, but natives of New York. There have been three children by this marriage,—Clarence Hardwick and Hazel Dean (twins), and Marion Louise. Mrs. Faxon died in July, 1880.

SPOOR MACKLEY, proprietor of the extensive wall paper house on Wabash Avenue, is a native of Albany County, N. Y., where he was born on November 10, 1842, and is a son of Eliz and Rosaline (Frai) Mackley, also natives of the same place. Mr. Mackley is a graduate of the best schools in his native county. He was reared on a farm, and remained there until he was twenty-one years of age. Leaving home in 1865, he came to Chicago and became a partner in the old wall paper firm of Allen & Mackley, which continued until the fire of 1871. Soon after this event, he established a house for himself, in the same business, and now has the satisfaction of knowing that his wholesale trade is the fourth in magnitude in the United States, while his wholesale and retail trade, combined, place his house in the third rank. In 1873, Mr. Mackley was married to Miss Margaret Sayers, daughter of J. E. and Margaret, who have two children, —Alonzo Kent and Edwin Moore. Mrs. Mackley is a member of the Presbyterian Church.

Robert T. Martin was born on July 20, 1827, in Philadelphia, Penn., and is a son of Robert and Ann E. (Mackin) Martin, who were natives and early residents of that city. He received his education in the public schools of his native city, and first entered commercial life as a clerk, in a commission house at Philadelphia, at the early age of thirteen years. He remained in that city two years, and, in 1847, came to Chicago, and engaged in general business, continuing therein until the fire of 1871. On that event he commenced the furniture and piano business, which he continued until 1851, when he retired from that branch of trade, and engaged in the wholesale and retail wall paper business, with which he has become prominently identified and in which he is still engaged. Notwithstanding the cares incidental to the transaction of his large and prosperous business, Mr. Martin finds time and attention to devote to literature and artistry, in the prosecution of which latter study he has acquired some of the rarest books pertaining to that science, in Chicago, as will be seen by reference to the first volume of this History, wherein some of the rarest books published in this city, and still existent, are accredited to Mr. Martin’s library. In 1869, he was married to Miss Caroline H. South, a daughter of William and Eliza W. South, who were natives of Philadelphia. They have five children. Mr. Martin has been connected with the Trinity Mission, or one of its branches, for a number of years; he was also associate superintendent of the Christ Church Sunday-school for five years. It is proper, while alluding to the services performed by Mr. Martin in this connection, to mention the indefatigable attention and unflagging industry he has manifested in this work. The value of these missions, established as they are, in the dist parts of the city most in need of Christian influences and instruction, has long been acknowledged by the community. The potency of the influence for good of the Trinity Mission is justly to be credited to the earnest work of Mr. Martin’s predecessors and his faithful continuance thereof.

PLATE GLASS DEALERS.—In 1871, immediately after the fire, the city directory contained the names of but two dealers in plate and window glass; the number had increased to fifteen in 1885. Few of these direct importations from abroad, although handle more or less imported plate glass. It is impossible to give figures relative to either imports or sales. There have been as yet no efforts made to establish a manufactury of plate glass in this city. Indeed, the manufacturry throughout the United States prior to 1879, was tentative merely, and proved, financially, a failure.* There are living in Chicago, at the present time, men.

* It is an interesting fact that the first glass works west of Cincinnati were built at Altoa, in 1867.
HISTORY OF CHICAGO.

who invested and lost hundreds of thousands of dollars in experimental manufacturing of this character. As a result, however, the trade in glass may be said to be a prosperous one, as, indeed, it could hardly fail to be a city where building is so largely carried on as here.

Of manufacturers of cut, stained and ornamented glass, the census report for 1880 shows that there were in Chicago, at that time, six; the capital invested was $39,600; the average number of employees, eighty; the total wages, $47,545; the value of materials, $38,564; and the value of manufactured product, $113,612.

George A. Misch began the manufacture of stained glass, in this city, in 1864. Two years later his brother, Adolph J., was admitted as a partner, and remained a member of the firm until his death, which occurred on December 15, 1874. Since that time, George has continued the business alone. When but fairly established on a safe footing, the fire of 1871 placed him, as well as hundreds of other Chicago business men, once more at the foot of the ladder, but Mr. Misch soon recovered, in a great measure, his losses. He now has a trade extending over the entire West, and also does considerable business in the East. He furnished the memorial work for the Presbyterian Church in Detroit, the Cathedral for the Church of St. Francis de Sales in Cincinnati. In this city he supplied the stained glass used in the Temple of the Sinai Congregation, in St. Peter's, St. John's, and the Cathedral of the Holy Name, and many other churches. Numerous glass parts of the United States, are provided with his manufactures. At the time of the fire, Mr. Misch was located at No. 90 Washington Street, and then employed in business, in that city, about one hundred men, and possessed a capital of nearly $847,545. When he resumed business on the North Side, where he remained nearly a year and then removed to his present location. Mr. Misch was born in Straus, Germany, on July 5, 1842, and is the son of Theodore and Wilhelmina Misch. In 1864, his parents settled in New York City, where his father engaged in the manufacture and importation of stained glass, the son with him as a journeyman until in 1864, when he came West and engaged for himself the business which he continues. Mr. Misch was married, in 1868, to Miss Effie By, daughter of Nicholas By of this city. They have four children,—Emmie, Albert, Fred, and George A., Jr.

McCully & Miles.—This firm is now composed of John McCully and Holland F. Miles, but the business was established in 1859, by E. Cook & Co., and was the first of the houses in the city to engage in the manufacture of glass tracts. In 1872, Mr. McCully became a member of the firm of E. Cook & Co., and two years later Mr. Miles purchased Mr. Cook's interest, since which time he and Mr. McCully have continued under their present firm name and style. From 1874 to 1875, the place of business was at 38 Wabash Avenue; in 1876, they removed to the present location. They deal in all kinds of stained glass, the full name of the business being McCully & Miles, and since this time in the West. Since the business has been increased more than tenfold; forty men are now employed, and their trade, which extends from Maine to California, amounts to a $100,000 annually in the manufacture of stained glass for many of the prominent churches in this city; also for the State House, at St. Paul, Minn., and for the St. Paul's Episcopal Church, at Milwaukee, one of the finest churches in the West. Among the many private residences in this city for which they have furnished glass, may be mentioned those of M. D. Wells, the late General Anson Stager, B. P. Moulton, and others.

John McCully was born in Birmingham, England, on August 26, 1826. His father, Richard McCully, was, during his business life, in the stained glass trade, and the son was early trained in the same mercantile pursuit. After receiving a good education, he began his apprenticeship in 1836, and worked in his native city until in 1870, when he came to this country and engaged for two years with a house in New York City. In 1872, he came to Chicago through the medium of Mr. Cook, with whom he continued until he formed his present connection with Mr. Miles, in 1874. Mr. McCully was married, in 1875, to Miss Kitty McMillan, of Kingston, Canada; Mrs. McCully was, however, reared and educated in the United States. They have two children. Mr. Miles was married, in February, 1884, to Miss Addie Lyon, of New York City.

James H. Rice, president of the stock company which bears his name, was born in Tompkins County, N. Y., on May 19, 1830, and is the son of Asa and Polly (Reed) Rice. His early education was gained in the district schools, and, like many other successful business men of this city, he obtained it by self, to assert an independence which stood him good stead in his after years. At the age of eighteen he left school, and for five years succeeding was employed on a farm, when, in the spring of 1854, he was employed at Peru, Ill., by Ira Foote, contractor and house builder. In July of the same year, he came, with Mr. Foote, to Chicago, and for a number of years he was associated with him as a contractor and builder. In 1863, the city was for the erection of a small dwelling-house for ex-Alderman Sexton, situated at the corner of Twelfth Street and Indiana Avenue. Soon after, Park Row was finished, and the old Richmond Hotel, on the corner of Michigan Avenue and Lake Street, was built. In 1872, after finishing the Tremont House, the partnership existing between Mr. Foote and Mr. Rice was dissolved, and a business as importers and dealers in foreign and American window-glass was established. Mr. Foote owned an interest, although his name never appeared as a partner in the firm until 1877. The business was conducted in Mr. Rice's name until January 1, 1884, when the present stock company was incorporated, under the name of The James H. Rice Company. Since its incorporation, this house has taken a foremost place among the strong business enterprises for which Chicago is so famous, and in its splendid line is second to only one in the United States. It was among the first, if not the first, exclusive glass houses west of the Alleghany Mountains, and does a very large importation of French manufactured goods, consisting of plate, mirrors, sash, and window-glass, in German and French mirrors, polished plate, and domestic and foreign window-glass. The importations of foreign glass have fallen off greatly during late years, owing to the completeness of American manufactures. There are in the United States, at the present time, four plate-glass factories,—viz., at New Albany, Ind.; Jeffersonville, Ind.; Creighton, Penn. and Crystal City, Mo. Of the latter factory, Mr. Kimball is the sole agent. These factories are unable to supply the rapidly increasing demand, and a fully three-fourths of all the glass sold in the United States is of domestic manufacture, and seven-eighths of the glass sold in Chicago, which is the most extensive distributing point in America, is made in this country. The sale of American glass in this city has increased twenty-five per cent. annually for the past four years, and the time is not far distant when the importation of glass will be wholly abandoned by Chicago dealers. In the spring, 1874, Mr. Kimball was recognized by the national reputation as a shrewd manipulator of the glass markets, by a gigantic purchase which advanced the price fifteen per cent. This was accomplished at no cost to the company, and was exemplar in its operation and effect to that which has distinguished the provision markets and the financial exchanges of the country. So comprehensive was this manipulation, that the advance quoted ruled the market all over the United States. It was not possible that there was the evidence of a thorough knowledge of the business, was the occasion of a universal press-comment, and gained for Mr. Kimball a world-wide reputation as a dealer in this line of merchandise. Mr. Kimball was born at Boston, Mass., on February 23, 1839, and is the son of Alva and Ruth (Woodbury) Kimball. His father was a prominent print manufacturer of Boston, and his mother a descendant of the old Woodbury family of New Hampshire. He received his early education at the common schools of his native city, and later became a pupil at Andover College. He left college at the age of sixteen, and paid a visit to an uncle, a dry goods merchant, at Louisville, Ky. At twenty he entered and began to remain in Louisville, and obtained employment with the dry goods firm of Bent & Duval, of that city, and became the New York house for that house when only nineteen years of age. After five years' service with Bent & Duval, he formed a partnership with a Mr. Johnson, the firm being Johnson & Kimball. They carried on a successful business in dry goods until 1863, when the partnership was dissolved and Mr. Kimball entered the pay department of the army, with headquarters at Louisville. After a year's service, he was made chief clerk of the quartermaster's department, under General Thomas E. Wood, and next quartermaster of the headquarters of the assistant quartermaster-general being at Cincinnati. He held that position until the close of the War, when he went to New York City as the solicitor of consignments for the auction and commission house of Thomas Anderson & Co., of Louisville, Ky., in the interests of the firm he represented, introducing American window-glass. In 1871, he entered the employ of James H. Rice as
...handling paint, oil, and glass. He remained here one day at the beginning of March, with John Derry, the present secretary of the company. Mr. Newkirk is a young man of great business ability and energy. He has become well and favorably...
CORPORATE HISTORY.

At the election in November, 1874, the city comprised twenty wards. In 1875, the city government was re-organized under the General Incorporation Act of April of that year, and consequently no election was held in November, the persons then in office holding over until May, 1876. Under this law the city was divided into eighteen wards.

REGISTER FROM 1872 TO 1885, 1877-78—Mayor, Joseph Medill; City Clerk, Charles T. Hotchkiss; City Attorney, I. N. Stiles; City Treasurer, David A. Gage. Aldermen, by wards: (1) John W. H. Richardson, Chauncey T. Bowen; (2) William W. Martin, William W. Quick; (3) John W. McClary, Charles T. Hotchkiss; (4) John H. McAvoy, John W. G. McRae; (5) Peter Duggan, William A. Tomaino; (6) Michael Schmitz, John H. McAvoy; (7) E. F. Bullard, Thomas H. O'Hara; (8) Bart Quick, S. E. Cleveland; (9) Charles W.lickler, Louis Schaffner; (10) John Thomas, John McCarthy; (11) Mahlon D. Ogden, William M. Clarke; (12) Charles L. Woodman, A. A. Burnham.

1877-78—Mayor, Joseph Medill; City Clerk, Charles T. Hotchkiss; City Attorney, I. N. Stiles; City Treasurer, David A. Gage. Aldermen, by wards: (1) Chauncey T. Bowen, John J. Knickerbocker; (2) Arthur Dixon, Joseph E. Oakes; (3) John W. McGennis, David Coey; (4) John H. McAvoy, William W. Quick; (5) Peter Duggan, William A. Tomaino; (6) Michael Schmitz, John H. McAvoy; (7) E. F. Bullard, Thomas H. O'Hara; (8) Bart Quick, S. E. Cleveland; (9) Charles W.lickler, Louis Schaffner; (10) John Thomas, John McCarthy; (11) Mahlon D. Ogden, William M. Clarke; (12) Charles L. Woodman, A. A. Burnham.

1878-79—Mayor, Joseph Medill; City Clerk, Charles T. Hotchkiss; City Attorney, I. N. Stiles; City Treasurer, David A. Gage. Aldermen, by wards: (1) Chauncey T. Bowen, John J. Knickerbocker; (2) Arthur Dixon, Joseph E. Oakes; (3) John W. McGennis, David Coey; (4) John H. McAvoy, William W. Quick; (5) Peter Duggan, William A. Tomaino; (6) Michael Schmitz, John H. McAvoy; (7) E. F. Bullard, Thomas H. O'Hara; (8) Bart Quick, S. E. Cleveland; (9) Charles W.lickler, Louis Schaffner; (10) John Thomas, John McCarthy; (11) Mahlon D. Ogden, William M. Clarke; (12) Charles L. Woodman, A. A. Burnham.

1879-80—Mayor, Joseph Medill; City Clerk, Charles T. Hotchkiss; City Attorney, I. N. Stiles; City Treasurer, David A. Gage. Aldermen, by wards: (1) Chauncey T. Bowen, John J. Knickerbocker; (2) Arthur Dixon, Joseph E. Oakes; (3) John W. McGennis, David Coey; (4) John H. McAvoy, William W. Quick; (5) Peter Duggan, William A. Tomaino; (6) Michael Schmitz, John H. McAvoy; (7) E. F. Bullard, Thomas H. O'Hara; (8) Bart Quick, S. E. Cleveland; (9) Charles W.lickler, Louis Schaffner; (10) John Thomas, John McCarthy; (11) Mahlon D. Ogden, William M. Clarke; (12) Charles L. Woodman, A. A. Burnham.

1880-81—Mayor, Joseph Medill; City Clerk, Charles T. Hotchkiss; City Attorney, I. N. Stiles; City Treasurer, David A. Gage. Aldermen, by wards: (1) Chauncey T. Bowen, John J. Knickerbocker; (2) Arthur Dixon, Joseph E. Oakes; (3) John W. McGennis, David Coey; (4) John H. McAvoy, William W. Quick; (5) Peter Duggan, William A. Tomaino; (6) Michael Schmitz, John H. McAvoy; (7) E. F. Bullard, Thomas H. O'Hara; (8) Bart Quick, S. E. Cleveland; (9) Charles W.lickler, Louis Schaffner; (10) John Thomas, John McCarthy; (11) Mahlon D. Ogden, William M. Clarke; (12) Charles L. Woodman, A. A. Burnham.

1881-82—Mayor, Joseph Medill; City Clerk, Charles T. Hotchkiss; City Attorney, I. N. Stiles; City Treasurer, David A. Gage. Aldermen, by wards: (1) Chauncey T. Bowen, John J. Knickerbocker; (2) Arthur Dixon, Joseph E. Oakes; (3) John W. McGennis, David Coey; (4) John H. McAvoy, William W. Quick; (5) Peter Duggan, William A. Tomaino; (6) Michael Schmitz, John H. McAvoy; (7) E. F. Bullard, Thomas H. O'Hara; (8) Bart Quick, S. E. Cleveland; (9) Charles W.lickler, Louis Schaffner; (10) John Thomas, John McCarthy; (11) Mahlon D. Ogden, William M. Clarke; (12) Charles L. Woodman, A. A. Burnham.

1877—Mayor, Monroe Heath; City Clerk, Caspar Butz; City Attorney, R. S. Tuttle; City Treasurer, Charles L. Larrabee. Aldermen, by wards: (1) D. K. Pearsons, J. T. McAlley; (2) Addison Ballard, Jacob Rosenberg; (3) Eugene Cary, John L. Thompson; (4) James H. Gilbert, John W. Stewart; (5) John D. Tully, Swwayne Wickersham, (elected September 24, 1879, to fill vacancy caused by the resignation of M. F. Tuley); (2) Patrick Sanders, Addison Ballard; (3) O. B. Philips, John M. Clark; (4) H. E. Mallory, Amos Grannis; (5) George Turner, M. McAlley; (6) Edward F. Cullerton, John J. Alpeter; (7) John McNally, John Kirdan; (8) Frank Lawler, Thomas Purcell; (9) John M. Smyth, James Pevey; (10) John Eissner, Michael McNurry; (11) A. G. Throop, George B. Swift; (12) James T. Rawleigh, Joseph D. Everett; (13) A. C. Knepf, Henry F. Thompson; (14) Frank A. Sauter, Reinhard Weidler; (15) A. W. Tuley; (16) F. Wetterer, Christian Meyer; (17) John McCaffery, Edward P. Barrett; (18) Julius Jonas, William G. McCormick.

Frederick Sommer: (6) Frederick Lodging, E. F. Cullerton; (7) Henry Kerby (who held his seat until April, 1875, on account of the non-determined contest of John Kirdan against James H. Hilbreth, declared ineligible although he received the majority of votes in the election held April 3, 1877); Charles Tarnow; (8) R. M. Oliver, Frank Lawler; (9) Jacob Beidler, John M. Van Osel; (10) M. McNurry, George E. White; (11) A. B. Cook, A. G. Throop; (12) S. G. Seaton, James T. Rawleigh; (13) H. P. Thompson, William Wheeler; (14) M. Ryan, John Baumgarten; (15) Frank Niesen, A. W. Waldo; (16) M. Schweihsal, F. Linsenbath; (17) Bernard Jansens, M. Sweeney; (18) J. H. B. Daly, James A. Kirk.

1878—Mayor, Monroe Heath; City Clerk, Caspar Butz; City Attorney, Richard S. Tuttle; City Treasurer, Charles L. Larrabee. Aldermen, by wards: (1) Merrv F. Tuley, D. K. Pearsons; (2) Patrick Sanders, Addison Ballard; (3) O. B. Phillips, Eugene Cary; (4) Herbert K. Mallory, James H. Gilbert; (5) George Turner, John D. Tully; (6) E. F. Cullerton, Frederick Lodging; (7) John McNally, John Kirdan; (8) Frank Lawler, R. M. Oliver; (9) John M. Smyth, Jacob Beidler; (10) John Eissner, M. McNurry; (11) A. G. Throop, A. B. Cook; (12) James T. Rawleigh, S. G. Seaton; (13) A. C. Knepf, H. P. Thompson; (14) Frank A. Sauter, M. Ryan; (15) A. W. Waldo, Frank Neisen; (16) Peter S. Wetterer, M. Schweihsal; (17) John McCaffery, B. Jansens; (18) Julius Jonas, J. H. B. Daly.


CARTER H. HARRISON.

James M. Wanner.

CARTER H. HARRISON, mayor of Chicago, although he has been in active political life but fourteen years, is one of the most widely known public characters in the country. He has contributed to what such a power within the democratic party, that at the last National Democratic Convention his name was prominently mentioned as a candidate for the Vice-Presidency. Mayor Harrison may be said to have fairly inherited his taste for political life. His great-great-grandfather was the ancestor of President William Henry Harrison, his grandfather a cousin of Thomas Jefferson, and he himself is a cousin of John C. Breckinridge. He was born near Lexington, Ky., on February 15, 1825, and his father dying when he was eight months old, he was left to the care of his mother, a daughter of Colonel William Russell, of the United States Army, one of the pioneers of Kentucky, of which state he is now a prominent citizen. Harrison's home was a log house, and it is said that "his first cradle was a new sugar-trough." From his mother he inherited those principles which, in 1849, placed him in the front rank of the emancipators of Kentucky. Most of his education preparatory to entering the sophomore class of Yale College, he received from Dr. Marshall, brother of the Chief Justice, and father of Tom Marshall, the great orator. Graduating in 1845, he commenced the study of law, but did not enter into practice at once, as his mother needed his company and comfort. In 1851, he went abroad, traveling for two years, in Europe, Asia and Egypt. In 1854, he returned to this country, and having practiced in the Northwest, but reaching Chicago, became so impressed with the young city that he invested all his means in real estate, expecting also to enter into the regular practice of the law. But his acute business foresight induced him to utilize his real estate holdings, thus laying the firm basis of an ample fortune. Mr. Harrison did not actively engage in politics until 1870, when he was elected during the succeeding year a member of the first board of County Commissioners. He held the office until December, 1874, when he took his seat as member of Congress from the second district of Illinois. His term in Congress was marked by an earnestness and ability which made him one of the most prominent members of that body. A resolution, introduced by him, to fix the presidential term at six years, with ineligibility for re-election and making the retiring President a senator for life, drew the attention of the country to him as a man of broad and radical views. His efforts in behalf of the Centennial appropriation bill exhibited him, not only as an energetic worker and ready debater, but as a brilliant orator. As a humorist, also, he developed a reputation second to that possessed by no other public character in the country. In this extended arena full scope was given to those talents, which had been fostered by extensive reading and travel. Mr. Harrison spent the summers of 1874 and 1875 in Europe, with his family. He was elected mayor of Chicago in 1879, 1881, 1883, and 1885. Against his own desire he was nominated for Governor of Illinois in 1884, and during the fall of that year conducted a most energetic and brilliant campaign, which resulted in cutting down the republican majority of 37,033, enjoyed by Governor Colloom, to 13,500. Mayor Harrison was married, on April 12, 1855, to Miss Sophia Preston, who came from a southern family. She died in 1857, and in 1862, he married, in 1882, Miss Marguerite E. Stearns, daughter of one of Chicago's oldest, most respected and wealthiest citizens.

GEO. S. WINTON, Jr., corporation counsel of the City of Chicago, is the youngest man who, at the time he was married, was twenty-eight years of age when chosen. He has nevertheless made an enviable reputation as a lawyer and an official, having a clear perception and easy address. His parents were early residents of Chicago, his father, Frederick W. Winston, being a leading member of the Bar as early as 1857. His mother, whose maiden name was Minis T. Dudley, was a native of Kentucky; and while on a visit to her home in Franklin County, her son Frederick was born on October 27, 1836. The best private schools in Chicago afforded him his education, preparatory to a thorough course in Yale College, where he graduated with high honors, and, in the spring of 1857, was admitted to practice before the Supreme Court of the State. Forming a partnership with Chester M. Daws, assistant U. S. district attorney, he soon brought himself to such favorable notice that, in the spring of 1881, he was appointed assistant corporation counsel under Francis Adams. One of the most important cases intrusted to him was that involving the right of the corporation to regulate the closing of the bridges. In the spring of 1883, he argued the question in the U. S. Supreme Court. This was the great principle that the corporation decided rights in the control of the streams within its bounds. Upon the resignation of Mr. Adams, in December, 1883, Mr. Winston was appointed corporation counsel, and unanimously confirmed by the Common Council. He has carried through many measures of great import to the city.

J. F. STURGIS,

After the fire of 1871, the first thing was to secure offices and rooms for the various branches of the city government. On October 9, the head-quarters of the mayor were temporarily located at the corner of Ann and Washington streets. At a meeting of the Common Council, on October 11, a committee was appointed to select a suitable building for the differ-
ent offices of the city government. On the 12th, the report of the committee, recommending the Madison-

street Police Station as a place of meeting for the Common Council, was concurred in. A communica-
tion from Mayor Mason to the Council, of the same date, stated that he had "on yesterday decided to temporarily
fix his office, and those of other city officers, at the cor-
ner of Hubbard Court and Wabash Avenue." This,
the Common Council met, by resolving at once "that
the Mayor, Comptroller and City Clerk have their
offices for the present in Madison street Police Station."

At this meeting it was also resolved "that the Board
of Public Works be required to immediately prepare
plans and specifications for a permanent building for all

HISTORY OF CHICAGO.

House, offering premiums of $5,000 for the best plan,
$2,000 for the second, and $1,000 for the third. In re-
ponse, fifty plans were received, and opened in March,
1873. It was not, until 1877, that steps were taken
toward the commencement of the new building. At a
meeting of the City Council, on September 3, 1877, an
ordinance was passed as follows:

"That the Department of Public Works, in connection with the
building committee, be, and they are hereby, authorized and em-
powered to take immediate measures to put in the foundations of the
City Hall building upon its original site, and according to such
plans and specifications, and in such manner, as they, or a majority
of them, may decide upon."

An agreement having been entered into between the
county and the city requiring the exterior portion of the

CITY HALL BUILDING.

city offices and the Common Council, to be erected on
the old Court House Square."

Within a week from the fire, work was authorized to
be commenced upon the building of a new City Hall,
on what was called "the reservoir lot," owned by the
city, at the southeast corner of Adams and LaSalle
streets.* The structure covered the entire lot, being
about one hundred and seventy-eight feet square, and
was completed and occupied by January 1, 1872. It
contained rooms sufficient for all the city offices, and
also accommodations for the law library, the county re-
corder, and several of the courts. The city expended
$75,000 in constructing and furnishing this edifice,
which continued to be occupied by the officers of the
city government until 1885. It was merely a pile of
brick and mortar, almost wholly without conveniences,
hastily thrown together in walls, with openings for doors
and windows. It was familiarly known as the "old
Kookery."

In November, 1872, the city and county jointly
advertised for plans for a new City Hall and Court

* It had upon it an iron water tank which had belonged to the Water Works
service on the South Side. The new City Hall was built around the brick sub-
structure, which was transformed into safety vaults.

House and the City Hall to be of uniform architectural
design, arrangements were made with J. J. Egan, ar-
chipet for the county, to furnish the city with duplicate
drawings of the front elevations, together with plans in
detail of the stone work of the Court House. L. D.
Cleveland, superintendent of buildings, was placed in
charge of construction and the preparation of plans for the
interior. The contract for excavating for the foun-
dation was let to John Shackley for $1,483, and for
building the sub-basement to Mortimer & Tapper for
$57,999. On April 17, 1878, further contracts were
awarded as follows:

Thomlinson & Reed, cut stone         $477,693
John Angus, masonry                  90,519
J. F. Sexton, iron work              105,302

The work was somewhat retarded in the spring and
summer of 1879, on account of an investigation ordered
by the City Council, growing out of certain charges pre-
ferred by the Citizens' Committee. In April, 1881, the
commissioner of public works reported that the con-
tract had been let for the fire-proof roofing and flooring,
and that it was intended to push the work so that the
new building might be occupied by the fall of 1882.
But this was not realized. In February, 1882, the mayor reported that the building would not be completed until the spring of 1883; but it was in fact not ready for occupancy until January and February, 1885. The first officer to move in was the city comptroller, on January 3, 1885.

The building is a dual structure, erected for the joint occupancy of the city and county. The style of architecture is the modern French Renaissance. Above the second story proper is a colonnaded double-story, with Corinthian columns thirty-five feet in height, of polished Maine granite, supporting an entablature, divided into architrave, frieze and cornice. The attic story is embellished with allegorical groups representing agriculture, commerce, peace and plenty, the mechanic arts and science. The building was to have been surmounted with domes. The materials used in the superstructure are principally Bedford sandstone and brick, the columns, pilasters and pillars being of Maine granite. The cost of the building, including all amounts paid therefor and due on contracts up to January 1, 1885, was $1,549,438. The amount estimated as necessary to complete the unfurnished portion is $92,600, making a total cost of $1,642,038. The county building, erected at the same time and of nearly the same materials, according to the report of the commissioners of public works, cost $2,124,668.

The dimensions of the building, exclusive of the rotunda connections with the Court House, are: Outside length on LaSalle Street, 366 feet; outside width on Washington and Randolph streets, 128 feet each; height from sidewalk to top of cornice, 136 feet.

The interior is divided into six stories, and contains 119 office rooms, with 64 fire-proof vaults. All the partition walls are of brick and hollow-tile; the floors are of T-beams and hollow-tiles; stairs and balustrades of iron, wainscoted with colored marble in panels. The entire interior work is of white oak, of elaborate design and highly finished.

The basement story, which is thirteen feet eight inches in height, is occupied by the Fire, Police and Health departments, the City Electrician and Gas Inspector. The first story, twenty-one feet eight inches high, is occupied by the Mayor, Comptroller, City Clerk, Treasurer, Collector, the departments of Building and Public Works, the Bureau of Water Rates, and the Janitor. The second story, twenty-one feet eight inches high, is occupied by the Commissioner of Public Works, and the Bureaus of Accounts, Special Assessments, Engineering, Sewers, Maps, Streets, and the janitor. The third story, twenty-three feet eight inches high, contains the city law departments and the Board of Education. The fourth story is occupied by the City Council, the main chamber being 90 by 55 feet. The rooms in the fifth story are unfurnished.

**THE POLICE DEPARTMENT.**

The fire of 1871 caused less demoralization in the Police Department than in any other branch of the municipal service. The losses in buildings, office and station furniture, and supplies, amounted to $63,500; and with a boat-house, six hundred and twenty muskets and six brass cannon and equipments, aggregated about $75,000. This comprised the entire value of property destroyed, except the lost, stolen, and unclaimed, or detained-as-evidence effects in the hands of the custodian, estimated at $20,000. All the records, books of accounts, papers, and files of the office were burned; but as soon as temporary headquarters were obtained,
CORPORATE HISTORY.

In 1871, the city was divided into three precincts: The first, with station on Harrison Street, comprising the central portion of the city, with sub-stations on Twenty-second Street, Cottage Grove Avenue, and Deering Street; the second precinct, station on Madison and Union Streets, controlling the West Lake, West Twelfth, the West Chicago-avenue and Rawson-street districts; and the third, at No. 180 Dearborn Avenue, including the Larrabee-street and Webster-avenue sub-precincts. In 1873, the North Branch Station, on Rawson Street, was added to the third precinct list. In 1874, the Hinman-street Station, on Hinman and Paulina streets, was entered in the second precinct jurisdiction. In 1875, the following re-districting and apportionment of sub-stations was made under the régime of City Marshal R. E. Goodell: First precinct, the Harrison-street, Twenty-second-street, Cottage Grove-avenue and Deering-street districts; second precinct, West Madison-street, West Twelfth-street and Hinman-street districts; third precinct, West Chicago-avenue, West Lake-avenue and Rawson-street districts; fourth precinct, East Chicago-avenue, Larrabee-street and Webster-avenue districts.

In 1876, the valuation of station houses and real estate was as follows: First precinct $71,995.00; second precinct, $65,280.02; third precinct, $23,283.88; fourth precinct, $39,561.65; total, $205,264.35.

In 1879, the Central Station, besides the detective force, was headquarters for the day squad; and the first precinct embraced only the Harrison-street, Twentysecond-street and Cottage Grove-avenue districts.

The following table gives a condensed and accurate résumé of the operations of the department:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year ending</th>
<th>Number of Arrests</th>
<th>Amount of Fines imposed</th>
<th>Value of Property reported stolen</th>
<th>Value of Property recovered</th>
<th>Expenditures of Police Department</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>March 31, 1872</td>
<td>21,031</td>
<td>$2,165,175</td>
<td>$61,449</td>
<td>$2,157</td>
<td>$198,247</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>March 31, 1873</td>
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<td>$2,165,175</td>
<td>$61,449</td>
<td>$2,157</td>
<td>$198,247</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>March 31, 1874</td>
<td>21,090</td>
<td>$2,165,175</td>
<td>$61,449</td>
<td>$2,157</td>
<td>$198,247</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<td>$2,157</td>
<td>$198,247</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<tr>
<td>March 31, 1877</td>
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<td>$198,247</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<tr>
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<tr>
<td>March 31, 1883</td>
<td>21,090</td>
<td>$2,165,175</td>
<td>$61,449</td>
<td>$2,157</td>
<td>$198,247</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Total 405,102 $2,288,609 $6,346,091 91 $8,641,600 60 $8,107,445 35

In 1884, the total value of real estate belonging to the Police Department was $72,500; the value of the buildings, $207,800; and that of stock, supplies and apparatus, $92,433.79; making a total of $377,733.79. This was divided among seventeen stations, as follows: Central Station, $8,244.55; Harrison-street Station, $51,992.30; Twenty-second Street Station, $26,630.98; Cottage Grove-avenue Station, $2,348.66; Thirty-fifth Street Station, $5,534.45; Twelfth-street Station, $2,560.40; Hinman-street Station, $17,567.70; Deering-street Station, $6,968.80; Desplaines-street Station, $3,948.10; Madison-street Station, $8,617.32; Lake-street Station, $4,159.60; West Chicago-avenue Station, $1,750.60; North-avenue Station, $9,966.45; Rawson-street Station, $4,787.49; Chicago-avenue Station, $43,487.20; Larrabee-street Station, $24,293.05; Webster-avenue Station, $4,933.12.
West Chicago-avenue, North-avenue and Lawson-street stations. The fifth precinct was then established, and comprised the Chicago Department for the fourteen years ending December 1, 1884, shows chief official power vested in a superintendent from 1875. Previous to that date the operations of the force were controlled by a board of commissioners, these being—

1871–72—Manuel Talcott, Mark Sheridan, Jacob Rehm; W. W. Kennedy, superintendent; E. P. Ward, secretary. 1872–73—Messrs. Sheridan, Wright, Talcott, Cleveland and Kehm, commissioners—Elmer Washburn, superintendent; E. P. Ward, secretary. 1873–74—Mark Sheridan, E. F. C. Kloke, Charles A. Reno, commissioners; Jacob Rehm, superintendent; E. P. Ward, secretary. 1875–76—Mark Sheridan, E. F. C. Klooke and Charles A. Reno, commissioners; Jacob Rehm, superintendent; E. P. Ward, secretary. 1877—E. A. Seavey, superintendent; E. P. Ward, secretary. 1879—Simon O'Donnell, superintendent; Austin J. Doyle, secretary. 1880—William J. McCarrig, superintendent; Austin J. Doyle, secretary and inspector. 1881—William J. McCarrig, superintendent; Aus in J. Doyle, secretary and inspector. 1882—Austin J. Doyle, superintendent; D. Welter, secretary and inspector. 1883—Austin J. Doyle, superintendent; D. Welter, secretary and inspector. 1884—Austin J. Doyle, superintendent; D. Welter, secretary and inspector. From before the inauguration of J. Kipley as custodian of the Police Department; and from that date until 1885, John O'Donnell filled the position.

The introduction by Captain W. J. McCarrig, in 1880, of the police telephone and signal system, embracing the use of patrol wagons and boxes, was an innovation which has proven eminently successful and has since that date extended to other cities. The establishment of telephone stations at intervals along all available patrol beats, at once augmented the protective and detective efficiency of the force. One year later this branch of the service had become fully organized; 2,114 box-keys had been given to citizens, the horses attached to patrol wagons had been trained to cover a mile of territory within six minutes, and eight operating stations were maintained. In 1883, there were 373 boxes placed on the most prominent street corners throughout the city, being an average of twenty-five boxes to each wagon. Up to December 31, 1884, 87,368 reports had been received through these boxes from patrolmen, 23,921 alarms had been responded to, 14,592 arrests made, 1,188 fires attended, 66,697 miles traveled, 2,175 sick and injured persons cared for, 8,010 prisoners taken to stations and the jail, and 3,726 disturbances suppressed without arrest. The service required the attention of eighty-four men. The total number of boxes was 334.

The detective force, which, in 1871, was under the command of Wells Sherman, comprised at that time eight members, most of whom have been prominently known in that branch of service for many years. The corps then consisted of Messrs. Ellis, Heineman, Simmons, Elliott, Simonds, Tyrrell, Lackey, and Bridges. In 1873, Samuel A. Ellis became chief of detectives, and made the first movement toward establishing a permanent and effective detective force, securing an appropriation of $10,000 for a secret service fund, and modeling the service after that of other systems. He was superseded, in 1874, by Joseph H. Dixon, who gave way in 1876 to William J. McCarrig. In 1880, Edward J. Steele was constituted lieutenant of detectives, and in 1881, Edward J. Keating was made chief. In the same year, Thomas H. Currier took charge, and was followed by John J. Shea and Joseph Kiplely, chiefs of this branch of the service until 1885. The following is the number of officers detailed as detectives since 1871:

In 1872, 6; 1873, 10; 1874, 6: 1875, 10; 1876, 10; 1877, 10; 1878, 8; 1879, 10; 1880, 11; 1881, 19; 1882, 20; 1883, 22; 1884, 36. The detective force is operated on a salary system, with a yearly secret service fund appropriation to meet the requirements of its workings, which have become very systematic and effective.

In 1877, the police force of Chicago were successful, with the aid of the military, in quelling a riot which, at one time, threatened to assume the same lawless and destructive character which had characterized the labor demonstrations in Pittsburgh and other cities. On Monday, July 23, orders were issued to the Police Department to hold itself in constant readiness for a local outbreak. Excitement ran high among the laboring classes, and at a mass meeting of workmen, held on Monday evening, at the corner of Madison and Market streets, five thousand spectators, inflamed by the fiery speeches of communistic orators, dispersed to their homes with a decided impression that trouble would ensue on the morrow. On Tuesday morning, the first indication of mob violence appeared, and information reached police headquarters to the effect that a mob of several hundred persons, armed with clubs and sticks, were moving down South Canal Street, compelling all workmen in lumber yards and factories to join their ranks. They were dispersed by a detachment of second precinct police, and several of the leaders arrested. Later in the day, the collection of another mob near Remington's gun store, on State Street, led to a second successful sortie on the part of the police; and taking this as an indication that the rioters were bent on following the example of the Pittsburgh mob, which raided the gun stores of that city, the following order was sent to the proprietor of every gun store and pawnshop in the city:

"To all Pawnbrokers:"

"As a measure of precaution, as well as protection to yourselves in the event of a riot, I would respectfully request that you immediately remove all revolvers or other fire-arms from your windows to some safe place where they can not be taken from you, and let them so remain until such time as all danger is past.

"M. C. Hickey, General Superintendent of Police."

At four o'clock in the afternoon, information was received at headquarters that mobs were congregating on different portions of the city. A general order was issued commanding prompt action, and many arrests were made. A reserve force was held at one spot, and the police were kept busy dispersing crowds, which gathered later at some new center. That afternoon circulars were scattered broadcast over the city, calling for a mass meeting on Market Street the same evening. The mayor and a council of police questioned the expediency of this meeting, and the mob, numbering several hundred, was dispersed by the police after a vigorous use of the baton. The ensuing morning, crowds gathered to discuss the situation, but they fled at the coming of the police. Up to this time the police force had been ample to cope with the rising, and Captains Seavey, Gund, and O'Donnell, and Lieutenants Blettner, Simmons, Bell, Hathaway, Gerhing, and Haas, with their details, had done most effective work in controlling and dispersing the rioters. Over one hundred and twenty-five arrests had been made, and three hundred and twenty-two special policemen sworn into service.

In accordance with a proclamation issued by Mayor Heath, citizens' organizations were established in each ward; the First and Second regiments, and other military, cavalry, and veteran organizations were held in readiness at their respective armories; and by Tuesday evening not less than twenty thousand armed men were
ready to act in defense of the city. General Joseph T. Torrence commanded the military organization, with headquarters at the central police office.

The first actual violence occurred on Wednesday. The rioters, growing bolder, began driving men from work and destroying property in the lumber districts, and massed nine hundred strong near McCormick's reaper factory, on Blue Island Avenue. Here a detachment of police under command of Lieutenants Callahan and Vesyey routed the mob. Stones and other missiles were used, and two patrolmen were slightly injured. A second mob, at Van Buren-street bridge, was dispersed by Lieutenant Ebersold; and still another, in the vicinity of the Illinois Central elevator, by Lieutenant Bell and Sergeant Brennan. Before noon a dozen outbreaks occurred in the various divisions of the city, during which men were beaten, windows broken, and street cars stopped. The aspect of affairs had become serious. The saloons were ordered to be closed, trucks were kept in readiness to carry the police, a mass meeting of the rioters was broken up and their platforms torn down, and during a desperate hand-to-hand conflict many were beaten and several shots fired. At the Burlington & Quincy round-house, on Sixteenth Street, Lieutenant Macauley and Sergeant Ryan's detail had a half-hour battle with rioters, during which five of the latter were shot dead. That evening Pribyl's gun store, on South Halsted Street, was raided, and the stock appropriated by the mob.

Thursday morning, the rioters were massed in the vicinity of the Sixteenth-street viaduct, and several sanguinary conflicts took place. Lieutenant Bischoff's detail drove a riotous crowd into the West Twelfth-street Turner Hall, and were fired upon, special policemen Landaker and Shank being wounded. The riot had now begun in earnest. At the viaduct, three hundred and fifty policemen were engaged in a desperate battle. Alarming rumors of riot and carnage were afloat, and each fusillade intensified the popular excitement. The hour for decisive action had come, and the First and Second regiments, commanded respectively by Colonel S. B. Shierer and Colonel James Quirk, were instructed by General Torrence to report at the scene of disturbance, to Police Captain Sceavy. General Six-pound guns, ready for action, in command of Colonel Bolton and Captain Tobey, and two companies of cavalry, were also brought into service. The police were nearly exhausted, but kept driving back the rioters; and at Halsted-street bridge, where a large number of packing-house and rolling-mill men had reinforced the mob, the scene was one of the wildest conflicts.

The police, commanded by Lieutenants Hood, Carberry and Bischoff, crossed the bridge in pursuit of the rioters, when some sympathisers of the latter opened it to prevent their retreat. The police were hemmed in, and showers of bullets filled the air, when a brave little fellow, named James O'Neill, seeing their predicament, swung back the bridge, and soon after Deputy Superintendent Dixon and Lieutenant McGarrie arrived with reinforcements, and after a series of skirmishes effectually routed the rioters. During the various conflicts, ten of the strikers had been killed and forty five wounded, and nineteen policemen injured.

General Joseph T. Torrence, brigadier-general commanding the Illinois National Guards, in his report of the riot and the part taken by the military in the same, says:

"I at once ordered the five regiments composing my brigade—the First, Lieutenant-Colonel S. B. Shierer; the Second, Lieutenant-Colonel James Quirk; the Third, Lieutenant-Colonel W. K. Morgan; the Ninth, Major William P. Chalmers; and the Twenty-fourth, Lieutenant-Colonel J. B. Parsons—to assemble at their respective armories and hold themselves in readiness to move at a moment's notice. These orders were carried out with dispatch.

"The First and Second regiments remained in their armories until the 26th of July, when the First was moved to the Exposition Building and the Second to the Rock Island Depot. At 10 o'clock on the same day, Captain McElligott, of the First, was dispatched to the corner of Chicago and Milwaukee avenues, in command of his own company, Captain Lackey's Zouaves and the North Chicago Light Guard, and an hour later the remainder of the First Regiment, under command of Lieutenant-Colonel Morgan, was ordered to the Harrison-street station, where it was joined by one gun of Bolton's Veteran Battery. With this force Lieutenant-C Colonel Shierer then proceeded to the east end of the viaduct where the gun was placed in position to command the bridge, and the regiment properly posted for its support. The Second Regiment was simultaneously posted at the corner of West Twelfth Street and Halsted Avenue, to support a second gun of Bolton's Battery. In the evening the following changes were made: Four companies of the Second Regiment, under Lieutenant-Colonel Quirk, were stationed on the Halsted-street viaduct, and three companies, under Major Murphy, midway between Halsted and Madison streets; two companies of the First Regiment were posted at the Twelfth-street bridge, two at Jefferson street, and two east of West Twelfth-street Turner Hall. With the exception of one company, of the Second Regiment to the corner of Archer Avenue and Halsted Street, the disposition of the troops remained substantially the same until the 27th of July, when, at 2 o'clock p.m., the First Regiment, in command of Captain McElligott, was ordered to the Exposition Building. Later the Second Regiment returned to the Rock Island depot. On the morning of the 29th of July, the Major-General commanding proceeded to Broadwood, taking with him the First Regiment and Captain Lackey's Zouaves. The Second Regiment remained on duty at the Rock Island depot until Monday morning, the 30th of July, at 5 o'clock a.m., when, in order to protect persons desiring to leave the city, the companies of the regiment were posted as follows: Two companies at the corner of Eighteenth Street and Stewart Avenue, two at the corner of Archer Avenue and Halsted Street, and one at the Rock Island depot. On the night of the 26th of July, the troops on the viaduct being molested by missiles and pistol shots from struggling rioters, Colonel Quirk ordered his men to fire. One volley was fired at 9:10 p.m., and a second at 10:30 p.m., the first producing some effect, the second reducing the rioters to silence. All remained quiet in the vicinity of the viaduct for the rest of the night. The Union Veterans, a force composed wholly of old and tried soldiers, though not connected with the State military organization, but sworn in as special policemen, reported to me for duty and obeyed orders from headquarters. This command was organized and equipped under the efficient supervision of General Keyes, Colonel Owen Smarr, Major S. B. Murphy and Captain Martin I. Iclicm, on the 24th of July, and from that time forward was almost constantly engaged in the performance of duties which were of the first importance to the Government, and was promptly and efficiently organized and equipped, and was employed during almost the whole time of the riots in guarding the North and West Side water works. Company 'A,' Captain L. W. Pierce, was the first fully organized and equipped, and was employed during almost the whole time of the riots in guarding the North and West Side water works. Company 'F,' Captain C. K. E. Koch, was mainly occupied in protecting the distillery at the corner of Corcorre Avenue and Morgan Street. General Libb also recruited and commanded a company of veterans, numbering seventy-two men, which was the greatest service performed by any of the companies; 'C' and 'G,' of the Union Veterans, but I feel it my duty to call attention to their meritorious conduct, as also to that of the Clan-na-Gael Guards, Captain W. J. Cline. On the 26th of July, a strong veteran cavalry force of about 100 men was organized by Major James H. B. Daly, assisted by General Shaffner. This command was divided into three companies, under Captains C. H. Montgomery Agramonte, Thomas J. Waters and H. C. McNeill, to which was added the Chicago, Batter, and W. P. Carberry's company. Immediately upon being mounted and equipped, the troops of Captains Waters, McNeill and Agramonte were ordered to the scene of the disturbance—the Halsted-street bridge—in the neighborhood of which they remained on duty all day, making many charges, and capturing a number of prisoners, some in the open streets, and others in houses from which shots had been fired, and disputing groups of rioters. General Torrence ordered the cavalry on Halsted Street and at the viaduct in person. The
conflict on Halsted Street having terminated in the discomfiture of the mob, the cavalry was employed for the remainder of the time in patrolling the disaffected districts. It would be difficult to overestimate the services rendered by the cavalry, some of whom were almost constantly in the saddle, performing duties of the most exhausting and harassing nature.

General Torrence especially refers, in the continuation of his report, to the members of his staff, Lieutenant-Colonel H. A. Huntington, Majors Joseph Kirkland and John Lanigan, Captains Charles H. Taylor, Lieutenant William C. Lyon, Surgeon F. Henrotin, Lieutenant Mann and Lieutenant Hoppin (the two latter gentlemen, recent graduates of West Point, volunteered on the staff), all of whom worked faithfully day and night in organizing, arming, equipping, provisioning and disposing of the forces.

Telephone and Signal System — The details of the police telephone and signal system will be fully comprehended by a glance at the accompanying illustrations, which were furnished by the courtesy of E. B. Chandler.

The box, or house, complete, represents a telephone station, and contains a full outfit for communicating with the operator at the police station. It is provided with an alarm box and telephone, and, with the street lamp on top, takes the place of the iron lamp-post. It resembles a sentry box, is octagonal in shape, two feet five inches in diameter, about seven feet in height, and is conspicuous in color. The doors are secured by a patent trap lock, and none but police officers have lease-keys to the same. Citizens opening the boxes have numbered keys, and must remain until an officer comes, after giving an alarm. Inside of the house is a small box with a projecting lever, for the use of citizens, which, pulled down, registers a signal at the station for the patrol-wagon detail. Inside of this signal box is a dial* for different calls, and a telephone for the use of patrolmen in communicating with the police station. A large number of private signal boxes, a part of the general system, have been placed in residences and offices. A duplicate key of each residence or office is left under seal at the police station, and a call indicating burglars brings the police with the means of gaining ready access to the house or office whence the call is made. The patrol wagons are models of convenience and adaptability for the work required of them. They have an alarm gong, and carry handcuffs, clubs, blankets, canvas stretchers and ropes. The single-horse wagon is employed where short distances are to be covered and light work is expected. The double wagon is more completely equipped, and can carry quite a number of persons.

Frederick Ehersold, chief of police, is one of the most popular and courteous of the police officials. He was born at Ixheim, Bavaria, on March 30, 1841, his parents being Louis and Elizabeth (Schmit) Ehersold. His father was a heavy contractor of that town, and was held in such high esteem that much of his work was done for the government. His wife’s father was a leading physician of Bavaria, and descended from a noted family of land-owners. Frederick obtained his education in the national school of his native place, and also assisted his father, as a boy, in his profession as a builder and contractor. During the later years of their lives, his parents were afflicted with diseases which proved to be incurable. His father lingered as a hopeful consumptive, and his mother as a

* The face of this box was adapted by W. J. McGurgle, while chief of police.
suffered from rheumatism, until, on the 6th of February, 1856, they passed away together. Thus, at the age of fifteen, young Ebersold was left an orphan; but having an aunt and an elder brother in America, he decided to join them. In September, 1856, he sailed from Havre, France; and after remaining a few months with his aunt in New York, he started with his brother, an architect, for Chicago. In February, 1857, he entered the employ of J. J. West, the furniture dealer, as a varnisher and finisher. Mr. West selling out in 1859, Mr. Ebersold went to Mendoza, where for two years he managed a large warehouse business, dealing principally in coal and grain. At the breaking out of the War, he joined the 12th Illinois Infantry in the three months' service, being corporal of his company. He was taken sick at Cairo and returned to Chicago in August, but enlisted the next month as a private in Company "I," 55th Illinois Regiment. He was promoted through all the ranks to the captaincy; and, as a portion of the First Brigade, Second Division, 15th Army Corps, he marched with Sherman to the sea, and was with him until the surrender of Lee. He participated in

thirty engagements, and was in the thick of the bloody fight at Shiloh, where, with the exception of the 9th Illinois, the 55th Regiment lost more heavily than any other command. Out of a total of 512 who went into the fight, 283 were either killed, wounded or missing. The 55th was placed upon the left of the line, in an important position, its particular task being the building of a corduroy road over Leek Creek, near Hamburg. Captain Ebersold was mustered out of service at Little Rock, Ark., on August 14, and paid off at Chicago, on August 25, 1865, quite broken in health. He then engaged in the commission business for some time, but met with reverses. He joined the police, and on July 15, 1879, and has since connected with it in various positions ever since. Commencing as patrolman, he joined the day squad in 1868, became sergeant of the first precinct in May, 1872, and captain on August 1, 1879. At the same time, William Buckley was appointed lieutenant, which office was formerly known as sergeant. Captain Ebersold took charge of the second precinct in August, 1880, and of the third precinct in December of the same year. In August, 1882, he was in command of the day squad for his district, and on April 22, 1884, he succeeded Captain Buckley, and assumed the command of the first precinct. In August, 1885, Captain Ebersold was appointed inspector of police, succeeding Colonel Welter, deceased. He remained in this position until October 15, 1885, when, on the resignation of Superintendent Doyle, he became acting superintendent of police, the position he now holds. Except as a member of the Grand Army of the Republic, Captain Ebersold is not connected with any secret society. He was married on November 26, 1868, to Julia Sophia Hahn. They have five living children,—two boys and three girls.

AUSTIN J. DOYLE, late general superintendent of the Police Department, was the youngest incumbent of that position who ever held the office in Chicago. He was born in this city on September 18, 1849. Receiving his education at the Christian Brothers' School, he commenced his business life as an errand boy for the dry goods firm of W. M. Ross & Co., being afterward collector for that house. In 1865, he obtained a minor position in the Record-er's Court, and three years thereafter was appointed first deputy. His industry, ability and courtesy made him such a general favorite, that when, in 1873, he was run upon the People's Ticket for clerk of the Criminal Court, he was elected by a large majority, the youngest man upon the ticket he received the largest majority. The duties which Mr. Doyle was called upon to perform in this position, being in contact with every variety of the criminal classes, admirably fitted him for the greater responsibilities which he subse-

quently assumed. He was chosen secretary and inspector of police on June 14, 1879, and served in that capacity until November 22, 1882, when he was appointed superintendent of the Police Department by Mayor Harrison, and in that responsible position he became a terror to all evil-doers throughout the country. Small in size and mild in deportment, Mr. Doyle is noted far and near for his bravery, and for his unflagging earnestness when his mind has been made up to any line of action. He is among the shrewdest of his profession, and yet is the soul of honor. In fact, no department of the city government was more vigorously or ably conducted than Eis.

DOMINICK WELTER, deceased, was born in Eichthal, Grand Duchy of Luxembourg, on November 9, 1839. In 1859, his father removed his family to Tiffin, Ohio. There the son attended the public schools and assisted his father in the bakery, learning also the business of a tobacconist. Being naturally venturesome, when fifteen years of age he enlisted in the 7th United States Infantry, and in the service saw much of Oregon and Washington territories, localities which were little known in those days. At the breaking out of the War, he started for San Francisco; but finding that no soldiers were being recruited in California, left for his old home, in June, 1861. At Cincinnati he enlisted as a private in the "Brickman Guard," known in the service as the 4th Ohio Cavalry, and attached to the Army of the Cumberland. He was promoted to a second lieutenant in September, 1862, and to the first lieutenant in January, 1863. He was taken prisoner at Chickamauga, on November 20, 1863, and for eighteen months suffered all the hardships of prison life at Libby, Va., Macon, Ga., Charleston and Columbia (Camp Sorghum), S. C., and Salisbury, N. C., where he was exchanged, via Wilmington, N. C., by order of the Secretary of War, receiving his final discharge in July, 1865. While a prisoner, during the summer of 1864, he was promoted to a captaincy, and at the close of the War he was major, commanding his regiment. After the War he returned to his home in Tiffin and continued his business as a tobacconist. He visited Chicago, as early as 1852, his elder brother having acquired possession of a large tract of real estate covering the present site of the Custom House, upon a portion of which he lived. But believing that Chicago would never amount to much he sold the land, which, had he retained it, would have made him a millionaire, and removed from Chicago several years before the breaking out of the Rebellion. Dominick Welter first located permanently in Chicago, in 1870, establishing himself as a tobacconist, conducting a prosperous business, turning the active management of the establishment over to his son who, before himself, had been appointed to the position of secretary and inspector of police, in November, 1882. Under Colonel Welter's management this department became one of
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The most important in the service. Just previous to the railroad riots of 1877, he became connected with the only company of cavalry in Chicago organized by Samuel S. Homan, from this, the First Cavalry. 1st S. C. was organized in August, 1877, and Major Welter succeeded Colonel Agnew as commanding officer in March, 1881. It was mainly due to Colonel Welter's untiring efforts in maintaining law and order, that Chicago remained at peace during the excitement. In December, 1884, when three hundred men were added to the police force, Colonel Welter over-extended himself in drilling and debating, and this brought on a combination of diseases, which were the ultimate cause of his death. At the annual men's picnic in 1885, at the Chicago Driving Park, he was taken so ill that he was obliged to go home, and was confined to his residence for a month. He rallied slightly and decided to make a trip to his old home in Tiffin, Ohio. There while he became ill with aneurism of the heart, and died on the night of July 8, 1885. Upon the arrival of the news of his death in Chicago, the police headquarters and station-houses were draped in mourning, and a detachment of officers of police left for Ohio as a sort of his remains to St. Joseph's Church, and thence to St. Boniface Cemetery, consisted of Chief Marshal Stockton and Captain Chappell. Regiment band, 150 members of the Fire Department, drum corn of Battery "D," Chief of Police Doyle and staff, 200 men from the Police force, Attorney General and aides, 125 men from the Independent Order of Foresters, Major Nevan's band, 100 representatives from the Luxembourg Unterstuetzungs Verein, 50 men from the Catholic Benevolent Legion, 50 National Guards of the 1st Infantry, 250 men from the 1st Infantry, 100 men from the 1st Infantry, 250 men from the 1st Cavalry, 100 members of the Catholic Benevolent Association, the State Police and Fire Association, and a member of the Board of Directors of the High Court of the Independent Order of Foresters.

George W. Hubbard, in charge of the central detail, was born at Litawton, Jamestown, N. Y., on May 22, 1850. At the breaking out of the War his parents removed to Baltimore, where George received much of his early education, attending, among other institutions, Bryant & Stratton's Commercial College at that place. About this time his father bought a magnificent piece of land on the shores of Horn's Bay, Dorchester Co., Md., called the Grist Mill, Eden. The investment, however, proved a losing one, and shortly afterward he removed to Cambridge, Md. A few years thereafter George located in Kansas City, Mo. He remained there for several years as clerk in the American House. In March, 1871, Lieutenant Hubbard came to Chicago, and entered the employ of Dawes, Sills & Shields. For a time he also held a position also with the South Division Railway Company. In July, 1873, he joined the Police Department as patrolman. In August, 1875, he was appointed sergeant at the Dearning-street Station. When the patrol-wagon system was introduced in 1880, he was placed in charge of the Dearning-street Station, which was located at the Twelfth-street Station. In November, 1882, he was promoted to a lieutenantcy, and in April, 1884, became acting captain in command of the central detail. He is a member of Richard Cole Lodge, A.F. & A.M. Washington Chapter R.A.M., and Apollo Commandery, K.T. Lieutenant Hubbard is easy to get along with in manners, and a good disciplinarian.

Michael John Schaeck was captain of police in charge of the fifth precinct, with headquarters at Chicago Avenue Police Station, controlling one of the most important police districts in Chicago, has been in the municipal service for over sixteen years, and a resident of this city since 1856. Captain Schaeck is a native of Belgium-Luxembourg, and was born at Saptountaine, on April 22, 1832, the son of Christoph and Margaret Schaeck. His father was an expert locksmith and a native painter, and there the son attended school until he was eleven years of age. In 1855 accompanying his parents, moved to America. They visited Chicago and remained here for a short time, after which they settled in Valparaiso, Ind., and later in Hammond, Ind. In 1858, when he was fifteen years old, Captain Schaeck went to Chicago and remained here for a short time. In 1863, Captain Schaeck went to Fort Washington, Wis., and was employed in a large brewing establishment for three years. He then returned to Chicago, and after several lake voyages began his official career as a member of Ludwig's night and detective force. Here he served with distinction in a detective capacity until June 15, 1869, when he joined the municipal force, and was assigned to duty at the Dearning-street Station. Later he was transferred to the First Division, where he has been on duty since that date. He served as roundman, sergeant and detective until 1879, August 1 of which year he was promoted to the position of supervisor to succeed Captain Welter, who held the position during the excitement. He then became acting captain and detective until 1885, when he was promoted to captain, and placed at his present post of duty. During all these years Captain Schaeck's record is one in point of courage and efficiency, and without doubt excels that of any other member of the force. He came to the department with experience, and at once signified himself for competence and ability. He has been in the force 29 years, and, as a member of Ludwig's detective force, he detected safe burglars at a Kingsbury Street coal office, and single-handed attempted to arrest them. Four desperadoes in turn went through his hands, two escaping amidst a fusillade of shots, and two being dragged to the street by the captain. One of these men, with a club, while he held his other prisoner with his foot on his throat, and, wounded as he was, landed him in safety at the station, where he was sent for five years to the penitentiary. In the winter of 1866, Captain Schaeck had a desperate encounter with a band of burglars and recovered $5,000 of stolen clocks on North Clark Street. The exploit involved a marvelous exercise of daring, and resulted in the capture of two noted malefactors. The following year was fatal to Captain Schaeck, yet, with all his details of flight and pursuit forms one of the most thrilling incidents in police annals. During its occurrence Captain Hatha- way was mistaken for a burglar and fired at, but falling, and the spurs of his horse injuring him, he was shot through the breast and a second and fatal shot. Later, Captain Schaeck arrested a band of burglars on North Clark Street after a sanguinary affray, which resulted in the breaking up of an organized gang of railroad car thieves, and for which he received much credit. His record is replete with exploits of this kind, the most recent noted case being the arrest and conviction of the assassin Malouk, traced down by many shrewd police work. Since 1875, Captain Schaeck has participated in no less than 933 arrests, 865 of which were of criminals. Among these were the most dangerous malefactors known in the West, many of whom had served as many as four terms in the State penitentiary, and had as high as ten criminal charges against them. It was he who sent Keene Maloney and James Flynn to the penitentiary for the rolling-mills robbery, to effect which they threatened to assassinate an infant before its mother's eyes. Captain Schaeck's record shows perhaps the rest of more notorious criminals than that of any other single officer on the force. Aside from his phenomenal reputation as a detective and efficiency as an official, he is prominently known in social and business circles, and enjoys the esteem and confidence of the citizens in the community where he resides. He is a member of the Police Benevolent Association, and of the State organization; is a charter member of Lafayette Lodge, No. 3, of the Benevolent Association. Captain Schaeck was married, on April 21, 1871, to Miss Christina Klashen, of Chicago; they have three children.---Edward, Charles W. and Margaret O.

Edward Laughlin, lieutenant at the Harrison Street Station, was born at Castle, County Kerry, Ireland, on September 8, 1843, where he received his early education. When about eighteen years of age he came to America, and, after a month's sojourn in New York, removed to Valparaiso, Ind., and was employed on the railroad between Fort Wayne and Chicago. In 1862, he located in Chicago, and was engaged in the Chicago & Milwaukee Railroad freight-house for one year, and then for two years with an iron-clad, at Nos. 86-88 Market Street. In April, 1867, he went to California, remaining there and in Wisconsin Territory and Nevada for two years, being interested in mining, and at steamboating on the Missouri River, and for over two years worked in the establishment of Ingraham, Corbin & May. He became a member of the police force on March 2, 1872, serving at the West Madison-street Station for two years, at Hinnan-street two years, and at Twelfth-street three years. Later, for one year, Lieutenant Laughlin was assigned to detective work on the superintendent's staff. He was made acting lieutenant of police at the Thirty-third Street Station, and later was officially appointed, and, in November, 1882, was transferred to his present position. Lieutenant Laughlin bears a high record for bravery and detective work, and, on a recent occasion, he succeeded in the capture of Louis Kousseau, an insane man who had terrorized two hundred miles of country, when armed, in a railroad train,—a capture made only after deadly peril and fatal bloodshed. Lieutenant Laughlin was married, in 1869, to Ann Eliza Adkins. They have seven children.—Mary, Nora, Kate, Johanna, Margaret, David, and Daniel Duffy.
Richard Alexander Sheppard, lieutenant of police of the Fifth Municipal Precinct, has been an active member of the force for thirty years. He was born in Columbus, Ohio, in 1866, and came to Chicago with his parents when he was four years of age. He attended the public schools of his native city, and was graduated from the High School of Columbus. He enlisted in the Illinois National Guard in 1887, and served with distinction in the Spanish-American War. He was mustered out of the service in 1898, and has since been a active member of the police force. He has been a leader in the National Guard and is now a member of the Illinois State Guard. He has been a member of the Masonic order for twenty years, and is a past master of the lodge. He is the father of three children, and is a respected and popular citizen of Chicago.

Eliza Emmonns Lloyd, lieutenant of the Webster-avenue Police Station, has been a resident of Chicago since 1869, and has been a police officer for thirty years. She was born in Utica, N. Y., in 1874. Her father, Captain Lloyd, was a cabinet-maker, and under him the son carried the trade. Captain Lloyd has generously adopted a orphans children. He is a member of the State Fire and Police Association; of Lincoln Park Lodge, No. 611, A. F. & A. M.; of Lincoln Park Chapter, No. 54, R. A. M.; and of the American Legion. John Baas, lieutenant of police at the Larrabee-street Police Station, is one of the oldest officers of the municipal police force, having joined the department in 1865. During a citizenship of forty years he has served with efficiency, and is now reaching on to a quarter of a century. Lieutenant Baas bears the proud distinction of having filled the same important office of superintendent of police and authority for eleven years, and of having rendered it acceptably to his superior officers and to the community at large. Lieutenant Baas is a native of the kingdom of Bavaria, and was born at Gerolndhausen, near Wurzburg, on February 11, 1826. His father, Jacob Baas, was a cabinet-maker, and under him the son carried the trade. Lieutenant Baas served in the future lieutenant acquired the rudiments of this and the painting trade in his native town, and attended the Lutheran School at that place. There, father and son were prominent in the revolutionary movement of 1848. Three years later Lieutenant Baas came to America, sailing from Havre in the steamer Danubia, and seventeen and a half days later arriving in New York, on April 23, 1851. For the ensuing two years he was located at Utica and Rome, N. Y., where he worked at the painting trade. In 1854, he came west, and after a brief residence went to Belvidere, Ill. He returned to Utica in 1856, and was married to Miss Sabine L. Dupper, who came with him to Chicago. In 1865, when John Wentworth was mayor of Chicago, Lieutenant Baas joined the police force, of which he was a member for two years, and the following year he was promoted to the rank of lieutenant. He then was a member of the Illinois State Zeitung. On August 16, 1862, he enlisted in Co. C, 2nd Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and was assigned duty in the 114th Army Corps, shortly afterward engaging in the battle of South Mountain. The autumn of that year he was wounded at Antietam and went through the campaign of the Cumberland, being in the battle at Mission Ridge and in other notable conflicts. He accompanied General Sherman's command in the March to the Sea, and, after three years' active service, was discharged from the army at Washington, D. C., on June 9, 1865, and was mustered out on July 1, 1865. The same year he resumed his trade in Chicago, and on September 14, 1865, again joined the municipal police force, being recommended by Captain Fred. Gaud, to the Board of Police Commissioners, of which he has been a member since. Almost immediately afterward he was made station-keeper at the North Market Station, and the following year was promoted to the position at the North-avenue Police Precinct, then a sub-station. In August, 1866, he returned to the North Market Station as night-station-keeper, and, on June 1, 1867, was transferred to the North Market (now Larrabee-street Police Station). On January 13, 1868, he was made sergeant, a position later changed to a lieutenant, being in service at the Huron-street Station until November 14, 1868, when he returned to the North-avenue Station, where he has remained uninterrupted since that time. He was there in command at the time of the great fire of 1871, when he took charge of 750,000 worth of plate and valuables belonging to William H. Herndon, saving them from the flames near the Hotel, where the building was destroyed by the fire. His wife and son died shortly before that time, and, on Jan. 29, 1874, Lieutenant Baas married again, his second wife being Miss Margaret Dopper, of this city. Lieutenant Baas bears a proud record for faithful service and the police district under his control is one of the best regulated.
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in the city. It was settled principally by Bavarians, and is termed the Bavarian "Heaven." In June, 1871, at the head of a mounted detail, on his "historical" white horse, he led the escort of the German Procession, said to be the largest and longest one ever run in the streets of this city. In 1877, Lieutenant Baus took the flag in the competitive police drill. During the riot of 1877, he was among the first, and with twenty-five policemen, and for this feat received the sobriquet of "the buckler" from the city press. In the Knights Templars' and Garfield funeral parades, he, mounted, led the processions, as he did on Mayor Hummel's return in the winter. He has been distinguished by many terms such as Napoleon, General Van Der Tann, and Phil. Sheridan. In September, 1878, Lieu- tenant Beadell offered the position of captain, which he refused but it cost him his appointment to that office. During the dead lock at Springfield in 1858, Lieutenant Baus received one vote for U. S. Senator; the nearest he has ever come to congressional honors. He has a family of five children, three by his first wife, named Mrs. Louisa Massion, Adelaide C, and Kittie, and two by his second wife, named Margaret and John P.

ARMS FOR CHICAGO.

JAMES P. STANTON, lieutenant of the West Lake-street police district, was appointed to that position in the direct line of promotion, on August 1, 1881. As a citizen, a soldier and a business man he has exhibited ability, enterprise and personal integrity of a high order.

His family history is as follows: Lieutenant Stanton was born on March 25, 1834, at Birmingham, England, where his father followed the trade of a bookbinder. There he lived until he came to Chicago, on February 25, 1856. His father had visited America in 1842, and on his return spent two years in the family about a year. For eight years after his arrival, the son worked at the trade of glazier and painter, and engaged in this indus- try. He commenced his official career in 1861, when he was engaged as a数字经济 officer, his home being stationed at Vicksburg and along the Mississippi River, under Colonel Coolbaugh. On July 25, 1863, he enlisted in the United States Navy, at Philadelphia, remaining in the service three years and a month, and being mustered out on August 26, 1867. He was on the "New Ironsides" at both attacks on Fort Fisher, and was wounded at Norfolk; serving also on the "Chiepec" and "Marblehead." After leaving the service he remained in Philadelphi, but finally returned to Chicago and resumed his trade, being engaged with his father until 1869, when he joined the police force. For two years he was stationed at the old Armoury, under Captain Hickey. In 1871, he resigned, and engaged in business until 1873, when he was elected a constable of the West Town for a term of four years. In 1876, Mr. Stanton became again a member of the force, serving his six years' probation in Captain Hook's precinct, under Lieutenant Bell, at the Halsted-street Station; was trans- ferred to Madison Street, appointed a detective, then a sergeant, and finally to the lieutenantcy. Mr. Stanton was married on October 28, 1860, when sixteen years, seven months and three days old, being one of the youngest men on record to assume the connubial yoke in this municipality. He wedded Miss Mary Murphy, the daughter of Senator Murphy, of the North Division, the ceremony being per- formed by Rev. Dr. Dunbar, of the Church of the Holy Name. Mr. and Mrs. Stanton have had ten children, seven of whom are still living; those are named Mary, John, Winfield, Ellen, George, Agnes and Benjamin. He was a member of the A. O. U. V., the Police Benevolent and State Associations, and was president of the Painters' Union.

EDWARD J. STEELE, lieutenant at the West Chicago-avenue Station, has been a resident of Chicago for sixteen years, and prom- inently identified with the municipal police department since 1872. Lieutenant Steele has been a familiar and popular ele- ment in the routine police and detective service. He was born at Lowell, Lewis Co., in 1859, being the son of Joseph and Elizabeth Steele. When about six years old his parents removed to Canada, where he received his early education. When twenty-six years of age, he resided in a small village in Minnesota, and in 1869, became a resident of Chicago, having been engaged previously in farming. Here he followed the trade of a farmer, and was also a member of the Hambletonian automobile police agency for one year. In 1872, he joined themetropolitan force, being for three years at the West Madison-street Station. He then served on the day squad, at the Central Station, for nearly two years, and was a member of the City staff of detectives, in the latter year being appointed chief of that branch of the service. After acting about a year in this capacity, he was appointed lieutenant, and was at West Lake Street a year, and later transferred from his present post. Lieutenant Steele's record shows not a single day off duty in thirteen years, and covers some notable arrests, among them that of A. E. Woodward, Tweed's driver; Captain C. L. Muller, and others in the Knights Templars; in 1878, the Galesburg Bank robbers, Carroll, Davis and Garrett, and the model railroad gang, with large plunder recovered.

Lieutenant Steele was married in Chicago, in 1863, to Miss Mary Parker. They have five children,—Freeman, Sarah, Joseph, Nettie and Daisy.

JAMES P. BEADELL, lieutenant of police, has been a resident of Chicago for seventeen years, and was appointed to the police force by Chief Seavey. He was born in McDonough County, Ill., in 1859, the son of Lucy and Thomas Beadell. His education was obtained at the public schools, and he was engaged in the dry goods business, as a member of the firm of Beard, Savage & Beadell. After their establishment was destroyed by the fire, he, for a brief time, engaged in the sale of hardware, with great success, and established a free force, during the first year of Mayor Heath's administration, he was appointed and served in the police force at the Central Police Station for three months. He was then transferred to the Halsted-street Station, and later, to the Madison-street Station, when he was appointed a sergeant. He was sent to Lake-street Station, in 1882, two months after his promotion to a lieutenantcy, he was assigned to the West Madison-street Station, his present post of duty. Throughout his service in the department, Lieutenant Beadell has been noted for his efficiency as an officer and prompt and effectual work on cases intrusted to his charge. Lieutenant Beadell was married in 1873, to Miss Fannie Stanton, of Chicago. They have one child,—Sarah M.

MADISON BEADELL, lieutenant of police, is the son of Benjamin and Adeline (Wiley) Beadell, and was born in Onedia County, N. Y., in 1822. In 1859, after receiving a fair education, he went west, and became a wagon and hand gunsmith, at Chicago, with an eventual residence in the Miami, and later on the Atlantic, having a residence at the Thousand Islands, in the St. Lawrence River. While passing through the Welland Canal, in 1867, he was engaged in the breaking-out of the rebellion, and enlisted in the 10th Illinois Cavalry, at Chicago; from which post, for four years and nine months, he was engaged in active service. He was first on duty in Missouri, and was in all the battles fought in the South-west, and was located at Prairie Grove, Springfield and Little Rock, going from the latter place to Join General Banks at Shreveport, La. After the march to the Rio Grande with General Sheridan, Lieutenant Beadell was must- aed out of service in San Antonio, and was engaged in the coast defense, and was located at the Cottage Grove-avenue Police Station. He then went to the new station at Wentworth Avenue and Twenty-second Street, under Captain Buckley, roundsman. He was assigned to duty on the beat south of Twenty-second and east of State Street, being the first patrolman ever placed there on regular duty, his duties then comprising an open prairie. For a few years subsequent to 1880, he served at the old Armoury, and, in 1873, was appointed a desk-sergeant, the commission being presented to him at the place of his residence, having been received while on duty at Burlington Hall, on State Street, at which time, in attempting to overtake a thief, from whom he recovered a large amount of goods, was actually shot. The lieutenant then served as sergeant at the Twenty-second and Second Street, and the Cottage Grove-avenue Police Station. Being made lieutenant at the latter station in 1878, he was transferred in the same capacity to Twenty-second and Second Street, and then to Fifth and Bridgeport. Here he was in charge during the butcher's strike of 1881, and was credited with being so popular among them, that the demonstration was completely quelled. He then returned to his present post, at the Cottage Grove-avenue Police Station, where he enjoys the confidence of his men and of the community. His detective acumen has been productive of suc- cess in numerous criminal cases, among them the arrest and conviction of the Shoemaker packing-house incendiary, the recovery of a girl mysteriously abducted and found at St. Louis, the arrest of Talbot, the Public Library thief, and numerous other cases of public interest. Lieutenant Beadell married Miss Kate S. Appleton, of Chi- cao, in 1869. They have two children,—Charles and Benjamin.

AUGUST BLUETTNER, lieutenant of police, and a member of the municipal police force since 1867, was born in Germany, near Cassel, on May 10, 1846, the son of George and Margret Bluettnier. When six years of age he accompanied his parents to Chicago, where they located in the West Division, and there the son was edu- cated. When seventeen years of age enlisted in the 51st Illinois Volunteer Infantry, serving until the close of the war, when mustered out at Springfield, Ill. He saw two years of active service under General Thomas, in the Army of the Tennessee, and was wounded slightly in one engagement. He returned to the city of Chicago in 1865, and for one year was engaged in the grocery business, then joined the municipal police force, serving as a patrolman at the intersections of Sixth and Wabash Avenue, and later at the old Union-street Station; and for seven years was desk sergeant at the Twelfth and Wells. He then held the position of sergeant at the Halsted-street Station, and later at the Lake-street Station, and then to the Twelfth and Wells, where he was stationed until promoted to his present position. He then held the position of lieutenant, at the Halsted-street Sta-
tion, and was later sent to the Central Station as clerk of the detective department, and from there, during the last year of the police superintendency, to the precinct of Thomas J. Rehm, was assigned. He was sent to the Madison-street Station, and had charge of the first platoon two years, when he was made lieutenant of the day squad for one year, and then transferred to the Homan-street Station, where he again held the same position for two years. During eighteen years' service in the police department, Lieutenant Blettner has won distinction as a brave and efficient officer. He made the arrest in the notorious Cudahy-Stewart murder, and has never been absent from duty during any notable criminal operations. He was married, on December 31, 1869, to Miss Margaretta Schnitt, of Chicago. They have six children,—Edward, George, Amanda, Mattila, August, and Marie.

John Crook, lieutenant of police, who has been connected with the municipal force for sixteen years, is born in Tipperary, Ireland, on July 7, 1839, the son of Richard and Johanna Crook. When ten years of age, with his mother, and others who had been in America before him, he emigrated, locating at Glens Falls, N.Y., for six months, and, later, for one winter, at Albany. For two months he drove a team on the Erie Canal. Afterward, he was apprenticed to the carpenter's trade, in Albany, but removed to Claremont, N. H., where he remained one year, going thence to Providence, R. I., where he was located eighteen months: to Brooklyn, six months, where he resided with his former employer; and finally returning to Albany, from whence all his relatives had gone to Ireland, except one brother, who had located at Blin Island, III. In 1853, Lieutenant Crook came to Chicago. Until 1857, he worked at the Amos Weeks works, corner of Fourteenth and Clark streets, where he followed his trade with Hall & Winch, on Clark Street. In 1860, he joined the local police force, serving first as patrolman under Captain Hickey, at the old Armory. When Mayor Bartram was elected, he was appointed on his staff, in 1876, serving at the Mayor's office, at the City Hall, for two years. In 1859, he became a sergeant of the day squad, serving in this capacity for over three years. On November 1, 1859, Crook was transferred to the Twelfth-street Station, being made acting lieutenant. In April, 1883, he was sent to the Thirty-fifth-street Station, remaining one year. He then returned to the Twelfth-street Station, his present post, where his appointment was declared official. Lieutenent Crook's record has been one of rare personal and official integrity and usefulness. He was married, in New York, in 1857, to Miss Mary McLaughlin, who died in 1885. He has three children,—two married, Mrs. Mary J. Mollen and Mrs. Marcella Lichter; and one unmarried, Josephine.

Archibald Darrow, lieutenant at the Homan-street Station, was born at Wadogee, Lake Co., Ill., on February 15, 1852, being the son of Archibald Darrow. There he received his education, and at an early age applied himself to the carpenter's trade. When nineteen years of age he came to Chicago, and for two years following was working for various local firms. On June 24, 1872, he became a member of the police force, being known from his youthfulness as the "boy policeman," and at each stage of his advancement was the youngest of his grade. For seven years he was located at the West Chicago-avenue Station. In 1879, he was promoted to the position of patrol sergeant, serving at the West Lake-street Station for nine months, and at the Twelfth-street Station, where he was then made acting lieutenant, and assigned to duty at the West Madison-street sub-station, where he superintended the establishment of the patrol-box system. On August 1, 1881, his appointment was made official, and he was given charge of the Homan-street Station, his bravery and ability causing the appointment, the precinct having numerous criminal characters. This station has the largest acting force, fifty officers, of any sub-station in Chicago, and was originally known as the Gad's Hill Station. In the Italian murder case, which occurred on Sunday, September 12, 1885, Lieutenant Darrow gave it his personal supervision, and the murderer was arrested within three hours after the crime, although he has not lost a murder case in his district. Lieutenant Darrow was married in Chicago, in 1883, to Miss Sarah Rooney, of Lake County, grand-daughter of John Rooney, one of the oldest settlers of the Northwest, who died recently at the advanced age of eighty-seven years. They have one child,—Archibald.

Michael Callahan, one of the best-known officials of the Police Department, has been identified with the force since 1877. He was born in New York City in 1838. When an infant, his parents removed to McHenry County, Ill., and the son was educated in that vicinity, completing his studies at Professor Ander son's School, located in that city. Until 1854, he worked on his home farm, and in that year went to California, by way of the Isthmus of Panama. For three years he was engaged on a farm near Stockton, Cal., in mining, at which he made a fortune of over $25,000. In 1856, he left Trinity Church, returning to his home by way of Nicaragua, and shortly afterward came to Chicago. On May 12, 1867, Mr. Callahan joined the police force, being assigned for one year to patrol duty at the Armory. He was then at the Western Lake-street precinct, and was stationed at a lieutenancy. He was sent to the Madison-street Station, and had charge of the first platoon two years, when he was made lieutenant of the day squad for one year, and then transferred to the Homan-street Station, where he again held the same position for two years. During eighteen years' service in the police department, Lieutenant Blettner has won distinction as a brave and efficient officer. He made the arrest in the notorious Cudahy-Stewart murder, and has never been absent from duty during any notable criminal operations. He was married, on December 31, 1869, to Miss Margaretta Schnitt, of Chicago. They have six children,—Edward, George, Amanda, Mattila, August, and Marie.

The Policemen's Benevolent Association of Chicago was organized on February 18, 1868, its object being to create a fund for the relief of the distressed, injured, sick and disabled members of the force. It has greatly increased during the seventeen years of its existence, and its membership now includes nearly the entire municipal police force. Until 1884, the presidents of the organization had been John Nelson, W. W. Kennedy, Thomas A. Moore, Edward Hood, Samuel Ellis and Wheeler Bartram; and its treasurers William H. Carman, William Buckley, William Miller, Frank Gerbing and Michael Brennan. At the end of its first year, which was an experimental one, the Association had on hand $1,246.25. The showing for succeeding years was:

For 1870, $5,452.20 received, $5,452.20 disbursed; 1871, $4,606.28 received, $4,606.78 disbursed; 1872, $4,355.85 received, $3,952.50 disbursed; 1873, $5,355.85 received, $3,952.50 disbursed; 1874, $4,119.85 received, $1,734.75 disbursed; 1875, $8,435.08 received, $3,358.08 disbursed; 1876, $4,599.75 received, $4,122.90 disbursed; 1877, $1,906.97 received, $1,062.00 disbursed; balance on hand, January 1, 1879, $2,853.47; balance on hand January 18, 1881, $3,402.99. The receipts for 1881 were $11,219.09, disbursements, $7,975.26; 1882, receipts, $11,714.18, disbursements, $7,145.50; 1883, receipts, $12,143.23, disbursements, $8,653.90; 1884, receipts, $11,160.14, disbursements, $7,869.91; leaving a balance of $6,296.23.

January 27, 1877, the Association was incorporated, with Wheeler Bartram, James S. Barber, Michael Brennan and William Buckley as charter members. The officers and trustees at large, elected January 11, 1885, are:

President, Wheeler Bartram; Vice-President, Patrick Kelly; Secretary, Daniel Hogan; Treasurer, Michael Brennan; Trustees at Large, John L. Mahony, Michael L. Miller, Edwin P. Mann, Michael Connolly, Richard M. Kelly.

The House of Correction.—The old Bridewell, situated at the corner of Polk Street and Fifth Avenue, was for years an eye-sore to the prisoner-workers and philanthropists of the city. Its location, its structures and its appointments were in every respect detrimental to the physical and moral interests of its inmates. That it was wholly inadequate to the growing needs of the city was manifested to the Common Council, therefore, by the appointment of a House of Correction; and in 1869, a lot of fifty-eight acres of land, situated north of the South Branch of the Chicago River, in the east one-half of southwest one-quarter of Section 25, Township 39, Range 13, was purchased for the purpose from Samuel J. Walker. The price paid was $16,560. The erection of the new prison was at once proceeded with, on plans prepared by John M. Van Osdel, the architect for the Public Works Department of the city. Bonds were issued to the total amount of $280,757. In 1871, the buildings constituting the prison proper were finished, and were formally opened August 10, of that same year. These were the main building facing to the east, two hundred and eight feet from California Avenue, in which were the superin-
HISTORY

The building is of plain and substantial design, with no architectural embellishments, built of white brick, with slate roofing. The warden's house, 50 by 60 feet and two stories high, occupies the center of the east front. The two cell houses, each 50 by 221 feet, extend north and south, forming wings, and are attached to the rear of the warden's house. The male wing contains 288 cells, arranged in four tiers of 72 cells each. The female wing contains 200 cells, arranged in tiers of 50 cells each. The cells are constructed entirely of cut-stone, with no joints or seams excepting at the angles. The galleries and stairways are of iron. Each cell is ventilated by a separate flue, and has an iron grated door. Each range of doors has a sliding bar, moved by a lever, by means of which all the doors of the range are simultaneously locked.

In the north end of the female cell room, on the first floor, is the boiler-room, fifty square feet, in which there are three large steam boilers, tanks, pumps, and other apparatus for heating the several buildings. On this floor, also, is a bathing room, fitted up with six iron bathtubs, wash-bowls, etc. On the second story is the hospital for females, thirty by fifty feet, and several smaller rooms for special invalids.

Immediately in the rear of the warden's house, connected by corridors, separating the cell rooms, is a building 50 by 135 feet, two stories high. In the attic, resting on the walls of these corridors, are four large iron water tanks, from which the kitchen, laundry, and bath rooms on the first floor of this building are supplied. The chapels are on the first floor, and on the second are the officers' dining-room and bedrooms, the hospital for males, and the dispensary. Three buildings for workshops were subsequently erected. Additions and improvements have been made from time to time; but these, although they have increased the facilities for the employment of the prisoners, have not augmented the cell room that a constantly increasing number of prisoners demands.

The total cost of the buildings and premises up to the date of their transfer to the Board of Inspectors was $343,968.07. The contractors, with the amounts received by them, were—

Kavanagh & Merriman, cut-stone, $90, 800; Carter Brothers, masonry, lathing and plastering, $72,979; Streator & Eddy, iron work, $15,000; Henly & Campbell, carpenter work, $20,156.96; Clancy, Webb & Co., painting and glazing, $2,379; Abraham Kaisley, slate, etc., $6,259; J. W. Newell, locks, $4,375; Joseph Hogan, plumbing, $2,224.54; Richard Kiley, earth felling, $2,924; miscellaneous, $47,205.

The first contingent, of one hundred and thirty prisoners, was removed from the Bridewell to the House of Correction on August 10, 1871; and the new institution was managed under the old system by the City Comptroller and the Bridewell Committee of the Common Council, until the 19th of September following. Under the act of organization, a Board of Inspectors, consisting of Hon. R. B. Mason, ex officio, chairman, Hon. John C. Haines, Louis Wahl, and Colonel C. G. Hammond, then assumed the charge of the institution, but inaugurated no change in the system of management up to January 15, 1872; George Mansur, the old keeper of the Bridewell, discharging the duties of Superintendent.

Charles E. Felton, formerly of the Erie County (N. Y.) Bridewell, was then appointed superintendent. He brought with him a nine years' experience in prison management, and his success is seen in the subsequent history of the institution. An entirely new order of things was instituted. One change was the introduction of prison labor. Prior to this the prisoners had been a direct charge against the city during their imprisonment, contributing nothing toward their own sustenance. It was obvious that, besides relieving prison life of much of its monotony and accustoming the prisoners to habits of industry, their employment would materially reduce the cost of the institution to the city. The only difficulty which presented itself, and it was a formidable one, was securing employment for the class of prisoners committed. Manufacturers were naturally indisposed to contract for the labor, where the average of imprisonment a year was always under thirty days. In this quandary, the manufacture of brick was selected by the Board of Inspectors, and this industry gave employment to the male prisoners during the spring and summer months. A brick yard was constructed and furnished with all the necessary appliances, and improvements have been added from year to year. The brick is sold wherever a market can be found, but it is largely used in the construction of sewers and other city work. The other industries which have furnished employment to the male and female inmates of the prison are canesewing, the manufacture of horse-nets and scurrs, knitting, etc.

Besides the labor employed in these industries, men and women are constantly at work repairing, renovating and cleaning the buildings and premises. Idleness has not, since 1872, been permitted to any one who is not incapacitated through mental or physical infirmities.

The discipline of the House of Correction, based largely upon moral suasion principles, is stringent. Prisoners are not allowed to converse with each other; and, as far as possible, association at any time is not permitted.

From 1873, religious services have been held regularly in the chapel, the clergy of the city alternating in the conduct of such services as they find convenient. Since January, 1883, mass has been celebrated once a month in the chapel, under the direction of the Rev. Fathers McGuire and Henepin, of St. Pius Church. The other services are held under the direction of the Young Men's Christian Association.

The interesting matter relating to prison work and management is statistical. Apart from what the statistics exhibit, the sum total of prison life is about the same from year to year. A fresh accession of between thirty and forty replaces the daily output of prisoners. During the thirteen years ending December 31, 1884, there were 85,610 commitments to the House of Correction. The subjoined table distributes these over the several years, showing the sex and the social relations:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Total</th>
<th>Male</th>
<th>Female</th>
<th>Mar-</th>
<th>Sin-</th>
<th>Par-</th>
<th>Or-</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>ried</td>
<td>gle</td>
<td>ents</td>
<td>phans</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1872</td>
<td>6,636</td>
<td>5,866</td>
<td>1,550</td>
<td>2,500</td>
<td>4,136</td>
<td>1,962</td>
<td>3,485</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1873</td>
<td>6,971</td>
<td>5,536</td>
<td>1,435</td>
<td>2,500</td>
<td>4,136</td>
<td>1,962</td>
<td>3,485</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1874</td>
<td>6,103</td>
<td>5,780</td>
<td>1,323</td>
<td>2,500</td>
<td>4,136</td>
<td>1,962</td>
<td>3,485</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1875</td>
<td>5,403</td>
<td>4,011</td>
<td>1,392</td>
<td>2,500</td>
<td>4,136</td>
<td>1,962</td>
<td>3,485</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1876</td>
<td>5,094</td>
<td>4,011</td>
<td>1,383</td>
<td>2,500</td>
<td>4,136</td>
<td>1,962</td>
<td>3,485</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1877</td>
<td>6,198</td>
<td>4,613</td>
<td>1,585</td>
<td>2,500</td>
<td>4,136</td>
<td>1,962</td>
<td>3,485</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1878</td>
<td>5,810</td>
<td>4,011</td>
<td>1,775</td>
<td>2,500</td>
<td>4,136</td>
<td>1,962</td>
<td>3,485</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1879</td>
<td>5,201</td>
<td>3,906</td>
<td>1,295</td>
<td>2,500</td>
<td>4,136</td>
<td>1,962</td>
<td>3,485</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1880</td>
<td>6,725</td>
<td>5,241</td>
<td>1,484</td>
<td>2,500</td>
<td>4,136</td>
<td>1,962</td>
<td>3,485</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1881</td>
<td>6,386</td>
<td>5,279</td>
<td>1,107</td>
<td>2,500</td>
<td>4,136</td>
<td>1,962</td>
<td>3,485</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1882</td>
<td>7,661</td>
<td>5,757</td>
<td>1,804</td>
<td>2,500</td>
<td>4,136</td>
<td>1,962</td>
<td>3,485</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1883</td>
<td>7,085</td>
<td>5,599</td>
<td>1,486</td>
<td>2,500</td>
<td>4,136</td>
<td>1,962</td>
<td>3,485</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1884</td>
<td>6,999</td>
<td>5,590</td>
<td>1,409</td>
<td>2,500</td>
<td>4,136</td>
<td>1,962</td>
<td>3,485</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
The average number in prison each day during the thirteen years was 498. The constant burden of the reports of the Board of Inspectors and Superintendent, since the opening of the institution, has been the suggestion that additional accommodations be provided. A new ward for the female prisoners would enable a classification of the female into long and short time prisoners. The female ward has been more than adequate to the demands upon it, but in the male ward a herding of the prisoners has at all times unavoidably been resorted to. More than half the cells have, at times, been occupied by two, and sometimes more, prisoners, and on one night every cell was occupied by two or more prisoners. One of the results of this arrangement was the murder of a prisoner by his cell-mate in 1882. Mr. Felton says in one of his reports:

"To an expert at Sociology, the prison would seem to contain, under one roof, and without any facilities for classification, a medley congregation of inmates, having all of the characteristics appropriate to the almshouse, hospitals, insane and idiotic asylums, as well as to the prison."

The Common Council, however, has seen fit to disregard the recommendations of the Board of Inspectors and of the Superintendent, and the accommodations so urgently required are still wanting. Relief was found, during 1884, but scarcely to an appreciable extent, by the commitment of the insane to insane asylums.

Under the new régime, the changes effected in the financial department of the House of Correction have proven to be of a most satisfactory character. Prior to 1872, the institution earning nothing, the cost of maintenance was nearly three times greater, per capita, than it has been in any year since. The Superintendent received a nominal salary, and twenty-three cents a day per capita for feeding the prisoners. Since 1872, the Superintendent has received a fixed salary, and the actual cost for maintaining each prisoner per diem has been between eight and nine cents. It is estimated that the saving to the city during the thirteen years prior to December 31, 1884, has been about $342,000 in the item of diet alone. Since 1875, no appropriation has been asked for by the Board of Inspectors.

The annexed table, showing receipts and expenditures by years, exhibits the net transactions under those headings. The "receipts from all other sources" includes moneys received from Cook County for boarding prisoners. The apparently abnormal large receipts for 1881 under this heading, are accounted for by the adjustment, in that year, of a dispute between the city and county, which had prevented a settlement of accounts for a few years previously.

The conditions of trade have a perceptible influence upon the commitments to prison. An examination of the annexed table discloses the fact that during periods of prosperity more prisoners are received than during times of depression. In his report for 1874, Mr. Felton remarks that

"City prisons are best filled, if numbers are an indication, when money is easy, and when the lower classes do not find it necessary to work hard to make ends meet, and when, from the ease with which they make money, they indulge in unreasonable excesses."

The following table shows the numbers committed, with offenses; average days of imprisonment; and the number of deaths:

| Year | Commenced | Vagrants | Intemperance | Other offenses | Insane | Other | Total | Referred | Released | Average | Imprisonments | Deaths |
|------|-----------|---------|-------------|---------------|--------|-------|-------|---------|----------|--------|---------|-----------|--------|
| 1872 | 3,679     | 1,246   | 916         | 115           | 805    | 22    | 1,590 | 11      | 1        | 10.3   | 245.5   | 1          | 11      |
| 1873 | 4,200     | 1,752   | 1,660       | 145           | 977    | 31    | 1,484 | 14      | 1        | 10.0   | 277.5   | 1          | 13      |
| 1874 | 3,159     | 1,252   | 1,145       | 123           | 533    | 18    | 959   | 13      | 1        | 9.3    | 205.5   | 1          | 11      |
| 1875 | 2,239     | 1,023   | 1,159       | 139           | 347    | 27    | 924   | 12      | 1        | 8.2    | 191.5   | 1          | 14      |
| 1876 | 2,972     | 1,178   | 1,182       | 159           | 186    | 25    | 1,431 | 12      | 1        | 11.3   | 209.5   | 1          | 12      |
| 1877 | 2,990     | 1,186   | 1,235       | 117           | 127    | 9     | 1,362 | 11      | 1        | 11.0   | 209.5   | 1          | 11      |
| 1878 | 2,724     | 959     | 1,212       | 168           | 236    | 26    | 1,352 | 16      | 1        | 11.0   | 209.5   | 1          | 16      |
| 1879 | 2,347     | 959     | 1,212       | 168           | 236    | 26    | 1,352 | 16      | 1        | 11.0   | 209.5   | 1          | 16      |
| 1880 | 3,066     | 1,014   | 2,534       | 158           | 624    | 29    | 2,648 | 19      | 1        | 13.7   | 210.0   | 1          | 18      |
| 1881 | 4,085     | 1,512   | 1,719       | 180           | 953    | 28    | 2,425 | 14      | 1        | 17.0   | 210.0   | 1          | 17      |
| 1882 | 4,767     | 1,171   | 1,604       | 186           | 1,072  | 27    | 2,549 | 16      | 1        | 16.0   | 210.0   | 1          | 16      |
| 1883 | 5,395     | 1,527   | 854         | 118           | 915    | 31    | 2,351 | 14      | 1        | 17.0   | 210.0   | 1          | 17      |
| 1884 | 5,620     | 2,014   | 902         | 116           | 1,039  | 32    | 3,311 | 14      | 1        | 19.0   | 210.0   | 1          | 17      |

It will be observed that the number released on payment of amounts due on executions diminished greatly in 1876. Prior to that date, the time served by prisoners was credited on executions at the rate of fifty cents a day. Under an ordinance of the city, that rate was then changed to two dollars. There are very few of the class committed to a city prison who will not consider that two dollars a day and board is as well earned in prison as elsewhere; and in consequence prisoners preferred to serve their time out rather than pay the fines. In 1880, the ordinance was repealed,—the old rate being restored,—with the results exhibited in the table.

The death rate has been kept well within bounds. Nearly all deaths recorded resulted from illness contracted outside of the prison, and many of the subjects died a few days after entering. The diseases recorded as most prevalent are, in the summer, dysentery and diarrhea; and in the winter intermittent and remittent fevers and rheumatism. General debility and delirium
The history of Chicago.

Tremors are also frequent causes of death. An epidemic has never entered the prison. During 1851, when small-pox was raging in the city, a few cases occurred; but their immediate removal to the small-pox hospital prevented the spread of that disease.

The education and prison record of recommitments of prisoners is seen in the accompanying table:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Can read and write</th>
<th>Can read only</th>
<th>Can not read or write</th>
<th>First commitment</th>
<th>In prison before</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1872</td>
<td>5,073</td>
<td>293</td>
<td>1,265</td>
<td>3,768</td>
<td>2,868</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1873</td>
<td>4,724</td>
<td>297</td>
<td>913</td>
<td>3,066</td>
<td>2,570</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1874</td>
<td>4,605</td>
<td>252</td>
<td>684</td>
<td>2,203</td>
<td>3,175</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1875</td>
<td>3,665</td>
<td>175</td>
<td>463</td>
<td>1,802</td>
<td>2,501</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<td>4,745</td>
<td>186</td>
<td>650</td>
<td>2,234</td>
<td>3,377</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<td>210</td>
<td>624</td>
<td>2,705</td>
<td>3,425</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<td>5,017</td>
<td>188</td>
<td>605</td>
<td>2,066</td>
<td>3,245</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1879</td>
<td>4,310</td>
<td>141</td>
<td>750</td>
<td>1,930</td>
<td>2,626</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1880</td>
<td>5,747</td>
<td>166</td>
<td>812</td>
<td>3,170</td>
<td>3,475</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1881</td>
<td>5,737</td>
<td>152</td>
<td>817</td>
<td>3,533</td>
<td>3,903</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<td>6,558</td>
<td>158</td>
<td>850</td>
<td>3,410</td>
<td>4,023</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<td>6,314</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>644</td>
<td>3,410</td>
<td>3,628</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1884</td>
<td>6,156</td>
<td>199</td>
<td>704</td>
<td>3,729</td>
<td>3,757</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The table following shows the nativity of prisoners:

The following statement shows the occupations of prisoners:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Professionals</th>
<th>Clerks</th>
<th>Merchants</th>
<th>Artists</th>
<th>Day Laborers</th>
<th>Domestic</th>
<th>Cyprians</th>
<th>No. of days</th>
<th>Allotted</th>
<th>parsons.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1872</td>
<td>229</td>
<td>1,359</td>
<td>1,059</td>
<td>199</td>
<td>2,475</td>
<td>315</td>
<td>2,131</td>
<td>390</td>
<td>3,480</td>
<td>1,276</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1873</td>
<td>228</td>
<td>757</td>
<td>866</td>
<td>249</td>
<td>542</td>
<td>306</td>
<td>203</td>
<td>286</td>
<td>2,005</td>
<td>990</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1874</td>
<td>182</td>
<td>1,741</td>
<td>532</td>
<td>933</td>
<td>161</td>
<td>276</td>
<td>778</td>
<td>730</td>
<td>2,002</td>
<td>906</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1875</td>
<td>166</td>
<td>2,114</td>
<td>602</td>
<td>1,206</td>
<td>258</td>
<td>541</td>
<td>730</td>
<td>730</td>
<td>2,005</td>
<td>906</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1876</td>
<td>158</td>
<td>2,008</td>
<td>706</td>
<td>1,180</td>
<td>1,206</td>
<td>706</td>
<td>706</td>
<td>706</td>
<td>2,005</td>
<td>906</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1877</td>
<td>156</td>
<td>2,005</td>
<td>477</td>
<td>1,059</td>
<td>907</td>
<td>1,010</td>
<td>816</td>
<td>816</td>
<td>2,005</td>
<td>906</td>
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<tr>
<td>1878</td>
<td>123</td>
<td>1,133</td>
<td>737</td>
<td>1,025</td>
<td>245</td>
<td>1,105</td>
<td>733</td>
<td>733</td>
<td>2,005</td>
<td>906</td>
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<tr>
<td>1879</td>
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<td>2,416</td>
<td>1,117</td>
<td>797</td>
<td>719</td>
<td>719</td>
<td>1,107</td>
<td>1,107</td>
<td>2,005</td>
<td>906</td>
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<tr>
<td>1880</td>
<td>223</td>
<td>2,561</td>
<td>1,221</td>
<td>1,117</td>
<td>308</td>
<td>575</td>
<td>682</td>
<td>682</td>
<td>2,005</td>
<td>906</td>
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<tr>
<td>1881</td>
<td>114</td>
<td>2,462</td>
<td>1,450</td>
<td>1,304</td>
<td>350</td>
<td>350</td>
<td>1,272</td>
<td>1,272</td>
<td>2,005</td>
<td>906</td>
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<tr>
<td>1882</td>
<td>236</td>
<td>2,450</td>
<td>1,360</td>
<td>1,209</td>
<td>458</td>
<td>247</td>
<td>1,086</td>
<td>1,086</td>
<td>2,005</td>
<td>906</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1883</td>
<td>257</td>
<td>2,156</td>
<td>1,256</td>
<td>992</td>
<td>485</td>
<td>268</td>
<td>1,276</td>
<td>1,276</td>
<td>2,005</td>
<td>906</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The Board of Inspectors consists of the mayor, who is ex officio chairman, and three inspectors appointed by the mayor and confirmed by the City Council. The inspectors, in 1872, were—Mayor Joseph Medill, Hon. John C. Haines, Colonel C. G. Hammond and Louis Wahl. In 1874, Mayor H. D. Colvin became chairman; in 1876, Mayor Monroe Heath; and, in 1879, Mayor Carter H. Harrison. In 1878, Mr. Haines was replaced on the Board by Hon. Luther Laffin Mills. In 1884, Colonel Hammond died, and, in 1885, Mr. Mills removed from the city. They were replaced by E. W. Blanchfield and E. S. Albro.

The medical attendant, who is the city physician, was, in 1872, John Guerin, M.D., and from that date till 1886, W. P. Dunne, M.D., who in turn was replaced by French Moore, M.D., who still occupies the position.

Charles Emory Felton, superintendent of the House of Correction, who has held that position since 1871, has brought his charge to the very front rank of reformatory institutions in the United States. The high estimation in which his opinion on all matters of prison reform is held, is evident from the fact that at a National Conference of Wardens, held at Chicago in December, 1883, Mr. Felton was chosen chairman. He is, in fact, remarkably well posted in all departments of the city government, showing an unusual business ability and a decidedly executive mind. Mr. Felton was born at Barre, Worcester Co., Mass., on September 18, 1831, his ancestors being of that hardy English and Scotch stock which has formed so strong an element in the population and civilization of the country. He is a liberal descendant of Nathaniel Felton, who settled in Salem, Mass., in 1631, from which date Mr. Felton has a complete chronological record of the family tree and branches. On his mother’s side, also (whose maiden name was Johnson), his ancestors have been residents of Massachusetts for more than two hundred years. Mr. Felton’s early education was obtained at the public schools of Barre, and at Allen’s High School, in Oakham, Mass. At fourteen years age he obtained employment in the Barre Patriot printing office, which position he left a year later; and, after spending a short time as clerk in a book-store in Worcester, he returned to Barre and completed his apprenticeship as a printer, in the Gazette office. In the winter of 1849, he removed to Cincinnati, to become foreman of the Chronicle and Atlas.
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He next settled at Indianapolis, Ind., afterward at Columbus, Ohio, and Buffalo, N. Y.; at all these places filling positions of trust. He served in the capacities of Secretary of the Buffalo Typographical Union for one year, as vice-president for one year, and as president for one year. He showed his aptitude for public life, by successfully filling an office usually held by the wives and sisters of men at the front. His health failing soon afterward, he became superintendent of the Erie County Penitentiary, Buffalo, holding that office for nine years. 

In 1851, when then came to Chicago as superintendent of the House of Correction, being installed in office on January 14, 1852. Since residing in this city he has made hosts of friends, has proved himself a most efficient officer, and is very popular with the people. Although a democrat, his political convictions have never affected his administrative work, which has been rigidly non-partisan; and while he has had charge of more than 120,000 prisoners, few have left him but with the kindliest of feelings. In religion, Mr. Felton is an Episcopalian, but most liberal in his views. He is a Mason in high standing, a member of the Prisoner’s Aid and Social Science societies, and many other organizations of like character. He is a man of pleasant and genial habits.

DIELECTRICAL—As an efficient supplement to the police system, the private detective agencies of Chicago have a wide and deservedly high reputation. Brief synopses of some of the most prominent are subjoined.

Pinkerton & Co.'s United States Detective Agency was established in July, 1883, by Matt. W. Pinkerton, under the firm name of Coe & Co., from April, 1854, when the present title was adopted. The principal of the firm is still Matt. W. Pinkerton, and the company embraces W. H., R. K. and A. E. Pinkerton. Matt. W. Pinkerton was born on March 30, 1852, the son of Matthew W. and Elizabeth (Herald) Pinkerton. He attended the common schools of Wooster, Ohio, graduating from the high school in that city at the age of twenty. Soon after leaving school he apprenticed himself as a machinist, and was made superintendent of the old Wooster foundry and machine shops. In February, 1873, he opened a business for himself in high standing, a member of the Prisoner’s Aid and Social Science societies, and many other organizations of like character. He is a man of pleasant and genial habits.

George A. Hartman was born at Canton, Stark Co., Ohio, on April 30, 1837, the son of Joseph and Mary (Patterson) Hart-
ed employment with the surveying force on the east division of the Rochester & Auburn Railway, and assisted in driving the piles for building a railroad bridge across Cayuga Lake. Subsequently, he worked in the shops of the same company as a locomotive engineer. Afterward, he took a locomotive out on the road, and later was employed on the Hoosier Railroad as a locomotive engineer until 1852, when he came to Chicago, in company with Oliver H. Lee. He was employed by the Chicago & Mississippi Railway Company, now the Chicago & Alton. When that road went into other hands, he engaged with the Illinois Central Railway. He left that company after one year, to accept the superintendency of a branch house at Chicago of the Snook & Hill locomotive lamp manufactory of Rochester, N. Y., the following year, when the company decided to close their branch houses. Mr. Hamblen purchased their interest in this city. He built up a large and remunerative trade, and made his factory the first in that line in the West, until, in 1861, at the breaking out of the War, the depression of trade, and large losses in the South, forced him to an assignment. Subsequently, he was employed by J. McGregor Adams to fit up a lamp factory for Jesup, Kennedy & Co., a New York firm, and was engaged by them for two years, when he conceived the idea of organizing a preventive watch, and founded the present agency. He was married to Miss Catherine Cone, who died in 1868, leaving two daughters,—Flora and Lora E. In 1866, he married Mrs. Charlotte Bently, widow of Captain Bently, who was killed at the battle of Perryville. He is a member of National Lodge, No. 596, A.F. & A.M.; Washington Chapter, No. 43, R.A.M.; and Chicago Commandery, No. 14, K.T. He organized National Lodge, No. 596, by dispensation from the M.W.G.M., Jerome R. Gorin, of Decorah, III., and was W.M. of that lodge for the four years following its organization. Mr. Hamblen was made a Mason in Garden City Lodge, No. 141, by Eben C. Hurd.

PETER KOEHLER was born near Mannheim, Germany, on June 16, 1855, the son of Peter and Annie M. (Dues) Koehler. He attended the common schools of his native country, until, in 1866, he sailed for America, arriving in Chicago in June of the same year. For nearly three years he worked in this city as a cigarmaker, and for six years thereafter conducted a milk route. On February 22, 1875, he received an appointment as a police officer under Chief Rehm, and three years later was promoted to the position of a detective, earning his advancement as a reward for efficient service in capturing three well known and dangerous criminals, on October 17, 1878, while they were in the act of committing a burglary. He held the position of a detective on the city force until July, 1883, when he resigned, having in April of the same year been elected county constable, and has held that position until the present time. Since leaving the employ of the city he has opened a detective agency. His bravery on occasions of danger has won for him recognition as a fearless and efficient officer of the law. While doing duty for the city, he successfully broke up a gang of burglars who preyed upon the wholesale merchants, and which was composed of George Eager, Oscar Hurwitz, and many more as dangerous men. He not only rid the city of these desperadoes, but recovered $10,000 worth of silks and sealskins found in their possession. He also arrested Dalton, who had stolen $8,000 in Milwaukee, and returned him to that city. He induced Paddy Welch on the strength of a warrant issued when he was wanted in St. Louis; and brought from New Orleans Henry Klimmer, the defunct president of the Cigarmakers' Union, No. 14. He thrilling experience with burglars, when Bert Bent met his death, is well known in police records. Mr. Koehler was married on August 14, 1873, to Miss Mary Schafer of Chicago. They have three children,—George, Jacob A., and Clifford P.

HISTORY OF CHICAGO.

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

The value of property belonging to the Fire Department, in use in 1871-72, was $639,650. By the great fire, a loss of $1,465,760.09 was entailed, which included eight engines, one elevator, three hose carts, and three hook-and-ladder trucks, buildings, apparatus and supplies. The relief fund, contributed mainly by fire departments of other cities, amounted to about $11,000. The effective force after the fire comprised two hundred and one men, sixteen fire engines, with attendant hose carts, and four hook-and-ladder trucks.

The register of the Department since 1871, is as follows:

1871-72—R. A. Williams, fire marshal; Mathias Benner, first assistant; Charles S. Petrie, second assistant; E. B. Chandler, superintendent of fire-alarm telegraph. 1872-73—R. A. Williams, marshal; Mathias Benner, first assistant; C. S. Petrie, second assistant; William Musham, third assistant. 1873-74—Mathias Benner, marshal; D. J. Swenie, first assistant; C. S. Petrie, second assistant; William Musham, third assistant. This régime was maintained until July 16, 1879. 1879—D. J. Swenie, marshal; C. S. Petrie, second assistant; William Musham, third assistant. 1880—D. J. Swenie, marshal; William Munsell, C. S. Petrie, assistant. 1881—D. J. Swenie, marshal; William Musham, assistant; C. S. Petrie, assistant and secretary. 1882—D. J. Swenie, marshal; William Munsell, C. S. Petrie, assistants; Maurice W. Shuy, fire inspector. From 1870 to 1885 John D. Harrett was superintendent of the fire-alarm telegraph.

The following statement shows the expense of the Department since 1870, in comparison with the number of companies and apparatus maintained during each year:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>No. of Companies</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1870</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>$166,700 60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1871</td>
<td>(6 months)</td>
<td>182,028.15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1872</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>423,057.34</td>
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<tr>
<td>1873</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>586,618.90</td>
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<tr>
<td>1874</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>624,795.22</td>
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<tr>
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<td>14</td>
<td>411,425.12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<td>14</td>
<td>478,340.22</td>
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<td>1877</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>507,000.12</td>
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<td>14</td>
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<tr>
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<td>14</td>
<td>420,308.82</td>
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<tr>
<td>1880</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>457,228.43</td>
</tr>
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<td>14</td>
<td>568,700.87</td>
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<tr>
<td>1882</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>545,021.03</td>
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<td>1883</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>539,551.80</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1884</td>
<td>47</td>
<td>567,975.46</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The following statement shows the number of conflagrations and the monetary loss incurred thereby since 1871, exclusive of the fire of October 5-9 of that year:
The record of fires since 1871 shows several disastrous conflagrations. The most important of these were—

Singer Building, Washington and State streets, August 2, 1873, loss $57,000; planing mill of L. Bridge and Carroll and Sangamon streets, September 4, 1873, loss $20,000; grain elevator of J. H. Wheeler & Co., Carroll and Canal streets, September 7, 1873, loss $35,000; firm of Field, Letter and State streets, November 14, 1877, loss $725,000; planing mill of Palmer & Fuller, Twenty-second and Union streets, May 10, 1879, loss $72,125; bonded warehouse of Wallace Kingman & Co., No. 198 Main Street, February 1, 1880, loss $210,000; paint factory of Raynolds & Co., No. 10 Lake Street, February 2, 1882, loss $72,570; lithographing establishment of Shober & Carqueville, No. 119 Monroe Street, December 25, 1883, loss $287,525; seed Warehouse of Hirram Sibley & Co., North Water Street, May 25, 1884, loss $139,625.

On July 14, 1871, at 4:29 P.M., a fire of supposed incendiary origin was started in the two-story frame building, No. 449 South Clark Streets, owned by Le Grand Ouelle, and occupied as a saloon by E. T. Cregler. The locality was crowded with frame structures, and the fire obtained a headway that soon called every available fire engine in the city to the scene. The flames took a course similar to that of the great fire of 1871, and by midday had seized and swept east and west over Clark Street, Fourth Avenue, Third Avenue, State Street, Wabash Avenue, Eldridge Court, Peck Court, Hubbard Court, Wabash Yolk Street, Van Buren Street, Michigan Avenue, Congress Street and Harrison Street. The number of buildings consumed was eight hundred and twelve, classed as follows: One-story frame, 120; two-story frame, 471; three-story frame, 21; four-story frame, 1. Total number of frame buildings burned, 619. One-story brick, 14; two-story brick, 99; three-story brick, 41; four-story brick, 31; five-story brick, 5. Total number of brick buildings burned, 190. Two-story stone buildings burned, 3. Of the structures consumed, 59 were barns, and there were 8 churches, 1 school-house, 4 hotels, 1 theater, 1 post-office and 708 stores and dwellings. The whole covered an area of forty-seven acres, with a total loss of $1,067,260, and an insurance of $1,860,000. The ensuing day, at nearly the same hour in the afternoon, a fire, the result of carelessness, destroyed twenty-five buildings near Milwaukee Avenue and Sangamon Street, with a loss of $72,750 and insurance of $46,700.

At the close of 1884 the uniformed force of the Department was as follows:

One fire marshal and chief of brigade; one assistant fire marshal and department inspector; one assistant fire marshal and deputy seyche; seven chiefs of battalion; forty-four captains; forty-four Lieutenants; thirty-four engineers; one hundred and thirty-two pipemen and truckmen, first grade; thirty-five pipemen and truckmen, second, grade; eighty-nine drivers; fifty-one foremen; forty-four and thirty; two clerks, one superintendent of horses; one superintendent of fire-alarm telegraph; one chief operator; four operators; one inspector electric lights; five repairers; two linemen; one batteryman; one fireman stationed at a fire station; two truckmen detailed at repair shops; total force, four hundred and fifty-one.

The apparatus of the Department was classified as follows:

Engine companies, thirty-four; hook and ladder companies (one operating a two-tank, two-horse, four-wheel chemical engine; three operating a one-horse, one-tank, two-wheel chemical engine and one company operating an improved stand-pipe and water tower), ten; chemical engine companies, two; total, forty-six. There were in use one hundred and ninety-eight horses and 41,847 feet of hose.

The number of fire-alarms reported to in 1884, 1,162; the apparatus traveled 14,899 miles; worked 1,984 hours; 346 fires being discovered from watch-towers by members of the Department.

The value of property belonging to the Department in January 31, 1884, was $1,165,097.43. There were 520 alarm stations, and 1,211 police and private alarm box, 358 miles of aerial fire-alarm wires; while the underground wire system comprised 7,931 feet of conduit, 4,872 feet of iron pipe, 576 feet of cable, and 361-2 miles of single wire.

The organization of the Department, with head-quarters at City Hall, on December 31, 1884, was a follows:

D. J. Swanie, fire marshal and chief of brigade; William Musiah, first assistant fire marshal and department inspector; Charles S. Petri, assistant fire marshal and superintendent; Maurice W. Shay, chief of first battalion, detail fire inspector; John H. Greene, chief of second battalion; Michael W. Conway, chief of third battalion; Joel A. Kinney, chief of fourth battalion; John Camden, chief of fifth battalion, and chief of sixth battalion; Leo Meyers, chief of seventh battalion; Joseph C. Fazen, captain commanding first battalion; Fred. N. Shipp and Patrick McNulty, deputy superintendents of horses; Thomas Monaghan, driver for fire marshal; Richard Strong, alderman Alfred Phillips, John Cavanaugh, William L. Heatt and Norman T. Ormsby, drivers of fuel and supply wagons.

The fire alarm telegraph was under the control of John F. Barrett, superintendent; David M. Hyland, chief operator; John Fitzgerald, William Carrol, Henry Lester, Jacob F. Mehren, assistant; Clark C. Haskins, inspector of electric lights.

Following are sketches of some of the prominent members of the department:

Edward W. Murphy, Assistant Marshal of the Fire Department, and commander of the Fifth Battalion, was born on the site of the Haven School, on October 22, 1854. He joined the Department in October, 1874, as pipeman on Engine No. 6, where he was transferred to Company No. 3, in December 1877, and was promoted to the rank of Company No. 4, and promoted to a lieutenant of the same company in December, 1878. In November, 1877, he was transferred to Engine No. 10, hence to No. 31, and, on July 10, 1880, was transferred to a captaincy. On September 5, 1885, he was appointed assistant fire marshal, and assigned to his present post in charge of the Fifth Battalion, with headquarters at the house of Chemical No. 1. Marshall Murphy was at the Ready elevated fire when lieutenant of No. 10, and went down four stories, from the top floor to the basement, in the collapse of the building. In May, 1886, when captain of No. 17, he, with four of his company, fell with the roof of the Academy of Music to the parquet floor; and in January, 1886, he and his company were buried under the falling walls at the Mayer furniture factory, on Canal street, one man being killed and five having broken limbs, Marshal Murphy himself was disabled for a long time. On September 16, 1882, he was presented with a watch and chain by the manufacturers of the business district, in appreciation of his services; a token of esteem to which, later, was added honorable official mention in general orders for rescuing three persons from the fourth story of Nos. 70-72 Randolph Street. He was badly injured in a collision the night of his presentation, while on the horse car going to a fire. His recuperations have been slow, but his efficiency and energy have won him high praise. Marshal Murphy was married in Chicago, in 1877, to Miss Mary Thompson. They have two children,—Edward and Franklin.

John H. Greene, chief of the Second Battalion, was born on September 3, 1842, in the city of Providence, R. I. In June, 1860, he came to Chicago, his trade being that of a printer. He was employed by Andrew Wood, proprietor of a job-office, in quest on, and, on June 24, 1864, when he joined the fire department went to Captain Hook and Ladder No. 3. On the night of April, 1877, he became assistant fire marshal, in charge of the Third Battalion. On May 1, 1880, he was transferred to the command of the Second Battalion, with headquarters at No. 180 Dearborn Avenue.

Walter Trainor, captain of Hook and Ladder Company No. 1, has been a member of the Fire Department since 1869. He was born in Armagh, Ireland, in 1847. When he was two years of age, his parents, Bernard and Alice Trainor, located at Kingston, Connecticut, and, in 1854, came to Chicago, where Captain Trainor still resides. Here the son received his education, and served an apprenticeship at ship-carpentery, besides sailing on the lakes two years. On July 5, 1866, he joined the Fire Department as pipe- man on Engine No. 13, and, in 1871, was promoted to the rank of captain. On December 9, 1872, he was made captain of No. 18, then organized, being the first new company formed after the fire of 1871. In 1873, Captain Trainor was transferred to Chemical No. 1, and, in a collision, was disabled for seven months, his legs and three ribs broken. In October, 1874, he was sent to Hook and Ladder Company No. 2, and later, to Engine No. 1, when he in turn was transferred to Hook and Ladder No. 7. Later he went on Track No. 8, and, finally, to his present post, on April 8.
HISTORY OF CHICAGO.

182. Captain Trainor has won distinction for many notable acts of bravery. While on No. 15, in 1853, he was badly injured in the fire of an office building at State's Hall, on Dearborn Street, falling from the building. On May 3, 1858, he was one of the firemen who bailed in a burning structure on Water Street, where two firemen belonging to his company were killed and himself slightly injured.

JOHN J. HENNESSY, captain of Engine Company No. 6, was born at Elmir, Chemung Co., N. Y., on July 22, 1842. When he was four years old, his parents, John and Margaret Hennessy, removed to Chicago, and died soon after their arrival, in 1851. In February, 1862, Captain Hennessy enlisted in the 32d New York Infantry, and served it for two years and nine months. He was at Shiloh and Gettysburg, and, in battles of the Wilderness and, in 1865, was with General A. J. Smith in the Army of the Tennessee. He returned to Chicago after the close of the war, and worked as a confectioner and as a traveling salesman for M. E. Page & Co. On June 22, 1877, he joined Pullivwde's Fire Patrol; and, on July 6, 1874, the municipal Fire Department, as truckman on Hook and Ladder No. 1. He was transferred to No. 6 on November 7, 1875, and promoted to the lieutenantcy of Hook and Ladder No. 7, on July 14, 1877. In October, 1877, he returned to No. 6, and was sent to Engine No. 5, on April 20, 1878. On December 31, 1882, he was made captain of Engine Company No. 5. Captain Hennessy has seen much active service, and has an excellent record for efficiency and bravery. On February 20, 1882, his skull was fractured and collar-bone broken in a hose cart collision, taking him from service for several weeks. He was married in Chicago, 1875, to Rebecca A. Hennessy, who died on June 14, 1884, leaving one child, Maggie A.

ZOEDEY C. PALMER, captain of Engine Company No. 10, has been a member of the Fire Department since 1876. He was born in Ely, England, on November 10, 1850, the son of Robert B. and Sarah W. Palmer. His parents came to Chicago on August 4, 1844. His father, Robert B. Palmer, was a pioneer in supplying water from barrel-wagons to the early residences. He also compiled with the necessities of those times by chopping wood at fifty cents a day. He had a mother, formerly Miss Sarah Watson, bought from the first mill of millinery goods ever sold in Chicago by the wholesale firm of D. B. Fisk & Co., and was located at No. 89 North Clark Street for twenty-one years, the father being the oldest bleacher in the city. Captain Palmer has served his city for twenty years, between the ages of twelve and twenty, he did duty as a man-of-war's man, and later learned the engraving art. In 1873, he joined the Fire Department as a substitute, being regularly appointed, on August 4, 1873, as truckman on Hook and Ladder No. 8. He went to No. 4, on November 7, 1876, and was promoted to the lieutenantcy of Hook and Ladder No. 3, on December 1, 1877. In 1878, he was transferred to Hook and Ladder Company No. 1; to No. 2, in December, 1879; and was promoted to a captaincy on January 1, 1882, on Hook and Ladder No. 9. In January, 1883, he was transferred to Engine No. 9; and January 3, 1885, to his present post. Captain Palmer bears a light and brave record for bravery and endurance, and has received honorable mention in Department general orders for rescuing imprisoned people. He has been several times injured, and has had as many as forty stitches made for injuries at fire. He has lost, in sixty-nine years, of absence during his twelve years of service. Captain Palmer was married, in Chicago, on December 17, 1877, to Miss Christiana Dehne, daughter of Goddard Cooy Kithey. They have three children, Grace W., Emily A., and Binnie.

GEORGE H. TAYLOR, captain of Engine Company No. 14, was born in Chicago, on December 1, 1846, and is the son of Ezra and Sabina Taylor. His parents were from New York, his father coming here in 1836 and his mother two years previously. The former is well known as a pioneer of the early days, and as the commander of the celebrated Battery "B," otherwise known as Taylor's Battery. The son was educated in Chicago, and, February 1, 1864, when seventeen years of age, entered the Fire Department as a member of the celebrated "Athletic," No. 3. In 1867, Captain Taylor went to No. 4, and, five years later, was promoted to the lieutenantcy of No. 22, where he remained one year. He served on No. 27 two years and, on No. 11 four years; when he was made captain of No. 20. In 1871, and, in April, 1852, of No. 14, his present post; for one year serving on Chemical No. 1. In the great fire of 1860, he lost everything. Captain Taylor has been identified with the most prominent advancement of the Department. He was married in Chicago, in 1865, to Miss Serena B. Davison. They have five children; William, Mary, Margaret, George and Ezra. Colonel Ezra Taylor, his father, died in this city, on October 24, 1888.

Charles W. H. FIELD, captain of Engine Company No. 15, was born in County Limerick, Ireland, in 1841. When six years of age with his parents, John and Elizabeth Enright, to Chicago. The son early identified himself with a foreman's life.

In 1855, when fourteen years of age, he joined the Volunteer Fire Department as a torch-boy, on the "Nygat," No. 3, remaining with the engine until 1858. In 1857, he joined the paid department on No. 2, where he served four years, becoming head-pipeman of "Liberty," No. 7, in 1862, of which company, in Captain Sweet, he was serving at the time this company Captain Enright was given command one year previous to the fire of 1871. He was transferred to Fire Escape No. 2, which was destroyed in the great fire. In 1873, he was sent as captain to Engine No. 15, to No. 24, in 1875, to Hook and Ladder No. 8, where he remained until 1878. He then went to No. 23, and, in January, 1885, to Engine No. 15, where he now is. Captain Enright was married, in 1865, to Miss Mary Ely, of Chicago; and, in 1885, to Miss Eliza Chappell, who was the first school-teacher in Chicago, was a native of New
In 1873, a four-wire kerite cable was laid from the water works crib in the lake, through the new tunnel, before the water was admitted, a distance of three miles, to the shore terminus.

During 1874 there was added to the fire-alarm system forty signal boxes, six engine-house strikers, one bell-striker, and thirty miles of aerial wire, making in all, up to that time, two hundred and fifty-eight boxes, forty-four gongs, and eleven public-alarm bells. The residences of the fire marshals were connected with the central station by means of instruments temporarily placed on the fire signal lines, communication being had by means of an established code of signals.

In 1875, previous to March 31, the system was supplemented by the addition of fifteen street boxes, four engine-house strikers and two public bell strikers; fifteen miles of wire were utilized in effecting communication between the central office and the fire marshals' quarters, thereby relieving the signal lines from all duty other than fire summons. Twenty-five miles of wire were used in extensions to new boxes and for the restoration of those destroyed by the fire of July, 1874. A cable, four hundred feet in length, consisting of two conductors, was laid in the brick water-tunnel, fifty feet under the North Branch of the Chicago River, at Chicago Avenue.

The first regular underground cable (as distinguished from cables laid in water-pipe tunnels or through water mains), a kerite built by Day & Co., of New York, was laid in Cass Street, between Superior and Erie streets, in October, 1877, and consisted of two conductors of No. 16 copper wire, 1,055 feet each, laid in an iron pipe of one inch diameter, the interval being filled with Stockholm tar; the insulation or coating of the wire being 3/16 of an inch in thickness, and the wire wrapped with tape.

Between March 31 and December 31, 1885, one street box and eight engine-house strikers were introduced. At the Twelfth street river crossing, a cable, with seven conducting wires—two for city use—was laid through the water main, and two of Barrett's "joker" registering appliances were placed in operation experimentally.
In 1884, fifteen additional alarm boxes were placed; registering apparatus and gongs were extended to engine houses Nos. 30, 31 and 32; forty keyless-doors were attached to existing alarm boxes; the police telegraph was extended to two new stations, and also to the private residences of four officers of the Fire Marshal’s Department; one hundred new poles were placed for extension of the police alarm telegraph, sixty miles of aerial wire were strung, and five new stations established; connections were made with eight engine houses; one hundred and eleven new street fire-alarm stations were opened.

In 1882, ten signal stations, two “joker” registers with engine-house attachments, and seventeen telephones for the transmission of Department business, were inaugurated in service; the three-dial repeater in the central office, which strikes the alarm, was exchanged for a four-dial instrument, the change was necessitated by the boxes in the stock Yards district being numbered in thousands (four figures) instead of hundreds (three figures); the police patrol system was extended into six additional districts, namely, the Cottage Grove-avenue, Larrabee-street, Rawson-street, East Chicago-avenue, West Chicago-avenue, and Himan-street districts, in the construction of which three hundred and two poles were placed, eighty miles of wire stretched and one hundred and thirty-one patrol boxes stationed. These lines were all connected with the engine houses in their respective districts. A new aerial line was constructed between the central office in the City Hall and the Bridgwell, for the exclusive use of the House of Correction, and the old line between these points was changed so as to connect the small-pox hospital with the office of the Board of Health; a kerite cable of twenty wires was placed in the LaSalle-street tunnel; the old four-wire cable connecting through Goose Island was repaired and two additional wires added, making a perfect and ample service of six wires. The entire equipment and apparatus at this time summarizes as follows: 3,478 telegraph poles, 565 miles of wire in air, 28 miles of wire in cables, 511 fire-alarm boxes, 174 keyless-doors, 40 Barrett “jokers” and attachments, 13 bells and strikers, 52 engine-house gongs, 332 telephones, 3,100 battery jars, one four-dial repeater.

On October 23, 1884, the headquarters of the city telegraph were removed from the old City Hall, corner of Adams and LaSalle streets, to the new City Hall, LaSalle, Washington and Randolph streets, where the conveniences, equipments and furnishings are unsurpassed. The signal system, including the six stations in the Stock Yards district, embraces 520 fire-alarm stations, 434 public police boxes and 322 private police boxes or calls, through all of which, 1,286 in number, fire assistance may be summoned.

The underground system, this year devised and perfected, consists of a conduit composed of asphalt cement in three-foot lengths, of pipe form, with an internal diameter of nine inches, laid in a trench under the street pavement, at a depth of from two and-a-half to five feet. The pipes are connected in the trench and made water-tight with asphaltum cement. They are continuous except at street intersections, where a man-hole chamber, of the same composition, wide enough to permit the entrance of two men, is sunk to sufficient depth to form part of the conduit. The manholes are inclosed, and have iron coverings. Through LaSalle Street, and the tunnel under the river, a three-inch iron pipe, nineteen hundred feet in length, incloses a kerite cable of twenty-five wires: between the South and West
sides of the city, two iron pipes, each three inches in diameter, laid in the Washington-street tunnel, each protect a kerite cable of eighteen hundred and seventy-five feet in length, consisting of twenty-five wires. The conduit extends from the City Hall to the three divisions of the city, and single insulated wires drawn through it connect the apparatus in the central station with the different stations along the conduit route and with the air lines at the conduit terminals. These wires have a copper core, No. 13 gauge, and are surrounded by kerite insulation of an inch in thickness, wrapped with fabric tape. The underground system includes also smaller conduits, constructed of asphaltum pipes, four inches internal diameter, leading from the City Hall to the Washington-street and LaSalle-street tunnels, designed and laid with a view of ultimately being utilized for an electric light service. The underground system comprises: 7,031 feet of conduit, 4,872 feet of iron pipe, 5,700 feet of cable, 36½ miles single wire and 25 man-hole chambers.

The cost of the plant of the fire-alarm system of today was $274,508, the principal items being as follows:

- Telegraph lines, $30,750; six cables, $7,570.74; lightning arresters and conduits, $7,090.50; 13 automatic signal boxes, $122,750; 54 engine-house gongs, $11,825; 15 bell-strikers, $9,500; 13 alarm-bells, $9,700; 15 police dial instruments, $3,000; 5 printers, $1,100; battery, $4,065; 46 "jokers" and instruments, $4,200; 170 copper doors, $16,700; central office apparatus, $21,215; line instruments, tools, desks, city maps, chairs, etc., $571. The cost of the several cables in detail, was: Archer Avenue, $607.66; Chicago Avenue, $352; Washington-street tunnel, $845.50; Division Street, $375; Clybourn Place, $97.50; LaSalle-street tunnel, $3,612.

The great fire of 1871 destroyed the records of the Firemen's Benevolent Association, and emptied its treasury. The society at that time had an investment of $5,000 in the stock of the Home Insurance Company, of this city, to make which good it was called upon to pay over its available fund, amounting to some $1,400, being only allowed by the court to retain a nominal sum, in virtue of its position as a benevolent organization.

The firemen of other cities, in this time of need, did for their brethren of Chicago all that they could or would have done for themselves. A little pamphlet, issued in the summer of 1872, makes a formal acknowledgment to the firemen of the United States and Canada of the aid thus generously tendered. In this we find recorded that a meeting of the Fire Department was called on the evening of October 17, 1871, "to take such action as should best carry out the desires in their donations to the firemen's relief fund." Mathias Benner, third assistant fire marshal, was chosen chairman, and E. B. Chandler, superintendent of the fire-alarm telegraph, as secretary. Charles S. Petrie, Thomas Barry, D. B. Kenyon and James E. Chandler were appointed a committee to receive and distribute all funds sent for the relief of the department. John P. Barrett, E. B. Chandler and D. J. Swenie were appointed a committee on resolutions.

Within thirty days from the date of this meeting donations were received from outside firemen to the amount of about $8,000, and the sum in the hands of the committee for disbursement soon after reached a total of nearly $12,000. At an adjourned meeting of the Fire Department, held on the evening of May 21, 1872, the committee on relief, Messrs. Petrie, Barry, Kenyon and O'Connell, reported in detail the amounts received and distributed, showing a balance of $4,255 on hand, which was, on motion, turned over to the Firemen's Benevolent Association. Their statement showed a total contribution of $11,485.55 from the firemen of twenty cities in the United States and Canada, out of which fund the total number of firemen relieved was ninety-seven, and the total number of persons relieved in the families of firemen, two hundred and forty-six. The following resolutions, presented by the committee on resolutions, Messrs. Barrett, Chandler and Swenie, were unanimously adopted:

"Whereas, On the 8th and 9th days of October, 1871, nearly one-fourth of the City of Chicago was devastated by fire, by which calamity ninety-seven members of our Fire Department suffered losses to a greater or less extent; and

"Whereas, The Fire Departments throughout the United States and Canada promptly and generously contributed of their substance for relief of their suffering brethren; Therefore,

"Resolved, That the members of the Fire Department of Chicago hereby tender their heartfelt thanks to the members of the Fire Departments of our sister cities, and assure them that their timely assistance will ever be held in grateful remembrance.

"Resolved, That a copy of the foregoing be sent to all the Fire Departments which have contributed to our relief."

The annual firemen's ball, of the following October, netted the Association nearly $2,000, and as the calls for relief were but moderate, owing partly to the disbursement of the relief fund above recorded, the Association began the year 1873 with a very respectable sum in the treasury.

There has been nothing eventful in the history of this branch of the Fire Department since that period. The society has been sustained entirely by membership fees, and the proceeds of the annual ball of the firemen, which takes place in the latter part of October of each year.

In 1873, it contributed $500 to the relief of the destitute by the Boston fire; and on September 24, 1878, $600 was sent for distribution among the yellow-fever sufferers in Memphis, New Orleans and Vicksburg.

The following statement shows the total amounts paid out yearly for benevolent purposes since 1871:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1872</td>
<td>$1,931.86</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1873</td>
<td>1,095.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1874</td>
<td>2,156.72</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1875</td>
<td>1,599.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1876</td>
<td>1,404.11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1877</td>
<td>2,688.92</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1878</td>
<td>2,111.55</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1879</td>
<td>2,000.00</td>
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<tr>
<td>1880</td>
<td>3,725.70</td>
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<tr>
<td>1881</td>
<td>3,998.46</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1882</td>
<td>4,494.90</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1883</td>
<td>6,555.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1884</td>
<td>6,032.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1885</td>
<td>5,525.00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Total: $44,111.62

The officers of the Association since 1871 with their terms of service, have been as follows:

- Vice-Presidents: Charles T. Brown, 1872; D. J. Swenie, 1873-77; E. B. Chandler, 1878-80; L. J. Walsh, 1881-82; John Lynch, 1883; H. H.McCain, 1884.
- Treasurers: Joel A. Prest, 1872-74; Thomas Barry, 1875-82; C. S. Petrie, 1883.
- Recording Secretaries: Leo Meyers, 1872; D. B. Kenyon, 1873-79; John Fitzpatrick, 1880-81; Joseph O'Donoghue, 1882-84; Ed. Hunt, 1885.

The present officers are John Hamill, president; John J. Berry vice-president; Charles S. Petrie, treasurer; D. D. Healey, financial secretary; Ed. Hunt, recording secretary.

The Association now numbers among its beneficiaries fourteen families of deceased firemen, who are in receipt of pensions paid monthly. The present membership is 4,450. The annual dues are $2.00. The gross
receipts of the last annual ball, in October, 1885, reached the large sum of $82,650, of which $22,000 were netted to the treasury. The surplus fund is now about $63,000. From this fund some $30,000 are loaned out at a low rate of interest to members of the Fire Department, as an aid in the construction of homes. Approved loans are made from this fund, from time to time, as it increases, for this purpose.

The annual meetings for the election of officers take place in January each year. Regular meetings for the transaction of relief Business are held on the third Tuesday in each month.

BOARD OF PUBLIC WORKS.

There have been several important changes in the management of the Board of Public Works since the fire. On September 18, 1876, the Board was abolished by the City Council, and due authority and control vested in the Mayor. On May 19, 1879, a commissioner in charge was again appointed, but his resignation, October 19, 1881, once more placed the Department in the Mayor's hands; the Council, December 31 of that year, legalizing the action, and vesting the executive of the same with full power in a Commissioner as such, in charge of the Department. In 1882, a commissioner was again appointed. The following is a register of the Department, by years, since 1871:

1871-72—W. H. Carter, commissioner and president; Redmond Prindiville, commissioner and treasurer; J. K. Thompson, commissioner; F. H. Bailey, secretary; E. S. Chesbrough, city engineer.

1872-73—No change in organization occurred.

1873-74—Redmond Prindiville, commissioner and president; J. K. Thompson, commissioner and treasurer; Louis Wahl, commissioner; Alexander Sullivan, secretary; E. S. Chesbrough, city engineer.

1874-75, and up to March 31, 1876, the composition of the Board was the same as above.

1876—Department in charge of the Mayor; D. S. Mead, secretary; E. S. Chesbrough, city engineer; George W. Wilson, superintendent of streets, bridges and public buildings; William H. Clarke, assistant city engineer; E. M. Johnson, accountant and paymaster; H. J. Jones, in charge of assessments; D. C. Cregier, chief engineer North Pumping Works; W. R. Larrabee, in charge of water office; O. F. Woodford, water tax assessor; Charles Brown, superintendent of water meters; F. J. Reed, cashier; F. C. Meyer, in charge of map department.

1877—The only change made was the appointment of Henry Mason as engineer of the West Pumping Works.

1878—The only change this year was occasioned by the death of W. H. Clarke, August 5, 1875, Benezette Williams being appointed to succeed him as assistant city engineer.

1879—Charles S. Waller, commissioner; D. S. Mead, secretary; D. C. Cregier, acting city engineer; William Fogarty, superintendent of streets; E. M. Johnson, accountant and paymaster; H. J. Jones, superintendent of special assessments; D. C. Cregier, chief engineer North Pumping Works; Henry Mason, engineer West Pumping Works; Herman Lieb, superintendent of water office; O. F. Woodford, water tax assessor; M. Ryan, superintendent of water meters; John Hise, cashier; F. C. Meyer, superintendent of map department.

1880—Charles S. Waller, commissioner; D. S. Mead, secretary; F. C. Meyer, bookkeeper; D. C. Cregier, city engineer; William Fogarty, superintendent of streets; G. Howard Ellers, superintendent of sewers; H. Lieb, superintendent of water office; O. F. Woodford, tax assessor; John Hise, cashier; J. K. Tumey, registrar; H. J. Jones, superintendent of special assessments; Francis A. Demmler, superintendent of map department.

1881—The departmental offices were unchanged, except for the official abandonment of the bookkeeper's position, and the transfer of the executive authority to the Mayor, the commissioners resigning offices.

1882—D. C. Cregier, commissioner; D. S. Mead, secretary; S. G. Artingstall, acting city engineer; O. H. Cheney, superintendent of sewers; William Fogarty, a Commissioner of the Board of Works; H. J. Jones, superintendent of special assessments; Herman Lieb, superintendent of water-office collections; F. D. Igleseson, superintendent of water meters; G. R. Bramhall, superintendent of bridge repairs; C. McKeve, lake crib keeper.

1883—The only changes in the Department were the appointment of T. Patterson as cashier of the water offices; J. Mabis as engineer of the North Branch Pumping Works; and J. Comiskey as superintendent of water meters.

1884—D. C. Cregier, commissioner; D. S. Mead, secretary; S. G. Artingstall, city engineer; O. H. Cheney, superintendent of sewers; William Fogarty, superintendent of special assessments; Herman Lieb, superintendent of water-rate collections; A. A. Kemmer, superintendent of map department; F. C. Meyer, department bookkeeper; E. E. Gilbert, chief clerk water rates; T. Patterson, water rate assessor; H. G. Naper, water permit clerk; J. W. Lyons, cashier water rates; W. L. Mahar, registrar water rates; W. Williams, meter rate clerk; B. F. Davenport, in charge of private drains; F. Trautmann, engineer North Pumping Works; H. Mason, engineer West Pumping Works; H. Welch, engineer South Branch Pumping Works; W. J. Trumbull, engineer North Branch Pumping Works; J. Comiskey, superintendent of water meters; G. R. Bramhall, superintendent of bridge repairs; C. McKeve, lake crib keeper.

A summary of the work of the Department for 1884 shows:

Water pipe laid, 2434 miles; brick and pipe sewers laid, 19 miles; roadway paved, 34.52 miles; plats made, 1,610; special assessments prepared, 406; one bridge and three viaducts built; 341 contracts made, aggregating $2,585,128.23; income, $7,270,116.85; balance over expenditures to credit of Department, $1,059,120.73.

The following shows the assessments for public works since the fire:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Assessed Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1871</td>
<td>$2,359,853.89</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1872</td>
<td>1,622,222.52</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1873</td>
<td>2,225,344.73</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1874</td>
<td>749,400.27</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1875</td>
<td>723,254.32</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1876</td>
<td>667,513.44</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1877</td>
<td>1,516,081.97</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1878</td>
<td>1,244,469.18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1879</td>
<td>253,000.45</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1880</td>
<td>499,589.31</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1881</td>
<td>960,895.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1882</td>
<td>1,277,160.71</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1883</td>
<td>1,935,722.98</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1884</td>
<td>2,752,757.04</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The Board of Public Works lost severely in the great fire, and the items of damage and ruin show what intimate and extensive was its water, sewerage and street system in 1871.

The City Hall, largely completed, was destroyed by the conflagration, with a loss of $75,000; the damage to the Water Works was $75,000; to the North and South Side reservoirs, $52,910; fire hydrants, $10,000; water meters, $6,000; sewerage works, $4,200; bridge structures, $252,000; street pavements, $221,500; sidewalks—wood, $142,991.50; stone, $501,005; flagstone, $54,380; number of linear feet of sidewalks destroyed, 642,541, or 121.4 miles; loss of water, $67,410; tunnels damaged, $6,000; lamp-posts, $33,000; docks, $6,000; expenses entailed by river obstructions, $7,730. Making a total loss of property in charge of the Board of Public Works of $2,220,250.90.

STREETS.—Over twenty-eight miles of streets were exposed to the fire of 1871, and the damage effected covered seventeen per cent. of their original cost, or $211,500. At that time there were 534 miles of streets in the city, of which 91-1/2 miles were improved—about one-sixth of the total roadway area. On December 31, 1871, the record showed 223.55 miles improved, or thirty-four per cent. of the whole street area; of which 170.86 miles were of wood, 22.31 miles of Macadam, 4.63 of granite, 4.65 of Medina stone, 3.61 of asphalt, 7.25 of gravel, and 9.25 of cinders. This shows a wonderful increase for fourteen years, as up to 1870 only 91.17 miles had all been laid. The work was distributed among the several years as follows:
COURT HISTORY.

1872, 25.63 miles; 1872, 182; 1872, 10.19; 1874, 9.07; 1875, 11.49; 1876, 187; 1877, 12.89; 1878, 11.01; 1879, 6.83; 1880, 16.83; 1881, 21.52; 1882, 24.95; 1883, 22.39; 1884, 34.52; showing a total of 313.32 miles of streets made since the organization of the Department, of which 89.37 miles had been re-paved. These 89.37 miles of streets were occupied by railway tracks. A summary of the work of the Street Department for 1884 shows 725,851 square yards, or 34.52 miles, of roadway paved; 51,541 square yards, or 80 miles plated; 205,056 square yards, or 2,225.34 miles, by street railway companies; 8,835 miles cleaned, costing $82,225.76; 146 special assessments prepared; and 128 contracts made, aggregating $1,510,103.32.

SIDEWALKS.—The total number of lineal feet of sidewalks of the fire was 642,041, or 1,213 miles, comprising wood, stone, and flagstone walks, with a value of $941,380.90. At the close of 1884, there were in the city of 24.65 kinds of sidewalk, of which 14.54 miles were under control of the Park Commissioners. Of these, 720.73 miles were of wood, 72.14 of stone, and 11.18 of concrete. During 1884, new sidewalks were built, re-built or repaired, to the extent of 29.16 miles, comprising wood, stone and flagstone, with a value of $410,000. At the close of 1884, there were in the city of 24.65 kinds of sidewalk, of which 14.54 miles were under control of the Park Commissioners. Of these, 720.73 miles were of wood, 72.14 of stone, and 11.18 of concrete.

WATSON & PERKINS.—This firm was organized in 1877, by William H. Watson and Amos H. Perkins, for the purpose of taking contracts to pave streets and build sidewalks. They pave with asphalt or with cedar blocks, but mostly with the latter, having laid miles in Chicago and Minneapolis, Minn., where they can get and prepare them ready to be put into pavements. In the construction of their sidewalks, they use sand and Portland cement in such proportions as may be best for the particular locality. They have built a large amount of work in Chicago, Minneapolis and St. Paul, Minnesota, and also in other cities of the Northwest. In 1882, in connection with their other interests, they commenced the manufactory of aggregate concrete, or what is called hydraulic cement, which is composed of sand, water, and a certain material, to which it is heated and hard, and durable as stone. They have built numerous large works in Chicago, and in 1884, they were engaged in building the large Jamestown Hotel, which is now nearing completion. The work is being done in stone, and will cost about $750,000. The firm has been most successful in the construction of sidewalks, streets, and public buildings, and has made a thorough business of itself. They employ from eighty to one hundred men and do a business of $275,000 annually.

William H. Watson was born in Whitestone, Oneida Co., N. Y., on August 17, 1825, and is the son of Winthrop and Lydia (Hicks) Watson. When he was nineteen years old he learned the wagon-making business, about which he was a perfectionist. In 1859, he moved to Elgin, Illinois, where he was engaged in the manufacture of wagon-making tools, and also in the shoe business, in connection with which he operated a tannery. At the end of five years, he sold out and commenced to buy and ship groceries, and they he carried on that business until 1867, when he came to Chicago where he has since resided. He was employed by the Board of Public Works to superintend the paving of streets until 1875, when he engaged in the paving business on his own account. He was a contractor for two years, when he formed a partnership with Amos H. Perkins and established the present firm. Mr. Watson was married in August, 1844, to Mrs. Elizabeth Bonville, of Geneva, Illinois; they have one son, William C., of Houston, Texas.

Amos H. Perkins was born in Norwich, Conn., on July 26, 1834, and is the son of Isaac and Nancy N. (Allen) Perkins, and a direct descendant of Miles Standish, on his mother's side. He came to Chicago in 1858, and soon afterward commenced taking contracts for paving, laying sidewalks and roofing. He was one of the contractors on the LaSalle-street tunnel. During the war he was a hospital steward; he was in the army, and at one time conducted nearly all that was manufactured in the United States. He has been a large contractor in cedar blocks and asphalt paving and Portland-cement sidewalks, having had contracts for this class of work in most of the large cities in the country. Mr. Perkins was married in March, 1876, to Miss Mary E. Tstram, of Norwich, Conn. He is a member of Covenant Lodge, No. 326, A.F. & A.M., and of Corinth Chapter No. 62, R.A.M.

JEFFRESON HODGKINS, paving contractor, son of Philip and Mary Hodgkins, was born at Trenton, Me., on October 27, 1844. He attended the public schools of his native town until seventeen years of age. He has a farm consisting of nearly all that was manufactured in the United States. He has been a large contractor in cedar blocks and asphalt paving and Portland-cement sidewalks, having had contracts for this class of work in most of the large cities in the country. Mr. Perkins was married in March, 1876, to Miss Mary E. Tstram, of Norwich, Conn. He is a member of Covenant Lodge, No. 326, A.F. & A.M., and of Corinth Chapter No. 62, R.A.M.

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HODGKINS, Amos H., 1st Regiment Illinois National Guards for five years. He was married, on October 17, 1876, to Miss Isadora Berry, daughter of William M. Berry, of Hyde Park, by whom he has two children,—Grace and William N. He is a member of St. Mark's Episcopal Church.

Edward F. Buchanan, junior member of the firm, was born in Chicago, on August 21, 1855. After completing his studies in school, he was a clerk for Holister & Phelps in their carpet store, and for the New York Life Insurance Company, until 1872, when he clerked for his brother James until they engaged in business together. He was a member of Co. "A," 1st Regiment Illinois National Guards for five years. He was married, on October 11, 1881, to Imogene Fowler, daughter of B. Fowler, of the Board of Trade of this city.

STREET LAMPS.—At the time of the fire, 2,162 lamp-posts were so injured, that $83,000 was required to repair them. In 1884, there were 13,603 gas lamps in public use, distributed as follows: West Division, 7,558; South Division, 3,586; North Division, 2,549. There were 2,077 oil lamps in use. Two gas companies supplied the city: The People's Company, at $1.50 per 1,000 cubic feet, and the Chicago Company at $1.00. The total cost of maintenance per lamp was $1.92 in the West Division, and $2.75 in the South and North divisions. The cost of maintaining oil lamps per annum was $17.80. In 1885, the expense of lighting the city for the year was $45,823.19, of which $2,162.00 was paid to the People's Company and $13,603.01 to the Chicago Company. The
total number of cubic feet of gas consumed was 189,901,280.

GAS SUPPLY.—The business of gas production, like many other commercial enterprises, is full of statistical features suggestive of the phenomenal growth of population and the enlargement of every channel of commerce in the city. In 1871, with 135 miles of mains laid, the consumption of coal by the original gas company was less than 50,000 tons per annum. In 1875, the consumption was 72,000 tons, and, in 1885, the amount purchased for the estimated consumption of the year was $122,000. During the year immediately following the great fire comparatively few mains were laid, but the company made many new improvements in the process of production. At the time of the fire the North-side works, on Hawthorn Avenue, were half completed. These works, by great exertion, were saved from destruction, and were subsequently completed at a total cost of $600,000. In 1873, the company bought at the foot of Deering Street in Bridgeport, and put up new works to supply the southwestern part of the city, at a cost of $500,000. These outlying works, while being independent, are all connected with each other and with the business district by large mains, so that, in case of accident at any one station, the main supply will not be shut off. In 1871, the price of gas was $3 per 1,000 feet, and it remained at about this figure until the fall of 1883, when competition by new companies brought it down to $1.25.

The following statement shows the annual and total extension of the system of mains since 1871:

<table>
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<td>1879</td>
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The Chicago Gas-Light and Coke Company was organized on October 16, 1839, and chartered under the laws of the State of Illinois on February 12, following. The original officers were but two,—F. C. Sherman, president, and N. B. Judd, secretary. The first board of directors was composed of the following-named gentlemen: George Smith, Thomas Dyer, Mark Skinner, F. C. Sherman, Franklin Lee, Joseph Keen, George F. Lee, John Lee and James C. Burts. The present officers are E. T. Watkins, president; Daniel C. Johnson, vice-president; John M. Balch, treasurer; and Theodore B. Wells, secretary. The following gentlemen constitute the present board of directors: E. T. Watkins, S. C. C. Becher, F. L. Voel, J. A. Brown, Jr., Albert C. Forbush, J. N. Twyford and Byron L. Smith. The original works were located on Monroe Street, near Market Street. These were destroyed in the fire of 1871, but were re-built at once. In addition, two more stations were also built, the immense growth of the city demanding increased facilities. One of these is on North Branch Canal, near Division Street, and one on Cagene Street, in Bridgeport. This was Chicago's first gas company, and it has grown with the growth of the city it has lighted for so many years, until now they have some two hundred and twenty miles of mains.

The Illinois Street-Gas Company was organized in Rock Island, Ill., in 1876, under the corporate laws of the State of Illinois, with Doctor Calvin Truesdale, of Rock Island, as president, and J. S. Butlers of Chicago, as secretary and treasurer, the capital stock at that time being $20,000. The company was organized for the purpose of lighting the streets of town and cities, by contract, with a special rate to be paid under its control to the original company, from which the gas was being covered by a patent belonging to the company. In 1879, Doctor Truesdale resigned, and William P. Butler became the president. The company has gradually extended its facilities and its field, until, in addition to the original original gas company, naphtha-gas lighting, it is engaged in the manufacture of all kinds of street lamps, besides dealing in all the illuminating and lubricating oils. This company has now about three thousand street lights in the City of Chicago: some seven hundred in Springfield, Ill.; five hundred in Peoria, Ill.; and many more in fifty other cities and towns in the West. The shops are at No. 50 Van Buren Street, with branches at Springfield and Peoria. In February, 1883, the capital stock of the company was increased to $1,000,000.

William Patterson Butler, president of the Illinois Street-Gas Company, was born at Louisville, Ky., in 1832. In 1862, he was appointed a cadet at the United States Military Academy at West Point. In June, 1866, he graduated, and was promoted in the army to Second Lieutenant of the Rock Island Arsenal, at Rock Island, Ill. There he remained on duty until 1871, when he resigned from the army, and became president of the Rock Island Mountain Company, and also of the Illinois Street-Gas Company. In 1872, he resigned as president of the Mountain Company. In 1875, and again in 1875, he was elected mayor of the city. In 1879, he removed to Chicago, and has since been connected with the gas company of which he is the President. In 1880, he was married, in Rock Island, to Miss Florence Rodman, daughter of the late General T. J. Rodman, Chief of Ordnance of the United States Army, and the inventor of the famous "Rodman gun." They have three children,—Florence, Martha and Lucia. Mr. Butler is a member of the Illinois Commandery of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion of the United States.

Captain Jonathan Kelby Butler, secretary and treasurer of the Illinois Street-Gas Company, was born on February 7, 1840, at Louisville, Ky., and was educated in the public and private schools of that city. In 1857, he began the study of the law with Judge John H. Butler, of Indiana, and in 1861, immediately after the Civil War, he laid down his law books and promptly enlisted as a private in the 13th Kentucky Volunteer Infantry. He rose rapidly to the grade of sergeant-major, and, in the spring of 1862, he was commissioned adjutant of his regiment. Afterward he was detailed as acting assistant adjutant-general of a cavalry division, commanded by General J. W. Foster, who subsequently was United States minister to Mexico and to Spain. In June, 1865, he was on duty as acting assistant adjutant-general and chief of staff to Brigadier General E. H. Hobson, commanding the cavalry brigade which captured the Confederate General John B. Magruder, in Ohio. Immediately after this raid Mr. Butler was ordered to Tennessee as acting assistant adjutant-general to General Girard, commanding Foster's cavalry division. Lieutenant Butler was present at the siege of Knoxville, Tennessee, and, in the spring of 1865, was ordered to Lexington, Ky. While there he was appointed by President Lincoln and commissioned to be acting adjutant-general U. S. Volunteers, with the rank of captain. He served in Louisville on special duty, under orders from the War Department, under the direction of General John M. Palmer, until June, 1865, when, at his own request, he was honorably mustered out of the service. He was thereafter admitted to the Bar, and began the practice of the law in Louisville, and later at Salem, Ind. In 1862, he gave up the law, came to Chicago, and connected himself with the Illinois Street-Gas Company. Captain Butler was married, in 1865, to Miss Addie Ferce, of Salem, Ind.; they have one son, Paul C. Butler, of the Chicago Hotel, No. 21, A.F. & A.M., and of Salem Post, G.A.R. At one time he was Commandant of the Southern District of Indiana, G.A.R. Cornelius Kingsley Gillmor, president of the People's Gas-Light and Coke Company, of Chicago, was born at Saratoga, N. Y., on September 17, 1861. He is the son of Albert M. Billings, the president and founder of this Company, and who has been a resident of Chicago for over a quarter of a century. Cornelius Billings was educated at Racine College in Wisconsin, where he was graduated with distinction in 1882. Returning to his home in Chicago, he at once was made superintendent of the Company, and two years afterward, in April, 1884, he was elected its vice-president by the unanimous vote of the directors, a high tribute to the enterprise and ability of Mr. Billings, who is a comparatively young man to hold such a position of trust and responsibility. His office is at the headquarters of the Company, at No. 39 South Halsted Street.

BRIDGES AND VIADUCTS.—In 1871, the Department of Bridges and Viaducts was subject to the Board of Public Works. The fire made great havoc with the papers of this Department, and besides destroyed property to the amount of $20,000,000, it did not do them much good in the way of damage to abutments, center-piers and protections. Eight bridges and two viaducts were swept away, being the Rush, State, Clark and Wells-street bridges, over the Main Branch; the Chicago avenue, over the North Branch; and the Adams, Van Buren and Polk-street bridges, over the South Branch of the river. The viaducts over the railway tracks at State and Wells streets
were destroyed, and that at Adams Street seriously damaged. The Department at once set to work to replace the structures destroyed, and the record of the ensuing year is a most interesting and progressive one. The work accomplished is given in detail in Volume II. of this History. The cost of maintaining the bridges and viaducts, including bridge-tenders' salaries, for 1871-72, was $57,332.28. During the year, a new iron the re-built bridges were provided with stone center-piers and abutments, except that at Chicago Avenue, which was combination in superstructure and stone center-pier.

Between March, 1872, and March, 1873, the work of re-building was completed, and many new improvements made. Both sides of the bridge-approaches at Rush, Clark, Wells and Halsted streets, and the north

viaduct was constructed over the tracks of the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railway Company, at Randolph Street, a very durable and substantial structure; and the old wooden bridge at South Halsted Street, built in 1860, was torn down and reconstructed.

The same year new center protections were added at Rush and Lake-street bridges. The new stone abutment on pile foundations at the south approach to Clark-street bridge, and the derrick and scaffoldings, were destroyed by the fire. The same kind of loss, including center-piers, protections, houses, turn-tables, tools, boats and seows, was met at other bridges. Five of the eight bridges destroyed were combination-plan bridges, with patent iron turn-tables, and all were new structures, built within three years, except that at Clark Street. State and Wells-street bridges were of the wooden Howe truss, and Rush-street was a wooden superstructure, with center pier and abutments of stone. The total cost of general repairs for the year was $24,142.75. All approach at State, 462 feet, and the east approach at Adams, 316 feet, were paved with new block pavement. The year closed with a record of twenty-seven bridges and eleven railway viaducts, all in excellent condition. During this year the Board of Public Works enforced the ten-minutes' rule for the opening and closing of bridges. The repair and salary expenses of the Department amounted to $59,255.32; repairs and supplies being $24,606.27. Seven new bridges and three viaducts were constructed, the total cost of the former, up to 1873, being $526,951, and of the latter, $189,573. All the bridges of the year had stone center-piers, except South Halsted, which was made of piles; and all had iron superstructures except that at Chicago Avenue, which was on the combination-plan with iron turn-table. The following is a detailed account of these structures:

Rush-street bridge, built by the Detroit Bridge Company; iron superstructure; draw, 211 feet; width of roadway, 18 feet; sidewalk, 6 feet; height of roadway above city datum, 20 feet; cost of
superstructure, $15,318.00; center and side protections, $6,590.40; total cost, $21,908.40. On August 25, 1872, the steamer "Annie Laurie" collided with the bridge, causing a damage not repaired until September 9, 1872.

The Adams-street bridge, built by the Keystone Bridge Company; iron superstructure; length of draw, 163 feet; width of roadway, 18 feet; sidewalk, 6 feet; height of roadway, 24 feet; cost of superstructure, $9,985.80; substructure, $3,050; dimensions for pier and abutment, $12,041.80; approach walls, $5,050; total cost, $37,862.27.

The North-west street bridge, iron superstructure, built by Fox & Howard; a draw, 190 feet; approach spans, 50 and 62 feet; roadway, 18 feet; sidewalk, 6 feet; height of roadway, 20 feet; cost of superstructure, $15,800; two approach spans, $7,250; substructure, $13,500; dimension in center-pier and abutments, $11,200; total cost, $50,622.14.

The State-street bridge, built by the Keystone Bridge Company; superstructure, cast iron, length of draw, 207 feet; length of pier, 200 feet; approach span, 35 feet; four viaduct spans, 76 feet each—total, 304 feet; width of roadway on draw, 18 feet; sidewalk, 6 feet; height of roadway, 20 feet; cost of superstructure, $17,900; two approach spans, $5,200; substructure, $29,860.13; superstructure, $14,490; dimension in piers and abutments, $18,929.57; curb walls, $8,425.92; total, $90,113.20.

The Wells-street viaduct, re-built with iron superstructure; length, 83 feet; width, 80 feet; three main and two sidewalk trusses, with iron floor beams; two roadways, each 22½ feet wide in clear; two sidewalks, 16 feet each; height of roadway, 24 feet; cost of superstructure, $12,000; repair walls, $57,465; total cost, $12,757.65.

Clark-street viaduct, over tracks of the Chicago & Northwestern Railway Company, at the intersection of North Water Street; built by the Keystone Bridge Company; dimensions same as those of the Wells-street viaduct; height of roadway, 24 feet; cost, $33,542.43.

During the year, an iron bridge was also built over the tracks of the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago & Chicago & Northwestern Railway Company of Water and Lake streets. It was 98 feet long and 18 feet wide. The Clybourn-place bridge, built in 1873, was a superstructure of the combination Howe truss, with iron turn-table. Its length was 140 feet, and cost $11,750. The Thirty-fifth-street (Douglas Place) bridge was a wrought-iron turn-table, combination Howe-truss structure; length, 140 feet; cost, $3,875.50.

The next year, March 1, 1873, the report was as follows: Bridge over Chicago & Illinois Central Railroad; iron superstructure; draw, 225 feet; roadway, 18 feet; sidewalk, 15½ feet; cost, $29,935. Randolph Street, iron superstructure; draw, 157 feet; roadway, 18 feet; sidewalks, 15½ feet; cost, $10,350. Fullerton Avenue, pine bridge, length, 255 feet; width, 20 feet; cost, $8,490 Viaduct on North Halsted Street, crossing the tracks of the Chicago & North-Western, Pittsburgh, Chicago & St. Louis and Milwaukee & St. Paul railways, length of bridge, 180 feet; two spans, 50 feet each; one span, 70 feet; one span, 93 feet; two roadways, 18½ feet; sidewalks, 12 feet; total width, 62 feet; height, 26 feet; cost of substructure, $36,179.77; superstructure, $81,428; raising buildings to grade, $36,900.24; total cost, $125,683.61, of which the railway companies paid $76,077.77. During the year, the crossways of Lake and Kinzie-street bridges were re-constructed, and the Western-avenue bridge was lowered seven feet, at a cost of $1,000. The repair account of the Department amounted to $26,000.22.

This left the bridge report with thirty-one draw and two pile structures, of which eighteen were combination, ten iron, three wood, and two pier. During March 5, to December 31, 1875, the Department built several new brick bridge-houses, and re-constructed nine bridges and five viaducts, the repair expense being $24,175.43. The Madison-street bridge was completed. It was an iron superstructure; draw, 157 feet; roadway, 18 feet; sidewalks, 6 feet; whole width, 33 feet; cost of superstructure, $11,495; repairs on substructure, $3,505; total cost of bridge, $15,000.

On September 19, 1876, the commissioners of the Board of Public Works retired from office, the ordinance passed by the City Council on September 18 having abolished the Board, and vested its power, duty and authority in the Mayor. George W. Wilson was made superintendent of streets, bridges, and public buildings.

The general repairs during the year on bridges amounted to $142,110.85, and on viaducts to $17,645.35. Indiana street bridge was overhauled, and five bridges were re-constructed. During a gale, May 5, 1876, the Fuller-street bridge, a wooden structure erected in 1825, was destroyed. The cost of repairing and replacing this bridge was completed this year, with details as follows: Over Blue Island Avenue, at Throop Street, over the tracks of the Chicago & North-Western and Chicago, Burlington & Quincy railways, the south part of which was of wrought-iron truss-girders, those on Blue Island Avenue being 66 feet long and 7½ feet high, forming two roadways, 8 and 7 feet wide; north part supported by 14 wrought-iron plate-girders, each 46 feet long; 28 inches deep; substructure, Cox Bros contractors; superstructure, Keystone Bridge Company; viaduct begun, October 15, 1875; completed, August 25, 1876; total cost, $102,173.99.

On September 5, 1876, Wisconsin-avenue viaduct, over the tracks of the Chicago & North-Western, Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul and Pittsburgh, Chicago & St. Louis railway companies; width of roadway on Milwaukee avenue, 42 feet; two sidewalks, 8½ feet wide; on Desplaines street, roadway, 48 feet wide, two sidewalks, 8½ feet wide. On Milwaukee avenue, one span 94 feet long, one 71, and one 60½; two roadways, 36 feet wide. On Desplaines street, one truss span, 71 feet; two spans, 42 feet; two roadways, 21 feet. The south part was built by the American Bridge Company, and the north part by the Leighton Bridge Company. This viaduct was opened for travel May 25, 1876, and was the largest and most expensive in the city, costing $1,469,371.55.

The year ending December 31, 1877, there were sixteen viaducts in the city, all of iron except two, and costing $615,339.55. There were thirty-two draw or pivot bridges in use, all iron or combination except two. Four new bridges were built during the year, as follows:

Fuller Street, to replace one destroyed by storm, a combination draw or pivot structure; completed August 4, 1877, at a cost of $4,210; swing and turn-table, by G. W. James, contractor; length, 127 feet; roadway, 10.5 feet; width over all, 19.5 feet.

North Avenue, combination swing bridge and turn-table; Conos, Starke & Co. contractors; begun, August 25, 1877; completed in January 1878; cost, $17,495; length, 150 feet; roadway, 17 feet; sidewalk, 4 feet; width over all, 29 feet.

North Halsted Street, new combination and turn-table swing bridge; W. T. Howard, contractor; begun, June 22, 1877; completed October 8, 1877; cost, $2,100; length, 150 feet; roadway, 17 feet; width over all, 20 feet.

This year also saw the final completion of the Harrison-street structure, which was delayed by land-condemnation cases. This litigation being adjusted, work was pushed on the bridge, which was a wrought-iron and turn-table swing bridge.

The American Bridge Company, who were the contractors, began work June 22, 1876, and completed the bridge October 23, 1877. It is 175 feet long; roadway, 19 feet; sidewalks, 4.10 feet; width over all, 31 feet; cost, $41,345.51. The repair account of the Department for the year amounted to $20,322.14.

In 1878, the repair account amounted to $19,017.67, of which $2,585.33 was on viaducts. On May 10, proposals were received.
In 1882, the repair account was $67,353.93. On July 25, the Folk-street viaduct was begun, the contractors being the Central Bridge Company. It had two spans, and was 173 by 22 feet, with two sidewalks 15 feet wide. The structure carried a moving load of 3,000 pounds to the lineal foot of the bridge, in addition to a dead load of 13 tons. The tresses were 22 feet, and the weight per lineal foot 3,490 pounds. Its total cost was $115,009.49, the expense being paid entirely by the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railway Company.

In 1883, the bridge repairs aggregated $64,970.01. A new bridge was built this year over the West Fork of the river, at Ashland Avenue, with a span of 160 feet, and one roadway 20 feet wide, the contractors being the Detroit Bridge Works, and the cost $10,500. On November 22, the schooners "Granger" and "Aug. Parker," and the steam-larger "Hustice," colliding at Rush-street bridge while the structure was swung on the center protection, a center post was displaced and the bridge broken in two. On September 28, the schooner "David Vance" struck the west abutment of Adams-street bridge, and carried away the east span of the viaduct and a portion of the bridge.

The expense for repairs to bridges in 1884 was $53,344.54; for structure and bridges and viaducts, $90,583.10. During this year was begun the construction of the Rush-street bridge, the largest swing-bridge known, 240 by 59 feet, supporting a weight of 657 tons. In July a formal test was made by experts, and the new steam machinery was approved. The south approach piled in during the erection of the structure, the pressure of the earth also carrying down a small brick building. The cost of the bridge was $155,019.55.

The viaduct over the tracks of the Chicago & North-Western Railway at Halsted Street and Chicago Avenue, begun November 26, 1883, was completed November 23, 1884, the cost, exclusive of land damages, being $285,534.41, of which the railway company paid $135.506.50. The Centre-avenue viaduct, over the tracks of the Chicago & North-Western and Chicago, Burlington & Quincy railways, begun March 18, was completed December 13. It was a superstructure of four spans, 209 by 58 feet, the weight of the iron work being 604 tons, and cost exclusive of land, $152,730.12, of which the Chicago & North-Western Railway paid $109,586.00, and the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railway $42,144.12. The total length of bridge approaches in substructure was 7,353 feet, of which 6,005 feet consisted of masonry. The total length of iron work in substructure was 1,704 feet, and the weight 1,124,000 pounds. The city paid $260,005.29 of the cost of this viaduct and the railroad companies $207,672.13. A new viaduct was also begun at Erie Street, extending west from the river, 450 by 38 feet, to cost $465,778.

The following bridges were in operation in 1884:
### HISTORY OF CHICAGO.

**MAIN BRANCH.**

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<td>184</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>iron</td>
<td>1872</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clark</td>
<td>180</td>
<td>37½</td>
<td>combination</td>
<td>1872</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wells</td>
<td>190</td>
<td>35½</td>
<td>iron</td>
<td>1872</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**SOUTH BRANCH.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Street</th>
<th>Length</th>
<th>Width</th>
<th>Material</th>
<th>When built</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Lake</td>
<td>185</td>
<td>33</td>
<td>combination</td>
<td>1859</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Randolph</td>
<td>157</td>
<td>34</td>
<td>iron</td>
<td>1864</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Madison</td>
<td>157</td>
<td>31½</td>
<td>iron</td>
<td>1872</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Adams</td>
<td>160</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>iron</td>
<td>1872</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Van Buren</td>
<td>163</td>
<td>34</td>
<td>iron</td>
<td>1872</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Harrison</td>
<td>175</td>
<td>31</td>
<td>iron</td>
<td>1874</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Polk</td>
<td>154</td>
<td>31</td>
<td>iron</td>
<td>1872</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Twelfth</td>
<td>202</td>
<td>32½</td>
<td>combination</td>
<td>1865</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eighteen</td>
<td>175</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>combination</td>
<td>1868</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Twenty-second</td>
<td>210</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>combination</td>
<td>1872</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Archer Avenue (Ogden Slip)</td>
<td>155</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>combination</td>
<td>1871</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>South Halsted</td>
<td>150</td>
<td>31½</td>
<td>iron</td>
<td>1872</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Main</td>
<td>152</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>combination</td>
<td>1868</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Main structure re-built in 1875.*

**NORTH BRANCH.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Street</th>
<th>Length</th>
<th>Width</th>
<th>Material</th>
<th>When built</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Kinzie</td>
<td>170</td>
<td>31½</td>
<td>combination</td>
<td>1870</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Indiana</td>
<td>163</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>combination</td>
<td>1870</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Erie</td>
<td>200</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>combination</td>
<td>1871</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chicago Avenue</td>
<td>175</td>
<td>32½</td>
<td>combination</td>
<td>1872</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>N. Halsted and River</td>
<td>140</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>combination</td>
<td>1866</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>N. Halsted and Canal</td>
<td>225</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>combination</td>
<td>1874</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Division and River</td>
<td>180</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>iron</td>
<td>1869</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Division and Canal</td>
<td>175</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>combination</td>
<td>1870</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>North Avenue</td>
<td>150</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>combination</td>
<td>1865</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clybourn Place</td>
<td>140</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>combination</td>
<td>1873</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fullerton Avenue</td>
<td>125</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>combination</td>
<td>1875</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**SOUTH FORK OF SOUTH BRANCH.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Street</th>
<th>Length</th>
<th>Width</th>
<th>Material</th>
<th>When built</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Fuller</td>
<td>127</td>
<td>19½</td>
<td>combination</td>
<td>1865</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Archer</td>
<td>152</td>
<td>29½</td>
<td>combination</td>
<td>1870</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Douglas</td>
<td>141</td>
<td>21½</td>
<td>combination</td>
<td>1874</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**WEST FORK OF SOUTH BRANCH.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Street</th>
<th>Length</th>
<th>Width</th>
<th>Material</th>
<th>When built</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ashland Avenue</td>
<td>160</td>
<td>20½</td>
<td>iron</td>
<td>1853</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Western Avenue</td>
<td>115</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>iron</td>
<td>1851</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Three years after he removed to Chicago, and, in May, 1879, was appointed commissioner of public buildings, Mr. Kirkland's first wife, Jane Hewittson, died in 1847. In 1855, he married Miss Eliza Maria Kirkland, a second cousin. His two sons by his first wife are R. B. Kirkland, for four years district attorney of Jefferson County, and who has just formed a partnership with Congressman James H. Ward; and James K., the assistant manager of the machine shops of the Grand Trunk Railroad, at Port Huron, Mich. Jeanette Law, daughter by the present marriage, is the wife of William Edgar, secretary of the Building Department. At present Mr. Kirkland is not connected with any secret society in this city, but while a resident of Scotland was a prominent member of the Masonic fraternity, and postmaster of the shipping lodge. He has been a member of the St. Andrew's Society since his arrival here, is an active worker in that body, and has three times been its president.

**WATER DEPARTMENT.**

The fire of October 9 reached the Chicago pumping works at 3 o'clock Monday morning, and the sides of the old records, the walls of that structure were but slightly injured, the roof, floors, and other parts of the building were entirely destroyed. The water-tower was unharmed and the machinery only slightly damaged. The loss on the buildings and machinery was $75,000. The machine-shop, a substantial brick structure, 50 x 120 feet, was almost a total loss. The damage to the North and South division reservoirs amounted to $20,000, and their use was permanently discontinued. Some 5,000 water service pipes were melted and damaged, and a serious loss of water ensued. Great trouble was caused by debris covering the supply pipes and by the loss of water books.

The repairs to hydrants in the burned district aggregated $10,000, and 370 water meters were repaired and reset at a cost of $6,000. On account of the immense amount of water, the amount pumped for six months ending April 1, 1872, was larger than at any other corresponding period in the history of the city, this loss of water costing the city $237,410. A set of water maps, showing the location of water mains, and the drawing of the details of the construction of the lake tunnel, were
CORPORATE HISTORY.

destroyed. This latter, a record of one of the most important works ever undertaken by the city, received a prize medal at the Paris exposition of 1867. Numerous other papers and records in the engineer's office were burned, only a portion of some plat books being saved.

The entire loss at the works was $248,910.

During 1871, no considerable amount of improvements were made, attention being mainly directed to the forwarding of work already commenced, and the repairing of the fire damage. The injunction suit, which had stayed the commencement of the new lake tunnel for eighteen months, was decided in favor of the city, and Steel & McMahon were awarded the contract for this work, which they commenced on July 12, 1872, with a limit for its completion fixed at July 1, 1874.

The old tunnel of 1867 needed no repair, but the water works machine-shop was re-constructed as before. The engine of 1867 was put in operation October 17, that of 1857, November 10, and that of 1853, November 30; but being insufficient, in their operation, to the augmented needs of the city, a new engine was procured. This was put in place, except the setting of the boilers and the perfecting of the water and steam connections. Its adoption was found necessary immediately after the fire, the old engine, despite the fact that several cottages near the river, private wells and artificial lakes had supplied some of the demand, forcing only a medium head of water.

In 1871-72 the quantity of water delivered was 8,423,890,666 gallons, being an increase of 407,206,120 gallons over the previous year. There were 91,129 feet of pipes laid, costing $316,165.19, making 287 miles and 3,587 feet then laid, 3,155,146-2000 tons of pipe being purchased; 115 fire hydrants were erected, making a total in use of 1,667, and 3,187 taps were made. The receipts from all water assessments and taxes were $145,531.64; total income to April 1, 1872, $1,477,410.32. The total cost of additions to the works for the year was $452,719.20, the State appropriating funds for the January interest on the bonded debt. To the date named, including work then in progress, the total expenses of the water works were $4,718,615.18; paid for by 6 per cent. bonds, $8,030,000; 7 per cent., $3,790,000; making $4,820,000 less discount and cash, $935,517.88; amount of one mill tax of 1871, $280,746.47; balance from water rents, $56,386.59. The cost of delivering water in 1872, per million gallons, was $12.02.

During 1872, the Board of Public Works purchased a lot of ground on Canal A, at the intersection of Ashland and Blue Island avenues, containing 153,792 square feet, upon which it was designed to erect a new pumping works to supply the southwestern portion of the city. The new water-tunnel running to the crib, and thence by a land tunnel across the city, was to supply these works, and on this tunnel work was commenced on the shore end July 12, 1872, at the crib end October 2. The new engine at the water works, designed by Chief-Engineer Cregier, and constructed by the Knapp Fort Pitt Foundry Works, was completed and started to supply water to the city through a 30-inch main pipe on November 27, 1872. This engine completed the mechanical equipment of the works most perfectly. Its steam cylinders, 70 inches in diameter, had a 10-foot stroke, and rested upon plates supported by four 9-inch columns extending from lower plates, and the working beams were 28 feet, of cast iron, and weighed 20 tons each. The main columns were 24 feet 7½ inches from base of pedestal to top of cap, and weighed 17 tons each, serving as air vessels, and connected with the check-valve chambers. A 50-inch pipe, the water-pumps having a diameter of 57 inches, and a 10-foot stroke. The upper bed plate was 59 feet, 3½ inches long, weighing 18 tons, the crank end resting on stone foundations, and the fly wheel was 25 feet in diameter and weighed 40 tons. There were three boilers, each 20 feet long, 12 feet in diameter and having sixty-six 5½ inch tubes. This splendid engine—which, with the boilers, cost $188,400—has proven its value and utility since being put in place, in 1873-74 pumping 58 per cent. of all the water delivered in the city, and during its first six and one-half months' operations, with two and one-half million revolutions, pumping 6,448,000,000 gallons.

By 1873, a long line of water improvements had been consummated, among them the completion of a new water tunnel on May 19, it having been commenced on January 15, and costing $13,279.70. This was under the river near Rush-street bridge. Two shafts, one 84 feet, at Michigan Avenue, and one of 68 feet, at Pine Street, were also sunk, to form a four hundred and ninety-two feet drift. The old pipes were broken, and this tunnel was increased in dimensions, shafts 8 feet, tunnel proper 6 feet in internal diameter, costing $13,279.70.

In July, 1873, the Department ordered the commencement of the land extension of the new lake-tunnel across the city to the West pumping works. Working shafts were sunk at Illinois, Kinzie, Polk and Van Buren streets, and the fire shafts at Erie, Kinzie, Kinzie Market and Taylor streets. The tunnel of 1867 had a capacity of 50,000,000 gallons, and cost to construct $157,844.95. The new one, with which the land extensions noted connected, had double this capacity, although its cost was only $100,000. On July 7, 1874, the land and water structures were both completed, and water turned in the water-tunnel, which cost $411,510.16 and the land extension $54,500. On October 26, of the same year, Murphy & Co., Quintard Iron Works, contracted to supply the two pumping engines for the West Division pumping works designed to cost $243,500, and to have a capacity of raising 30,000,000 U. S. gallons 155 feet high every 24 hours. The new crib structure was completed and telegraph cables extended through the tunnel to the same from the new pumping works. After the completion of the West Division pumping works, two new engines were added at that place, making ten engines in operation, with a combined capacity of 130,000,000 gallons daily. By 1884, the water system of the city had attained a marvelous perfection and utility.

For that year the total water delivered reached 29,286,554,465 gallons, a daily average of 80,017,900 gallons, or about 9.52-ton per cent. above the average of 1873. The cost of delivery was $187,967.46, average cost per million gallons $6.40-90.00. There were in use, of water pipes of 4 to 36 inches diameter, 253½ miles; total number of valves, 4,022; fire hydrants, 1,616; fire cisterns, 26; new house-service taps, 92,133; water meters, 2,585; water motors, 144. Of the water produced at a cost during 1874 of $202,564.27, the North pumping works supplied 15,605,560,785 gallons, with six engines, expense $183,232.07, and the West pumping works, four engines, 13,680,933,650 gallons, at a cost of $60,334.20. The water works receipts were $1,184,041.26, and the total expenditures, $1,182,244.15. Up to December 31, 1874, the total cost of the water works of the city was $10,099,632.70, of which amount only $1,029,160.21 was expended previous to 1861, when the works were transferred from the water commissioners to the Board of Public Works. The total revenue from water rents up to 1885, has been $15,530,071.67, the operating expenses and maintenance, including interest ($5,307,008.52) on bonded debt, and bonds cancelled being sold $11,878,555.40, the total surplus over expenses, $4,651,516.21. The amount of water furnished up to 1874 was 43,554,000,000 gallons, revenue $3,425,024.12, average revenue per million gallons, $74.1; 7½.

The following table shows the amount of water furnished and revenue received, year by year, since that time:
internal diameter and 167 feet high, with a 30-inch branch pipe leading to the discharge masts of the engines. S. G. Artingstall designed the engine and boiler houses and the tower, Earnshaw & Gobel did the masonry work, Gindrele Brothers the cut-stone work, and the American Bridge Company the iron work. There were six boilers, 7 feet long, with 64 and one-half inch tubes in each boiler. In 1876, the extension to these works was projected, and was completed for regular service in July, 1884, the machinery being similar to that used in the main structure, at a cost of $257,500; the total being $721,681.01. The repairs to engines and boilers for eight years, ending with 1884, has been $9,640.17.

In 1884, these pumping works delivered 37,926,648 gallons per day, under a head of 90.5 feet, and at an expenditure of $69,354.20. The number of gallons pumped since the works were started, and cost of same, are given in the following table:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Galls pumped</th>
<th>Head</th>
<th>Cost of repairs of engines and boilers</th>
<th>Cost of repairs per million gallons</th>
<th>Cost of coal per ton</th>
<th>Cost per million</th>
<th>Cost per million one foot high</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1877</td>
<td>7,085,127,000</td>
<td>109.0</td>
<td>$1,243.21</td>
<td>$0.15</td>
<td>$5.95</td>
<td>$6.66</td>
<td>$0.60 11.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1878</td>
<td>8,116,915,000</td>
<td>106.0</td>
<td>$536.66</td>
<td>$0.03</td>
<td>$3.67</td>
<td>$5.45</td>
<td>$0.52 11.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1879</td>
<td>9,045,639,000</td>
<td>104.0</td>
<td>$1,879.70</td>
<td>$0.23</td>
<td>$2.60</td>
<td>$5.95</td>
<td>$0.72 11.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1880</td>
<td>8,940,673,000</td>
<td>97.5</td>
<td>$396.96</td>
<td>$0.44</td>
<td>$3.00</td>
<td>$5.15</td>
<td>$0.58 11.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1881</td>
<td>9,772,843,000</td>
<td>90.0</td>
<td>$1,100.18</td>
<td>$0.35</td>
<td>$2.50</td>
<td>$5.25</td>
<td>$0.53 11.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1882</td>
<td>10,009,750,000</td>
<td>85.0</td>
<td>$824.90</td>
<td>$0.05</td>
<td>$4.00</td>
<td>$5.00</td>
<td>$0.60 11.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1883</td>
<td>9,376,675,000</td>
<td>85.5</td>
<td>$3,245.93</td>
<td>$0.99</td>
<td>$4.10</td>
<td>$4.96</td>
<td>$0.55 11.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1884</td>
<td>13,898,923,680</td>
<td>90.5</td>
<td>$1,285.53</td>
<td>$0.15</td>
<td>$5.95</td>
<td>$6.66</td>
<td>$0.60 11.00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* The daily consumption of water per capita, in 1884, averaged nearly 114 gallons. There were in use at the end of that year, of 36-inch diameter pipe, 41,174 feet; 30-inch, 59; 25-inch, 160; 24-inch, 80,230; 16-inch, 65,143; 12-inch, 185,604; 10-inch, 3,012; 8-inch, 570,149; 6-inch, 1,176,397; 4-inch, 750,355; 3-inch, 15,637; total 2,868,962 feet or $43,192,520 miles.

On July 10, 1874, the Board of Public Works advertised for two pumping engines, with boilers capable of working separately or connected, with a capacity each of delivering fifteen million United States gallons of water daily, that were to lift above the surface of the water in the well 155 feet, and to consume not more than 100 pounds of coal per ninety million pounds of water raised one foot high. They were to be completed by October 1, 1875, and to be removed if they failed in any of the requirements made. These engines were designed for use at the West pumping works on Ashland Avenue, and the stringency of the terms to bidders was severely criticised at the time. The Quintard Iron Works, however, performed the work with A. A. Wilson as designing engineer and Henry Mason as superintendent of construction. The engines and boilers cost $243,500. The foundations for the engines and buildings were built by William D. Cox, with William Bryson as engineer in charge. These foundations included a weir well, supply and dry well, the land-tunnel being connected with the semi-circular weir well, 26 feet in diameter, by a branch tunnel 7 feet in diameter. The supply-well was 44 feet long and 10 feet wide. The foundation was built of large-sized blocks of stone, and the engine and boiler-houses were constructed of brick, with pressed brick and stone trimmings on front. The engine room was 100 x 66 feet, the tower 190 feet high, and the stand-pipe in the tower was five feet high.

Hermann Lieb, formerly superintendent of the Water Department, was born in the canton of Turgis, Switzerland, on May 24, 1826. From the year 1845 until the revolution of 1848, in company with his elder brother, he followed mercantile pursuits in Paris, France. Entering the "Garde Mobile," after the eventful days of February, 1848, he took part in all the fierce conflicts which raged in the streets of the capital. Coming to America in 1851, he engaged in business in New York, afterward moving to Boston, and, in 1854, to Cincinnati. In 1856, Mr. Lieb located at Deserter, Ill. On April 15, 1861, two days after the bombardment of Fort Sumter, he enlisted as a private in what was subsequently Co. B, 8th Illinois Infantry, under General Richard J. Oglesby. In July of the same year he was chosen captain of the company, serving in such capacity in the battles of Fort Donelson and Shiloh and the siege of Corinth. In the fall of 1862 he became major of the regiment, and accompanied Logan's Division to Nashville, where he was placed in charge of the skirmishers. At the battle of Milliken's Bend he received a painful wound in the leg, and obtained a month's leave of absence. Returning to his command, under orders from General Computer he raised a colored regiment of heavy artillery, whose subsequent record was of the best. He was afterward appointed inspector-general of the Department of the Mississippi, and was brevetted brigadier-general. At the close of the War General Lieb went to Springfield, where he founded the "Illinois Post," removing to Chicago in 1868, in partnership with Lorenzo Brenzano he started the "Abend Zeitung." Selling his interest in that paper in 1870, he went to Mississippi with the intention of making his home in the South. His German colonization scheme, however, proved premature, and failed. General Lieb came again to Chicago and founded the "German American." Subsequently he purchased the "Union," a German democratic paper, which, as the "Chicago Demokrat," is still published. In 1873, he was elected county clerk on the people's ticket, being succeeded in November, 1877, by E. F. C. Klocke. He assumed charge of the Water Department in August, 1879, and resigned therefrom, on account of political pressure, in 1885, leaving a most honorable record for rectitude throughout his public service. General Lieb was married to Miss Sarah Stevens, of Auburn, Maine, on December 2, 1869.

Sewage System.—The Sewerage Department sustained a loss of $14,000 by the great fire, mainly con-
fined to injury to catch-basins and man-hole covers. This amount also includes the cleansing of sewers and basins of debris that accumulated during the conflagration.

The improvements of 1871 embraced 78,166 feet of sewer laid, and an expenditure of $373,640. Up to April 1, 1872, there had been built—sewers in the South Division, 274,701 feet; West Division, 365,426; North Division, 210,751 feet; or over 331 miles of sewers. Up to 1884, the showing of the Department was as follows: West Division, 224,356; South Division, 118,973; and North Division, 96,201; of which 222,840 feet were of brick and 101,534 feet of vitrified pipe. The cost of construction aggregated $6,375,592.20. The total value of the outstanding bonds was $3,622,500, and total interest paid from the beginning of operations up to 1885, $4,104,672. By years, the showing of total cost of sewers and catch-basins, since 1870, is as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Feet of Sewers Built</th>
<th>Cost of Constructing Sewers and Catch-Basins</th>
<th>Cost of Constructing Sewers</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1870</td>
<td>50,716</td>
<td>$17,415.45</td>
<td>$153,295.30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1871</td>
<td>47,324</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1872</td>
<td>51,424</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1873</td>
<td>49,005</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1874</td>
<td>52,222</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1875</td>
<td>105,131</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1876</td>
<td>73,300</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1877</td>
<td>77,926</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1878</td>
<td>85,031</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1879</td>
<td>86,341</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1880</td>
<td>89,183</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1881</td>
<td>90,613</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1882</td>
<td>95,515</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1883</td>
<td>73,364</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1884</td>
<td>101,547</td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Of the different sewers in place in 1884, there were of nine feet in diameter, 13,470 feet; eight feet, 2,492; seven feet, 1,406; six and one-half feet, 3,512; six feet, 23,355; five and one-half feet, 9,511; five feet, 72,999; four and one-half feet, 79,601; four feet, 101,540; three and one-half feet, 41,601; three and one-quarter feet, 665; three feet, 85,779; two and one-half feet, 142,028; two and one-quarter feet, 6,359; two feet, 585,005; twenty-inch, 1,625; eighteen-inch, 40,703; fifteen-inch, 156,791; twelve-inch, 312,122. By wards, the public sewers were divided as follows: First Ward, 80,509 feet; Second Ward, 54,608; Third Ward, 73,462; Fourth Ward, 154,607; Fifth Ward, 224,936; Sixth Ward, 197,096; Seventh Ward, 43,072; Eighth Ward, 105,421; Ninth Ward, 64,655; Tenth Ward, 53,602; Eleventh Ward, 63,633; Twelfth Ward, 63,793; Thirteenth Ward, 105,598; Fourteenth Ward, 226,830; Fifteenth Ward, 154,863; Sixteenth Ward, 75,956; Seventeenth Ward, 64,655; Eighteenth Ward, 107,308.

The Gordion Knot.—The great problems ought to be solved in connection with the sewerage system of the City of Chicago, was the cleansing of the bed of the Chicago River of sewage sediments and local impurities, without having the poisonous deposits washed out through the mouth of the river into the lake, and possibly contaminating the public water supply, which is taken from the bottom of the lake, three miles distant from the shore. To this end, all operations have had in view the cleansing of the natural current of the South Branch of the river so that it shall set down the Illinois & Michigan Canal instead of flowing toward the lake; and continuing the waters of the North Branch past its junction with the main river down to the canal outlet. For this purpose immense pumping-works have been erected at Fullerton Avenue, on the North Branch, intended to force water from a lake tunnel into the river basin, thereby creating a strong current to the south; and twin pumping-works have been erected in Bridgeport, at the entrance of the canal, on the West Branch of the river, which takes the polluted water from the river and pours it into the supplementary basin of the canal, thus creating a vacuum in the river and inducing a strong current in a southerly and westerly direction.

The operations of the dual pumping-works have been measurably successful, and are understood, perhaps, for ordinary seasons; but whenever a freshet sets in, it is invariably the case that the country on the line of the Desplaines River, from Chicago city line all along the river valley, from twelve to twenty miles distant, is entirely submerged, the water often covering an area of twenty or thirty square miles. In the vicinity of Twenty-second Street, during a heavy freshet, the water in the West Branch of the river not infrequently rises six or eight feet, while in the basin of the main river, north of Van Buren Street, the rise is generally from eighteen inches to two feet. During the prevalence of a freshet, and often continuing two or three days, not less than 150,000 cubic feet of water a minute empty from the Desplaines River into the West Branch of the Chicago River. The flow of water from the Desplaines is much greater now than in former years, primarily because of the clearing up and ditching of swampy lands and acres of marshy country, that for years had been covered with thick underbrush; the removal of these natural obstructions affording the periodic rains uninterrupted course, so that a fall of rain which formerly was days in finding its way to the city, now sweeps in upon it in a flood in the course of a few hours.

But the principal cause of the great influx of water is the existence of the so-called Ogden Ditch, an excavation dredged by the late William B. Ogden, in 1868, through his lands across twelve miles west of the city, for the purpose of draining the large area of the Desplaines valley, some twelve or fifteen square miles, which, previous to his excavation, was submerged nearly the entire year. The Ogden Ditch, or Canal, is twenty-five or thirty feet wide, and extends through Mud Lake, in a northerly direction, about two hundred feet; then makes a sharp right-angular turn to the east, and continues some three hundred feet, forming a junction with, and emptying into, the West Fork of the Chicago River. During the season of the floods, the Ogden Ditch overflows its banks, receiving drainage and surface water beyond its capacity for discharge. To offset the trouble, and regulate the disturbances created in part by the Ogden Canal and in part by the rapid flow of surface and drainage water, the city constructed, in 1874, on land acquired from Mr. Ogden, a rude dam of piling, on which was spiked heavy planks, and filled with earthwork to a sufficient depth to withstand the force of water. The top of this dam was on a level with the adjoining lands, and was built across the east arm of the Desplaines, and parallel with the north angle of the Ogden Canal, and served to wall out, to some extent, the waters of the big ditch, the flood of the Desplaines River, and the surface water from the Desplaines valley on the west and south.

This dam has been of good service, and has accomplished all that was expected of it; but at the same time it has been, from the first, a bone of contention, and has stirred up the ire and provoked the animosity of the neighboring property owners, who wished their lands flooded in the fall and winter, that they might reap abundant crops of ice for commercial purposes, and who again desired their lands drained in the spring and summer, for the successful pursuit of agriculture. It was their custom for a number of years, therefore, when the spring rains commenced to descend, and there was a reasonable prospect of a freshet, to repair to the dam with axes and other aggressive implements, knock the planking from the piles, tear up the earth-
works, and permit the water to have free course into the West Fork of the Chicago River; then, in the fall, before the wet season set in, to again fill in the earth on the dam, replace the planks on the piles, and permit the land to be flooded through the winter, thus insuring for themselves an abundant harvest of ice. In 1885, the city put a stop to these practices, by constructing a new and permanent dam on the site of the original works, excavating to proper depth, laying a solid masonry foundation, and building up the façade of the dam with heavy blocks of stone; then filling in with rip-rap material and gravel to the width of twenty-five feet, sloping down to the water's edge, and constructing a solid roadway over the dam, completing a wall and much destruction, and making the city liable for extensive damages.

The Desplaines River is decidedly mercurial in its tendencies, being down to-day and up to-morrow. It will this week be nearly dry, so as to be fordable at many points, and a week later will be so swollen with rains and freshets as to overflow its banks and sweep everything before it. The early settlers of Illinois were accustomed to float down the Desplaines, from points fifty to seventy-five miles up the river, boating it where the depth of water would permit, and dragging or carrying their boats through shoals and over dry places.

Notwithstanding the existence of the city dam, it was found by actual measurement, that, during the approaches which can not be readily thrown down or penetrated.

Another cause for the great rush of waters in this locality, is found in the fact that the State, in 1871, purchased a strip of land thirty-three feet wide, about a mile west and parallel with the city dam, and constructed thereon a public roadway of stone, six feet high, through the low and swampy region, thus damming in the water on the south, which has no egress save by one small watercourse.

The city acquired of Mr. Ogden the perpetual right to maintain the dam it located, and has the privilege of extending it south to where the Ogden possessions adjoin the land of Hon. John Wentworth, which it will soon be necessary to do. But beyond the Ogden line the city can not go, Mr. Wentworth absolutely refusing to sell, or to permit the dam to be built across his land to the banks of the Chicago River, some three hundred feet further south. As the city dam is raised only to the height of the adjoining land, which has always been a swampy district, submerged most of the year, it does not encroach upon property rights. The dam, however, would be far more efficacious if it could be raised a foot or eighteen inches; but in doing so the country to the west would be inundated for miles beyond the present outflow, and probably as far as Joliet, entailing a freshet of April 20–22, 1885, the Desplaines River was so swollen that 123,757 cubic feet of water a minute found its way over the top of the dam, through the West Fork, into the Chicago River; while the volume of water coming down the North Branch of the Chicago River, derived wholly from the watershed of the northwest section, was 26,467 cubic feet a minute, causing a rise in the main river of nearly two feet; a portion of the water flowing east into the lake, and a smaller portion flowing south into the canal. Yet this fall of water was only about one-half the quantity which usually enters the city during the height of the flood season.

The practical operation of the river sewerage is this: In the dry season, when the river and lake are low, and the water in the river is at a stand-still or sluggish, the machinery of the Fullerton-avenue pumping works, which forces water from the lake tunnel into the river, or reciprocally from the river into the lake, is utilized to swell the volume of water in the North Branch of the Chicago River, and creates a strong southerly current; while at the same time the pumping works at the head of the canal, at Bridgeport, acting in correspondence, lifts the black, dirty water out of the West Branch of the river and empties it into the supplementary canal basin, thus creating a vacuum in the river, and inducing
a current from the north. The water in the canal, which is usually raised from six to twelve inches in consequence of the water pumped into it, is prevented from flowing back into the river and buffeting the southerly current, by a lock, built in the canal in 1884. The lock is constructed of timber, the walls being crib-work, composed of 2 x 8-inch plank, laid flat, one on top of the other, spiked together and filled with broken stones. The lock chamber is two hundred and forty feet long between the gates, and nineteen feet wide. The floor is formed of 10 x 12-inch sleepers, bedded in the ground, and covered with two thicknesses of two-inch plank. Outside the lock are waste-gates, thirty-eight feet high.

**SECTION OF CANAL PUMPING WORKS.**

**PUMPING-WORKS AT BRIDGEPORT.**

Frequently, during the prevalence of strong easterly gales, the water in the lake rises from eighteen inches to two feet, and, flowing into the mouth of the river, raises it from twelve to eighteen inches, creating a strong southerly current down the South and West branches of the river, and also up the North Branch toward the Fullerton-avenue pumping works. At such times, pumping operations are suspended at the Bridgeport works, the lock of the canal is thrown open, and the entire volume of water in the river, with the sewage, filth and sediment, is washed down the canal, and its place occupied by pure lake water, while the filthy river water, forced up the North Branch, is pumped through the conduit into the Lake. When the North and West pumping-works are acting in correspondence, the Fullerton-avenue pumping-works deliver from the lake into the North Branch of the river 24,000 cubic feet of water a minute, while simultaneously the Bridgeport pumping works remove 60,000 cubic feet of water per minute from the West Branch, and deliver into the canal basin, the reciprocal action creating a strong and effective current at all times, save when the river is swollen by a freshet and general inundation. At such times, every effort of engineering skill and mechanical invention has thus far proved inadequate to cope with the action of the refractory elements, and the entire body of water in the main channel of the river and its several branches and tributaries is swept into the lake.

Although the capacity of the canal which drains the West Branch of the river is comparatively small, and the current consequently moderate, still the volume of water carried off daily is by no means inconsiderable. The mean velocity of water entering the canal is 0.9 inches a second, the height of the water being eight-tenths of a foot above city datum, and the area of the cross-section of the canal 381.1 square feet showing that the amount of water passing into the canal is 219.13 cubic feet a second, or 18,932,832 cubic feet every twenty-four hours.

In order to give an idea of the extent to which the Chicago River serves as a common sewer, it may be stated that 7,097.33 surface acres drain into it, from ninety sewer-discharge openings, the area of these terminal openings aggregating 921.81 square feet. In addition, 1,276.43 acres in the South Division of the city drain directly into the lake. The water of the North Branch, from the rolling-mill south, is usually highly discolored, with a perceptible odor; of the main river, nearly free from deleterious matter, with little odor; of the South Branch, highly discolored, with considerable odor; of the West Fork of the South Branch, nearly pure, with no perceptible odor; of the South Fork of the South Branch, extremely foul, charged with decomposing animal and vegetable matter, and odor very offensive.

While the highest engineering skill obtainable has been brought to bear on the question of the disposal of the public sewage of Chicago, and while money has been spent lavishly in building the most improved machinery for rendering the river an available and efficient agent for this purpose, it must be conceded that thus far only indifferent results have been attained; and as the population of Chicago shall double and quadruple, it will be found imperatively necessary to push to a successful solution this perplexing problem.

The Fullerton-avenue Conduit, which was completed and put in operation January 9, 1880, is a brick tunnel,
circular in section, and twelve feet in internal diameter. It is 11,898 feet long from the lake shaft to the North Branch of the Chicago River, 4,276 feet at the bottom, from the River to Racine Avenue, being level and 13 feet below city datum; while east of Racine Avenue is a vertical reverse curve connecting the upper and lower grades, which at this point is 27 3/4 feet below datum. Thence the conduit continues by a series of descending grades to the lake-shore shaft, where it is 54 1/2 feet below datum, the grade from this point to the lake shaft, a distance of 1,000 feet, being level. The west end of the conduit excavation was an open cut, while from Racine Avenue eastward it was tunnelled. The upper part of the lake-shaft is a cast-iron cylinder, 1 3/4 inches thick and 24 feet long, lined with brick, and having an internal diameter of 12 feet, the dimensions of the shaft below the cylinder being the same. The top of the cylinder is 4 3/4 feet below city datum, and is located in a wooden chamber 34 by 18 feet inside, with openings on the east side into the lake, which are fitted with gates, to be closed only when the cover is on the shaft, and to prevent its being lifted or damaged by the violence of the waves. At this end the water is shut off from the conduit by a conical cover of boiler-plate iron, on the lower end of which is a strong inclined flange fitting on a corresponding flange cast on the top of the shaft, with a packing of rubber tubing between the two flanges, rendering the joint water-tight. The cover projects above the water, and an opening permits access to the shaft, which is protected from the turbulence of the lake by a pier of pile-work, securely braced together, filled to the water level with loose stones, and built so as to offer the least resistance to ice and storms. On the pier and over the shaft is a house, fitted with a winch for raising or lowering the cover of the shaft. The shafts at the lake shore (Larrabee Street and Sheffield Avenue) are twelve feet internal diameter, while at each street intersection are shafts of six feet internal diameter. All shafts are carried up to the level of the street, are so arranged as to form ready connections with the sewerage system, and are domed over, with openings on the top for access, provided with strong covers and with ladder-irons.

At the river end, where the machinery is located, the conduit forms two semi-circular channels, passing on each side of a wrought-iron chamber, where the two channels are re-united, forming one channel of size and section uniform with the main conduit, and continuing to the outlet at the river, where it is protected by a heavy masonry dock wall, in which is placed a series of iron rods, to guard against floating debris entering the tunnel and obstructing the wheels when the current is from the river to the lake. The water is forced through the conduit by means of two screws similar to those of an ordinary propeller, one fixed at either end of a horizontal shaft forty feet in length and placed in the center line of the conduit, passing through a boat-shaped iron chamber, ten feet in its greatest diameter. The shaft and screws are operated by two single-cylinder condensing engines, having cylinders twenty inches in diameter and thirty-inch stroke, with side-valves, cut-off motion, and reversing-gear, permitting the engines, which are placed on top of the chamber, to run either way, reciprocally. The driving-shaft is eight inches in diameter, and the engines are coupled to the middle or crook-sections by connecting-rods sixteen feet long, this section carrying also eccentrics for working the valves. The screws are four-bladed, six feet and seven inches in diameter, with a pitch of eight feet, the blades being twelve inches in width. The total area of the four blades of each screw is equal to one-half the total area of a complete turn of the helicoid.

There are three cylindrical boilers, sixteen feet long and sixty-six inches in diameter, with forty five-inch longitudinal tubes in each boiler. The boilers have thirty square feet of grate surface each, and, one thousand square feet of heating surface, and are connected with a brick chimney three feet nine inches square inside and one hundred feet high. The boilers are calculated to stand a pressure of eighty pounds to the square inch, and the engines to work at a rate of one hundred and twenty-five revolutions a minute. The size and form of the screws are novel and without precedent, a propelling wheel having never before been used for the purpose of forcing water in a confined channel; but it has been found to work satisfactorily, and to perform the duty required of it with the greatest economy. With one hundred revolutions of the screw, a head of four feet is maintained in the line of the conduit, a force sufficient to deliver twenty-four thousand cubic feet of water a minute.

Careful observations, with experiments continually being made through two days, gave results embraced in the accompanying table, which shows the velocity of water in the conduit, measured at different positions with an electric current meter. Diameter of the conduit, twelve feet;
length, eight thousand nine hundred feet between stations; obstructions to flow, sixteen shafts of six feet diameter, two shafts of two feet diameter, two bands of forty-five feet radius; angle, thirty degrees.

During 1884, the pumps delivered the water mainly from the river into the lake, 5,175,000,000 feet being forced in that direction, as against 1,238,000,000 feet from the lake into the river.

The cost of operating the works during the year was $20,246.63. The effect of pumping from the lake into the river was unsatisfactory, the water in the North Branch quickly becoming foul, and fermenting, in the main river, in three or four days, during the summer solstice, becoming very offensive, even while the pumps in the South Branch were in operation.

The propellers were operated almost continuously during 1885, usually with sixty revolutions per minute (about half their capacity), with about the same result as in previous years, excepting that the volume of water passing through the conduit was poured into the river, instead of being emptied from the river into the lake. Early in the year, the frame-house over the lake-terminus of the conduit was burned, the debris falling into the mouth of the conduit. The smaller pieces of timber from time to time passed through the conduit and wheels without detriment, but in the summer, a shock was sustained by the machinery, and it was found that a solid oak timber, four feet long and twelve inches square, had wormed its way through the blades of both screws without occasioning any perceptible damage. In November, a second timber, five feet long and a foot square, presented itself to the propeller wheel, stripping the four blades from the first wheel and two blades from the other wheel. This necessitated the shutting-down of the works for two weeks. The influx and efflux gates were closed, a diver was sent into the conduit to remove the timber, the water chamber was pumped out, and new wheels were substituted for those broken.

The following tables show the details of the operation of engines and boilers for three years:

| Year 1882 |
|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|
| Months. | Number of hours run. | Total revolutions. | Average revolutions per hour. | Total number of cubic feet of water pumped into the river. | Total number of cubic feet of water pumped through the river. |
| January | 657,000 | 3,132,220 | 81.0 | 459,240,270 |
| February | 655,000 | 3,041,957 | 50.5 | 414,007,110 |
| March | 710,000 | 3,599,794 | 83.5 | 531,373,240 |
| April | 700,000 | 3,054,031 | 53.5 | 423,455,000 |
| May | 817,000 | 411,276 | 54.9 | 58,072,530 |
| June | 156,000 | 696,504 | 74.4 | 141,527,700 |
| July | 610,000 | 2,020,073 | 33.8 | 334,566,000 |
| August | 726,000 | 3,415,856 | 75.5 | 709,212,220 |
| September | 652,000 | 3,071,680 | 78.2 | 63,497,390 |
| October | 728,000 | 3,422,612 | 78.8 | 710,753,400 |
| November | 701,000 | 3,286,154 | 78.1 | 676,325,870 |
| December | 721,000 | 3,372,876 | 77.0 | 679,720,020 |
| Totals | 7,093,000 | 33,956,418 | 1,844,864,750 | 4,323,022,890 |

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It is interesting to note that the current through the conduit is induced with the same power when discharging into the river as when discharging into the lake. It has been demonstrated that, in pumping lakeward, the machinery does not actually displace and force before it the volume of water contained in a mile of conduit of twelve-feet diameter, but that, instead, a whirling or screw-like motion is given to the water in the conduit, which obtains an eddying current through its entire length, similar to the motion given to a conical shot discharged from a rifled musket. So strong does this current become, that if the engines of the pumping works are shut off, the propeller screws in the chamber of the conduit continue in motion several minutes.

The original cost of these works was $356,253.99. During May and June, 1882, new wheels, eight feet in diameter, were put in the conduit, materially increasing both the power and efficiency of the works.
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HISTORY OF CHICAGO.
YEAR

Months.

1883.


besides improving canal navigation. The cost of operating the works during the year was $325,547.78. The operation of the pumps had no effect on the water in the South Fork of the river, extending from the pumping works on South Street, which is a great cross-pool for the accumulations of refuse matter from the Stock Yards’ slaughter-houses. This putrid stream is a nuisance, detrimental alike to the section through which it passes and to the city at large, and no effectual plan has yet been devised for cleansing it. The pumps have discharged the full volume of water that could be carried away by the canal without overflowing its banks, the quantity being about forty thousand cubic feet a minute, or about two-thirds the capacity of the works.

Colonel Jacob Thomas Foster, civil engineer, was born on June 23, 1827, at Auburn, N. Y. He was educated at the Academy, where he was graduated in 1846. He spent the following year as a rodman on the New York Central Railroad, and about six months on the Erie Canal as assistant engineer. In the latter part of 1848 he went to Milwaukuee, Wis., and engaged as assistant engineer on the Lake Shore Railroad, from that city to Chicago, where he continued until its completion, about 1853. From there he went to Racine & Mississippi Railroad as assistant engineer, and later became its chief engineer, running the line from Racine to Delavan, Wis. He then engaged in the commission and lumber business at Delavan, Wis. In 1856, he was appointed chief assistant engineer of the Iowa Central Railroad, with main office at Lyons, Iowa, running the lines for this road from the Mississippi to the Missouri River. In 1858, he was employed as assistant engineer on the Southern Minnesota Railroad, and in 1859, became cashier of the Green Bay Bank at LaCrosse, Wis. He subsequently organized, under the militia laws of Wisconsin, a battery of light artillery, of which he was made the captain. On the fall of Fort Sumter, he at once resigned the services of himself and his battery to the Government, and the company was mustered into the United States service, at Racine, as the First Wisconsin Battery, with Captain Foster as its commander. While at Racine he organized a full regiment, of twelve light batteries, and was commissioned its colonel and Governor of the State; but finding that under existing orders from the War Department he could not be mustered in as colonel of artillery, he at once took the field with his own battery, with the rank of captain. He was ordered to Wellington, Ky., and from there, in the spring of 1862, he was sent to Cumberland Gap, being assigned to General G. W. Morgan’s Division of the Army of the Ohio. While General Braxton Bragg was investing Cumberland Gap, Captain Foster improvised from the Infantry a provisional siege-battery of four 30-pounder Parrott rifled guns, officered with temporary details from his own battery, which did excellent service. The soldiers of this Battery best know them by the name of “Hog Eye Battery.” About September 15, 1862, the Union forces fell back to Greenup, on the Ohio River. From there the troops, with Captain Foster’s battery, moved up to the Ohio, and engaged the Confederates, forcing the enemy to evacuate the Ohio Valley. Going thence to Cincinnati, he turned in his armament of 10-pounder Parrott rifles, and received six 20-pounders, with which he went to the Mississippi to Young’s Point, opposite Vicksburg, being assigned to the 13th Army Corps. As chief of artillery, Captain Foster participated in the action at Chickasaw Bayou, about December 27, 1862, and in the capture of Arkansas Post. He returned to Young’s Point, and about April 1, 1863, was ordered to Milliken’s Bend. He participated in the fight at Port Gibson about May 1, 1863, and under General Grant, was in the actions at Richmond and Jackson, Miss., Champion Hills, and Black River Bridge. At the latter place he was wounded in the head with a piece of shell that destroyed the optic nerve of his right eye. He took part in the siege of Vicksburg, during which his battery threw eighteen thousand shells into the city. He was next ordered, with the 13th Army Corps, under Major-General Ord, to New Orleans, where he refitted with four 30-pounder Parrott rifles, as a siege battery. During the winter of 1863-64 he was stationed at Berwick’s Bay, relieving the spring in the New Orleans position, and later, exchanged for six 10-pounder 3-inch rifles, and his battery constituted a horse artillery (“flying”) battery. He accompanied Major-General Banks on his advance on the Red River expedition, returning to New Orleans upon its disastrous conclusion. In the celebration at New Orleans, on July 4, 1864, Captain Foster’s battery was post of honor—the head of the column—by General R. J. Arnold, chief of artillery for the department, because of the greatest precision, neat drill, discipline, military appearance, etc., the award being made after comparison with about thirty light batteries stationed in and about the city. Captain Foster was then given command of a Camp of Instruction for Artillery at Carrollton, La., and in August, 1864, was detailed as chief of artillery of the Department of the Gulf, being brevetted Second Lieutenant and mustering out, but was immediately commissioned lieutenant-colonel of the 1st Wisconsin Heavy Artillery, and ordered to Washington, where he remained, engaged in writing his report of service of his battery having expired, he was ordered to Madison, Wis., and mustered out, but was immediately commissioned lieutenant-colonel of the 1st Wisconsin Heavy Artillery, and ordered to Washington, where he remained, engaged in writing his report.

In the spring of 1874 he returned to Chicago, and was made chief engineer of the town of Lake, which he retained until August, 1875. In November, 1884, he was elected county surveyor of Cook County. Colonel Foster is a member of Englewood Lodge, A.F. & A.M.; of the Chapter, R.A.M. of Englewood; Apollo Commandery, No. 1, K.T.; Normal Lodge, No. 509, I.O.O.F.: Englewood Union Veteran Club; Chicago Union Veteran Club; and Lincoln Post, G. A. R., Department of Illinois. He was married in 1849 to Miss S. M. Page, of Ozaukee, Wis., who died in 1866. His Minn., in 1853. He was married in 1878 to Miss Sarah Genevieve, and Clark Harold. In 1869, he married Mrs. Annie Barber, at Brewerston, Ondela Co., N. Y.

**COMPTROLLER’S DEPARTMENT.**

In 1871, with a population of 306,665, the valuation of the real and personal property of the City of Chicago was $289,746,470, an increase of $13,759,620 over the preceding year. The tax levy for 1871 was $2,987,464.70, and the bonded indebtedness amounted to $14,193,000. In 1872, although the tax levy exceeded that of 1871 by nearly 50 per cent, the property valuation had decreased by $8,549,040. The valuation upon which the city tax levy was based showed a large increase in 1873 and 1874. In 1875, the State Board of Equalization was created by Act of the Legislature, and this supervising body made a sweeping reduction in the figures, and its schedule of valuations have since been operative.

After the adoption of the new city charter, on April 23, 1875, Mayor Colvin appointed S. S. Hayes as city comptroller. The city’s revenues and expenditures having outgrown primitive financial management, when Mr. Hayes assumed this office he looked upon it as an exclusive department of financing, in which the incumbent should exercise experience and abilities of the highest order, and devise ways and means to control and the finances of the city in a manner which did not admit of suggestion or interference on the part of other city officials. Although Mr. Hayes had a splendid record as a financier, and his abilities had been recognized in many responsible positions, his policy provoked constant criticisms in the press; more especially his plan to draw upon successive tax levies by means of treasury warrants. The heavy taxes and the antagonism aroused by opposition to his policy; threats of repudiation of taxes on the part of citizens and the consequent critical financial state of the city, were among the leading causes that brought about the political revolution that resulted in the election of Hon. Thomas Hoyne as mayor, in April, 1876. An account of the complications which followed is given in the political history. All of the city officials, except Comptroller Hayes, recognized Mr. Hoyne as mayor after he had been inaugurated by the new Council. Mr. Hoyne named R. P. Derrickson for comptroller, and he served, confirmed by the Council, but Mr. Hayes refused to
surrender the books, records and funds of his office.
The city treasurer thereupon declined to honor warrants
drawn by either or both comptrollers. A compromise 
was effected, Mr. Derrickson agreeing to relinquish his
claims upon the office, if Mr. Hayes would do the same,
both withdrawing upon the appointment by the mayor
of John A. Farwell, and his confirmation by the Coun-
cil as comptroller. Mr. Farwell assumed the office
June 22, 1876, and immediately instituted measures to
extricate the city from its difficulties.
By reason of the inability of the city to collect the
taxes of 1871-72-73 and 1874, on account of the fire
losses and subsequent business stagnation, and the
complications above noted, the credit of the city 
became materially impaired. A large amount of city
funds were also lost through the failure of Duncan, 
Sherman & Co., bankers, of New York, and the 
defalcation of George Von Hollen, city collector, not
to speak of the defalcation of City Treasurer Gage 
in 1872-73, which involved over $500,000. The uncov-
tered taxes amounted to nearly $100,000, for 1871; 
over $250,000, for 1872, more than $500,000, for 1873; 
nearly $1,500,000, for 1874; over $1,000,000, for 1875; 
and more than $1,000,000, for 1876. The defalcations
of ex-officials of the department of collections, 
at this date, amounted to $86,920.76. The bonded 
debt was $13,336,000; of which $3,601,000 was munici-
pal, $2,537,000 sewerage, $621,000 for river improve-
ments, and $4,177,000 water indebtedness. Through 
the advice of Mayor Hoyne to the "reform" Council, 
and with the co-operation of the heads of departments 
with the comptroller, measures of economy and re-
trenchment were devised. The fiscal year was 
changed; the expensive office of the tax commissioner 
and his assistants was abolished; the tax levies were
placed in the hands of the county collector for collection;
and efforts were made to meet matured, unpaid 
and protested obligations, as well as to create a surplus 
fund which would do away with the necessity of issuing 
tax warrants. Many wealthy merchants and several of 
the banks, notably the American Exchange National 
Bank of New York, and C. B. Blair, president of the 
Merchants' National of Chicago, came to the assistance of 
the city. Mr. Blair, at this time, may safely be accredited 
with saving the credit of the City of Chicago.

The annexed table shows in detail, by city divisions, the 
valuation, taxes levied, and the bonded indebted-
ness for each year from 1871 to 1884, inclusive:

Under a rigorous system of retrenchment, and 
superior financial management, by 1877, the floating 
liabilities had been greatly reduced, and the bonded 
debt lessened some $72,000. An Act was passed by the 
General Assembly for the collection of the unpaid taxes 
of 1873 and 1874, which had been levied under the City 
Tax Act and extended by the County Clerk. Notwith-
standing the July labor note, which cost the city over 
$30,000, a healthier financial tone prevailed.

In the ensuing year, the disorder consequent on de-
linquent taxes was partially adjusted. The personal 
property tax of the South Division was declared illegal 
by the Supreme Court, but the city obtained judgment 
for the greater portion of the uncollected taxes of 
1873 and 1874—a defect in the appropriation ordinances 
causing the rejection of sixteen per cent. of the levy 
of 1873, and of fourteen per cent. of that of 1874. The 
city abandoned, as worthless, the personal property 
tax cases of 1871, 1872, 1875 and 1876, amounting to 
$602,382.06, and closed a disastrous account of delin-
quency and litigation with the total loss through failures, 
removals, double assessments, and various other 
causes, of $1,117,986.16. The city, however, was com-
pelled to pay the more tax warrants to tide over its 
difficulties. These were drawn on the city treasury, payable 
from the taxes of 1878, and through them the entire 
annual expenses were met.

On July 17, 1878, the City Council passed an 
affirmatory ordinance, recognizing the office of City 
Comptroller and other offices created under the new 
charter; legalizing all of the acts of the various in-
cumbents, and fixing the comptroller's official bond 
in the penal sum of $100,000. The ordinance also made the 
term of the comptroller expire on the second Monday 
in December, 1879. Under and by virtue of this ordi-
nance, Mayor Monroe Heath, on June 19, 1878, re-
appointed John A. Farwell to serve out the balance of 
the term, and this appointment was confirmed by the 
Council on July 8, 1878, Mr. Farwell served until 
May 1, 1879, when he resigned, and Mayor Harrison 
appointed Theodore Tuthill Garney to the office.

During the year 1878, the bonded debt was reduced 
$307,000, of which $85,000 was represented by water 
bonds, being the first retirement of the same in the 
history of the city, with the exception of those destroyed 
in 1871, which belonged to the sinking fund.

Between this year and 1884, the property valuations 
averaged $125,000,000, the total tax about $4,000,000,
and the bonded indebtedness about $12,500,000. In the latter year, the bonded indebtedness was $12,750,500, while the revenue for corporate purposes aggregated $4,516,308.08, the total tax being $4,572,456; and, with a population of 629,985, the total valuation was $137,346,950, including the real and personal valuation of railroads, amounting to $84,750,188. A material increase in revenue was obtained from the effects of the new liquor license law, the sum received from that source in 1884 being $1,506,937, an increase of $1,120,973 over the preceding year. This new system of license partially overcame the legislation of 1874, which took from municipalities the control of their financial needs, and the limitations imposed by the Act of 1879, confining taxation for municipal purposes to two per cent. upon the assessed valuation.

In 1884, the valuation per capita, in Chicago, was $217.97, the debt $20.24, and the tax $7.73, being lower than that of any large city in the United States.

On December 31, 1884, there was a balance in the city treasury of $1,575,041.46. The funded debt in detail was as follows:

- House of Correction bonds $239,000
- Tunnel bonds 694,000
- City Hall bonds 375,000
- School construction bonds $1,000
- School bonds 1,165,000
- Outstanding city bonds 1,112,000

Total Municipal debt $3,566,000

- Sewerage bonds $2,630,500
- River Improvement bonds 2,608,000

Total Sewerage debt $5,238,500

- Water bonds $133,500
- Other bonds 3,593,000

Total Water debt $4,726,500

Total bonded debt (net) $12,751,500

The following are the names of the members of the finance committees of the Council since 1870:


Patrick J. Howard, assistant city treasurer, was born at Kingstown, Dublin Co., Ireland, on January 5, 1847. In 1849, his father emigrated to New York City, where his wife and son joined him the next year. In 1854, they moved to Chicago. Their first home was at the corner of Quincy and Market streets, where young Howard had an opportunity of becoming acquainted with the worst specimens of the mud and "pavements" of primitive Chicago. The gas works being only a block distant, he acquired some knowledge of their operations, which perhaps influenced his choice of a trade in later years. The first position he received was at St. Mary's School, corner of Madison Street and Wabash Avenue. He then attended St. Patrick's School, corner of Desplaines and Adams streets, when the institution occupied the original wooden building. His next instruction was at the Jesuit School, corner of Eleventh and Aberdeen streets, after which he became a messenger boy to a physician and clerk in a grocery. When seventeen years of age he commenced to learn the trade of a gas-fitter with R. D. McFarland. The day before the great fire he took charge of the Elgin gas works, in which position he remained until 1875, when he returned to Chicago and connected himself with the special assessment office. He was elected City Clerk for two terms, from 1879 to 1883; and at the conclusion of his service was appointed assistant to City Treasurer Dunphy. He was married in July, 1872, to Alice E. Messenger, of Elgin. They have had six children, five of whom are still living—three girls and two boys.

SCHOOL DEPARTMENT.

Through the zeal and energy of the Superintendent and his assistants, in two weeks after the fire the schools were again in operation, and every pupil was in some way provided with a seat. Scholars from the burned districts went into others which the fire had spared, those on the North Side finding accommodations in the Newberry and Lincolns schools. The Board at once set about the work of reconstruction. The Pearson street school was the first to be occupied, and by the close of the school year, ending with June, 1873, the Jones, Kinzie, Franklin and Ogden school-buildings were completed. The Jones building was, however, occupied but one year, being burned in 1874. The High-school building, of which the city took possession for the use of the courts, continued to be occupied for that purpose until January, 1872. It has taxed the resources of the Board to keep pace with the growing demand for school-buildings, an increase of four thousand pupils each year requiring from four to five new buildings to contain them. During 1884, there were from twelve to fifteen thousand children who could attend school but half a day, one portion going in the morning, and the other in the afternoon; but the accommodations are now much better, large appropriations for school-buildings having been made during the past few years, as will be seen by reference to the accompanying table, showing the work of construction since the fire: 
### HISTORY OF CHICAGO.

#### Buildings.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Buildings</th>
<th>Year Elected</th>
<th>Material</th>
<th>No. of stories</th>
<th>Size</th>
<th>How Heated</th>
<th>No. of Sitting</th>
<th>Value, Including Heating Apparatus and Furniture</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>West Division High</td>
<td>1880</td>
<td>Brick</td>
<td>Three</td>
<td>107 x 88</td>
<td>Steam</td>
<td>735</td>
<td>$37,000 00</td>
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<tr>
<td>Archer Avenue</td>
<td></td>
<td>Wood</td>
<td>Two</td>
<td></td>
<td>Stoves</td>
<td>454</td>
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<td>Armour Street</td>
<td>1879</td>
<td>Brick</td>
<td>Three</td>
<td>107 x 88</td>
<td>Steam</td>
<td>735</td>
<td>37,000 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Barr</td>
<td>1873</td>
<td>Brick</td>
<td>Three</td>
<td>71 x 87</td>
<td>Furnaces</td>
<td>735</td>
<td>26,500 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Division and Cleaver Street</td>
<td>1875</td>
<td>Brick</td>
<td>Three</td>
<td>70 x 84</td>
<td>Furnaces</td>
<td>1,020</td>
<td>27,000 00</td>
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<tr>
<td>Franklin</td>
<td>1872</td>
<td>Brick</td>
<td>Four</td>
<td>91 x 72</td>
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<tr>
<td>Franklin</td>
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<td>Steam</td>
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<td>Furnaces</td>
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<td>27,000 00</td>
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<td>King</td>
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<td>Three</td>
<td>71 x 81</td>
<td>Steam</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kinzie</td>
<td>1872</td>
<td>Brick</td>
<td>Three</td>
<td>60 x 82</td>
<td>Furnaces</td>
<td>754</td>
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</tr>
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<td>Steam</td>
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<td>Three</td>
<td>70 x 84</td>
<td>Furnaces</td>
<td>751</td>
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<tr>
<td>Oakley</td>
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<td>Brick</td>
<td>Three</td>
<td>107 x 84</td>
<td>Furnaces</td>
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<tr>
<td>Ogden</td>
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<td>Brick</td>
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<td>69 x 82</td>
<td>Furnaces</td>
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<tr>
<td>Pickard</td>
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<tr>
<td>Raymonw</td>
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<td>Brick</td>
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<td>751</td>
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<td>70 x 84</td>
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<td>Third Avenue</td>
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<td>Three</td>
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<td>Brick</td>
<td>Three</td>
<td>107 x 84</td>
<td>Furnaces</td>
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<tr>
<td>V德尔 Street</td>
<td>1873</td>
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<tr>
<td>Ward</td>
<td>1874</td>
<td>Brick</td>
<td>Three</td>
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<td>Two</td>
<td>30 x 50</td>
<td>Stoves</td>
<td>220</td>
<td>1,350 00</td>
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</table>

#### Buildings.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Buildings</th>
<th>Elected</th>
<th>Material</th>
<th>No. of stories</th>
<th>No. of school rooms</th>
<th>How Heated</th>
<th>Value of buildings</th>
<th>Value of Furniture</th>
<th>Value of heating apparatus and furniture</th>
<th>Total value, including heating apparatus and furniture</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>North Division High</td>
<td>1883</td>
<td>Brick</td>
<td>Three</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>624</td>
<td>Steam</td>
<td>$88,000 00</td>
<td>$2,500 00</td>
<td>$88,000 00</td>
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<tr>
<td>South Division High</td>
<td>1884</td>
<td>Brick</td>
<td>Three</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>624</td>
<td>Steam</td>
<td>$80,000 00</td>
<td>2,500 00</td>
<td>$82,500 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cottage Grove</td>
<td>1881</td>
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<td>Three</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>624</td>
<td>Steam</td>
<td>$40,000 00</td>
<td>2,000 00</td>
<td>$42,000 00</td>
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<tr>
<td>Haron Street</td>
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<td>Steam</td>
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<td>$36,500 00</td>
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<td>Irving</td>
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<td>$47,500 00</td>
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<td>624</td>
<td>Furnaces</td>
<td>$40,000 00</td>
<td>2,000 00</td>
<td>$42,000 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ladaille</td>
<td>1880</td>
<td>Brick</td>
<td>Three</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>624</td>
<td>Furnaces</td>
<td>$40,000 00</td>
<td>2,000 00</td>
<td>$42,000 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lawdrald</td>
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<td>Brick</td>
<td>Three</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>624</td>
<td>Furnaces</td>
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<td>1,200 00</td>
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<td>Oak Street</td>
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<td>Brick</td>
<td>Three</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>624</td>
<td>Furnaces</td>
<td>$30,000 00</td>
<td>1,400 00</td>
<td>$33,400 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ogden</td>
<td>1884</td>
<td>Brick</td>
<td>Three</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>624</td>
<td>Furnaces</td>
<td>$25,500 00</td>
<td>1,500 00</td>
<td>$27,000 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sangamon Street</td>
<td>1882</td>
<td>Brick</td>
<td>Three</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>624</td>
<td>Furnaces</td>
<td>$35,000 00</td>
<td>2,000 00</td>
<td>$37,000 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thirteenth Street, W.</td>
<td>1880</td>
<td>Brick</td>
<td>Three</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>624</td>
<td>Furnaces</td>
<td>$35,000 00</td>
<td>2,000 00</td>
<td>$37,000 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wallace Street</td>
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<td>Brick</td>
<td>Three</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>624</td>
<td>Furnaces</td>
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<td>$37,000 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Walsh</td>
<td>1882</td>
<td>Brick</td>
<td>Three</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>624</td>
<td>Furnaces</td>
<td>$35,000 00</td>
<td>2,000 00</td>
<td>$37,000 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Webster</td>
<td>1883</td>
<td>Brick</td>
<td>Three</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>624</td>
<td>Furnaces</td>
<td>$35,000 00</td>
<td>2,000 00</td>
<td>$37,000 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wells</td>
<td>1883</td>
<td>Brick</td>
<td>Three</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>624</td>
<td>Furnaces</td>
<td>$35,000 00</td>
<td>2,000 00</td>
<td>$37,000 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wicker Park</td>
<td>1881</td>
<td>Brick</td>
<td>Three</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>624</td>
<td>Furnaces</td>
<td>$35,000 00</td>
<td>2,000 00</td>
<td>$37,000 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wicker Park, Holstein Br.</td>
<td>1881</td>
<td>Wood</td>
<td>One</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>120</td>
<td>Stoves</td>
<td>$1,000 00</td>
<td>125 00</td>
<td>$1,125 00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
## CORPORATE HISTORY.

The location, size and value of the various school sites are shown in the annexed table:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SCHOOLS</th>
<th>LOCATION</th>
<th>SIZE OF LOT</th>
<th>VALUE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Monroe Street</td>
<td>near Halsted</td>
<td>253 x 186</td>
<td>$21,543</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Southeast</td>
<td>corner Monroe and Morgan streets</td>
<td>115 x 125</td>
<td>17,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Archer</td>
<td>Avenue, corner Fuller Street (triangular)</td>
<td>335 x 320</td>
<td>20,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Southeast</td>
<td>corner Armour Street and Bickford Square</td>
<td>170 x 150</td>
<td>6,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brown</td>
<td>35th Street, between Lincoln Avenue and Winchester Avenue</td>
<td>257 x 144</td>
<td>5,340</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Warren</td>
<td>Avenue, between Page and Wood streets</td>
<td>206 x 122</td>
<td>26,600</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ashland</td>
<td>Avenue, corner Washington</td>
<td>218 x 206</td>
<td>29,900</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Calumet</td>
<td>Avenue, near 26th Street</td>
<td>146 x 182</td>
<td>11,490</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Carpenter</td>
<td>Acres, corner Huron</td>
<td>205 x 213</td>
<td>10,650</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Central Park</td>
<td>Walnut Street, corner Edgerton Street</td>
<td>209 x 130</td>
<td>5,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clarke</td>
<td>Ashland Avenue, between 13th Street and 11th Place</td>
<td>264 x 134</td>
<td>15,120</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cottge Grove</td>
<td>Avenue, near Cottage Grove</td>
<td>200 x 231</td>
<td>30,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Division</td>
<td>Avenue, corner Green</td>
<td>149 x 125</td>
<td>11,175</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cleaver</td>
<td>Street</td>
<td>134 x 250</td>
<td>21,250</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Doke</td>
<td>Avenue</td>
<td>200 x 111</td>
<td>10,000</td>
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<tr>
<td>Ellicott</td>
<td>Avenue</td>
<td>135 x 150</td>
<td>21,250</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Elizabeth</td>
<td>Avenue</td>
<td>200 x 173</td>
<td>17,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Foster</td>
<td>Avenue</td>
<td>200 x 173</td>
<td>17,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fourteenth</td>
<td>Avenue, near Union</td>
<td>181 x 264</td>
<td>32,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fourteenth</td>
<td>Avenue, near Union</td>
<td>150 x 170</td>
<td>22,500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Foxon</td>
<td>Avenue</td>
<td>196 x 135</td>
<td>8,920</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Genoa</td>
<td>Avenue</td>
<td>196 x 135</td>
<td>6,480</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lenox</td>
<td>Avenue</td>
<td>199 x 135</td>
<td>21,250</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lincoln</td>
<td>Avenue</td>
<td>162 x 100</td>
<td>13,460</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lincoln</td>
<td>Avenue</td>
<td>175 x 100</td>
<td>21,575</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Linn Street</td>
<td>Avenue</td>
<td>199 x 135</td>
<td>8,500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Linn Street</td>
<td>Avenue</td>
<td>200 x 125</td>
<td>10,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Linn Street</td>
<td>Avenue</td>
<td>216 x 125</td>
<td>12,650</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lordsburg</td>
<td>Avenue</td>
<td>206 x 125</td>
<td>5,075</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<td>Avenue</td>
<td>160 x 165</td>
<td>25,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oak Street</td>
<td>Avenue</td>
<td>199 x 126</td>
<td>15,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oak Street</td>
<td>Avenue</td>
<td>200 x 130</td>
<td>8,500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oak Street</td>
<td>Avenue</td>
<td>200 x 130</td>
<td>6,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oak Street</td>
<td>Avenue</td>
<td>150 x 120</td>
<td>11,250</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oak Street</td>
<td>Avenue</td>
<td>130 x 120</td>
<td>11,250</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oak Street</td>
<td>Avenue</td>
<td>200 x 130</td>
<td>10,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oak Street</td>
<td>Avenue</td>
<td>200 x 130</td>
<td>10,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oak Street</td>
<td>Avenue</td>
<td>125 x 104</td>
<td>11,025</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<td>Avenue</td>
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<td>9,020</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oak Street</td>
<td>Avenue</td>
<td>145 x 104</td>
<td>8,500</td>
</tr>
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<td>Avenue</td>
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<tr>
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<td>Avenue</td>
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<td>9,480</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oak Street</td>
<td>Avenue</td>
<td>175 x 125</td>
<td>15,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oak Street</td>
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<td>120 x 106</td>
<td>6,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oak Street</td>
<td>Avenue</td>
<td>217 x 116</td>
<td>10,850</td>
</tr>
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<td>Avenue</td>
<td>250 x 150</td>
<td>20,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oak Street</td>
<td>Avenue</td>
<td>280 x 124</td>
<td>10,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oak Street</td>
<td>Avenue</td>
<td>175 x 124</td>
<td>5,250</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oak Street</td>
<td>Avenue</td>
<td>262 x 167</td>
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<tr>
<td>Oak Street</td>
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<td>6,000</td>
</tr>
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<td>Oak Street</td>
<td>Avenue</td>
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<td>40,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oak Street</td>
<td>Avenue</td>
<td>144 x 104½</td>
<td>10,500</td>
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</table>

Total valuation of School Sites: $456,327.50
### Expenditures.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>YEAR ENDING</th>
<th>RECEIPTS</th>
<th>From tax school fund.</th>
<th>From State fund.</th>
<th>From rents and interest.</th>
<th>From other sources.</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>June 25, 1872</td>
<td>$303,802</td>
<td>33</td>
<td>30,454</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>61,002</td>
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<tr>
<td>June 27, 1873</td>
<td>452,661</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>47,666</td>
<td>39</td>
<td>77,068</td>
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<tr>
<td>June 25, 1874</td>
<td>434,076</td>
<td>67</td>
<td>73,011</td>
<td>33</td>
<td>119,032</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>June 27, 1875</td>
<td>765,968</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>109,044</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>119,032</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>June 25, 1876</td>
<td>620,842</td>
<td>52</td>
<td>120,583</td>
<td>78</td>
<td>190,424</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>June 27, 1877</td>
<td>530,957</td>
<td>00</td>
<td>112,903</td>
<td>91</td>
<td>180,032</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>June 25, 1878</td>
<td>408,149</td>
<td>44</td>
<td>132,922</td>
<td>43</td>
<td>118,539</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>June 27, 1879</td>
<td>613,785</td>
<td>41</td>
<td>75,531</td>
<td>39</td>
<td>120,570</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>June 25, 1880</td>
<td>1,025,116</td>
<td>49</td>
<td>109,379</td>
<td>02</td>
<td>124,366</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>June 27, 1881</td>
<td>925,339</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>150,000</td>
<td>00</td>
<td>184,677</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>June 25, 1882</td>
<td>1,114,985</td>
<td>70</td>
<td>155,594</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>184,978</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>June 27, 1883</td>
<td>1,098,009</td>
<td>31</td>
<td>166,735</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>174,359</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>June 25, 1884</td>
<td>1,079,097</td>
<td>99</td>
<td>145,614</td>
<td>70</td>
<td>170,101</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The expenditures during the same period, with number of teachers and pupils, cost, etc., were as follows:

#### Board of Education.

- **By section eight of the School Law**, approved April 1, 1872, the composition of the Board of Education, which consisted of twenty members, each from one ward, was entirely changed and its powers materially enlarged.

- The officers of the Board, since 1871, have been as follows:
  - **Presidents**—Eben F. Raney, 1871-72; William H. King, 1872-74; John C. Ricker, 1874-76; William K. Sullivan, 1876-78; William H. Wells, 1878-80; Martin A. DeLany, 1880-82; Norman Bridge, 1882-83; Adolf Kraus, 1883-84; James K. Doddittle, Jr., 1884-85; Adolph Pickard, 1885-86; Mary F. Ricketts, 1886-87; Duane Doby, 1877-81; George Howland, 1881-85.
  - **School Agent**—Charles C. Chase, 1865-83.
  - **Clerk—Shepherd Johnston, 1860-85.**
  - **Attorneys**—James Goggin, 1874-76; W. W. Perkins, 1876-78; Richard W. Ricketts, 1878-82; William J. English, 1882-84; Michael J. Dunne, 1884-85.
  - **Building and Supply Agent**—James Ward, 1863-82.
  - **Supervisors of Schools**—Josiah L. Pickard, 1864-77; Duane Doby, 1877-81; George Howland, 1881-85.
  - **Assistant Superintendents**—Francis Hanford, 1870-75; Duane Doby, 1875-77; Edward C. Delano, 1877-80; John C. Burroughs, second assistant, 1884-85.

- **John Wentworth**—It is germane to the early history of the Board to mention the connection of John Wentworth therewith. He is the oldest member now living, having been appointed as early as 1855. The Board was originally styled "School Inspectors." When not in Congress or in the Mayor's office, Mr. Wentworth was a member, almost uninterruptedly, until the expiration of his term after the great fire of 1871. While a member of the School Board, Mr. Wentworth distinguished himself as the opponent of all extravagance and for his exposure of all the vices—such as those whose hold on raising money was the purchase of real estate, heating-apparatus, furniture and schoolbooks. He particularly resisted the efforts of the banks to avoid payment of par money for School Board deposits, and every concession to the banks was made in spite of his violent denunciation. While, through his newspaper, the Chicago Democrat, as well as in official position, he advocated liberal appropriation for school purposes, he was, in every sense of the word, for making a public dollar perform all the functions of a private dollar. It required boldness, at that time, to originate and defend the construction of the first brick schoolhouse in our city (the Lorraine, on the north side of Madison Street, between State and Dearborn streets), and yet it was built for less money, in proportion to its size, than any one ever built in the city. It was disposed of for other than school purposes before the great fire, there being no longer need of a schoolhouse in that locality. Mr. Wentworth became interested in the town of Lyons in 1854, and he found that not a portion of the section of land in that town, usually set apart by Congress for school purposes, had ever been sold, and he has used all his efforts, amid great opposition, to keep it in that condition. It is now the only entire section of six hundred and forty acres, in the State of Illinois, devoted expressly to school purposes. The sale has been often attempted by speculators, and as often successfully resisted by Mr. Wentworth. It is now generally understood that while he lives the section must remain intact, and he is looking forward to the day when the tract will be worth a million of dollars.
John F. Eberhart is one of Chicago's old citizens, and is well known for his connection with educational affairs. Mr. Eberhart was born in Mercer, Penn., on January 21, 1829, and lived there until he was eight years old. The family then moved to Big Bend, Penn., where the lad farmed and attended winter school until he was sixteen. He then went to Oil Creek (now known as Oil City), and taught school one winter. Following that, he attended two terms at Cottage Hill Academy at Ellsworth, Ohio. After another winter's teaching at Big Bend, he went to Alleghany College, Meadville, Penn., and graduated in 1853. He then took charge of the Meadville Normal School, and was also interested in the Meadville High School. He was also one of the earliest members of the Board of Education. A sketch of Mr. Eberhart appears in the second volume of this History, wherein the date of his death is erroneously given as April 16, 1865, whereas it occurred on April 16, 1885; one of the causes for which was, presumptively, a stroke of paralysis he suffered in February, 1881.

Changes by the Board.—On September 28, 1875, that part of section 69, Rules of the Board, which provided for the reading of the Scriptures and repeating the Lord's Prayer in the schools, was struck out. The subject had not been agitated, nor had it been previously considered in the Board; but at the meeting referred to, a motion was made, which was at once seconded and carried without discussion. In the fall of 1875, the number of grades in the English course was reduced from ten to eight, the first four being primary and the last four grammar.

On June, 1885, the study of Greek was dropped from the High-school course, the Board deeming its continuance unadvisable. Some thought the city should not be taxed to prepare students for college, while others considered Greek unnecessary, many being doubtless influenced by the general discussion of the Greek question, then at its height.

Music.—The study of music was seriously interrupted by the fire, which caused the absence of the teachers in this branch for three months. They resumed their duties on January 1, 1872, and spared no efforts to bring the standard up to that of the preceding year. The singing in the schools, which had previously been done by rote, from this time on took a more definite shape. Special care and attention were devoted to the proper training of the voices, pupils of all grades down to the sixth having their voices examined and being classified into proper registers. The reports for this year (1872) show pupils in the third and fourth grades singing three-part music with good success, and able to sing at sight music in which the first and second grades had been examined the preceding year. As illustrating the progress made in this branch of study, it is worthy of note that, in 1873, a large chorus of children was organized from the schools, which, with only two rehearsals of parts and one general rehearsal, rendered music, classic in its character, in such a manner as to secure the approbation of good judges. The report of the Committee on Music, in 1875, shows that instruction was left entirely in the hands of the regular teachers, the Superintendent of Music instructing the teachers, and directing their work in the several schools. During this year E. E. Whittemore, who had been closely identified with this department, was, on account of failing health, compelled to resign. The statistics of 1878 show that eighty-five per cent. of the children joined the singing classes, although their doing so was entirely optional. The popularity of the study, which this would
indicate, has since continued, it being now in a high state of efficiency.

**Drawing.**—From the "Historical Sketches" of Mr. Shepherd Johnston are taken the following facts regarding the changes in this department between 1871 and 1880:

"Misses Currier and Starr resigned during the summer vacation of 1872, and the vacancies caused by their resignation were filled August 27, 1872," by the election of Misses Carrie E. Powers and Julia H. Arms.

"Miss Arms resigned in August, 1874, and the vacancy was filled by the election of Mrs. Natalie Roemheld, who filled the position till the close of the winter term of 1875.

"The Bartholomew Series of Drawing Books remained in use till the close of the school year, 1873-74, when they were replaced by the Walter Smith System of Free-Hand Drawing, which is now in use.

"The publishers of the Walter Smith System furnished a teacher, Mr. O. J. Pierce, free of cost to the city, during the school year 1874-75, to give the regular teachers a thorough course of instruction in the system. Mr. Pierce also took charge of the instruction in drawing in the Normal school during this year. In July, 1875, Mr. Pierce was elected superintendent of instruction in drawing, at a salary of $2,000 per annum.

"At the close of the school year 1875-76, in consequence of an order of the Common Council requiring a general reduction of twenty-five per cent, in the expenditures of the city, the employment of a superintendent of instruction in drawing was discontinued, and at the opening of the schools in September, 1876, the publishers of the Walter Smith System, in order that the study of drawing might not be interfered with by such action, furnished a special teacher of drawing, Mrs. Elizabeth F. Dimock, at their own expense, to take charge of the instruction in drawing till July, 1877, when she was elected, by the Board, special teacher of drawing for the ensuing school year, at a salary of $1,500 per annum. Mrs. Dimock has remained in charge of the instruction in drawing since that date to the present time."

In 1883, it was found that the study of drawing, as well as other optional studies in the Primary and Grammar schools, was not in a satisfactory condition. This, so far as drawing and music were concerned, was owing to the fact that these studies were not in charge of the regular teachers. In the examinations, no effort was made to test candidates for teachers' certificates on these topics, and many entered with no knowledge of these subjects, and at best poorly fitted themselves afterward for teaching them. A new impulse was given to the study by the action of the Board in 1884, placing it upon the list of regular branches, prior to which time it had been optional. This was followed by a marked increase of interest, both on the part of teachers and pupils, and a great improvement in the work done.

**German.**—At the time of the fire, four thousand pupils were pursuing the study of German in the public schools; but at the close of the school year, in June, 1872, only 2,359 were so engaged. This falling off was due to the fact that on the North Side, where German had been largely taught, the school buildings destroyed by the fire were not yet re-built. Of the number above stated, 871 pupils were in the grammar grades and 1,488 in the primary. In 1874, by recommendation of the Committee on German, a graded course of study in this language was prepared, with special reference to its adaptation to the English course, and was adopted in September. German was introduced into the Brown and Dore schools during this year. In 1877, the study was taken up in the King and North Clark-street schools, and in 1878, in the Calumet-avenue school. By the close of 1879, the study had been introduced into eighteen of the district schools, as follows: In the North Division, six—the Kinzie, Franklin, Ogden, Newberry, Lincoln and North Clark Street; in the South Division, four—the Moseley, Haven, Cottage Grove, and Calumet Avenue; in the West Division, eight—the Seammon, Washington, Brown, Wells, Skinner, Dore, Carpenter, and King. In 1885, the scope of the study was still further widened, it beginning in the third grade, instead of the fifth, as formerly.

The continuous growth in this department is shown in detail in the following table:
CORPORATE HISTORY.

EVENING SCHOOLS.—The evening schools were continued each year, from 1863 to 1871, when, owing to the great fire, they were broken up, and no appropriations were made by the Council till 1873. They were re-opened in the fall of 1873, and, with the exception of the year 1876, they have been kept in operation from ten to fourteen weeks each year till the present date. In the fall of 1868, an evening High-school class was formed, under the charge of Selim H. Peabody, a teacher in the High School, in which instruction was given in the higher mathematics, bookkeeping, mechanical philosophy, and mathematical drawing. These evening High-school classes were continued in connection with the evening school, till the fire of 1871, a few weeks after the opening of the evening school this year. Up to this time the evening High-school class held its sessions in the Dearborn-school building. The sessions of the evening High-school class were not resumed until the fall of 1874, when they were held in the frame building on the High School lot. During the sessions of 1877-78, the study of short-hand was introduced in the evening High-school classes.

The following tabulated statement shows the date of the opening of the evening High-school classes each year, the length of the sessions, the total enrollment of pupils, the average attendance, the total cost, and the cost of each pupil, based on the average attendance. The number of weeks the evening schools were in session refers to the schools in which the ordinary branches were taught. For a portion of the time the evening High-school class was continued a few weeks longer each year.*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date of Opening</th>
<th>No. of weeks in session</th>
<th>Total enrollment</th>
<th>Average attendance</th>
<th>Total cost of session</th>
<th>Cost per pupil in average attendance</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>January 15, 1866</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>208</td>
<td>150</td>
<td>$ 359.00</td>
<td>$ 1.17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>January 8, 1867</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>483</td>
<td>220</td>
<td>$ 1,152.00</td>
<td>$ 4.77</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>November 19, 1868</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>721</td>
<td>146</td>
<td>$ 1,167.00</td>
<td>$ 4.21</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>October 24, 1867</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>1,803</td>
<td>266</td>
<td>$ 2,058.00</td>
<td>$ 2.96</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>November 13, 1867</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>2,304</td>
<td>221</td>
<td>$ 2,999.00</td>
<td>$ 1.32</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>November 13, 1867</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>3,242</td>
<td>193</td>
<td>$ 3,450.00</td>
<td>$ 1.04</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>September 19, 1867</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>2,407</td>
<td>151</td>
<td>$ 3,855.00</td>
<td>$ 1.59</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>September 26, 1868</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>2,071</td>
<td>127</td>
<td>$ 3,905.00</td>
<td>$ 1.83</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>October 2, 1868</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>2,316</td>
<td>164</td>
<td>$ 4,559.00</td>
<td>$ 1.95</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>October 5, 1868</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>2,345</td>
<td>235</td>
<td>$ 3,465.00</td>
<td>$ 1.47</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>October 7, 1868</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>2,350</td>
<td>165</td>
<td>$ 5,075.00</td>
<td>$ 2.16</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* From Historical Sketches of the Public Schools: by S. Johnston.

The growth of the evening school system from 1880 to 1884, is shown in the following table:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Number of schools</th>
<th>Number of sessions</th>
<th>Number of teachers</th>
<th>Total enrollment</th>
<th>Total evening attendance</th>
<th>Total expenditures</th>
<th>Cost per pupil in average attendance</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1880-81</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>629</td>
<td>59</td>
<td>3,344</td>
<td>155,718</td>
<td>854.4</td>
<td>$ 8,357.98</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1882-83</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>553</td>
<td>65</td>
<td>4,401</td>
<td>72,950</td>
<td>953.5</td>
<td>$ 8,110.54</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1883-84</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>1,008</td>
<td>95</td>
<td>6,956</td>
<td>121,250</td>
<td>1,352.0</td>
<td>$ 8,568.62</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* From Historical Sketches of the Public Schools: by S. Johnston.

THE DEAF MUTES.—In September, 1870, a class of deaf mutes had met for instruction at the LaSalle-street Primary-school building, and then went to one of the rooms occupied by the offices of the Board of Education, where it remained until the fire of 1871. After the fire,
no action was taken in regard to a school for deaf mutes, until January, 1875. A class was then organized, and placed in charge of P. A. Emery, who was paid $1,000 a year for his services. When the New School was completed in the spring of 1876, it was located on Harrison Street and Third Avenue, the class was removed there. In 1877, an additional teacher was appointed. In 1878, the school was removed to the Third-avenue school building, and, on January 1, 1879, was again removed, this time to the Newsboys' Home. On May 29, 1879, an act was passed by the State Legislature, making an appropriation for the support of a school for deaf mutes in Chicago. The expense of this branch of educational work was $4,237.50 in 1884; and the particulars of attendance, etc., during the same year, are shown in the subjoined table:

---

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Schools</th>
<th>Total enrollment</th>
<th>Total</th>
<th>Number of public school students</th>
<th>Total number of deaf mute students</th>
<th>Average number of deaf mute students during the year</th>
<th>Per cent. of attendance</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Advanced Class</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>1,276</td>
<td>127.6</td>
<td>80.9</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Seaman</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>2,548</td>
<td>127.8</td>
<td>76.5</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dailson and Cleaver St.</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>1,152</td>
<td>112.2</td>
<td>36.8</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Third Avenue</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>1,666</td>
<td>112.2</td>
<td>70.7</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sheldon</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>1,457</td>
<td>127.5</td>
<td>68.7</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>22</strong></td>
<td><strong>31</strong></td>
<td><strong>7,499</strong></td>
<td><strong>141.3</strong></td>
<td><strong>79.7</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

---

The Chicago Institute of Education.—In the early history of Chicago, when there were less than a hundred teachers in the city and vicinity, they met for the discussion of matters of general interest. Such an association of teachers began during the administration of John C. Dore, first City Superintendent of Schools. These earlier institutions were, however, short-lived, and left no records. The present society, a voluntary association of the teachers of Chicago and vicinity, was organized in 1880, and became an Institute under the jurisdiction of the Board of Education. Its object, as set forth in the preamble of the constitution, is to "cultivate among teachers a better acquaintance, a more perfect sympathy with each other, and a general mutual improvement." Its meetings are held on the first Saturday in each school month, and in addition the Superintendent of Schools holds what are termed "grade institutes" every Saturday; meeting first-grade teachers one week, second-grade teachers the next week, and so on. These grade institutes are regularly connected with the public-school work of the city. The officers of the Institute consist of a president, two vice-presidents, a secretary and a treasurer. The officers and members of the Institute, at its organization in 1880, were:


School Session.—At the third session of the Forty-second Congress, an Act was passed authorizing the exchange of the south half of Block 87, school-section addition, located on the corner of Polk Street and Fifth Avenue, and extending from Fifth Avenue to the river, which had been held by the city for several years under a lease from the school fund, and had been occupied by the city Bridgwell, for the erection of a public school on the northwest corner of Dearborn and Monroe streets, and the walls of the old Post-office Building standing thereon. In pursuance of this Act, the Secretary of the Treasury appointed Hon. Thomas Drummond and Norman B. Judd as commissioners on behalf of the United States government; and the Mayor named Thomas Hoyne and Edwin H. Sheldon on behalf of the city; these four commissioners appointed Hon. John G. Rogers. The Commissioners reported that the two pieces of property were of equal value, the exchange was made. The object of this exchange had been to provide accommodations for the Public Library of the city; but the school fund had no money which could be used for making the requisite improvements on the building, and the city was so situated financially that it could not do the work. The Committee on School-Fund Property of the Board of Education therefore deemed it advisable to lease the property, which was accordingly done, Leonard Grover and J. G. Riall becoming the first lessees, at a rental of $7,500 per annum. In August, 1877, the premises were leased to John H. Havely for three years and eleven months, at $8,000 a year, who fitted up the old post-office building and used it for a theater. In 1877, the lease was renewed for three years and eleven months. In the fall of 1880, the School Board advertised for proposals to lease the property for some other purpose than that of a theater. In October, the Board agreed to lease the property to the First National Bank for a term of fifty years, with an option twenty years' additional renewal. In the following spring, the Bank concluded to destroy the old building, and made the offer to allow $15,000 for it and erect a new building to cost not less than $300,000. The offer was accepted by the School Board, and the present First National Bank was forthwith built.
CORPORATE HISTORY.

It was during this period that Professor Larimore distinguished himself and gave exhibition of characteristic energy, in connection with the issue of the only daily paper published in the city on the day of the burning of the hotel and post office by the tor-in-chief, Hon. Andrew Sherman, on that fatal Monday, finding the Journal office in ashes, secured the temporary use of a job-printer's press at West Side, and, notwithstanding flames threatened to drive them out every moment, yet succeeded in bringing out an issue of the Journal at its usual time of publication, that issue being the sole representative of the Chicago daily press of that day. Larimore was active in his writings and publications in the cause of education, attracted the attention of the University of Chicago, he was, in March, 1874, elected to the professorship of Physics in that institution, in consideration of his excellent connection of the same year with the University of Michigan.

He did not, however, enter upon his duties in the University, but accepted a similar position in the Cook County Normal School, at Englewood. In September, 1875, Professor Larimore was appointed to the position of teacher of Physics and Chemistry in the North Division High School, Chicago, which position he has held for the past seven years with credit to himself and the institution.

SILAS LEE Wood, principal of the Clarke School, was born in Ontario County, New York, on June 19, 1831, and is the son of Garrett and Mary M. (Ash) Wood. After receiving an excellent preliminary education in the school contiguous to his native place, he attended the State Normal School of Michigan, and graduated therefrom in the class of 1857. Immediately after completing his course at the Geneva, Wis., he taught at Eaton Rapids, Eton Co., Mich., where he remained for some time. He next taught at Mount Clemens, Mich., and then at Paw Paw, Van Buren Co., Mich., whence he was recalled to Mount Clemens, from which he was transferred to Allegany Co., Mich., shortly afterward returning to Eaton Rapids. He next accepted a position at Vassar, Mich., and afterward at Woodstock, McHenry Co., Ill., from thence he was recalled to Vassar, having been superintendent of schools for seventeen years in Vassar, Mount Clemens and Eaton Rapids. In all the schools of which Mr. Wood was superintendent, the number of scholars ranged from four hundred to eight hundred. In January, 1881, he was elected to the State Board of Education, and took charge of the Clarke School, having an experience of twenty-six years as principal teacher. Mr. Wood, while residing in Michigan, was an active worker in the Good Templars' organization, and was Deputy Grand Worthy Chief Templar in the northern part of Michigan for several years. For some time during the War, Mr. Wood was actively engaged in recruiting service in Northern Michigan, with headquarters at Kalamazoo.

JOHN HENRY LOOMIS, principal of the Wells School, was born at Sandy Hill, N. Y., on August 9, 1841, and is the son of Osmon and Jane Gill (Caldwell) Loomis. His mother's family were old settlers in Hartford, Conn., and his father's family from Washington County, N. Y. The Loomis family can be traced to long before 1638, when Joseph Loomis settled in Windsor, Conn. Mr. Loomis was graduated from the Michigan State Normal College, Il1., and finished his studies in 1866. After leaving college, Mr. Loomis was appointed to the Agricultural College, as teacher of mathematics, for about two years, and was next made Superintendent of Schools at Napoleon, O., and there remained for seven years. In 1875, he came to Chicago and obtained the principalship of the Wells School, and has served in that capacity since. He was married, in 1860, at Keene, N. H., to Miss Susan F. Foster. Mr. Loomis served in the War as a member of the Michigan Cavalry, continuing therein until the siege of Corinth, where he was injured in a cavalry charge, and on account of disability was honorably discharged. He is a member of Napoleon Lodge, No. 256, A.F. & A.M., of Ohio, and also of Post No. 28, G.A.R.

HENRY CLAY COX, principal of the Pickard School, was born in Northumberland County, Virginia, on February 25, 1844, and is the son of Carlos and Maria Louisa (MacCarty) Cox. He was educated at the State Normal University and at Knox College, Illin., during the years 1860-64. In 1859, he commenced teaching at Winterset, Madison Co., Iowa, and afterward was appointed superintendent of the Wapello County (Iowa) schools, which position he held two years. He then was made principal of the Farmington School, Fulton County, Ill., which position he retained for five years, and was then made principal of the Normal School, in Dallas County, Iowa, where he remained for two years. He was afterwards made superintendent of schools at Pontiac, Livingston Co., Ill., which position he retained from 1882 until 1884. In 1884, he came to Chicago, and was appointed to the position he now holds in the same year. He has given evidence of ability and capacity in the position of principal of the Normal School.
Chicago, and soon after was appointed to a position at the Newberry School, subsequently teaching at the Dore School for about three years; she was afterwards appointed head assistant of the Foster School, where she remained until 1879, in which year she was promoted to her present responsible position. Miss Adams is a member of the Association of Illinois.

Charlotte Lundh, principal of the old Sangamon—now Montefiore—School, was born in Sweden on February 11, 1855. Her parents, Charles and Johanna (Hawkenson) Lundh, came to this country in 1857, and settled in Chicago, their daughter Charlotte being then only nine years of age. Miss Lundh commenced her education at the Sangamon School, then known as the Washington, subsequently attending the Carpenter School in 1869, and from there was promoted to the High School, of which Mr. Howland, now superintendent of schools of Chicago, was principal. She graduated in the class of 1876, and began teaching in September, 1877, at the Wells School, remaining there seven years; and, in September, 1881, was promoted to her present position, which she so meritoriously fills.

Alice Agnes Hogan, head assistant of the Throop School, was born at Troy, N. Y., on December 23, 1859, and is the daughter of John and Margaret Hogan. Having received her preliminary education at the Dore Public School, in this city, she attended the High School in 1874; and, in 1876, entered the Normal School to receive the necessary training required for teaching, graduating in the class of 1877. Immediately after leaving the latter institution, she accepted an engagement as copyist and general correspondent in a mercantile house. Miss Hogan received her first appointment as teacher in October, 1878, in the Folk-School School, whence she was transferred to the Throop School and promoted, in 1880, to her present position.

Anna Margaretta O'Connor, first assistant teacher of the Brighton Public School, and daughter of John and Sarah (Williams) O'Connor, was born in Chicago, on April 8, 1860. Her educational training commenced at the public and high schools of this city, graduating from the Normal School in the class of December, 1876. In April, 1877, she began her career as teacher, and taught at the Holden and Brighton schools for seven years, and, in September, 1883, was appointed to her present position. Miss O'Connor received the "Holden prize," while attending that school, for general proficiency.

Kindergartens.—These institutions, of which there are twenty-five at the present time, are in no way connected with the public schools of Chicago; but are managed exclusively by religious societies or private individuals. Some of them are simply nurseries for little children or homes for the orphan and friendless. Every institution of this class is enumerated in the following list, taken from the last school-census report:

Pacific Garden Mission Kindergarten, No. 420 Wabash Avenue; Kindergarten, No. 1237 State Street; Kindergarten, Twenty-fifth street and Indiana Avenue, Chicago Home for the Friendless; No. 1926 Wabash Avenue, St. Joseph's Home for the Friendless, Nos. 407 to 412 May Street; Kindergarten, No. 122 South Morgan Street; Kindergarten, No. 334 West Randolph Street; Dr. William Semblitz, 1553 S. Halsted Street; Kindergarten, 1106 Hamilton Avenue; Frodel, No. 35 Flournoy Street; Frodel, corner Park Avenue and Colby Street; St. Agnes, No. 53 Park Avenue; Nursery, No. 175 Burling Street; German, No. 332 Wells Street; Mrs. Kie, No. 457 La Salle Street.

The remaining Kindergartens, operated by the Chicago Frodel Kindergarten Association, are:

No. 1—No. 147 Million Avenue. Supported by Mrs. E. W. Blatchford; Miss Ella Wingate, director.

No. 2—Kindergarten, Corner Twenty-second and Arnold streets. Supported by the Church of Messiah; Miss Hattie Lindsey, director.

No. 3—Afternoon Kindergarten, No. 117 Million Avenue. Supported by Mrs. George L. Dunlap; Miss Kate Putts, director.

No. 4—No. 1237 State Street. Supported by the Association; Miss M. E. Foster, director.

No. 5—Afternoon Kindergarten, corner Twenty-second and Arnold streets. Supported by the Woman's Club; Miss Hannah Brown, director.

No. 6—No. 318 Sedgwick Street. Supported by the Association; Miss Mary B. Wilson, director.

No. 7—Bethany Kindergarten, in Bethany Church, No. 797 West Jackson Street. Supported by the Association; Miss Anna Holbrook, director.

No. 8—In the Cook County Normal School. Supported by the Association; Mrs. A. H. Putnam, director.

No. 9—In the Protestant Orphan Asylum. Supported by the Association; Miss Mary Brownell, director.

No. 10—Unity Industrial School. Supported by the Association; Miss Minnie Sheldon, director.

The Chicago Manual Training School owes its existence to the philanthropy of the Chicago Commercial Club, which, at its regular monthly meeting, on March 25, 1882, discussed the question of "the need of a school for industrial training in Chicago." Papers were read, and addresses made by members of the Club, and by Augustus Jacobson and Charles H. Ham, both of Chicago, which showed the desirability and practicability of organizing such a school. So eloquent and forceful were the arguments of the speakers, and so thoroughly did the Club appreciate the importance of the project, that, at the close of the meeting, a proposition that the Club should itself undertake the inauguration of such an enterprise, met with such ready and enthusiastic response that a subscription was started upon the spot, looking to the raising of the sum of $100,000; and in the space of a very few moments the sum of $7,000 was pledged, by members, to this object.

In a short time the desired $100,000 were pledged, and a committee was appointed to prepare and report a plan for the organization of the proposed school. This committee was composed of John W. Doane, Marshall Field, R. T. Crane, John Cerrr, N. K. Fairbank, E. W. Blatchford, and O. W. Potter.

The report of this committee was made and adopted on December 30, 1882, and contained the following provisions, among others:

The name of the proposed school shall be The Chicago Manual Training School, and shall be incorporated under the statutes of the State of Illinois.

The object of the School shall be instruction and practice in the use of tools, with such instruction as may be deemed necessary in mathematics, drawing, and the English branches of a high-school course. The tool instruction contemplated shall include carpentry, wood-turning, pattern-making, iron-chipping and filing, forge-work, braving and soldering, the use of machine-shop tools, and such other instruction, of a similar character, as may be deemed advisable to add to the foregoing from time to time: it being the intention to divide the working hours of the students, as nearly as possible, equally between manual and mental exercises.

Nine trustees were elected the same evening; and at the next regular meeting of the Club (January 30, 1883), they organized as follows:

Board of Trustees: E. W. Blatchford, president; R. T. Crane, vice-president; Marshall Field, treasurer; William A. Fuller, secretary; John Cerrr, John W. Doane, N. K. Fairbank, Edson Keith, George M. Pullman.

The present site, at the northeast corner of Michigan Avenue and Twelfth Street, was selected on March 28; S. S. Beman was chosen architect on May 5; and Henry H. Belfield, at that time principal of the Chicago North Division High School, was elected director on June 9, 1883.

The corner-stone of the building was laid on September 21, 1883. The first examination for admission was held on January 3, 1884. Although the building was in an unfinished condition, school exercises were commenced on February 4, 1884, the teachers being Director Belfield, Albert L. Tucker (in charge of woodwork), and Benjamin Hyde (instructor in drawing). The first year, or junior class, only was organized, its number being limited to seventy-two. The in-
The augural address of the director was delivered on June 19, 1884.

The second class of seventy-two was admitted on September 1, 1884; the third, also limited to seventy-two, on September 7, 1885. The first class is expected to graduate on June 24, 1886.

**Equipment.**—The equipment of the school has progressed as the progress of the classes has demanded. At present (January, 1886), the mechanical equipment is mainly as follows:

- **Wood Room**—Twenty-seven cabinet-makers' benches, twenty-four speed lathes, one circular saw, one boring machine, one scroll saw, one planer, one grindstone, bench and lathe tools for seventy-two boys.

- **Foundry**—Two furnaces, with troughs, flasks, rammers, sleeves, etc., for sixty-six boys.

- **Forge Room**—Twenty-four forges, twenty-three anvils, three vises, one emery grinder, one blower, two exhaust fans, hammers, flatters, swages, etc., for sixty-six boys.

- **Machine Shop**—Eight engine lathes, two speed lathes, one drill, one planer, one shaper, one grindstone, fifteen benches, fifteen vises, bench and lathe tools for thirty-two boys.

Power is supplied by a Corliss engine of fifty-two horse-power and two steel boilers.

The following gentlemen constitute the teaching force in January, 1886:

- Henry H. Befield, Ph.D., director;
- William R. Wickes, A.M.;
- F. E. L. Beal, C.E.;
- Earl B. Penson, A.M.;
- Albert L. Tucker, D.S.;
- Elroy A. Dillon, B.S.;
- Frank M. Bennett, assistant engineer;
- C.S.X.;
- William Jones.

The School has attracted considerable attention, not from citizens of Chicago alone, but from all parts of the United States, and it has been a powerful stimulus to the founding of many other such schools in other cities. The pupils are doing very creditable work in wood and in metals. All the lathe tools and the flat, cape and round-nosed chisels used in the machine-shop were made by the pupils. So were the tongs now in use in the blacksmith-shop; a six horse-power steam engine (one of six) has been finished, and is run by the senior class. Although the pupils are encouraged to make useful articles for themselves and for the school, nothing is manufactured for sale—the idea of the school being to educate and not to manufacture.

**The Brockway Teachers' Agency.** Located in the Times Building, was established in 1882, by Mrs. L. Freeman Brockway. The object of the agency is to recommend good teachers to the best of schools. Until the establishment of this agency the only reliable educational bureaus were located in Eastern cities. But Mrs. Brockway has proved her efficiency and aptitude for the work, and has by her own untired efforts built up an institution that is a credit to the city. For many years she has been associated with the best schools of the country in the capacity of teacher, and, spending much time now in visiting schools, she perfectly understands the needs of schools and the qualifications of teachers. The agency has been a success from the beginning, and is now representing a very superior class of teachers for every department, from the Kindergarten to the college president, and lastness now extends into every State in the Union, a large number of teachers from the East being placed in Western schools. It is a most valuable aid, both to teachers and institutions of learning. It meets a need long felt in the West for
a reliable bureau of exchange in educational work. Mrs. Brockway was born in Cardington, Ohio, in 1835, and is the daughter of Dr. and Mrs. John Brokaw (or Brokaway) Freeman. When quite young her parents moved to Indianapolis, Ind., where they lived until she had arrived at her fifth or sixth year, when they moved to LaGrange, in the Western Reserve of Ohio, where she remained until eight years of age. She received her education in the public schools and through private tuition. She taught her first term of school when in her fourteenth year, and continued in the profession until the establishment of the agency, with the exception of one year. Her experience as a teacher covers a space of about fourteen years, during which time she held high positions in some of the best schools in the country, among which are Joliet, Ill., public schools, where she held a position five years; Huntington, Ind., and the Douglas School in this city. Mrs. Brockway came to Chicago with her husband in 1881, and took a position in the Douglas School, which she resigned to commence her present work, in 1882. She was married, in Kalamazoo, Mich., in 1880, to S. P. Brockway.

THE HEALTH DEPARTMENT.

After the fire, thousands of the homeless and destitute found shelter in school-houses, churches and temporary barracks of various kinds. The huddling together of so many persons, the exposure, the lack of sanitary appliances and an inadequate water-supply, formed conditions so favorable to the spread of disease, that it required the greatest vigilance on the part of the Board of Health, and taxed to the utmost the resources at its command. Notwithstanding all its efforts, ably seconded by the "Sanitary Squad," the month following the fire was one of a high rate of mortality, twenty per cent of which was caused by exposure. It being feared that the small-pox would assume the form of an epidemic, steps were taken to insure a general vaccination, which resulted in the inoculation of sixty-three thousand persons. Yet, as it will be seen by reference to the mortality tables, there were six hundred and sixty-five deaths in 1872, from this disease, and the number did not fall much short of that in 1873. In May, 1873, this city, in common with many other places in the West and South, received an unwelcome visit from the cholera. The report shows that there were forty-eight cases, and twenty-three deaths from this disease. In the fall and winter of 1872-73, a large amount of extra work was forced upon the Board by the appearance of the epidemic. It spread rapidly, until almost every block in the city was affected, and resulted in the death of eleven hundred and fifty horses during its prevalence.

THE DEPARTMENT REORGANIZED.—By city ordinance, passed on July 19, 1876, the Board of Health was abolished, and all the powers and duties of the Board vested in a Commissioner of Health. Dr. Brock, L. McVickar was the first commissioner appointed. He resigned on January 29, 1877, when the present commissioner, Dr. Oscar C. DeWolf was appointed its successor. The work of this Department is thus comprehensively stated by Commissioner DeWolf, in his report for 1878:

"To reform tenement-houses, suppress epidemics of preventable diseases, reconstruct, clean, and disinfect vaults, regulate offensive trades, inspect the food-supplies, and destroy, or confine to the rendering-tanks, everything unwholesome; to elevate the standard of municipal cleanliness in streets and alleys and yards."

In order to ensure a thorough reformation of the slaughtering and rendering establishments, an ordinance was passed by the City Council on August 27, 1877, for the purpose of "regulating the slaughtering, packing, rendering and fertilizing business," making it unlawful to engage in the occupation of slaughtering, packing, etc., without first procuring a license therefor; and pro-

viding for a proper inspection by the Commissioner of Health. This ordinance has completely revolutionized the sanitary aspect of the immense slaughtering business done in and near Chicago.

In the summer of 1882, the small-pox again appeared as an epidemic, and continued for over a year, resulting in a mortality of eleven hundred and eighty, in 1881, and twelve hundred and sixty-two in 1882.

The factory and work-shop inspection service, in connection with the Health Department, which was established by the City Council, and provided for a supervision of the conditions of danger to life and health which surround the laborers, was commenced by an Act of the State Legislature, passed on May 30, 1881, for the sanitary regulation and inspection of tenement and lodging-houses, or other places of habitation, in course of erection, at the same time extending the powers and enlarging the duties of the Health Commissioner.

It is claimed that under the operations of this law, a vast improvement has been made in the sanitary character of the dwellings erected. It is designed to explain the extent of the work performed by the tenement and factory inspectors of this Department, an extract is made from the report of Chief Inspectors Genung, made for the first nine months of 1885:

"During the first nine months of the present year, the inspectors have made examinations in 63,264 separate buildings, 51,381 of which were in places of habitation. All of the above examinations were made pursuant to the city ordinances; and 1,431 examinations were made, in addition to the above, under the State laws regulating the sanitary arrangements to be provided in habitable buildings during construction. This total of 64,648 examinations represents the first or original examination only, and in no case includes a re-examination or visit, always made necessary to enforce the requirements of the written notices served or suits brought for needed sanitary improvements. Detailed, written reports for each examination made are on file among the records of this Department, properly classified and alphabetically arranged for convenient future reference."

"A total of 19,834 written notices were served for the violation of the sanitary ordinances, divided or classified as follows, viz.: 19,105 were for sanitary defects in places of habitation; 305 for violations in factories or places of employment at labor; and 571 were for violations of the State laws in unoccupied new buildings in process of construction. The improved sanitary conditions effected in compliance with above notices were, viz.: New house-sewers constructed and connected with public sewers in street, 1123; catch-basins constructed for other than new sewers, 241; privy vaults cleaned, 8,225; water-closets constructed, 96; rooms, including wash, 1,052; costly rooms repaired, 205; filthy yards cleaned, 3,529; miscellaneous, 1,784; defective plumbing repaired, 2,529; traps applied to waste and soil-pipes, 2,856; ventilation applied to waste and soil-pipes, 44; ventilation water-closet rooms, 93; ventilation living rooms, 137; ventilation work-shops, 5; defective house-sewers repaired, 1,566; catch-basins cleared, 938; catch-basins repaired, 66; uninhabitable basements cleared of occupants, 11."

The ordinance to abate the smoke nuisance in the city went into effect on May 1, 1881, and the efforts made to carry out its provisions are extensively described in the report of the Department for 1881-82. As a result of their labors, it is stated that some of the railroad corporations had been successful in abating the objectionable smoke of locomotives, within the city limits, while others had been less active and were more censurable in the matter. The tugs had accomplished nothing toward an observance of the ordinance, but continued to darken the line of the river with their smoke.

The accompanying tables of mortality are taken from the records of the Health Department; and in regard to the reports upon which they are founded, it is claimed that such care has been taken in the preparation that they may be accepted in all their details as
thoroughly reliable. Credit is given to the physicians of the city for the general care and accuracy with which they have filled out their death returns.

In the last report of the Department, it is stated:

That in those wards and districts in which good drainage, sewerage, and other hygienic surroundings exist, a low rate of mortality will be found, whilst on the other hand, in the wards where the above conditions are only partly found, a high rate of mortality will be found to exist.

In the following tables are shown the deaths in this city since 1872, with the causes, nativities, etc.:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Diseases</th>
<th>1872</th>
<th>1873</th>
<th>1874</th>
<th>1875</th>
<th>1876</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Acute lung disease*</td>
<td>710</td>
<td>714</td>
<td>648</td>
<td>722</td>
<td>639</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Apoplexy</td>
<td>78</td>
<td>91</td>
<td>75</td>
<td>73</td>
<td>78</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alcoholism</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brain disease</td>
<td>271</td>
<td>235</td>
<td>204</td>
<td>212</td>
<td>256</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bright’s disease</td>
<td>44</td>
<td>45</td>
<td>56</td>
<td>45</td>
<td>16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cancer</td>
<td>75</td>
<td>107</td>
<td>109</td>
<td>122</td>
<td>122</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Consumption</td>
<td>710</td>
<td>639</td>
<td>690</td>
<td>693</td>
<td>732</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Crop</td>
<td>244</td>
<td>45</td>
<td>67</td>
<td>118</td>
<td>276</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Diptheria</td>
<td>148</td>
<td>92</td>
<td>75</td>
<td>129</td>
<td>854</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Diarrhoea and dysentery</td>
<td>514</td>
<td>511</td>
<td>307</td>
<td>348</td>
<td>233</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rheumatism</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Heart diseases</td>
<td>144</td>
<td>162</td>
<td>162</td>
<td>158</td>
<td>156</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Old age</td>
<td>130</td>
<td>137</td>
<td>159</td>
<td>154</td>
<td>191</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Small-pox</td>
<td>655</td>
<td>517</td>
<td>90</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>28</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Measles</td>
<td>553</td>
<td>294</td>
<td>250</td>
<td>266</td>
<td>337</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Scarletina</td>
<td>143</td>
<td>115</td>
<td>105</td>
<td>206</td>
<td>841</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Typhoid fever</td>
<td>524</td>
<td>272</td>
<td>211</td>
<td>207</td>
<td>168</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Whooping cough</td>
<td>124</td>
<td>155</td>
<td>107</td>
<td>106</td>
<td>133</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**By Violence.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Causes</th>
<th>1877</th>
<th>1878</th>
<th>1879</th>
<th>1880</th>
<th>1881</th>
<th>1882</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Accidents</td>
<td>347</td>
<td>297</td>
<td>257</td>
<td>219</td>
<td>225</td>
<td>198</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Homicides</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Suicides, unknown</td>
<td>39</td>
<td>55</td>
<td>53</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>41</td>
<td>55</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>All other causes</td>
<td>4,661</td>
<td>4,887</td>
<td>4,420</td>
<td>3,548</td>
<td>3,512</td>
<td>3,241</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| Total                    | 10,246| 9,557| 8,083| 7,899| 8,573| 8,026|
| Under 5 years of age     | 5,901 | 5,676| 4,896| 4,464| 4,891| 4,512|

*Includes pneumonia, bronchitis, congestion of the lungs, and pleuritis.

The death-rate was highest in the year following the fire, when it rose to 27.67 for each one thousand of population; and the lowest in 1878, when it was 16.5. The average for the period covered by the tables is 20.5, and, except for the extraordinary mortality arising from the small-pox epidemic in 1882, would be much lower. For purposes of comparison, it may be stated that the average in other cities of the United States during the same time, was - New Orleans, 27; New York, 25.55; Washington, 23.68; Boston, 22.95; Phila-

---

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Nativities, etc.</th>
<th>1877</th>
<th>1878</th>
<th>1879</th>
<th>1880</th>
<th>1881</th>
<th>1882</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Chicago</td>
<td>5,139</td>
<td>5,173</td>
<td>4,659</td>
<td>4,577</td>
<td>5,005</td>
<td>4,581</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>United States elsewhere</td>
<td>1,320</td>
<td>1,340</td>
<td>1,135</td>
<td>1,208</td>
<td>1,256</td>
<td>1,311</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Germany</td>
<td>1,425</td>
<td>1,224</td>
<td>872</td>
<td>783</td>
<td>871</td>
<td>791</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ireland</td>
<td>719</td>
<td>767</td>
<td>609</td>
<td>640</td>
<td>597</td>
<td>639</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>England</td>
<td>210</td>
<td>173</td>
<td>194</td>
<td>124</td>
<td>115</td>
<td>113</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Canada</td>
<td>117</td>
<td>122</td>
<td>75</td>
<td>59</td>
<td>71</td>
<td>61</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other foreign countries</td>
<td>921</td>
<td>758</td>
<td>526</td>
<td>495</td>
<td>555</td>
<td>510</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Married</td>
<td>2,472</td>
<td>2,293</td>
<td>2,057</td>
<td>2,095</td>
<td>2,181</td>
<td>2,092</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Single</td>
<td>7,684</td>
<td>7,264</td>
<td>5,986</td>
<td>5,804</td>
<td>6,392</td>
<td>5,934</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Deaths in each 1,000 population</td>
<td>27.07</td>
<td>25.16</td>
<td>20.29</td>
<td>19.41</td>
<td>20.41</td>
<td>18.24</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
delphia, 21, 44; Cincinnati, 19, 99; St. Louis, 19, 95; and San Francisco, 18, 20.

In the following table, the various details of work performed by the Department are given:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>1874</th>
<th>1875</th>
<th>1876</th>
<th>1877</th>
<th>1878</th>
<th>1879</th>
<th>1880</th>
<th>1881</th>
<th>1882</th>
<th>1883</th>
<th>1884</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Nuisances abated</td>
<td>20,236</td>
<td>17,006</td>
<td>13,661</td>
<td>15,211</td>
<td>11,690</td>
<td>11,584</td>
<td>13,369</td>
<td>13,531</td>
<td>13,662</td>
<td>12,520</td>
<td>11,952</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Articles condemned as unfit for food, lb.</td>
<td>214,670</td>
<td>162,530</td>
<td>163,780</td>
<td>177,789</td>
<td>243,068</td>
<td>324,821</td>
<td>400,171</td>
<td>329,031</td>
<td>452,404</td>
<td>325,579</td>
<td>172,289</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dead animals removed</td>
<td>20,365</td>
<td>14,019</td>
<td>23,518</td>
<td>20,166</td>
<td>11,583</td>
<td>9,503</td>
<td>13,599</td>
<td>9,410</td>
<td>13,733</td>
<td>11,998</td>
<td>21,806</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Salaries</td>
<td>$33,664</td>
<td>$25,400</td>
<td>$19,129</td>
<td>$23,433</td>
<td>$23,100</td>
<td>$26,761</td>
<td>$29,595</td>
<td>$25,287</td>
<td>$29,607</td>
<td>$44,582</td>
<td>$47,245</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Small-pox Hospital</td>
<td>6,257</td>
<td>2,539</td>
<td>5,029</td>
<td>3,166</td>
<td>3,177</td>
<td>1,343</td>
<td>4,561</td>
<td>14,935</td>
<td>17,416</td>
<td>8,310</td>
<td>5,993</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Printing and stationery</td>
<td>2,034</td>
<td>1,703</td>
<td>1,433</td>
<td>920</td>
<td>1,103</td>
<td>928</td>
<td>824</td>
<td>1,287</td>
<td>872</td>
<td>1,462</td>
<td>1,095</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Day scavenger work</td>
<td>28,990</td>
<td>28,232</td>
<td>54,201</td>
<td>14,083</td>
<td>15,689</td>
<td>15,796</td>
<td>27,383</td>
<td>50,502</td>
<td>56,525</td>
<td>99,101</td>
<td>14,090</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Disinfectants</td>
<td>1,031</td>
<td>660</td>
<td>449</td>
<td>221</td>
<td>140</td>
<td>190</td>
<td>410</td>
<td>1,038</td>
<td>1,156</td>
<td>355</td>
<td>560</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vaccine virus</td>
<td>404</td>
<td>215</td>
<td>220</td>
<td>1,533</td>
<td>175</td>
<td>85</td>
<td>638</td>
<td>7,106</td>
<td>7,238</td>
<td>363</td>
<td>149</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Miscellaneous</td>
<td>10,144</td>
<td>7,124</td>
<td>9,111</td>
<td>895</td>
<td>1,025</td>
<td>4,540</td>
<td>1,199</td>
<td>1,200</td>
<td>1,201</td>
<td>1,202</td>
<td>1,203</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>$93,181</td>
<td>$67,001</td>
<td>$60,699</td>
<td>$14,719</td>
<td>$14,719</td>
<td>$16,907</td>
<td>$17,022</td>
<td>$16,153</td>
<td>$17,102</td>
<td>$17,102</td>
<td>$17,102</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Officers.—The officers of the Health Department since the fire have been as follows:


1874-75—J. A. Hahn (died October 25, 1875). Brook L. McVicker, president; Benjamin C. Miller, sanitary superintendent; George Schloeter (term expired April 1, 1876). Henry Gerger, Moses Hooker (resigned February 10, 1876). Joseph McDermott, Charles E. Moore, M. Mannheimer, H. D. Colvin, mayor, ex-officio; John Reid, health officer (resigned January 15, 1876); J. W. Russell, secretary.

1875-76—Brook L. McVicker (resigned), Oscar C. DeWolf (appointed February, 1877), commissioners: J. S. Knox, M.D., assistant commissioner; E. W. Sawyer, E. Garrott, J. M. Hall, medical inspectors; H. P. Wright, registrar of vital statistics; Brook L. McVicker, secretary; Louis Merki, John F. Stewart, clerks; William Leach, milk inspector; W. H. Gennings, special inspector; Alexander Sweeny, Mathew Lamb, Henry Weiland, meat inspectors; George N. Hamilton, steward; Ellen Nelson, matron of small-pox hospital.

1876-78—Oscar C. DeWolf, M.D.; commissioner; E. W. Sawyer, M.D., E. Garrott, M.D., J. M. Hall, M.D., medical inspectors; R. S. G. Paton, chemist; M. K. Gleason, registrar of vital statistics; Brook L. McVicker, secretary; Louis Merki, clerk; Reuben eleven sanitary police officers, six inspectors of factories and workshops, six stock-yards and meat inspectors, six employes at small-pox hospital.

1878-79—Oscar C. DeWolf, M.D.; commissioner; E. W. Sawyer, M.D., E. Garrott, M.D., J. M. Hall, M.D., medical inspectors; W. S. G. Paton, Ph.D., chemist; M. K. Gleason, M.D., registrar; B. L. McVicker, secretary; Louis Merki, clerk; W. H. Gennings, chief tetanis and factory inspector; P. H. McElroy, M.D., physician at small-pox hospital.


Oscar C. DeWolf, M.D., commissioner of health of the City of Chicago, was born at Chester, Hampden Co., Mass., on August 8, 1835. He is the son of Dr. T. K. DeWolf, who has been a prominent practitioner in that locality for more than half a century. Obtaining his earlier education in the schools of his neighborhood, he received the degree of Master of Arts from Williams College, and pursued his medical studies at Berkshire College, graduating therefrom in 1857. In 1858, he attended the New York Medical College, from which institution he received the degree of Doctor of Medicine, then immediately leaving for Paris, where he spent two years in the Medical Department of the University of France. In 1861, upon receiving threatening war news from America, Dr. DeWolf started for Massachusetts, where he secured William Gleason, at once appointed assistant surgeon of the 1st Massachusetts Cavalry, afterward becoming surgeon of the 2d Massachusetts, and continuing Reserve Brigade, consisting of five regiments of cavalry. He served through the War in these capacities, being attached to the Army of the Cumberland, and to the army of the Potomac during Sheridan’s Shenandoah campaign. In the fall of 1865, being discharged for disability, he returned to his home, where he established himself as a practitioner. In 1877, Mayor Heath appointed Dr. DeWolf commissioner of health, which position he has since held by successive re-appointments, notwithstanding the changes in the political administration of the city government, and when no other head of a department had been retained. He has brought the Health Department into a high state of efficiency, and himself into a National prominence in sanitary matters. His ideas upon these subjects are radical, and he looks upon the immediate future of sanitary work as containing great possibilities, notwithstanding the rapid progress of late years. During Dr. DeWolf’s administration, and through his instrumental agency, several important laws have been passed governing the construction of tenement-houses, and the ventilation, drainage and sanitary arrangement of all habitable buildings. He is a member of all the local medical societies; also of the State societies of Illinois and Massachusetts, and of the British Association for the Advancement of Science. For two years he held the chair of Surgical Pathology in the Medical Department of the University of Ohio, and is now professor of State Medicine and Public Hygiene in the Chicago Medical College. He is the author of many pamphlets on sanitary topics, which have met with general favor. Dr. DeWolf was married in December, 1857, to Harriet L. Lyman, of North Hampton, Mass.

Henry L. Hertz, coroner of Cook County, although one of the youngest, is among the most popular of newly-elected officials. He was born in Copenhagen, Denmark, on November 19, 1847, his grandparents having emigrated to that country from Hanover. His father, Martin Hertz, was chief of city detectives, a man of great prominence in his native place, and died on January 21, 1879. His mother’s maiden name was Henriette Fröhloose. Mr. Hertz received his preliminary education at the Metropolitan Latin School of Copenhagen, passing the university examination in 1866, and received the degree of Candidateus Philosophiae during the succeeding year. He next studied medicine for a year and a half. In July, 1869, he came to Chicago, with his letters of recommendation from some of the most influential citizens of his native place. He found employment in the Scandinavian Bank, where he remained until 1871. In September, 1872, he was appointed folio-writer under Norman T. Gassette, recorder of deeds, continuing in office under him, and also during the terms of James Stewart and James W. Buckway, up to the spring of 1876. In the fall of 1876, he had been elected clerk of the West Town. In 1876, declining a re-nomination. On May 1, 1878, he was appointed record-writer in
the Criminal Court, and held that position at the time of his election as coroner, November 4, 1884. Mr. Hertz received about ten thousand majority, running two thousand ahead of his ticket. While on a visit to Copenhagen, in 1872, he became a Mason, in "Zoro-babel and Frederick of the Crowned Hope" Lodge, and received the three degrees. He received the degrees in the Oriental Consistory (A. & A.S.R.), on October 1, 1874. Mr. Hertz is a member of Covenant Lodge, No. 526, A. F. & A. M.; is representative to the Grand Lodge from Scandia Lodge, No. 1221, K. of H.; is chairman of the Grand Lodge Committee on Laws and Legislation, of the I. O. U. M. being a representative of the North Star Lodge, No. 137; and is connected with Norden Lodge, No. 693, I.O.O.F.; and Lafayette Lodge, No. 144, A.O.U.W. Mr. Hertz was married, on September 1, 1880, to Miss Mary P. Power. They have two children.—Harriet May and Martin Power.

BIRTHS.—The following table has been compiled from every available authentic source. In 1878, the Commissioner first was able to present a report

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Barometer*</th>
<th>Thermometer</th>
<th>Wind</th>
<th>Rain and Melted Snow</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Year</td>
<td>Highest</td>
<td>Lowest</td>
<td>Range</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1872</td>
<td>30.520</td>
<td>28.690</td>
<td>1.830</td>
<td>30.045</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1873</td>
<td>30.640</td>
<td>29.060</td>
<td>1.580</td>
<td>29.992</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1874</td>
<td>30.785</td>
<td>29.195</td>
<td>1.590</td>
<td>30.080</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1875</td>
<td>30.708</td>
<td>28.115</td>
<td>1.593</td>
<td>29.685</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1876</td>
<td>30.615</td>
<td>28.965</td>
<td>1.650</td>
<td>29.065</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1877</td>
<td>30.790</td>
<td>28.170</td>
<td>1.530</td>
<td>29.988</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1878</td>
<td>30.603</td>
<td>28.242</td>
<td>1.370</td>
<td>29.028</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1879</td>
<td>30.645</td>
<td>28.222</td>
<td>1.423</td>
<td>29.022</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1880</td>
<td>30.752</td>
<td>28.688</td>
<td>1.680</td>
<td>30.005</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1881</td>
<td>30.905</td>
<td>28.852</td>
<td>1.533</td>
<td>29.307</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1882</td>
<td>30.717</td>
<td>28.252</td>
<td>1.505</td>
<td>29.037</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1883</td>
<td>30.715</td>
<td>28.526</td>
<td>1.609</td>
<td>29.031</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1884</td>
<td>30.676</td>
<td>28.449</td>
<td>1.278</td>
<td>29.032</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1885</td>
<td>29.990</td>
<td>28.425</td>
<td>1.555</td>
<td>29.090</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* The readings of the Barometer were in each case corrected for temperature, elevation and instrumental error, and the minus sign (−) indicates below zero.

COUNTY INSTITUTIONS.

COOK COUNTY HOSPITAL.—The organization of this institution has been given in the preceding volume of this History, with an account of its transfer to the county authorities, since which time it has steadily increased to its present large proportions. It occupies a tract of land lying between Wood and Lincoln streets on the east and west, and West Harrison and Polk streets on the north and south, which was purchased, in 1874, at a cost of $145,000. The general design of the group of buildings, and the plans for the two medical pavilions, were adopted on May 24, 1875, and the latter were erected in that year. The clinical amphitheater and connecting corridors were built in 1876–77. The cost of the structures, including laundry, boiler-house, and all other improvements, was $217,874. The new administration building, on Harrison Street, which contains the offices, and main entrance, is five stories high, and, with the two isolated pavilions and corridors, was erected in 1882–84, at a cost of $828,700. The four main structures are four stories high, with attics and basements. The buildings are all of red brick, trimmed with stone. The amphitheater, which has a seating capacity of six hundred, is used for surgical operations and clinics by the students of the medical colleges of the city. The hospital has accommodations for over five hundred patients.
The City Morgue is located on the hospital grounds. The building used for this purpose contains an operating-room, with an amphitheater for students, where autopsies are made, and a dead-room, with six marble slabs and sprays. The morgue is in the basement, and has room for eleven bodies. In 1884, one hundred and fifty-seven bodies were received there, the expense for funerals being $2,872.

New rules and regulations for the government of the hospital were adopted in June, 1878, which placed the entire organization and conduct of the institution in charge of the Board of County Commissioners. The warden, clerk, matron, apothecary, and engineer are appointed by this Board, and are responsible to it for a proper discharge of their duties.

The reports of the hospital not being made in their present comprehensive form prior to 1882, the statistical information given in the table herewith presented, is therefore confined to the operations of the institution during the last four years.

The officers of the hospital have been—


The Medical Board (regular) consists of ten surgeons and ten physicians, besides one oculist and aurist and one pathologist; the Homeopathic Board comprises five surgeons and three physicians.

The total number of patients treated at the hospital during the past four years, the nature of the cases, the expense of maintenance, etc., are shown in the subjoined table:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>1882</th>
<th>1883</th>
<th>1884</th>
<th>1885</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Regular School</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Medical</td>
<td>1,817</td>
<td>2,003</td>
<td>2,353</td>
<td>2,731</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Surgical</td>
<td>1,127</td>
<td>1,272</td>
<td>1,735</td>
<td>2,280</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Obstetrical</td>
<td>271</td>
<td>423</td>
<td>247</td>
<td>320</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gynecological</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eye and ear</td>
<td>52</td>
<td>71</td>
<td>56</td>
<td>125</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Deaths</td>
<td>444</td>
<td>390</td>
<td>406</td>
<td>445</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Homeopathic School</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Medical</td>
<td>240</td>
<td>535</td>
<td>587</td>
<td>704</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Surgical</td>
<td>157</td>
<td>527</td>
<td>580</td>
<td>749</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gynecological</td>
<td>39</td>
<td>73</td>
<td>75</td>
<td>89</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Deaths</td>
<td>52</td>
<td>112</td>
<td>103</td>
<td>99</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No. of births</td>
<td>141</td>
<td>161</td>
<td>156</td>
<td>245</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Daily average of patients</td>
<td>342</td>
<td>353</td>
<td>357</td>
<td>499</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Daily average of patients including doctors and employees</td>
<td>448</td>
<td>522</td>
<td>672</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Daily cost of feeding patients and employees</td>
<td>24c.</td>
<td>21c.</td>
<td>24.5c.</td>
<td>24.6c.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Daily cost of keeping patients and employees</td>
<td>177c.</td>
<td>64c.</td>
<td>74.7c.</td>
<td>76c.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aerial yearly expenses</td>
<td>$66,360</td>
<td>$100,622</td>
<td>$143,731</td>
<td>$186,413</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*For eight months only. | *No record for 1883.

William J. McGarigle, ex-superintendent of the Police Department, and the present Warden of the Cook County Hospital, was born at Milwaukee, Wis., on September 12, 1856. His father, George A. McGarigle, was connected with the post-office in Milwaukee for over twenty years, a veteran of the Mexican war, and universally respected. Young McGarigle received his education in the public schools, a German-English Academy, and at a private German Institute. He then clerked in a grocery store, was connected with the United States Express Company in various capacities, and finally entered the service of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad Company. In 1868, he left the employ of the road and
CORPORATE HISTORY.

became a permanent resident of Chicago, although he had previously lived here when his father was an extensive builder and contractor, and erected many of Dr. Charles V. Dyer's buildings on State Street. In 1871, Mr. McGarigle joined the police force as patrolman, and was assigned to the Webster-avenue Station, but being a good penman, within a couple of months he was transferred to the Central Station as clerk, and after one year was attached in the same capacity to the detective department. Superintendent Rehm appointed him a detective in January, 1873, and during the next year he became sergeant in charge of detectives, which office was afterward changed to the lieutenancy. On January 1, 1878, he was appointed captain of detectives, being acting superintendent during the absence of the head of the Police Department. In the fall of 1879, he was appointed Superintendent of Police by Mayor Harrison. During his three years' administration he brought about many needed reforms, systematizing the reports of crimes brought in by subordinate officers, and also the description of property recovered, with the record of the hands through which it passed, by a set of indexed books and receipts. The establishment of the patrol system, and the perfection to which it has been brought, were also much due to the determined efforts of Mr. McGarigle, opposed as he was at the time by Superintendent Hickey and others high in authority. In 1881, Mr. McGarigle was sent to Europe to study the systems of the old countries, visiting the principal cities of England, France, Germany, Belgium and Austria, and upon his return making a comprehensive report to the City Council. In November, 1882, Mr. McGarigle resigned his position at the head of the Police Department, and made a vigorous canvass for the shrievalty, and although beaten by Sheriff Hanchett, he received a majority of 4,500 in the city, which, had it not been for the bitter fight in the Second Congressional District, might have elected him. He then occupied himself in building his fine livery establishment on Division Street, putting some $75,000 into this enterprise. On September 1, 1883, Mr. McGarigle was chosen warden of the Cook County Hospital. His skill in organizing and controlling large bodies of men peculiarly fitted him for the chief marshalship of the grand Hendricks procession of October 20, 1884, participated in by the Cook County Democratic Club, the Young Men's Democratic Club, the Iroquois Club, the National Veteran Association, and the several ward, suburban and congressional district clubs. He was the first secretary of the Sectional Underground Electric Company. Mr. McGarigle is a Mason in good standing, being connected with Lincoln Park Lodge, No. 61; Lincoln Park Chapter, St. Bernard Commandery, and Oriental Consistory; and is also a member of Apollo Lodge, No. 199, A. O. U. W. He was married in November, 1869, at Milwaukee, to Anna C. Liedmer. They have four children: George, Bessie, William and Edward.

COOK COUNTY INFIRMARY. — This, the largest of the charitable institutions of Cook County or Chicago, is variously known and designated as the "Alms-house," the "Poor-House," and the "Infirmary." The latter being the name used in making contracts and reports, may be considered official, and is, therefore, here adopted. It is located on what is called the county poor-farm, a tract of 240 acres (38 acres of which were purchased, in 1883, at a cost of $17,600), in Norwood Park township, twelve miles from the Union Depot. It consists of ten distinct buildings, arranged in a semi-circular group, connected by corridors. They are of brick, in the Gothic style of architecture. Nine of these buildings were completed in 1882, at a cost of $194,417, and the tenth was erected in 1883-85, at a cost of $23,000. The Infirmary has now accommodations for nearly twelve hundred inmates.

The buildings, presenting a frontage of four hundred and sixty feet, cover a little over two acres of ground. A convenient depot has been erected by the county on a branch of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway, and the station is called Dunning.

The State Board of Charity, in speaking of this institution in its report of 1884, says:

"In its arrangement and fitting up, nothing seems to be left undone, and no expense spared, to make it a model almshouse: the sun shines in every room, twice every day. The Institution is kept in the best possible order; neatness and cleanliness prevail throughout the entire establishment."

The tabulated reports of the Infirmary, given below, show its general operations for a number of years. The actual running expenses for 1885, the Warden reports, — by reason of the amounts which are included in the table for permanent improvements and produce furnished the Insane Asylum, — were only $145,131. From the report for 1885, it is found that, of the persons admitted during the year, 1,241 were natives of the United States and 2,514 foreigners; 940 of the latter being from Ireland, 784 from Germany, and 322 from Scandinavia. There were 612 patients treated in the hospitals, 271 at the surgical clinics, and 14 in the surgical ward. Of these who died, 92 were natives of the United States and 191 foreigners.

Among the difficulties with which the Infirmary has to contend, is the constant application for admission by those not entitled to shelter. Of these, the most per-
sistent and annoying are the tramps, who come in
crowds during the winter, and tax the ingenuity of the
officials to dispose of them. A large percentage of the
inmates are paupers from other cities and neighboring
States, who are attracted to Chicago by the superior
facilities of this institution for medical care and treat-
ment. Many of the paupers are those from Europe,
who should be returned at ports of entry, but, escaping
examination, find their way to the Infirmary.

**Officers:** Wardens—1875, H. M. Peters; 1882-85, C. L.
Frey; Chief Clerk—George J. Wolf; Physicians—Dr. A. W.
Hagenbach (until 1884); Dr. A. G. Hoffman (1884); Dr. Theun-
ker (1885); Dr. E. Epler, assistant physician.

The following statistics have been compiled from
the annual reports:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Inmates remaining</th>
<th>1876</th>
<th>1877</th>
<th>1880</th>
<th>1881</th>
<th>1883</th>
<th>1884</th>
<th>1885</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>632</td>
<td>651</td>
<td>597</td>
<td>598</td>
<td>622</td>
<td>739</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Admitted during the year</td>
<td>1,200</td>
<td>1,201</td>
<td>1,555</td>
<td>1,678</td>
<td>2,264</td>
<td>3,795</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of deaths</td>
<td>91</td>
<td>124</td>
<td>102</td>
<td>206</td>
<td>127</td>
<td>258</td>
<td>363</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number discharged</td>
<td>958</td>
<td>1,152</td>
<td>1,205</td>
<td>1,268</td>
<td>1,467</td>
<td>1,889</td>
<td>3,172</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number remaining</td>
<td>823</td>
<td>646</td>
<td>546</td>
<td>508</td>
<td>622</td>
<td>739</td>
<td>1,059</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Average number of employes and inmates</td>
<td>950</td>
<td>641</td>
<td>624</td>
<td>673</td>
<td>802</td>
<td>1,012</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of births</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>94</td>
<td>124</td>
<td>159</td>
<td>145</td>
<td>104</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Farm products</td>
<td>$12,302 00</td>
<td>$8,323</td>
<td>$14,577 00</td>
<td>$12,942 00</td>
<td>$16,936 00</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Expenditures</td>
<td>$69,170 00</td>
<td>$73,912 00</td>
<td>$41,401 00</td>
<td>$57,592 00</td>
<td>$55,594 00</td>
<td>$117,669 00</td>
<td>$162,680 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Daily cost per capita</td>
<td>22.6 c.</td>
<td>21.3 c.</td>
<td>28.6 c.</td>
<td>32.9 c.</td>
<td>36.2 c.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* No reports for the years from 1872 to 1875, nor for the years 1878, 1879, 1881, have been printed, nor can the items for those years be obtained.

**Cook County Insane Asylum.**—This institution
was erected on the county farm, a little over a block
northeast of the Infirmary, on ground dotted with
forest trees, and gradually sloping to an artificial lake.
The buildings front east.

Until 1870, the poor and insane were both kept in
one building. During that year a brick structure was
erected, four hundred feet in length, with a wing at the
south end having a depth of two hundred feet. In
1873, a large addition was constructed, and a fourth
story added to the original building. It was then able
to accommodate three hundred and fifty patients. The
amount expended for these buildings, including
laundry, sewers and three artesian wells (which cost
$21,655), was $59,410. Two additional buildings were
erected in 1885, at a cost of $135,000, in which the suggestions of the superintendent, Dr. Spray, were mainly adopted, resulting in a greatly improved arrangement. These additions give the Asylum a capacity for five hundred inmates.

The Infirmary and Insane Asylum, up to 1882, were under one management, a committee of five County Commissioners, which had entire control. This committee appointed a medical superintendent for the Asylum, and a warden, matron, engineer and storekeeper; but none of these officers had any power except as directed by the committee, nor had either institution any head. Quoting from the report of the State Board of Charities, 1878, "The warden is not head, and the superintendent is not head; the real head is the Committee, which had five heads." Of course, as pointed out by the Board, such an organization must have been very defective.

In 1882, the County Board adopted new rules for the government of both the Infirmary and Insane Asylum. Among other things it was provided that the warden and superintendent of the Asylum should be elected by the Board of Commissioners. These officers were placed more directly in the responsible charge of their respective departments, and given enlarged powers of management and control.

Complaints however, have frequently been made against the management, and, in 1885, charges were formally preferred, involving the sub-committee of Commissioners, the superintendent, warden and others. These charges were investigated by the State Board of Charities in November. The result of this investigation is not now fully known; but that a recommendation will be made, as urged by the superintendent in his testimony, to commit the management of the institution to a board of trustees, thus separating it from political control, there is not much question. Of the expediency of such an arrangement there is no doubt, for sufficient evidence was adduced during the progress of the investigation to demonstrate the inexpediency of a medical supervisor being hampered by men whose only qualification consisted in the political friendship of the appointing power. How intelligent government, or beneficial treatment, could be had with utterly inexperienced attendants, is an unanswerable query, and great credit is due to Dr. Spray for the success he has attained under such detrimental surroundings.

This Asylum was the first in the West to appoint female physicians, two of whom, Drs. Delia Howe and Alexander, were appointed in 1883-84. Graduated and trained female nurses have also been employed here, the first in the State, taking charge of the particular nursing and the administration of all drugs.

The figures below are compiled from the annual reports of the institution:
Included in the 449 discharged in 1885, were 231 who were sent to the Kankakee Insane Hospital. No reports were printed for the years from 1872 to 1875, 1879, 1881.

Officers.—Dr. John C. Spray was medical director from January 1, 1878, to September 1, 1882; and he was superintendent (in sole charge), from September 1, 1882, to September 1, 1884. H. A. Varnell was then appointed warden, and so continued. Dr. J. G. Kierman was medical superintendent from September 1, 1884, to September 1, 1885. Dr. J. C. Spray has been medical superintendent since September 1, 1885. Drs. Malcolm, Moore, and Thomas Conley, are assistant superintendents.

Dr. John Campbell Spray, medical superintendent of the Cook County Hospital for the Insane, was born at Bridgeport, Ind., on September 21, 1845, the son of James and Elizabeth (Owen) Spray, both members of the Quaker Church. The senior Spray was a merchant of Bridgeport, but died when his son John was nine years of age. The latter was enabled, however, to attend the common school and the Friends’ School of Bridgeport, during his boyhood, and, after having finished the study of the common English branches, was ambitious to go farther in his pursuit of education. He determined to make a way for entering the medical profession, and accordingly entered Earlham College, at Richmond, Ind., where he took a course in the higher English and classical studies. After completing his literary education there, he went to Indianapolis, where he entered the office of Drs. L. and C. H. Abbott and read medicine for three years. He then came to Chicago and studied general medicine and surgery in Bennett Medical College, graduating therefrom in the class of 1876. He had completed the full course of study as prescribed by that school of medicine—Eclectic—but he had a desire to become as thoroughly acquainted with every school of study as his means and time would permit. He entered the medical department of the Northwestern University in 1870, in the meantime commencing the general practice of his profession. He studied at the University until the fire of 1871, which destroyed his office and library. He then went to New York City, where he passed a year in general observation among the schools and hospitals. While in New York, he was married to Miss Mary A. Gunn, on August 25, 1872. His wife is a sister of Dr. R. A. Gunn, the well-known surgeon, and is a native of the north of Scotland. Shortly after their marriage, Dr. Spray and wife returned to Chicago, and he re-entered the Northwestern University, completed his studies and graduated therefrom with high honors in the spring of 1873. He then entered actively into practice in this city, and continued highly successful up to January 1, 1878, when he entered upon his duties as medical director of the Cook County Hospital for the insane, the Cook County Almshouse, and the Obstetrical and Venereal Hospitals, his appointment having been confirmed by the entire County Board of Commissioners in the fall of 1877. He continued as the chief director of these various institutions until September 1, 1882, when a change in the management of them occurred, and Dr. Spray was made medical superintendent of the Insane Asylum. To that he devoted his exclusive attention for the following two years, and, on September 1, 1884, he left the institution, owing to changes in the political aspect of the Board. However, in the following year he again received the appointment as medical superintendent of the hospital, and, in the fall of 1885, entered upon his eighth year as chief officer of the Cook County Hospital for the Insane. Dr. Spray during his attendance at the Northwestern University made a special study of nervous diseases, under the tutelage of Dr. Jewel, professor of that department of medical science in the University. Such a course of study materially assisted Dr. Spray when he entered upon the discharge of his duties as director of the hospitals, and the large and varied experience he has since had has been of infinite value to him. Almost every species of insanity has come under his observation, and, as he is heart and soul in the work, he studies and labors to effect a cure whenever and wherever possible. The management of the insane during his administration has been unquestionably the best, but the great disadvantage he has had to contend with has retarded his operations very much. The main hospital was built for the accommodation of three hundred inmates, but again and again its walls have contained nearly double the number, taxing to the utmost the energy and ability of Dr. Spray to provide for all that came. In the construction of the new hospital, in close proximity to the original buildings, Dr. Spray has, by his long and valuable experience, been enabled to introduce new features which are a marked improvement over the
old style. Dr. Spray is a man of advanced ideas, constantly studying new projects, and is always abreast of the best thoughts of the age. The prison scheme has forwarded plans that shall make the abiding place for the insane a hospital-home. He believes that every surrounding for an insane patient should be calculated to attract rather than to repel. Instead of hospitals for the insane tucked in the prison plan, confinement in dark rooms, shackling with irons, etc., his ideas are carried out in the new hospital by the arrangement of dormitories, corridors and private rooms, with plenty of light and air, and access to and from all parts of the ward. The Cook County Hospital for the Insane was the first in the West, if not in the United States, to introduce female physicians and trained nurses in the work of caring for the insane; and the innovation upon the old plan has, thanks to Dr. Spray, been of great benefit to the patients confined therein. Dr. Spray is a member of the Chicago and Cook County Medical societies, the Cumberland Club, Blair Lodge, No. 393, A.F.&A.M., and Oriental Consistory, S.R.P. and R. O. M., and is unable to devote much attention to social matters; and the fact that he has been absent from his post but a dozen nights in a period covering seven years fully demonstrates his devotion to the work in which he is so well interested.

The County Agency.—No description of the three charitable institutions of Cook County, the Hospital, Infirmary, and Insane Asylum, would be complete or fully comprehended without a knowledge of the operations and management of the office of the Cook County Agent. While established before the fire, that event brought it into more active and prominent usefulness. It is the key which unlocks the doors of each of the above-named institutions,—that organized instrumentality which every applicant for relief from the misfortunes of sickness, poverty, or a diseased mind, must use before he can become a beneficiary. The name of every such applicant is taken, and all the circumstances of his situation carefully inquired into by a "visitor." So far as possible, benefits are confined to "aged indigent persons, indigent widows and orphans, old decrepit persons and cripples, and such as are physically and mentally unable to earn a living." A "black list" is kept of all those applying for aid who are deemed unworthy. When the preliminary examination is concluded, the applicant is assigned to whatever place he may be entitled to enter.

This bureau not only passes upon the claims of those seeking admission to the County Hospital, Infirmary and Insane Asylum, but itself furnishes relief to needy families entitled to aid from the county. The amount expended in former years, especially soon after the fire, was much greater than at present. This is doubtless owing in part to the improved facilities for examination, and greater care exercised in looking up the correctness of the representations of applicants.

The annual expenditures by the county agent, for thirteen years, have been as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Years</th>
<th>1873</th>
<th>1874</th>
<th>1875</th>
<th>1876</th>
<th>1877</th>
<th>1878</th>
<th>1879</th>
<th>1880</th>
<th>1881</th>
<th>1882</th>
<th>1883</th>
<th>1884</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>16,979,707</td>
<td>16,665,054</td>
<td>17,231,320</td>
<td>17,485,874</td>
<td>17,915,827</td>
<td>16,407,880</td>
<td>15,923,954</td>
<td>15,917,826</td>
<td>15,817,926</td>
<td>15,709,543</td>
<td>15,625,897</td>
<td>15,413,504</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of families receiving aid</td>
<td>7,006</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* Including flour, corn, oat meal, rice, beans, barley and potatoes.

* Not given.

James O'Brien, county agent, son of Peter and Ellen O'Brien, was born in County Wexford, Ireland, on July 25, 1842. In the fall of 1856, he came to this country, and, after a short stay in Middletown, Conn., with relatives, went to Rome, N. Y., where he attended school until, in April, 1857, he came to Chicago. He finished his education at St. Patrick's Academy and at the Jesuit School. At the age of nineteen, he entered the employ of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railway, and, after working in their yards in this city a short time, he became assistant yardmaster, which he retained for five years. He was connected with the Michigan Southern road one year, and was employed by the Michigan Central road until December, 1869. He then engaged in the liquor business on West Harrison, near Desplaines Street, and, in the fall of 1872, he elected alderman for the Ninth Ward (now the Eighth Ward), and was re-elected three terms successively. In 1875, he retired from the liquor business, and, after Mayor Harrison's election, was appointed chief sidewalk inspector, which position he held until April, 1883, when he became chief deputy assessor under Assessor Joseph Sokup. In the fall of 1883, he was appointed County Agent, which office he has administered with marked ability. His record as a public official is without blemish. Mr. O'Brien was married June 6, 1866, to Miss Bridget Long, of Chicago. They have nine children,—Peter J., John, James, Martin, Maggie, Laurence, Ellen, Robert, and Mary. He is a member of the A.O.U.W.

William C. Stevenson, chief clerk in the office of the
HISTORY OF CHICAGO.

County Agent, is a son of William and Isabella Stevenson, and was born at Norwich, Muskingum County, Ohio, on February 10, 1855. He is one of twins, both still living, their mother dying when they were three years old. When he was four years of age (his father having married again), his parents removed to Utica, Ohio, where he received his education, and assisted his father in the furniture business until twenty-six years old. In 1862, he came to this city, and shortly afterward went to Womona, Ill., where he engaged in the furniture trade until burned out in May, 1865. He then formed a partnership with M. Myers, under the firm name of Myers & Stevenson, and entered the drug business. Two years later he sold out his interest to Mr. Downey, and returned to Chicago in March, 1872, to assist in the re-building of the city. In connection with H. R. Myers, the firm being known as Stevenson & Myers, he went into the painting business at No. 118 South Clark Street, which he continued until March, 1874. He then received an appointment as clerk in the County Agent's office, and was made chief clerk thereof in 1885. His services have given the highest satisfaction to his superiors, and by his large circle of friends and acquaintances he is regarded as a thoroughly competent and reliable business man. Mr. Stevenson has been married on June 24, 1869, to Miss Zilpha M. Cowen, of Womona. They have three children.—William O., Eugene M., and George K. He is a member of Fort Dearborn Lodge, No. 9, A.O.U.W., and is a Knight of St. Albans Legion, No. 16, of the same order.

LOCAL TRANSPORTATION.

OMNIBUS LINES.—The passenger transfer and baggage express traffic of Chicago, has been practically controlled for more than thirty years by one man,—Frank Parmelee,—who started the first regular omnibus line in Chicago, on May 9, 1853, and whose business has shown a growth commensurate with that of the city.

The original outfit consisted of six omnibuses and thirty horses, and required the services of about a dozen men. There was then no regular line in the city, and Mr. Parmelee secured the control of the transfer business, by buying out the omnibuses of all the leading hotels. At that early day the service was in high demand, on account of the primitive condition of the roads and the distance of the depots. The Michigan Central depot was then located on the lake shore, at Sixteenth Street; and as all the Eastern land traffic came this way, Mr. Parmelee was obliged to inaugurate a line of covered Concord wagons, specially constructed for service on the sandy and muddy roads of the period. Although other lines have occasionally entered the field, Mr. Parmelee's hold on this class of business has continued firm, and there has been practically no opposition for several years. The service at the present time employs eighty omnibuses, seventy baggage-wagons, two hundred and fifty horses and two hundred men, the number being somewhat greater in the season of summer travel. The large stables required for the accommodation of this extensive business, were built by Mr. Parmelee, and are very complete in their appointments. The general city office of the lines is in charge of J. W. Parmelee, eldest son of the proprietor.

The dry goods firms of Marshall Field, and Davis, Morse & Co., run a line of two-horse omnibuses between the Chicago & North-Western Railway Depot and their respective places of business.

THE NORTH CHICAGO RAILWAY CO.—Immediately after the fire, this Company, which had been a great sufferer by that calamity, set to work to repair the damage and put the line again into running order. Besides having, since that time, constructed over six miles of double track and nearly four miles of single track, they have erected car-houses at the corner of Center and Racine streets, Clybourn Avenue near Racine, corner of Clybourn Avenue and Cooper Street, corner of Wrightwood Avenue and Sheffield, corner of Clark Street and Drury Court, Larrabee Street near Center, Sedgwick near Ewingia Street, corner of Racine Avenue and Belden; stables on Kroger Street, corner of Clybourn Avenue and Racine, corner of Clybourn Avenue and Ashland, on Lill Avenue near Sheffield, on Larrabee near Center, and corner of Jay Street and Belden Avenue; blacksmith shops on Kroger Street, corner of Clybourn and Ashland avenues, corner of Wrightwood Avenue and Sheffield, corner of Clark Street and Drury Court; and the fine building in which are situated the general offices, at the corner of Clark and Division streets. The latter was erected in 1883, is a three-story structure of brick trimmed with stone, and cost, with site, about $55,000.

As to the lines of road which have been constructed entire since the fire, and which now are included in the North Division system, one and one-eighth miles of double track were completed on Lincoln Avenue from Center to Wrightwood, in 1872; two and one-fifth miles of double track on Wells Street from Randolph to North Clark, by November, 1875; one and one-eighth miles of single track on Center Street, from Clark to Racine Road, and four-fifths of a mile on Webster Avenue from Lincoln Avenue to Racine Road, in 1878; one and two-fifths miles on State Street, from Lake to Clark, via Division, and one-quarter of a mile on Larrabee, from Center to Webster Avenue, in 1880; one and two-fifths miles of double track on Clybourn Avenue from North Avenue to Fullerton, in 1881; half a mile of double track on Sedgwick Avenue, from Center to North Avenue, a mile of single track on Market, from Chicago Avenue to Division, in the year 1882; seven-eighths of a mile of single track on Garfield Avenue, from Lincoln Avenue to Racine Road, and one-half a mile on Fullerton Avenue, from Lincoln Avenue to Racine Road, in 1884; one-half mile on Racine Road from Fullerton Avenue to Clybourn, commenced in 1878 and completed in 1884.

The officers of the road, since date of organization, have been as follows:

John B. Turner, president, February 18, 1859, to January 8, 1867; V. C. Turner, secretary and treasurer from February 18, 1859, to July 4, 1865, vice-president from July 4, 1865, to January 8, 1867, and president from January 8, 1867, up to date; H. N. Towner, secretary and treasurer, July 4, 1865, to December 6, 1873, and Hiram Crawford, from December 6, 1873, to date; Lucian Tilton, vice-president, January 12, 1875, died in March, 1877; George W. Dunlap, vice-president, from January 20, 1879, to April 5, 1881.

CHICAGO CITY RAILWAY CO.—Between 1865 and 1875, the lines of this system were not extended to any great extent; but, during the latter year, the Wabash Avenue line was built, also a line on Indiana Avenue from Thirty-first to Thirty-ninth Street, and one on Thirty-ninth from Cottage Grove Avenue to State Street. In 1877, cars were placed on Halsted Street, and run to the city limits.

In October, 1880, S. W. Allerton, one of the directors of the Company, visited San Francisco, and witnessed the successful operation of the cable system.
LOCAL TRANSPORTATION.

The lines which had been there constructed were in fine working order, but it was yet to be demonstrated that the system could be utilized in a region of harsh winters, deep snow and frosts. Mr. Allerton brought the matter formally before the Company, and the day after his return from California, C. B. Holmes, its superintendent, started for San Francisco to conduct a personal investigation. Upon Superintendent Holmes's return to Chicago, arrangements were at once entered into for putting the system into operation. The brick structure between Nineteenth and Twentieth streets was completed during the season at a cost of $50,000. It stood structure high, with stone facings, its dimensions being 151 by 250 feet. The four engines which operate the cable were manufactured at Worcester, Mass., by Jerome Wheelock, at a cost of $35,000. The boilers, costing $30,000, were made by Babcock & Wilcox of New York City. On January 17, 1881, the City Council granted the company the right to operate the cable; and, on June 27, ground was broken near Harmon Court. The State-street line, to Thirty-ninth Street, was ready for use in June 1881, after there had been used in its construction 8,000,000 pounds of iron, 250,000 bolts, 50,000 wagon-loads of gravel, 30,000 barrels of English cement and 12,000 of American cement, 350 cords of stone, and 213,000 brick. In the work of construction, one thousand five hundred men and two hundred teams were employed. One of the greatest obstacles to be overcome was that met with in the water, gas, and sewerage pipes, which, in many cases, had to be almost entirely reconstructed, but, under the personal supervision of C. B. Holmes, the work was successfully accomplished. Four hundred men were instructed in the operation of the system; and, on January 28, 1882, the first public trial took place. On the afternoon of that day, a train of seven cars, with two grip-cars, under the guidance of Superintendent Holmes, was started from the corner of State and Madison streets, and conveyed the city and county officials, with a number of prominent citizens, to the engine house, on Twentieth Street, making the run in twenty-one minutes. Here a platform had been erected, from which speeches were made by Mayor Harrison, Mr. Holmes, Judge Caton, S. B. Cobb, ex-president of the Company, William Bross, General Henry Strong, and others.

In May, 1882, ground was broken for the Wabash and Henry Grove-avenue line, at Twenty-first Street. It was completed during the season, 60,000 wagon-loads of gravel, sand and crushed stone, 20,000 barrels of cement, 230,000 brick, 36,000 square yards of granite paving, 9,000,000 pounds of iron, 275,000 bolts and 550 cords of rubble stone, being used in its construction. Over $2,500,000 were expended in the laying of nineteen miles of single track and the twenty miles of cable, the equipment and erection of buildings.

During the first year of its operation, over six million more people were transported than during the previous year, under the old system.

Many marked improvements have been introduced in the Chicago system. The splice used in San Francisco proved virtually useless, and a different one was invented by Thomas Nash, an employee of the road. Another important invention is the moment brake, the patenentee of which is T. L. Johnson, of Indianapolis. Its advantage is that it comes in contact with every wheel of the train, and is an almost instantaneous check. As now perfected, the cable system of Chicago transports one hundred thousand people daily, with ability to move five times as many, and actually does the work of two thousand five hundred horses. In an address delivered by Superintendent Holmes before the American Street Railway Association, on October 19, 1884, he gave the following interesting details:

"The construction consists of an underground tube, through which the cable, supported by pulleys, passes in continuous motion and at a uniform rate of speed. The tube is provided with sewer connections for drainage, and an open slot on the top through which passes a gripping device which is attached to a car. The cable is kept in motion and its speed regulated by a stationary engine or engines. The rope is endless, and the splices must possess great strength but not increase the diameter of the rope, as any enlargement would incur severe and dangerous traction. It should be coated with pine tar and lubricated with linseed oil to protect it from rust and the too harsh action of the grips. The grips which impart motion to the cable, and the sheaves which carry it around the sheave-gear, should be made of a material about as hard as, and the same as, and the hilly or level character of the road. In cases of sharp deflections from a level, pulleys are required to depress the rope, as these must be added to allow for the grip to pass over them, the wear upon the cable is serious. To meet these conditions, flexibility and toughness, combined with strength and freedom from crystallization, are needed. Another important feature in a cable system is the device for avoiding the necessity of having the rope extend above the height of the road. The extent of vibration will depend on its length, amounting in one four miles long to some five feet, and is caused by the sudden grasping of the cable by a heavily-loaded train. As the rope settles some two and a half inches between every two carrying-pulleys over the entire road, the sudden tightening and stretching of the cable produces an accumulation. If this were not instantly taken care of, the rope would drop from the carrying-pulleys and shear with great force. Provision is therefore made for taking care of the permanent stretch of the cable, amounting, sometimes, to two hundred feet. The gripping attachment consists of a lever and a lower lever, between which the rope is passed. As the movement of a lever, one pound pressure on the handle of which produces four hundred pounds on the cable. A small sheave is placed in each end of the jaw, upon which the cable rides while the car is standing. Provision is also made for throwing the grip, and entirely free from it, at any time or place. The length of the grip is such that it passes some three inches above the carrying-pulleys, and does not come in contact with them. The cable is brought into the open jaws at an elevation of one-half inch, at an angle on one side of the tube. The necessary for lining the grip performs two thousand miles of service, when it requires renewal. In Chicago, a speed of eight and one-half miles an hour is attainable over one-half the lines, and nine and one-half over the other half, except in a few places, where the speed is one-half the above rates, and can be made as much less, at any point, as may be desired. More power is required during a snow storm, but, in ordinary conditions the operation of twenty and one-quarter miles of cable in Chicago has required 472 horse-power, of which 359 was used in moving the machinery and cables and 55 to move 240 cars. The cable is raised about twenty thousand pounds, and is doing work which would require two thousand five hundred horses. In Chicago, the cost was perhaps greater. It would be necessary in most cities, owing to the nature of the ground. Along the thoroughfare where it operates and even over parallel and cross streets, the real estate has increased in value from fifty to two hundred per cent.

Since the construction of the Halsted-street line to the city limits, in 1877, the following extensions of the horse railway system have been made:

In 1881, on State Street from Thirty-ninth to Fifty-fifth Street. In 1882, to Sixty-third on the same thoroughfare. In 1883, on Halsted Street from the city limits to Forty-seventh Street. In 1884, on Halsted Street to Sixty-third and on Sixty-third to Clark; on Wentworth Avenue from Thirty-third to Sixty-third Street, on
Archer Avenue from the River to Brighton Park, on Hanover and Butler streets from Archer Avenue to Thirty-first Street, on Thirty-first from the Lake to Archer Avenue, on Ashland Avenue from Archer to the city limits, and on Stanton Avenue from Thirty-fifth to Thirty-ninth Street; a total of over twenty-eight miles built in 1834, the largest amount in the history of the road. The Chicago City Railway Company now (1885) operates, including the cable system, eighty-seven miles of track.

Following are the principal officers of the Company, from the time of its incorporation up to date:

**Presidents**—Liberty Rigelow, March 28, 1859, to September 26, 1864; Benjamin F. Carver, September 26, 1859, to April 5, 1861; William H. White, April 5, 1861, to August 11, 1863; David A. Gage, August 11, 1863, to August 8, 1864; S. M. Nickerson, August 9, 1864, to January 11, 1872; M. D. Hennessy, January 11, 1872, to January 8, 1874; S. R. Cobb, January 8, 1874, to May 24, 1881; Daniel A. Jones (acting), May 24, 1881, to January 23, 1882; C. R. Hoiles, January 23, 1882, to date.

**Secretaries**—George W. Fuller, March 28, 1859, to January 13, 1868; M. D. Hennessy, January 13, 1868, to January 11, 1872; J. F. Johnson, January 11, 1872, to January 9, 1873; W. N. Evans, January 9, 1873, to April 25, 1884; H. L. Windsor, April 25, 1884, to date.

**Treasurers**—George W. Fuller, March 28, 1859, to January 13, 1868; M. D. Hennessy, January 13, 1868, to January 11, 1872; J. F. Johnson, January 11, 1872, to January 9, 1873; W. N. Evans, January 22, 1873, to January 29, 1873; T. C. Pennington, January 29, 1873, to date.

**Superintendents**—D. A. Gage, May 11, 1860, to August 11, 1863; Franklin Parmerlee, August 11, 1863, to August 8, 1864; Charles H. Walker, August 9, 1864, to December 1, 1866; Daniel Thompson, December 1, 1866, to January 13, 1870; K. T. Crane, January 13, 1870, to January 13, 1873; C. B. Holmes, January 13, 1873, up to the present time.

**The Chicago West Division Railway Company.**

The losses of the West Division Railway Company, by the fire of 1871, were much less than those of the companies operating the lines of the North and South divisions. No portion of their tracks was injured except for the comparatively small distance lying east of the river. The general offices of the company on State Street were burned and their business interrupted for a few days. Their total loss by the conflagration was not in excess of $20,000, and their carrying power was in no wise diminished. The barns and rolling stock of the company, and nearly the whole mileage of tracks were in the West Division. They soon began, indeed, to transport an increased number of passengers, owing to the great addition to the population of the West Division. Immediately succeeding the fire, the stream of travel was so great between the South and West divisions, that, to accommodate it, the West Division Railway Co. and the Chicago City Railway Co. established a joint line between Twenty-second Street and Union Park, over which passengers were transported for one fare. This, besides being a great convenience, enjoyed an immense patronage. It was continued for several months.

From this period to the beginning of 1875, but few new lines were opened by the company. The rapid growth of the West Division then demanding greater street railway facilities, new construction began imperative. The most important of the new lines opened was probably the Indiana-street route; and important extensions have been made on Chicago Avenue, Ogles Avenue, South Halsted Street, Canal Street and Canalport Avenue, West Twelfth Street, Milwaukee Avenue, Randolph and Lake streets, Madison Street, Van Buren Street and Blue Island Avenue.

In 1881, the employes of the company struck for an increase of wages to twenty cents per hour, causing a delay to traffic of about thirty-six hours. Their demands were finally acceded to. The present officers of the company attribute the success of the more recent strike of June, 1885, to the settlement then made. On the latter occasion they asked for the reinstatement of men belonging to the Union of street-car employes, who were then discharged by the company for various reasons, and were again successful.

On July 30, 1883, the corporation received from the municipal government a general extension of its franchises for twenty years.

In 1884, this corporation operated its lines over seventy-five miles of track. It issued a daily average of 3,246 horses, made 1,631,503 round trips, and hauled its cars a total of 7,735,335 miles. It is now (1885) using 3,733 horses and 555 cars, which make an average of 3,029 round trips, covering 22,500 miles a day. The company employs 2,200 men, 1,100 of whom are conductors and drivers.

The present officers are—President, J. Russell Jones; Vice-president, Benjamin F. Campbell; Secretary and Treasurer, George L. Webb; General Superintendent, Dewitt C. Cregier.

Robert Heartt, foreman of the O'Neill-street barns of the West Division Horse Railway Company, was born at Troy, Rensselaer Co., N. Y., on October 3, 1815. Although a clothes by trade, when he came to Chicago, October 12, 1836, walking all of the way, he commenced life in the West by working on the horses in the United States, then by driving a stage for Lathrop Johnson on the old Milwaukee road. In the spring of 1837, he was appointed assistant builder to Nelson R. Norton, who had the contract for constructing the Dearborn-street draw-bridge, at 8¢ a day and twenty-five per cent. of all the money expended. Mr. Heartt spent the succeeding year in fishing at Green Bay, and, in the summer of 1839, he became a clerk in the Chicago warehouse owned by John Kinzie and David Hunter. During 1840, he became known throughout Illinois, Wisconsin and Indiana, engaging as he did in hauling grain and produce to and from their markets. A fine farm in Mercer County engaged his attention the succeeding year, but as his market for his grain was one hundred and eighty miles from the place of raising it, he returned to Chicago, and, in 1844, engaged again in the teaming business. He subsequently was employed by Charles M. Gray, the well-known manufacturer of cradles, and when Mr. Gray obtained from C. H. McCormick a contract to turn out one hundred reapers and a manufactory was established on the North Side, under the firm name of Gray, McCormick & Ogden, Mr. Heartt became engineer, and so continued for three years. In the spring of 1850, he removed to Niles, Ill., and built a saw-mill which was principally engaged in sawing logs for the Northwestern (or Milwaukee) plank road. For many years, until 1864, he was engaged in traveling over the South, purchasing horses and disposing of them in Kentucky. Upon returning to Chicago, he was engineer in his brother's tobacco factory, went into the livery business in 1865, and established the Lumberman's Omnibus Line, on Halsted Street, in 1869. Although this was an unfortunate enterprise in which he lost heavily, he continued in it until 1875. He then connected himself with the West Division Company, having held the position of foreman from the commencement to the present time. Mr. Heartt was married on January 6, 1856, to Sally Ann Huntington, a native of New York, and celebrated his golden wedding in Chicago. He is the son of Daniel B. Heartt and Jane (Culender) Heartt, who had the pleasure of observing the first of Chicago's golden weddings. His mother is still living, being in her ninety-seventh year. Mr. and Mrs. Heartt have but one child, William, who is a member of the Fire Department. Daniel B. Heartt, another son, was thrown from his engine in 1866, while going to a fire, and received fatal injuries.
PARKS AND BOULEVARDS.

These elements of the beauty of Chicago are worthy of an extended description; not alone for the addition thus made to its appearance, but also for the incalculable advantage to the general public. For the wealthy, the Boulevard drive is a hygienic luxury, and for the poorer citizen the Parks afford a breathing-place, where pure air can refresh him after his weekly toil amid vitiated atmosphere.

As may be seen, by reference to the map, the boulevard system encircles the entire city, and renders the parks readily accessible to the visitor. As an additional incentive to the population to frequent the parks, the authorities supply free concerts there at stated periods during the summer. The desirability and utility of this branch of Chicago’s reality can not be too highly eulogized, and it is undoubtedly true, that the system of parks and boulevards in this city is unequaled by any other upon the continent.

SOUTH PARK.

The South Park Commission had its inception in the passage and approval, on February 24, 1869, of “An Act providing for the location and maintenance of a Park in the towns of South Chicago, Hyde Park and Lake.” By the provisions of this Act, a board of five members was to be appointed by the Governor, their term of office being five years. The lands to be selected by the commissioners for park purposes were designated by the Act; and it was further directed that in case the title to the lands so designated could not be acquired by purchase at an agreed price, or by gift, proceedings for condemnation were to be instituted under the provisions of the Act of June 22, 1852, relating to the “Condemning right-of-way for purpose of Internal Improvements.” A method was provided for estimating the benefit or damage to property-owners, for borrowing money, and for taxing property to meet the annual interest upon such bonds, as well as the amount needed annually for the improvement, maintenance and government of the park. At an election, held on March 23, 1869, the Act was ratified. On April 16, 1869, an Act amendatory of and supplemental to the Act of February 24, was approved, and on the same day Governor Palmer appointed as commissioners, John M. Wilson, George W. Gage, Chauncey T. Bowen, L. B. Sidiway and Paul Cornell. On April 30, an organization was effected by the election of John M. Wilson as president, Paul Cornell as secretary, George W. Smith as treasurer, and George W. Gage as auditor.

The first work of the Commission was to select the land designated by the Act, to survey the same, and inquire as to its value. Its probable cost was estimated at $1,865,750, and, under the terms of the Act, the Commission made application to the Circuit Court for the appointment of assessors to impose that amount upon the property benefited. The Circuit Court denied the application, and the Supreme Court thereafter awarded a mandamus directing the performance, by the lower tribunal, of the act requested. After the appointment of the assessors, it was learned that the cost of the land needed would greatly exceed the original estimate. By Act of June, 16, 1871, the Board was authorized to revise and enlarge their earlier estimate; and under the power so conferred, it was decided to increase the assessment to $3,320,000. The Commission issued bonds, secured upon the park and improvements, for the full amount of $2,000,000 therein named. Most of the bonds were negotiated in New York, and from them, together with those issued in part payment for lands purchased, the Board realized $1,827,399. More or less difficulty was encountered in acquiring title to the land condemned, and considerable litigation ensued, appeals from the judgments of condemnation being taken, and carried, in many instances, to the Supreme Court.

In 1869, the Commission employed Olmstead & Vaux, landscape architects, of New York, to furnish plans and specifications for the improvement of the park grounds. These gentlemen, after a careful topographical survey, submitted an elaborate scheme, covering all the land adopted by the Board. Work was at once commenced under this plan, and was carried forward rapidly. A nursery, comprising five acres, was soon opened, and there were set out sixty thousand young trees, of various kinds, at cost of about $17,000. Work on the roadways and sewers, as well as the grading and preparation of superficial planting space, were progressing rapidly, when the conflagration of 1871 necessitated a suspension of operations.

The offices of the Commission, which were supposed to be fire-proof, suffered with the surrounding buildings. The loss was a serious one; they contained the original plans and specifications for the improvement of the park; the atlases of the towns of Hyde Park and Lake, showing all the subdivisions in those towns, and the divisions and ownership of the unsubdivided lands; all the records of the Board and books of account, together with all contracts, estimates, accounts, and vouchers, subsequent to May 5, 1871; and also the special assessment-roll for benefits, nearly completed. The Commission met the emergency, not only by the suspension of work, but by the discharge of all employes except a small police force and a few men employed to protect and preserve the Board’s property from trespass and destruction. Those members of the Commission who were entitled to salary or compensation declined to receive any subsequent to September, and the chief engineer, George W. Waite, relinquished all claim to any salary after October, 1871. The only contracts entered into by the Board, during the remainder of the fiscal year, were for the sinking of an artesian well and for the purchase of standard trees to replace those which failed to survive the severe drought of the previous summer.

It was not possible, however, that there should be a long interruption of the work of improvement. Apart from the legal questions relating to the obligation resting upon the Commission to proceed with the work with due diligence, justice to those whose property was to be assessed, and good faith to the bond-holders, alike required it. In the following year, new boulevards were laid out and graded; water-mains were extended; old sewers were examined and cleaned, and a substantial new sewer, 1,900 feet long, emptying into the canal, was built; and one hundred and fifty acres were plowed and fertilized.

On September 1, 1872, W. H. S. Cleveland was appointed landscape architect. Up to that time, no
ornamental work had been done on the park, and the only portion of its area which had then been made accessible to the public was the northern extremity of what was known as the Upper Division. Across this portion, Bayard Avenue had been constructed, connecting the southern extremities of the two principal avenues of approach from the city, forming a continuous pleasure-drive of four miles in length. Grand (then known as South Park) and Drexel boulevards had been partially laid out, but planting had been done only on the first. The design for the former avenue contemplated a road two miles in length and two hundred feet in width; a driveway fifty-five feet wide occupied the center; on either side was a grass border, twenty feet in width, the borders being separated from side roads, intended for business traffic, by a row of trees. The proposed length of the west division of the park were put under cultivation; new water-tanks were erected, supplied by mains from the artesian well; artificial lakes were excavated; a temporary music-pavilion erected; and an old building neatly fitted up as a restaurant. Open-air concerts were given weekly in the pavilion, by Hans Balatka’s orchestra, the attendance being so large as to necessitate the throwing open of the adjacent grounds to the public. A new greenhouse was built during that year, making three in all; and, a large quantity of valuable plants and shrubs having been forwarded to the Commission from the Botanical Gardens, at Washington, D. C., many citizens conceived the idea that a well-organized botanical garden would be an ornament to the park, and also a source of great pleasure and practical value as a means of education. The Commis-

of Drexel boulevard was a mile and a half, and its width two hundred feet; the original design comprised a central ornamental space, one hundred feet wide, arranged with paths and with grass-plats, planted with trees and shrubbery, a driveway running on each side. Under Mr. Cleveland’s direction, the central driving-space was narrowed to ninety feet, the driveway on each side being widened five feet. During this year, five hundred trees were set out along the lines of these two boulevards. Another nursery was planted on the line of Bayard Avenue, containing more than twenty-five thousand specimens, together with evergreens numbering some twenty-one thousand specimens, as well as about eight thousand shrubs.

During 1874, the work of improvement was pressed forward rapidly, although the Commission found itself much hampered in its work by the failure of the authorities to enforce the payment of delinquent taxes, which, in three years, amounted to more than one-eighth of the total levy; when to this was added the commissions paid to town and county collectors, the actual deficit reached nearly fifteen per cent. of the amount allowed by law. The character of the improvements was similar to that of preceding years. About two hundred acres

Entrance to Jackson Park.
mens of native plants were set out in the garden, and
seeds of various species soon collected in sufficient
quantity for exchange.

In 1875, the Board, by resolution, named that por-
tion of the park between Fifty-sixth and Sixty-seventh
streets, and Stony Island Avenue and Lake Michigan,
hundred and fifty acres had been tilled, seeded down,
and planted with forest trees of from three to twelve
inches in diameter, that portion of it known as the
“south open green” had been laid out as a lawn—prob-
ably the most extensive in America; and the four
main boulevards, Grand, Drexel, Pavilion and Oakwood,
had been built and completed, affording

eleven and one-half miles of road. A
connecting drive between the east and west
divisions of the park, besides other minor
boulevards, some five miles in length, had
been constructed. The nursery furnished
several thousand trees each season, which
were planted in the park, their places in
the nursery being supplied by young stock.
The floral department and botanical gar-
den were well established, with good hot-
houses, steam-forcing apparatus, etc., and
the Board found itself able to furnish there-
from all the plants for the walks and drives
in the parks.

Many difficulties had been encountered
by the Commission in obtaining land,
owing to the exorbitant prices demanded
by property owners as soon as the park
bill went into effect, and on account of
vexatious legal delays where the parties
interested could not agree. The assess-
ments had been confirmed by the court
and divided into eight annual installments,
bearing interest at the rate of seven per
cent from the date of confirmation, June
27, 1872. The financial panic of 1873
had materially crippled the resources of
many property owners, who were com-
pelled by necessity to contest the several
installments. Another, and smaller, class
of contestants were influenced by a senti-
ment of general hostility to the enterprise.

Judgment was recovered in the County
Court, on the delinquent list, for the first
and second installments, but refused by
that tribunal on the third, the court being
of opinion that the revenue law had so
modified the mode of collection that no
judgment could be rendered. From the
decisions in reference to the first and sec-
ond installments the property-owners ap-
pealed; while the Commission took an
appeal from that relative to the third in-
stallment. All the legal questions involved
were presented and argued at the Septem-
ber term of the Supreme Court, in 1875,
and the validity of both special assessment
and tax upheld.

The decision of the Supreme Court
had the effect of bringing into the trea-
ury of the Commission more than $800,000, during
1876. Three park-plaques were also introduced in
that year, similar to those used in Eastern cities.

Owing to the financial stringency of the period, the
Commission levied a tax for 1876, of $200,000 only, in-
stead of the usual $300,000. Of this amount more than
$142,000 were expended in paying interest on the
bonded debt, leaving a balance very little larger than
was necessary for the maintenance of the parks and
boulevards. There were virtually no funds with which
to extend improvements. A large proportion of the
money received during the previous year, as well as
of that received this year, from the payment of special

Lake Park, and the twenty acres at the intersection of
Western Avenue and Pavilion Boulevard as Gage Park,
the latter being named in memory of George W. Gage,
one of the original members of the Commission, who
died on September 24, 1875.

The labors of the Board, up to 1875, may be briefly
summed up as follows: The whole amount of land
purchased was one thousand and forty-five acres, of
which seven hundred and eighty acres had been paid
for in full, and abstracts of title were being examined
with a view to the purchase of an additional half-mile
of frontage on Western Avenue. Nearly four-fifths of
the west division of the park had been completed; three
assessments in consequence of the Supreme Court's decision, was absorbed in the liquidation of out-standing indebtedness. That indebtedness, which at one time amounted to some $800,000, owing to the non-payment of the taxes and assessments as contemplated by the park laws (the destruction of the assessment-rolls in the fire of 1871 having delayed for eighteen months the collection of the park revenue), had been, at this time, nearly all paid off. In addition to these payments, $200,000 of South Park bonds, which would have matured on January 1, 1878, had been retired, and the financial outlook was favorable.

During the years following, unimproved portions of the acquired territory were brought under cultivation, new drives were built, and new features of ornamentation were carried forward.

On July 21, 1877, the Board, by resolution, suspended the further operations of the Botanical Board, placing the garden under the general control of the State, for the purpose of making improvements. This action was taken to avoid the large and constantly increasing outlay required for its maintenance, which involved constant care and enlargement.

In 1880, the Commission owed no floating debt; the interest on the bonded indebtedness had been reduced to $37,300; and a sinking fund had been created, under the operation of which a certainty existed that the bonded debt would be paid at maturity. Great suspicion had been exercised in the acquisition of the territory selected (under the law) for park purposes. Every precaution was taken to prevent any undue encroachment upon the Board's funds. By December 1, 1880, the Commission had acquired title to all the lands required for park purposes, with the exception of one lot, comprising one acre, used for school purposes, and some two hundred acres, in the East Park, known as the Phillips tract. Possession of the land last mentioned had long since been obtained, but owing to the conflicting claims of various owners and pseudo-owners the title has not yet been quieted. Much litigation has been had, and, the property having been divided, separate suits as to different portions were brought in both the State and United States courts. A motion for a new trial in the former tribunal is now pending, in order that a larger verdict may be secured by claimants than that rendered on December 16, 1884, which was for $155,400—a material reduction of that given on November 5, 1883, which was for $350,000.

Despite the unavoidable expenses connected with litigation incident to a faithful execution of the trust reposed in the Commission, the Board found sufficient funds at their disposal available for purposes of improvement. New and substantial buildings for necessary uses were erected and ornamental structures sprang into existence on every hand.

As time progressed, West Park became Washington Park, while the memory of President Garfield, was perpetuated in one of the principal boulevards. An extensive and substantial breakwater was erected. In 1884, a pavement beach was laid in Jackson Park along the lake shore, from Fifty-sixth Street to the Fifty-ninth Street inlet, and the breakwater was extended to a point about two hundred feet south of Sixty-third Street.

One of the most beautiful adornments of the parks was that furnished by Messrs. Drexel Brothers, of Philadelphia, who, in memory of their father, after whom Drexel Boulevard was named, placed at the head of that street was a bronze fountain of exquisite design and elegant workmanship.

At a comparatively early period in the history of the South Parks, the Commission was anxious to secure the control of Michigan Avenue and Thirty-fifth Street (from Michigan Avenue to Grand Boulevard), as otherwise the South Park system would be incomplete. Considerable litigation resulted over the Board's efforts to carry out its design, but a decision of the Supreme Court, in 1880, confirmed the Commission in its possession. The plan decided upon for its improvement contemplated flagstone sidewalks, eight feet in width, with grass-plots between the sidewalk and the stone curbs; elm trees were to be supplied, where not already growing, and uniform lamp-posts erected; a fifty-foot driveway was to be constructed, eight feet on either side to be of stone or composition block, and the center thirty-four feet to consist of a surface of six inches of clear bank gravel, upon a foundation of twelve inches of limestone Macadam. The estimated cost of the improvement was $551,063. The Commission adopted the necessary ordinances, prepared assessment-rolls, and filed them for confirmation. A portion of the property abutting on the line of Michigan Avenue between Jackson Street and Park Place, and work was pressed forward on the remainder of the proposed boulevard as rapidly as the collection of assessments would permit. The care of the boulevard on Michigan Avenue and Thirty-fifth Street has entailed a large annual outlay, and the Commission has felt indisposed to assume additional expense. No legislative sanction for an increase of the tax levy has been asked, however, the Board being of the opinion that their present resources—despite the fact of their taxation for the maintenance of Michigan Boulevard—are sufficient for a reasonably rapid improvement of the property under their care.

The Commission, at the close of 1884, owed no floating debt. The financial condition of the Board, as set forth in the report of that year, may be thus summarized:

Bonded debt due December 1, 1883:
- Seven per cent., due 1894, $203,000
- Six per cent., due 1895, $100,000
- Five per cent., due 1900, $45,953.23
- $351,063

Reduction in 1884, through bonds paid January 1, 1885:
- Seven per cent.
- Six per cent.
- Five per cent.
- $594,000

It is believed that this indebtedness will be discharged at maturity, through the operation of the interest and sinking fund.

The names and terms of office of the members and officers of the South Park Commission, from the date of its organization until December 1, 1884, were:

Commissioners.—John M. Wilson, from April 16, 1869, to May 2, 1872; George W. Gage, from April 16, 1869, to September 24, 1875; Chauncey T. Bowen, from April 16, 1869, to February 1, 1871, and from May 2, 1872, to 1877; L. B. Silvey, from April 16, 1869, to 1873; Paul Cornell, from April 16, 1869, to 1873; Potter Palmer, from February 1, 1871, to April, 1874; James Morgan, from April, 1874, to 1879; Cornelius Price, from 1876, to 1881; John B. Sherman, from 1877; John R. Walsh, from 1878; Martin J. Russell, from 1879; Bernard Callaghan, from 1881; Louis Wahl, from 1883.

Presidents.—John M. Wilson, from April 27, 1869, to May 2, 1872; Chauncey T. Bowen, from May 2, 1872, to 1876; James
Morgan, from 1876, to 1879; John R. Walsh, from 1879 to 1883; Bernard Callaghan, from 1883.

Secretaries.—Paul Cornell, from April 30, 1869, to March 1, 1871; W. L. Greenleaf, from March 1, 1871, to March 19, 1873; H. W. Harmon, from March 19, 1873, to 1879; Paul Cornell, during 1879; H. W. Harmon, from 1880.

Auditors.—George W. Gage, from April 30, 1869, to March 13, 1871, and from March 6, 1875, to September 24, 1875; L. B. Sidway, from March 13, 1871, to March 6, 1875, and from September 24, 1875, to March, 1876; Paul Cornell, from March, 1876, to March, 1877; Cornelius Price, from March, 1877, to 1880; Martin J. Russell, from 1880.

Treasurers.—George W. Smith, from April 30, 1869, to March 1, 1870; J. Irving Pierce, from March 1, 1870, to March 13, 1871; Isaac N. Hardin, from March 13, 1871, to March, 1872; J. Irving Pierce, from March, 1872, to March, 1877; George Schneider, from March, 1877, to 1882; George M. Iogg, from 1882 to 1884; Thomas Brennan, from 1884.

Superintendents.—W. M. Berry, from 1872 to 1881; M. W. White, from 1881.

Engineers.—J. H. Sams, from 1872 to 1881; J. F. Foster, from 1881.

Attorneys.—Joseph F. Bonfield, from 1880 to 1881; Duple & Judah, from 1881 to 1882; M. W. Fuller, from 1882.

Collectors.—W. L. Greenleaf, from 1872 to 1879.

The following table shows the areas and distances of the South Parks and boulevards, as completed and improved, to 1884:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parks and Boulevards</th>
<th>Total Ave. Acres</th>
<th>Total Length, Mils</th>
<th>Improved Ave. Acres</th>
<th>Improved Acres, Mils</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Jackson Park</td>
<td>526</td>
<td>84</td>
<td>1.90</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Washington Park</td>
<td>371</td>
<td>371</td>
<td>5.79</td>
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<tr>
<td>Gage Park</td>
<td>20</td>
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<tr>
<td>Midway Plaisance</td>
<td>80</td>
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<tr>
<td>Grand Boulevard</td>
<td>198</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Drexel Boulevard</td>
<td>2.00</td>
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<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Oakwood Boulevard</td>
<td>1.43</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Michigan Avenue</td>
<td>3.20</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thirty-fourth Street</td>
<td>3.32</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pavilion Boulevard</td>
<td>3.59</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Western Avenue</td>
<td>2.34</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fifty-seventh Street</td>
<td>3.07</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>1057</td>
<td>455</td>
<td>23.41</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The receipts from the sale of the first issue of bonds, and their nature were:

Due October 1, 1871...$117,000.00
Due October 1, 1872...125,000.00
Due October 1, 1873...47,000.00
Due October 1, 1874...200,000.00
Due January 1, 1876...1,507,000.00

Total $2,909,000.00

$1,418,000 sold at 90 cents...$1,276,200.00
500,000 sold at 92½ cents...46,250.00
400,000 sold at 93½ cents...13,000.00
200,000 sold at 95 cents...100,000.00
200,000 sold at 97 cents...24,250.00
261,000 sold at 100 cents...261,000.00

Proceeds of sale...$1,840,710.00
Amount received from accrued interest...6,044.95

Expenditures attending sale...19,055.74

Net proceeds of first issue of bonds...$1,827,399.21

The net receipts from special assessments were:

1872...$207,700.00
1873...374,000.00
1874...228,758.32
1875...244,491.47
1876...609,215.11

1877...$546,848.74
1878...453,026.55
1879...615,403.02
1880...619,533.43
1881...128,495.73
1882...67,200.44
1883...37,813.88

Total...$4,799,652.85
The receipts from South Park tax levies have been:

Prior to March 1, 1872...$353,786.50
Tax levied in 1871, and received prior to December 1, 1872...51,245.98

Total...$4,103,579.48

The disbursements for the purchase of land have been:

To January 1, 1871...$1,641,009.46
From January 1, 1871, to December 31, 1872...103,579.98
1873...114,041.90
1874...133,146.56
1875...41,728.55
1876...98,121.82
1877...57,733.73
1878...520,370.95
1879...241,805.34
1880...13,335.30
1881...18,993.76
1882...6,146.97
1883...39,955.90

Total...$3,277,846.91

The amounts expended in payment of interest on bonds and land-contracts have been:

To January 1, 1871...$146,417.13
1871...215,576.76
1872...100,421.16
1873...192,259.36
1874...124,134.31
1875...168,304.53
1876...158,881.46
1877...165,715.18
1878...131,343.23
1879...105,455.21
1880...65,214.33
1881...52,762.00
1882...49,385.03
1883...47,755.00
1884...41,116.00

Total...$8,173,553.08

Following are given some sketches of real-estate men. This class of our citizens, by their energy and foresight, have been among the most earnest promoters of the park system, and to their indefatigable perseverance the success of the movement may be largely ascribed:

Nelson Thomasson entered into the real-estate business in 1869, while on "awaiting orders," and resigned from the Army in 1879. He was born in Louisville, Ky., in October, 1849, and was educated in that State. His father was an old line Whig and a representative in Congress for many years from Kentucky, during the same period in which Hon. John Wentworth represented Chicago in the House. Mr. Thomasson came to Chicago in 1887, and studied law in the office of Judge John G. Rogers, graduating from the Law College of Chicago in 1860. When the war broke out he enlisted and immediately went into the Sturges' Rifles. He was promoted October 31, 1861, to the rank of second lieutenant, in Co. "E," 5th United States Infantry; to first lieutenant, Co.
reached Chicago. S. connected the suburban Illaines, Henry's related 1870, Lake, the prominent left portion Maquoketa, is the He Winnepeg. New that practical their valued real estate; he also deals extensively in Boulevard property. In October 1869, he bought one hundred and sixty acres in Section 27, Town 38, Range 14, for which he paid $450 an acre, and in February, 1869, he sold the same for $500 an acre, making over twenty-five thousand dollars by this single operation in five months; this property is now designated as Nelson's subdivison. He is a member of Oriental Lodge, No. 38, A.F. & A.M., and of Apollo Commandery, No. 1, K.T.

JOHN ALLES, JR., was born on November 7, 1851, at Winterset, Iowa, in a family of Welsh ancestry. His father is an old resident of Winnetka, having located there in 1835. Mr. Alles received his early education in the schools of his native village, and in 1865, when he was fifteen years of age, his father, a farmer, removed to a farm bordering to his father, situated near Winnetka in Cook County. For two years he continued his farming, and at the end of that time came to Chicago, and opened a real-estate office in partnership with Mr. D. W. Emerson. He was married in 1869, and has continued to live in the business. He is a member of a prosperous and influential family, and has managed his property independently until the present time. His real-estate lies principally at Des Plaines, a suburban town of Chicago, and his manner of business is in the most substantial style. It consists of buying a tract of land contiguous to the city, and, by subdivision, a -provement of the same, it is made valuable. He designs his own plans of cottages, erects them upon the lots, and pursues an independent course of business. He is a member of the Knights of Pythias, Teutonia Lodge, No. 97.

JOHN A. BARTLETT was born at Oxford, Worcestershire, England, on April 18, 1829, a son of Eleazer and Harriet (Auburnd) Bartlett. His early school-days were spent in the schools of Worcestershire County, fitting him for attendance at the academy at Webster, Mass., where he afterward went. Leaving school at the age of eighteen, he learned the machinist's trade, becoming proficient as a practical machinist. On the 13th of October, 1851, he arrived in Chicago, and the year following entered into business with R. T. Wright, of Rawson, Bartlett & Co., wholesale boots and shoes, located at Nos. 222-223 South Water Street. Under this organization, the firm continued till 1859, when it was changed to Rawson & Bartlett, by the withdrawal of the silent partner, and their place of business removed to No. 24 Lake Street. In May, 1856, the firm suffered greatly by fire, but, saving a portion of their goods, took quarters at No. 30 Lake Street and continued till 1862, when the death of the senior partner worked a dissolution of the firm, but his interest being assumed for a consideration by his brother, the business was continued under the same style until January, 1866, when two partners were taken in, Mr. Rawson retiring in January, 1867, and the firm became Bartlett, Howes & Bush, and continued till 1869, when Mr. Bartlett sold his interest to S. W. Rawson, his former partner, and entered his employ as a salesman, where he remained for the next year, or until the spring of 1870, when, having paid a short visit to -alifornia. After returning from the Pacific coast, he opened a real-estate office in Chicago with A. P. Downes, for seven years this partnership continued, when it was dissolved by the death of Mr. Downes. In 1876, Mr. Bartlett returned to New York, and the present time. He was married in Boston, on January 25, 1851, to Sarah A. Wentworth. They have one son, Charles A., who is engaged in the electricity business in the city. Mr. Bartlett has never held a political position until recently, when he voted for the office of assessor in the Town of Lake, which position he now holds.

CHARLES F. GREGORY was born near Sunbury, Delaware Co., Ohio, on November 29, 1840, the son of Isaac and Amy (Clark) Gregory. When he was eight years of age, his family moved to Clinton County, Iowa, and there, in the common schools. Mr. Gregory received his early education. At the age of sixteen he went to the University of Iowa, and was taught for two years, and afterward attended Cornell University, at Ithaca, N. Y., and there, while he was teaching, he went to Rochester, Minn., and dealt in unimproved land in that State and the country adjacent. For eighteen years he was one of the wealthiest dealers in real estate in the Northwest, and now owns many thousand acres of the fertile lands lying in for the following territory. He came to Chicago on January 15, 1854, and established an office. He was married on November 3, 1870, to Miss Ida F. Drake, of Dover, Minn.; they have one child, Jessieillian, seven years of age. In 1857, he attended the Mendota Academy, and the way was surveyed through the country north of Lake Superior, Mr. Gregory owned a large tract of land near the proposed route, and as property suddenly advanced he partied with his interest at a high figure, thereby closing a deal, the results of which alone made him wealthy. He is at present an extensive land owner, being the vice-president of the Battle River Valley and Northwestern Land Company, which he heads.

CHARLES GARDNER was born at Hancock, Berkshire Co., Mass., on August 20, 1837, a son of Silas H. and Charlotte (Coggswell) Gardner. On his father's side he comes from an old Rhode Island family, and by the marriage of his mother is connected with the celebrated Coggswells of Eastern Massachusetts. Many famous and honorable names occur in that genealogical line, of whom Dr. Obadiah R. Holmes, whose son was Andrew Jackson. Emerson are not the least. Hon. John Wentworth, of this city, is his great-uncle, and the Coggswell family by his mother's family, and a long line of celebrated New England divines are sones of the same root. Mr. Gardner's early education was received in the institutions at present schools of Hancock, Berkshire County, after which he attended the State Normal School, at Westfield, and, returning to his native village, taught school for one term. At this time, his father died, and the management of a large farm occupied his time for the following three years. He then entered Williams College, and, after taking the regular course, graduated in the class of 1864, with the degree of B.A., and took the degree of M.A. in regular course. After leaving college he offered a position on the State Dead of the County, but, declined it to accept the position of assistant superintendent and principal of the Reform School, at Waukesha, Wis. He returned to his old school in that institution in September, 1864, until February of the following year, when he received an invitation to teach in the Greek department of the University of Chicago, and at an annual meeting of the board was appointed tutor; this appointment, however, was soon after cancelled, owing to some factional disagreement. In February, 1866, while at his home in Hancock, Mass., he again received notice that his services were desired in the Chicago University, and he accordingly took the position of tutor in that institution, which he retained until 1870. He then resigned and commenced to study law in the office of Miller, VanArman & Lewis, where he remained for one year, during which he was also a partner in a religious paper published in Chicago. In 1872, he established a law-office which has followed this business until the present time. Mr. Gardner has been twice married; first, on August 29, 1866, to Miss Louisa M. Crapo, daughter of Seth Crapo, for many years a prominent dry goods dealer in Albany, N. Y. By this marriage he has two children,—Lewis C. and Henry G. His second marriage occurred June 23, 1877, when he was united to Miss Emma A. Shute, of Concord, N. H. She died June 11, 1878, leaving one child, Walter A. While engaged in teaching, Mr. Gardner was a contributor to the columns of the daily papers, and became associate editor of a stockholder in, what was known as the Western Monthly and afterward as the Lakeside Monthly. His knowledge of the classics enables him to occupy the place of a valued contributor to the journals of the day, and his efforts occupy a prominent place in Chicago journalism. Coming from a long line of clergymen and theologians, his mind has been brought into prominence and a religious and theological cast of mind, which has not only brought him into prominent church relations—he is a member of the Fuller- ton Avenue Presbyterian Church—but has led him to make use of his metaphysical knowledge of the Bartlett continuing to ask questions of a doctrinal and critical character. A vigorous and independent thinker, with a mind trained to the closest metaphysical analysis, in his, when once he entered upon that field nothing could prevent him from thoroughly investigating into the correctness of ideas as he advanced. These studies embraced the Greek, both of the New Testament and the Septuagint version of the Old, and his office books are filled with rare and unique copies of Greek and the Latin language, constantly resort. He is regarded as one of the most thorough Greek scholars living, and his criticisms have
found a wide circulation and are received with profound respect, both East and West. For some years the project of a new translation of the New Testament was urged upon him by his friends, and gradually the matter took shape in his studies, and the work began under pressure of severe financial reverses and in a season of great business depression. It was, however, finally completed, and the book of Matthew given to the world. Among careful Bible students and scholars it has met with a cordial—even flattering—reception, and it is hoped that it will speedily be followed by the publication of the whole Testament. His profound knowledge of the Greek of the Septuagint renders him a fit person to undertake the difficult work of a translation of the Old Testament from that venerable version; and to the extreme gratification of his friends, it is understood, that the colossal undertaking is already under way. As an example of his method, we insert his version of the Lord's Prayer:

"Pray ye, therefore, as follows: Our Father who art in heaven, Hallowed be thy name, May thy Kingdom come. Thy will come to be also upon the earth, even as it is in heaven. Give us to-day our daily bread. And remit unto us our debts, because we have remitted unto our debtors. And bring us not into trial, but deliver us from the Wicked One. For if ye remit unto men their errors, your heavenly Father will remit yours also. But if ye do not remit unto men, neither will your Father remit your errors." Matthew vi: 9-15.

FRANK NOWAK, real-estate dealer and loan and insurance agent, first entered the business with William Kaiser in January, 1873. In March, 1876, this partnership was dissolved, and on the fifteenth of the same month, Mr. Nowak became a partner of Albert Pick, the Austrian consul, which co-partnership lasted for one year, since which time Mr. Nowak has continued the business alone. He is at present agent for the Germania Insurance Company, of New York; the Travelers, of Chicago; Greenwich, of New York; United Firemen’s, of Philadelphia; the Alkamania, of Pittsburgh; Boutman’s, of Pittsburgh, and Ohio, of Dayton, O. With this large line of influence and reliable companies, he also carries on a heavy real-estate and loaning business. He was born in September, 1843, in the hamlet of Richena, Bohemia, fifty-six miles from Prague, from whence he came, with his father, Joseph Nowak, in 1856, to Chicago. In 1857, he engaged with his father in the hardware business, to which he was admitted as partner in 1862, and remained with him up to the year of his entry into the real-estate business. His father is now retired from active mercantile pursuits and is enjoying the substantial results of his own and his son’s industry. Frank Nowak is secretary of the Southwestern Building Loan and Homestead Association and likewise secretary of the Building and Loan Society of the Sixth Ward.

JOHN QUINCY WELLS was born in Ontario County, N. Y., on March 31, 1849. During his youth he studied at a preparatory school in Albany and afterward entered Williams College, from which he graduated in 1871. He then took a position in a banking house at Canadigua, N. Y., where he was engaged until the early part of 1872, when he came to Chicago, where he has since resided. On coming here he went into the office of Ogden, Sheldon & Scudder, loan agents, taking the position of cashier. He remained in connection with that firm until 1876, when they retired from business. He succeeded to a portion of their business and became agent of the Equitable Trust Company, of New London, Conn. He acted as their agent until they withdrew from the loaning business in Chicago, and since then has represented their real-estate interests here. For this corporation and others in the East, Mr. Wells is a real-estate representative, his connection with the trade the past ten years qualifying him for the responsible position. Annually there occurs a large number of foreclosures on realty in this county, and to these properties in which his clients are interested Mr. Wells devotes his special attention. Mr. Wells was one of the charter members of the Union Club of this city, but after making his residence at Riverside withdrew his membership, and is now only identified with the Union League Club. He was married at Riverside, on November 25, 1873, his wife being Miss Josephine, daughter of the late Ezra L. Sherman, of Chicago. Mr. and Mrs. Wells have three children: Grace, Alice, and Goldington Fillings.

HENRY WHipple was for over fifteen years a Methodist Episcopal minister in regular work, but now for some years has been a local preacher and a dealer in real estate at No. 155 Washington Street. He is a native of Ohio, born at Naybrook, Ashtabula Co., on September 15, 1852. His mother, whose maiden name was Celinda Wright, was the daughter of General Wright, for many years agent of the Western Reserve. His father, Angel Whipple, moved his family into Illinois in 1859, and settled on a piece of wild land near the village of Kosce, Winnebago County. The village was started the year before, and contained at that time about half a dozen houses. Mr. Whipple bought a claim of 640 acres of land adjoining the village, but to give his children better school privileges moved, in 1840, to Mount Morris, in Ogle County; but returned to the farm in 1842, where he died in January, 1853. The family were afflicted with weakness of the lungs and throat, and J. W. Whipple, an elder brother of Henry, had gone to Texas as a home missionary, partly to try the effect of the climate on his health, but expecting shortly to die there. The hygienic experiment proved successful and he recovered his health, and was followed by other members of the family for the
same purpose, and finally Henry rented the farm and took his widowed mother, his sister and two younger brothers, James and Lewis, and moved there in December, 1847. Leaving the family there to form a permanent home, Henry returned to Illinois in the fall of 1848, and entered Mt. Morris school once more—this time to study for the ministry. He finished his studies in one year, and in the fall of 1850, was married to Charlotte P. Grant and joined the Rock River Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church. As a result of this union they now have one living son, also a member of Rock River Conference and now stationed at Tampa, Ill. In the fall of 1865 Mr. Whipple was sent to Chicago and served the Desplaines-street Church for two years, and the East Indiana-street Church for two years; then, after an interval of two years spent in Galena, was returned to Chicago and took charge of the City Mission for a period of five consecutive years. His throat by this time gave out; in the midst of his greatest usefulness, he was compelled to take a supernumerary relation for a term, but his health not showing signs of improvement he finally located and went into business. After leaving active labor in the regular work, in 1865, he had made some purchases of real-estate and began to do some building and commission work; and when he finally was compelled to locate, he formed a partnership with William M. True, purchased a large tract on the North Side, and devoted himself wholly to business. In 1869, he bought out Mr. True and the firm of Whipple & True was dissolved. The great fire inflicted heavy losses on him and greatly deranged his business by the destruction of all his books and papers, but he resumed business again at once and went on without going into bankruptcy. During the War, Mr. Whipple was eloquent and active in promoting the Union cause, and did much with voice and pen to forward the good work. He was at the time pastor of the Indiana-street Church, and because so many of his near relatives were in the South it was hinted that he would be indifferent and lukewarm, if not actively hostile, to the Union cause. But Mr. Whipple astonished and electrified his audience by the earnestness and eloquence with which he pleaded the cause of the Union, and urged the liberation and enfranchisement of the negro; slavery being the disturbing element of the Government.

WEST SIDE PARKS.

The Act incorporating the West Side Park Commission was passed on February 27, 1869. It provided for the appointment, by the Governor, of a board of seven members, whose term of office should be seven years, and conferred upon this body the powers, and imposed the duties, necessary to the opening of the contemplated parks, together with the boulevards leading to them.

On April 26, the Governor appointed Charles C. P. Holden, Henry Greenebaum, George W. Stanford, E. F. Runyan, Isaac K. Hitt, Clark Lipe, and P. W. Gates, as commissioners. An organization of the Board was effected on May 5.

While the limits within which the improvements should be made have been fixed by the Act, their loca-
a speculative valuation upon all land likely to be benefited by the improvements. The Commission, however, took a firm stand, refusing to buy unless large concessions were made from prices which it believed to be purely speculative.

Early in the progress of their work, the Commission found itself hampered by difficulties which, under the then existing legislation, it was unable to overcome; and in 1872, it suggested, and took steps to secure, amendments to the law then in force. The first desideratum was, the connection of the boulevards in the West and South divisions. The rate of taxation for park purposes (one-half mill on the dollar) had been found inadequate. The repugnance of the average citizen to the payment of a tax for purposes which he considered ornamental, had to be overcome.

The Commission directed attention to the almost unparalleled appreciation of real estate in the Town of West Chicago, consequent upon the improvements undertaken by the Board, as shown by the assessed valuations. By the law creating the Commission and authorizing the location of the parks, twelve square miles were added to the Town of West Chicago and City of Chicago. This land, in 1868 (the year before it was thus added) was assessed and paid taxes on $429,660. In the year 1869 (the first year it was assessed by the City of Chicago), the amount, including the assessment on the lands afterward taken for park and boulevard purposes, was $6,355,256. The town assessment for the same year was $3,638,831. In 1870, the city assessment, excluding the lands taken for parks and boulevards, was $7,440,066. The town assessment for the same year was $8,532,968. The rate of taxation levied by the city, in each of these years, was fifteen mills on the dollar; which, in 1869, produced a revenue to the city of $96,828.45; and in 1870, a revenue of $111,609.90. The rate of taxation in the Town of West Chicago, in 1869, was seven and three-tenths mills; which produced a revenue on the assessed value of this added territory, over and above the assessment of 1868, of $19,946.29. The rate of taxation in 1870, in the town, was eleven and four-tenths mills, producing a revenue on this increased assessment (that year the lands selected for parks and boulevards were excluded from assessment) amounting to $28,970.87. It thus appears that the total additional revenue received by the city and town from the added territory, from the time the park bill went into effect up to the close of 1870, was $351,456.11. The interest on the indebtedness incurred by the purchase of the park lands, and the expenses of the Board up to March 1, 1871, amounted to $89,814.86; showing a net gain to the revenue receipts of the city and town of $261,641.05.

A bill for an Act designed to increase the amount to be raised by taxation for park purposes was drafted by the Commission, and submitted to the Chicago legislative delegation before its introduction into the Legislature. The limit of revenue to be derived from this source was fixed by the Board at $150,000 per annum; but the representatives from Chicago, when consulted, reduced the sum to $80,000. During the following winter, an Act, popularly known as the "Park Act," was passed (approved June 16, 1871), providing for the levy and collection of a tax, for the improvement of public parks and boulevards, of three mills on the dollar upon the State and county assessment, with a proviso that the aggregate amount thus raised should not exceed the sum last mentioned.

Of the entire amount of land required by the Commission under the plan finally adopted, four hundred and fifty acres had been acquired prior to May 12, 1870. On that date, the Board filed a petition in the Circuit Court of Cook County for the appointment of assessors to ascertain the value of the lands in cases
where an agreement with the owners could not be made, and to assess the cost of the land already purchased, increased by the value of the lands condemned, upon the interests specially benefited. On May 19, 1870, the Circuit Court appointed Nathan Allen, Pleasant Amick and Garrett L. Hoodless such assessors, whose report was filed with the Board on July 12, following; and after due notice given and hearing accorded by the Commission, that body, on July 25, procured confirmation of the same by the Circuit Court. The three annual payments to be made on the land purchased fell due on November 1, 1871, 1872 and 1873, from to constitute a sinking fund for the retirement, at maturity, of the bonds which it was proposed to issue, at a low rate of interest, to meet the rapidly accruing obligations. This suggestion of the Board met the approval of the taxpayers, and steps were taken to secure the desired legislation. No provision of law of the character proposed was enacted until 1879; but at its next session the Legislature passed "An Act in regard to the completion, improvement and management of Public Parks and Boulevards, and to provide a more efficient remedy for the collection of delinquent taxes." This Act defined the relative duties of the Park Com-

respectively, with interest at eight per cent. per annum from the date of purchase. The first assessment ordered to meet these obligations was for $231,835.73. The amount collected, less commission for collection, was $169,887.51, leaving a deficiency of $55,810.91, for which judgments were rendered against the property at the August term of the County Court, in 1871. Appeals from these judgments were taken to the Circuit Court, and were there pending when the court records were destroyed in the conflagration of October, 1871. To remove the incentive for such contests on the part of property-owners, and at the same time lighten the burden of meeting the necessary assessments, the Commission proposed a scheme of legislation, whereby, in lieu of raising the needed funds by three assessments annually, ten should be made, the money arising there-

mission and corporate authorities, outlined the character of the improvements to be made, and contained some stringent provisions, in considerable detail, for the enforcement of the payment of delinquent park taxes. It also authorized the Commission to negotiate for an extension of time in which to meet maturings obligations, at a rate of interest not to exceed eight per cent. Some measure of relief, of the character proposed, was rendered necessary from the fact that a number of the larger taxpayers had contested in the courts the payment of special assessments made to meet these obligations as they matured. Pending this litigation, these assessments were not available to pay debts of the Board. Two features of the law were of special importance. The construction of sewers was authorized, and the cost was directed to be assessed
equitably upon all the property benefited, thus reducing the amount necessary to be expended from the general park fund for this purpose; and while the three-mill tax provided for in the Act of 1871, was retained, the $80,000 limit fixed by the earlier law was removed.

In 1877, irregularities were charged in the conduct of the Board’s finances, and investigations were ordered by both the Commission and the West Town Board. The Governor, in the exercise of his official discretion, deemed it best that the Board be entirely reorganized. Certain of the commissioners thereupon tendered their resignations to the Governor, who accepted them. The Executive at once filled the vacancies thus created, and removed the remaining members of the Commission, appointing new commissioners to fill the places of those removed. After somewhat protracted legal proceedings, an entirely new Board came into official existence on July 5, 1878. At that time, the treasury of the Board was in a condition far from satisfactory, and an overdue indebtedness of $124,360.41 had accrued. This was largely attributable to the inability of the former Board to collect the special assessments levied to pay maturing bonds; it should not be ascribed to mismanagement on the part of the Commission. It was evident that measures must be taken at once to discharge this debt, reduce the annual interest charge, and restore the credit of the Board. Office salaries were reduced from $9,776 to $3,752, and the amount thus saved applied to the employment of laborers in the parks. In February, 1877, the Supreme Court rendered a decision sustaining all the park assessments, thus rendering a large fund available for the payment of pre-existing indebtedness. Through collections made from this source, and the practice of careful economy, the new administration paid, during its first fiscal year, $36,595.94 on account of the former indebtedness. The Board again prepared a bill for authority to issue bonds for the purpose of funding this debt at a low rate of interest. This was granted by Act approved May 31, 1879, which empowered the corporate authorities to borrow a sum not exceeding $300,000, issuing therefor bonds of the denomination of $25 or any multiple thereof, to run for not more than twenty years, and bearing interest at a rate not greater than six per cent, per annum. To create a sinking fund from which to meet the interest as it accrued and redeem the bonds at maturity, the Board was directed to reserve a portion of the park tax, not exceeding one-half mill on the dollar. Under this Act, the Commission, on July 1, 1879, issued bonds to the amount named, payable in twenty years and bearing five per cent interest. The bonds were sold at par on the day of their issue, and the money applied to the redemption of overdue paper.

The financial situation at the beginning of the next fiscal year was considered by the Board as satisfactory, there being sufficient assets to meet all current claims. The Board, therefore, felt at liberty to proceed energetically with the work of improvement. A clearer conception of the amount and character of the work done up to this time may be obtained by an understanding of the original designs for each park. The improvements have been carried out substantially in accordance with these plans.

In 1871, Messrs. Jenney, Schermerhorn and Bogart, architects and engineers, were employed by the Commission to prepare designs for the improvements of the parks, and superintend their construction.

Douglas Park—The proposed area of Douglas Park was one hundred and eighty-two acres, of which one hundred and seventy-one and fifteen one-hundredths acres had been secured when the engineers and architects presented their first reports. The problem of
drainage was one of the first which presented itself. It was believed that a large amount might be saved in the cost of sewerage, by providing a reservoir in each park, sufficiently large to receive all the water falling upon the entire park area during the severest storms, from which it might easily be drained into the street sewers. To accomplish this, excavations were made for lakes in each park, with banks sufficiently raised above the water level to form a reservoir and receive the natural drainage. The earth removed for the formation of these lakes furnished a portion of the material needed to secure graceful undulations of surface. In Douglas Park, a very large water surface, covering one-fourth of the area of the park, was decided upon. Another mo-

tive that induced this step was the prospective necessity for a very large amount of material (estimated at five hundred thousand cubic yards), to be employed in "filling-in" when city grades in the vicinity of the park were established. The lake thus became the principal feature of the park; the architectural constructions were placed near its banks; the drives encircled it; frequent vistas were arranged; the esplanade, with its shade-trees and music-stand, was located on an island in the center of the lake, connected by a bridge with the eastern shore. Openings were arranged in the planting, so that the architectural features might be seen from the drive. The principal entrances to the park from the city are Ogden Avenue and Twelfth Street. The latter was treated as a broad plaza, of triangular shape, ornamented with a fountain. Immediately within the entrance was arranged a circular space, designed to serve as a site for a Douglas monument, from which this entrance was styled Douglas Gate. At the Ogden Avenue entrance was laid out a circular space, with central planting, to shut off the direct view from the avenue into the park. The drive then passes, by gentle curves, a little

to the north, crossing the narrows of the lake. In connection with this drive was placed the esplanade, with its concourse. The music-stand was placed on the esplanade, and trees were arranged on concentric and radial lines. The bridge parapet was continued around the water-side of the esplanade, and along a part of the drive where it bordered the lake, giving to the drive, at this point, the effect of a bridge. A refectory, with broad verandah and boat-landing, was erected on the shore of the promontory to the south. Douglas Boulevard leaves the park on the northwest. Its junction with the park-drive was treated, formally, with a green space surrounded by shade-trees; a fountain, with a large basin, was placed in its center, and cut-stone

VIEW IN GARFIELD PARK.

watering troughs at its corners. Provision was made, on the south line of the park, for a boulevard to connect with the South Park. In the southeast corner of the park, which is very near the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad tracks, was erected a waiting-house, for the accommodation of those leaving by that road.

Garfield Park.—This park (formerly known as Central Park), embraces one hundred and eighty-two acres. Its northern boundary is the Chicago & Northwestern Railway tracks, and its southern limit is the Barry Point Road. It is divided into northern, central and southern sections by Lake and Madison streets, which public interest required should be kept open to traffic. To conceal these streets from view, the design of the engineer was to construct a low, retreating wall, and an embankment on either side of each roadway; the embankment to be as steep as the material would permit on the side toward the street, and sloping gently into the park on the opposite side, and the banks to be densely planted with trees and shrubs, to obstruct both view and dust. Crossing the two streets, and connecting the sections of the park, it was proposed to con-
struct a viaduct of masonry, with a single arch of about sixty-eight feet span. These bridges were to be of sufficient width to accommodate a walk fifteen feet wide, and a border for planting of a width of twenty feet, on either side of a driveway of fifty feet. Different designs for improvement were suggested for the three sections of the park. The central and larger, containing eighty-three acres, was selected for the highest ornamentation. A large lake was proposed to be excavated, for the same reasons as prompted that feature in Douglas Park. The design included a division of the lake by a peninsula, allowing the construction of a cross-road, affording a short drive or a quick transit through the parks. Washington Gate, on the eastern side, on a direct line with the center of Washington Boulevard, was to afford ingress from the most important avenues of the West Division. On the shore of the lower lake were to be picnic grounds, opposite an island, where was to be erected a chalet, a pavilion and a rustic shelter. It was designed that this portion of the park should be pastoral in character, and its architecture and construction simple and rural. In contrast to this, the plan contemplated elaborate ornamentation of the upper lake and its surroundings; a large and imposing terrace, a gilded and highly-colored music-stand, of the Byzantine style of architecture, tiled floors, cut-stone parapets, and circular corner-pavilions were among the devices designed. Close to the drive-way was the refectory. Outside of the terrace was to be a second drive. Broad boat-landings, with vine-covered arbors, were to afford sheltered seats for pedestrians and serve the double purpose of convenience and ornamentation. The northern portion of the park embraced but thirty acres, and was separated from the central portion by Lake Street. The landscape architects employed to submit a design for improvement were of opinion that an extensive close-cut lawn would afford a pleasing and striking contrast with the wildness and aridity of the surrounding prairie, during the drouth of midsummer. It was suggested that such a lawn might serve an excellent purpose for croquet parties and baseball games, while a proposed shelter at the lower end would furnish a place where refreshments might be provided. The design originally submitted contemplated the devotion of the southern section of the park to the purposes of a museum of natural history, and for greenhouses, plant-houses and a winter garden.

HUMBOLDT PARK.—The natural features of Humboldt Park were, in some respects, more suitable for improvement and adornment than either of the others. On the one hand, the ground is sufficiently high to require no filling in; and, on the other, its territory was not crossed by public highways which the Commission had no right to close. From the city, the important approaches to this park are Central Boulevard and Grand Avenue on the south, and Division Street and North Avenue on the east. Taking advantage of the boulevard between Grand Avenue and the park, the engineers suggested a grand plaza, embracing the whole width (four hundred feet), adorned with a monument and fountains, and bordered by a double line of shade-trees. The Division-street entrance was planned as a quadrant of two hundred feet radius, bisected by the avenue, the sectors being proposed as sites for monuments. To secure an undulating surface, as well as to meet the requirements of drainage, a large lake surface was an imperative necessity. The lake was to extend in a somewhat diagonal direction nearly across the center, so arranged as to allow the most extended vistas within the capabilities of the park limits. Near the center of the lake were to be two terraces, inclining on a diagonal from the southeast to the northwest. A fountain was to adorn the lower terrace, while in the center of the upper was to be reserved a site for a Humboldt Monument. The general scheme for the adornment of the park, the plans for walks, drives, for pleasure grounds, plateaux (including the concourse), architectural structures, etc., were similar to those suggested for Douglas and Garfield parks.

BOULEVARDS.—The system of parks in the West Division of the city is completed by boulevards connecting the different parks, extending north and east to the boulevard from Lincoln Park, and south to the boulevard from the South Parks, thus forming a continuous drive around the city, varied at intervals by the different parks and the enlargement at each point of divergence or change of direction. In design, the boulevards are elongated parks. As however, the width forms but a small fraction of the length, the drives naturally become straight lines, and a formal character is stamped upon the whole design.

The boulevards which pertain to the West Park System may be briefly sketched as follows: Leaving Douglas Park on the west is Douglas Boulevard, two hundred and fifty feet in width. One hundred feet of
in width; through the other, an eight-foot path. Side roads, twenty-five feet in width, adjoined these borders, flanked by sidewalks twenty-four feet wide. Six lines of trees were proposed, thirty feet from centers, on lines bordering the side roads and the drives. The general design submitted for the improvement of Humboldt Boulevard, leading in a general northeasterly direction from Humboldt Park, was similar to that for Central Boulevard. A central driveway, of fifty feet in width, was placed between two neighboring roads, each twenty-five feet wide, adjoining which were broad walks and a bridle-path.

The plans suggested have undergone some modification, but their main features were adopted. A considerable part of the work contemplated has been completed.

In accordance with legislative enactment and a petition signed by the owners of a majority of the frontage of the abutting property, the City Council, on September 29, 1879, conveyed to the Commission, by ordinance, the control of Washington Street from Halsted Street to Central (now Garfield) Park, reserving all powers in relation to sewers and water and gas-pipes, and their connections. Plans and specifications for the improvement of the street were adopted by the Board, and the estimates were confirmed by the court, without opposition, on March 21, 1881. The sewer connections were repaired, water-pipes lowered, water and gas mains altered and connections made, and work was be-

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HISTORY OF CHICAGO.

George Wilson Stanford was born on February 21, 1833, at Westerly, Steuben Co., N. Y., his parents being Charles and Jerusha (Chadwick) Stanford. He worked upon his father's farm until he was twenty-one years old. On attaining his majority (1854) he went to St. Paul and began his professional studies. One year later he removed to Kenosha, at which city he was admitted to the bar in June, 1856. Early foreseeing the possible future metropolitan character of Chicago, he at once established himself there. Two years later, he formed a partnership with Jasper D. Ward (afterward a member of Congress from this city). This partnership terminated in 1856, when Mr. Ward removed to Colorado. He was appointed a member of the Board of West Chicago Park Commissioners by Governor Palmer, in 1859. He was, on its organization, chosen president of the Board and was re-elected eight times, and, from the hour of his appointment until the date of his resignation, in 1877, devoted not only his best energies but the greater portion of his time to his official duties. It was his professional eye that detected the legal imperfections and inconsistencies of the original Act creating the Board, and it was he who suggested the main features of the supplemental bill which afterward (in its fundamental parts) received legislative sanction, and under which the West Side park and boulevard system has become one of the city's chief attractions.

To appreciate Mr. Stanford's labors in this regard, it must be remembered that the Commissioners encountered no little opposition in their labors from constitutional "tax-fighters," and the adoption by the Board of the conservative and conciliatory policy urged by Mr. Stanford went far toward nullifying a baseless hostility. The litigation, inseparable from the prosecution of any public improvement, which was encountered in carrying out the law was conducted under his supervision, and with marked success. It is not too much to say that to his unbending interest and unwearying devotion in the discharge of the duties of this trust, is to be attributed no small share of the growth toward symmetry and beauty noticeable, during his administration, of the West Side system. Mr. Stanford's first wife was Miss Martha P. Allen, of Herkimer County, N. Y.; his second marriage occurred in 1870, his bride being Miss Lydia C. Avery.

LINCOLN PARK.

The original Act creating the Lincoln Park Commission was approved on February 8, 1869. In this Act, E. B. McCagg, J. B. Turner, Joseph Stockton, Jacob Rehn, and Andrew Nelson were named as commissioners. An organization of the Board was effected on March 16, 1869, by the election of E. B. McCagg as president. As the law contemplated that Lincoln Park should be a city park, the Board, acting under its provisions, early applied to the Mayor of Chicago to issue city bonds to an amount sufficient for the purchase of the land to be embraced within its limits. The Mayor having refused to take any action in the matter, the Commission made application for a mandamus to compel the issuance of the bonds. In the course of the legal proceedings thus instituted, the original Act was declared invalid, and, on June 16, 1871, another Act was approved, providing for the appointment of a new Board, a question having been raised as to the power of the Legislature to name the commissioners in the law. In November, 1871, the Governor appointed as such Board, Samuel M. Nickerson, Joseph Stockton, Belden F. Culver, William H. Bradley and Francis H. Kales.
PARKS AND BOULEVARDS.

The original Board did little beyond topographically studying the territory to be embraced in the park, and preparing plans for its improvement. The most noteworthy event during their administration was the partial completion, and formal opening to the public, of the Lake-shore Drive, fronting the park.

The first act of the new Board was to acquire the land needed. Proceedings in condemnation were completed, and title secured to all the territory. The Act of June 16, 1871, authorized the levying of a special assessment for park purposes upon the lands benefited, by the corporate authorities of the towns of North Chicago and Lake View, within whose limits the park is situated. Under this law, in 1873, an assessment was made, and confirmed by the Circuit Court. An appeal having been taken to the Supreme Court, serious defects in the law were discovered, and new legislation was asked by the Commission, in order that the law might conform to the decision. Under an Act approved February 18, 1874, the assessor and supervisor of North Chicago made another special assessment, which was sustained, on appeal to the court of last resort, on all lands in that town deemed benefited by the proposed improvement.

Its frontage of two and a quarter miles on Lake Michigan affording an opportunity for a driveway with unsurpassed views, Lincoln Park enjoys one conspicuous advantage over the other city pleasure-grounds. Its natural features, however, are such as render its improvement a work of no small difficulty. Much of the land embraced within its limits was originally a barren, sandy waste; its entire surface is sandy and destitute of natural shade; and the constant menace of encroachment by the lake necessitated unceasing vigilance. To subjugate the soil, more than one hundred thousand cubic yards of clay, and tens of thousands of yards of black soil have been employed. Resort was had, for many years, to temporary expedients to protect the shore. Their inutility and the gravity of the threatened danger soon convinced the Commission of the necessity for a permanent breakwater of a substantial character, and, in 1878, its construction was commenced. The system adopted was that known as the Netherlands plan, consisting of brush mattresses laid along the shore, in a depth of from three to five feet of water, the surface paved with stone. The cost averaged nine dollars a lineal foot, and the work has proved adequate to the resistance of all storms by which it has been tested. As the work progressed, the space back of the break-

VIEW IN LINCOLN PARK.

water was filled and graded, and improved by appropriate planting. Despite these natural obstacles, the park has been converted into a delightful pleasure resort, and has constantly grown in popular favor. Bordered on two sides by a dense population, and easily reached, it is pre-eminently the resort of the people; its pleasures are enjoyed by the poor as well as the rich. The improvements have been mainly designed by Olof Benson, and have been carried forward under his superintendence. The treatment of the park has been of the simplest and most economical character consistent with good taste and the public requirements, and costly architectural display has been studiously avoided. The aim of the Commission has been, from the outset of the work, to limit the expenditure to the means under its control, and, with the exception of the obligations incurred under the law in the purchase of land, the Board has no debts. No commissioner has ever received any compensation for his services, and during the ten years from 1869 to 1879 the entire amount expended in salaries hardly exceeded $31,000.

During the spring of 1878, the pier at North Avenue was converted by the Board into a floating hospital, the
HISTORY OF CHICAGO.

object being to afford a spot where ailing children might find benefit from the invigorating breezes of Lake Michigan.

The Commission also availed itself of the funds at its disposal for the exercise of the truest charity in another direction. A winter force of laborers, as large as could profitably be employed, was recruited from the ranks of the unemployed workmen of North Chicago and Lake View, by the adoption of which system many families were relieved from want.

The value of a zoological collection, as one of the features of the park, was early recognized by the Commission. Economic reasons, however, forbade any outlay in this direction beyond that needed for the proper care of such specimens of natural history as were donated to the Board. The collection mainly embraced animals peculiar to the country; it is neither large nor rare, yet for years it has proved a source of much interest and pleasure to visitors at the park. Paddocks, covering several acres, have been inclosed for the accommodation of deer and elk, and a series of admirably designed bear-pits constructed. In speaking of the animal collection, in its annual report for 1879, the Commission says: "Propositions have frequently been made to the Board to furnish a collection of animals equal in variety to any in this country; a small admission to be charged until the purchase-price was met. All such offers have been declined."

Much difficulty was encountered in relation to the water supply. Two artesian wells (one thousand one hundred and fifty and one thousand five hundred feet deep, respectively) were sunk at an early day. After some years the supply thus secured materially diminished, and proved adequate only for the purpose of supplying the lakes within the park—a season of drought rendered very difficult the preservation of lawns and trees; and, in 1877, the Commission was compelled to have recourse to the water-works of Chicago and Lake View, the water-tax forming a not inconsiderable item in the expenditures of the Board.

The appended tables afford an epitomized statement of the cost of Lincoln Park to the public, and the manner in which the funds have been disbursed:

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<th>1883.</th>
<th>1884.</th>
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One of the most attractive features of the park is the floral display, which is hardly surpassed elsewhere.

The members and officers of the Lincoln Park Commission, from its original date of organization, have been—

**Commissioners—** Ezra B. McAgg, 1869-71; J. B. Turner, 1869-71; Joseph Stockton, from 1869; Joseph Kehm, 1869-71, and 1874-76; Andrew Nelson, 1869-71; Samuel M. Nickerson, 1871-74; William H. Bradley, 1874-72; Francis H. Kales, 1872-74; Belden F. Culver, 1874-77; F. H. Winston, from 1874; A. C. Hesing, 1874-76; T. F. Withrow, from 1876; L. J. Kadish, 1876-83; Max Hjorstersberg, 1877-80; Isaac N. Arnold, 1880-84; Charles Catlin, from 1883; J. McGregor Adams, from 1884.

**President—** E. B. McAgg, 1869-71; B. F. Culver, 1871-74; F. H. Winston, from 1874.

**Secretary—** E. S. Taylor, from 1871.

**Treasurers—** John Dekoven, ill 1883; C. J. Blair, from 1883.

**Superintendents—** Old Bensen, 1871-83; H. J. DeVry, from 1883.

**Pleasant Amick,** dealer in real estate, is one of the best known citizens of Chicago, and one, too, thoroughly well-liked. He has been a resident of this city since 1844—over forty years—and has conducted with the west town or city Assessor and Collector's office, either as principal or deputy, for fourteen years; exhibiting while in office a capacity and fairness in his delicate duties which won for him universal favor from all parties. Beginning with the fall of 1864, he was elected Collector for the West Side on the same ticket with Abraham Lincoln in his second term, and the following year refused the nomination in favor of Jacob Gross,—the one-armed soldier—our present State Treasurer. In 1865, he was elected City Assessor by the Council and was succeeded, in 1866, by the late Major Lew H. Druery. That fall he opened a real estate office in the Major Block, removing to the Bryan Block just before the fire—which was largely responsible for his sudden removal therefrom in October, 1871. In 1874, he ran again for County Treasurer, but was again defeated. Mr. Amick served as deputy in the real-estate department during his two terms, and as chief deputy during that of his successor, Thomas Brennan. The following year, 1875, he was defeated by Joseph Sokup by a bare majority, after all deductions, of about one hundred and fifty, but served as his chief deputy during his term of office. In 1880, he ran again and was elected by three thousand four hundred and two majority, running ahead of his ticket over three thousand votes. In the close election of 1881, he again won by one hundred and eight majority, but was the only one elected on the republican ticket. At the end of his term of office he finally abandoned political life, and has since devoted himself to his real-estate business, for which his long service as assessor, and the large circle of friends he formed by its means, give him peculiar advantages. Mr. Amick is a native of Cassopolis, Mich., born on October 14, 1854. His parents, Jacob and Rachel (Corron) Amick, were natives of West Virginia, and...
came to Michigan about 1830. Five years later they moved to Plato, in Kane Co., III., where they lived on a farm until the spring of 1844, when they came to Chicago. Young Amick attended the Scannmon School, until 1848, under A. D. Sturtivant, who was then principal, when he entered the grocery store of C. D. Robinson—now in California. The following year he began to work for J. B. Doggett, a grocer, with whom he remained until 1855. He was then twenty-one years old, and having accumulated some capital, started in the same business for himself at No. 58 West Randolph Street. He succeeded very well and continued until the year before the War, when he sold out. In 1859, his father went to California where he died in 1858, leaving the family on the hands of Pleasant—his oldest son. That duty he discharged faithfully, rearing and educating two younger brothers, both of whom entered the Army and each made a singularly meritorious record. Their names were Hiram and Myron J. Mr. Amick was himself unfitted for the hardships of the field by reason of a physical infirmity, and was engaged in general trade during the greater part of the War. In 1860, Mr. Amick was made a member of National Lodge, No. 596, A.F. & A.M., in Chicago. He had become an Odd Fellow in 1856, being one of the Charter members of Fort Dearborn Lodge, No. 218, but has affiliated only with the Masons for some years. On November 14, 1864, while still in the employ of J. B. Doggett, he married Miss Julia S. Bishop, who, with her brothers and sisters, were his companions in the old Scannmon School. Two children were born to them.—Frank S. and Stella J.

THOMAS CARLINE, one of the early settlers and prominent real-estate men of the West Side, is a native of England, and was born on October 22, 1819. In May, 1840, he came to Utica, Oneida Co., N.Y., where he remained for over fourteen years, working hard and accumulating a little property. In the year 1854, he came West, visiting many of its most promising localities. Even at that early day he was convinced that at or near St. Paul and Minneapolis was to spring up a flourishing city. After visiting St. Louis, however, he came to Chicago, having been greatly impressed with the energy and enterprise of its people and its fine geographical location. On August 15, 1854, he located in the city and has never had reason to regret his choice or change the idea he then formed as to its future greatness. He even predicts that in five years from the present time (1886) Chicago will contain a round million of inhabitants. Although Mr. Carline reached the city when the cholera was at the height of its ravages, he at once engaged in the real-estate business, and has so busied himself continuously up to the present time. Although sixty-six years of age, he still enjoys a vigorous constitution which has been built up by hard work and close application. His time is now fully occupied in looking after his own real-estate, which is situated all over the city. The bulk of his property, however, which is both of a business and residence nature, is located on Lake Street, between May and Curtis, on Randolph between the same streets, and Ann and May, on Curtis Street between Fulton and Lake, and on South Desplaines. Mr. Carline's wife was formerly Miss Sarah Bradbury. They have two children living, Mrs. J. W. Newburn and Mrs. F. F. Hutton. Mr. Carline has had little opportunity to indulge in social pleasures, his life has been such a busy one. The only order of which he is a member is that of the I.O.O.F., with which he has been connected for over thirty years. He is a member of Excelsior Lodge, No. 32.

VOPICKA & KUBIN.—This real-estate firm was established in 1882 by Charles J. Vopicka and Otto Kubin. Both gentlemen are Bohemians, the former coming to this country in 1876, the latter in 1866. Mr. Vopicka was for some years engaged in the trunk manufacture of Mr. Secor, of Racine, Wis., and afterward for C. F. Schumacher & Sons, one of the oldest real-estate dealers in Chicago, commencing with them in 1880. Mr. Kubin after arriving in this country in 1857, came to Chicago. In 1870, he commenced working for Mandel Bros., remaining with them until the formation of the present firm of Vopicka & Kubin. This firm has a fine office at No. 207 West Twelfth Street, and have sold during the past year about $300,000 of real estate. Besides dealing in real estate they also are loan and insurance agents, and agents for the following passenger steamship lines—the North German Lloyd, the Hamburg American Packet Company, the Inman American and Red Star Lines. The First National Building, Loan and Homestead Association of Chicago meets weekly in the office of Vopicka & Kubin. This Association was incorporated in the spring of 1882, under an act of the Legislature of Illinois, which went into force July 1, 1879, and which was passed to enable associations of persons to become bodies corporate, and to

VIEW IN UNION PARK.
members are permitted to become members and shareholders by paying twenty-five cents per week on each share held. It was through the existence of this and similar associations that Vopicka & Kubin have been enabled to make such extensive sales. The Second National Building, Loan and Homestead Association was organized in April, 1854; Charles J. Vopicka, president; Josef Kubin, vice-president; Otto Kubin, secretary, and Albert Silhanek, treasurer. The purposes of the Association are similar to those of its predecessor.

DANIEL R. McAuley, dealer in real estate and loans, at No. 182 West Madison Street, was born in Chicago, on March 17, 1857. He passed through the public schools and afterward took a special course in the Christian Brothers' Academy. Leaving school at the age of fifteen he entered the Fidelity Bank, as a messenger boy. He remained with that institution until the time of its failure, in 1876, at which time he had charge of her local collection books. The two years following he was employed by the receivers of the defunct concern and the State Saving Bank. He then entered the real-estate office of E. A. Cummings & Co. He remained with this firm until June, 1873, when, in partnership with his step-father whose name, by strange coincidence was also McAuley, embarked in the real-estate business, which was successfully carried on under the firm name of M. & D. K. McAuley, until February 1884, when Daniel purchased his step-father's interest, and has since continued the business alone. Daniel's father was one of the pioneers of Chicago, having come to this section in an early day, when what is now the metropolis of the prairies was but a mere village, and was quite an extensive dealer in real estate. Daniel R. McAuley has made a success of his business, which may be attributed to his enterprise and ability. As an important factor in the reputation of the city he has won a prominent rank by honest, earnest effort. He was married in November, 1883, to Miss Nellie T. Seacuell.

LEWIS J. Swift, real-estate and loans, is a native of Hartford, Conn. His father, Lemuel Swift, removed from old Hadley, Mass., in an early day, and settled in Hartford. Lemuel J. was born on January 10, 1820, the youngest of two families. The senior Swift was a painter by trade and amassed a considerable fortune, but, dying while the youngest child was but four or five years old, the widow and her children were made penniless by the dishonesty of a partner and the delays of the law. On account of delicate health, Lemuel was taken from school at the age of eight, and at ten put to work on a farm, where he worked and recuperated his constitution until he was fourteen, when he went into a dry-goods store. At twenty-two he and Joseph Williams were in partnership in the dry-goods business in Hartford, which continued for three years. In 1846, he left Hartford for Owego, in Tioga Co., N. Y., where he became associated with the well-known Chicago wholesale jeweler, Newell Matson, then handling dry goods, jewelry, Yankee notions, etc., at Owego. With short interruptions this acquaintance and business relation, in various forms, lasted until 1869, long after both came to Chicago. His first engagement with Mr. Matson lasted for six years, and after three years spent in Danville, N. Y., in independent trade with Charles Truman, as Swift & Truman, he returned to Matson for another year. Again, after a short interval, he took charge of a farm store in Danville, Ohio, for Matson, and remained there during four years. Early in the spring of 1855, he came to Chicago and was a year with James H. Hoag in the same line of business. In 1864, Mr. Matson bought a controlling interest in the business of Mr. Hoes, and Mr. Swift again entered into the employ of Matson & Hoes, where he remained until 1869. In that year, he began to solicit insurance—both life and fire—for the late Professor William H. Wells for two years—and afterward for William E. Rollo and others, until 1874. The great fire was a serious interruption to his affairs although he lost nothing directly by it, but he ultimately resumed the business, which he continued until he went into the real-estate business in 1874. In 1875, he formed a partnership with George Dunlap, which as Dunlap & Swift, lasted until April, 1884, when Mr. Swift bought Mr. Dunlap out. His business has always been confined to the West Side, where he does a general real-estate and brokerage business. He attends also to house renting, loans and collections. He was a member of the old Tabernacle Church from 1858, and his connection with the Second Baptist Church dates from its organization. It then numbered two hundred and sixty members. In 1864,—now it has over one thousand three hundred. Mr. Swift has held nearly every possible official relation to the Church during his membership. He has been superintendent of the Sunday School, clerk for nineteen years (when he was also financial agent), deacon and trustee. All these positions he has now resigned except that of trustee, his age and cares excusing him from further service. In 1842, he was married to Miss Harriet Tyler, of Hartford, Conn., by whom he had four children, only one of whom is now living—Mrs. Clara Nourse, wife of John A. Nourse of this city. In 1860, his wife died, and, in 1869, he married Miss Adeline Kneidell.
men, shrewd, enterprising and liberal. A sketch of his life deserves a place in this volume, as it is typical of what unbounded energy and perseverance will accomplish. Mr. Quill was born in Drewscourt, County Limerick, Ireland, on July 13, 1832, a son of Patrick and Mary (O'Brien) Quill. In 1852, he emigrated to America, leaving his people in his native land. His first employment was as fireman in Sweeney's Hotel, on the Bowery, New York City. He went to work, in September, 1852, and remained there until October 1, 1853, when he came to Chicago. Mr. Quill was a raw Irish lad when he came to America, and innocent to a great degree. The first employment he found was polishing marble, for the firm of Schurman & Hoffman; he remained with them for three years, and then was employed by H. & O. Wilson, marble dealers, located on State Street, where the Hale Building afterward was erected. At the outbreak of the War, he was engaged in teaming, and when opportunity afforded bought job lots of flour. Eventually he entered into the manufacture of paste, at No. 96 West Quincy Street, supplying bill-posters, paper-box manufacturers, etc., a business to which he devoted his entire attention. Mr. Quill has been one of the lucky dealers in real-estate, and is a great believer in the constant future increase of property values. He owns a large amount of real-estate, both in Chicago and the suburbs. Space will suffice to give but one instance of his transactions: In 1879, shortly before the wholesale trade concentrated so largely on Adams, Monroe, Franklin and Market streets, Mr. Quill bought of Philo Otis a piece of ground, twenty-five feet front on Adams Street, between Franklin and Market, for $120 per foot. Land commenced to rise in value, and after holding it from August, 1879, to the spring of 1880, he sold it for $1,200 a foot, the buyer assuming a mortgage. The transaction netted Mr. Quill $30,000. With a portion of this money he erected a handsome block of seven residences on the corner of Aberdeen and Van Buren streets. Mr.

Quill refers with great pride to the fact that after the great fire his creditors offered to compromise with him, but he refused and paid dollar for dollar. He was married in this city on December 9, 1855, to Margaret Hickey, who has borne him seven children: John, Mary, Maggie, Nonay, Dennis, Nellie and Daniel.

BOULEVARD CONTRACTORS.

DOLESE & SHEPARD.—Chicago has become noted the world over for its handsome park system, and particularly for its fine boulevards. The latter have been laid during the past eighteen years, and in their construction the well-known paving contractors, Dolese & Shepard, have had more to do than any other firm in the

half miles: Indiana Avenue, between Thirty-ninth and Fifty-first streets, one and one-half miles; South Chicago Avenue, from South Chicago to Stony Island Avenue, two and one-half miles; the drive-ways in the West Division of South Park; Drexel Boulevard, between Fifty-first and Sixtieth streets, one mile; all the drives in South Park proper, two miles; from Illinois and Michigan Canal to Forty-third Street, one and one-half miles; Lake Avenue, between Thirty-ninth and Fifty-fifth streets, two miles; Forty-third Street, from State Street to Lake Michigan, two miles; Forty-seventh Street, from State Street to Lake Michigan, two miles; Forty-sixth Street, between Drexel Boulevard and Woodlawn Avenue, one-half mile; Fiftieth Street, between Drexel Boulevard and Lake Avenue.
one mile; Fifty-first Street, from State Street to Lake Michigan, two miles; Woodlawn Avenue, between Forty-fifth and Fifty-first streets, one mile; Ellis Avenue, between Thirty-ninth and Forty-seventh streets, one mile; South Park Avenue, between Sixtieth and Sixty-third streets, passing the club-house of the Washington Park Club, one-half mile; South Chicago Avenue, from Stony Island to State Street, three and one-half miles; Michigan Avenue (Thornton Road) from Ninety-first Street to Riverdale, five miles; Archer Avenue, from Ashland Avenue to Summit, nine miles.

They have furnished nearly all the material used on Michigan Avenue, between Jackson and Thirty-fifth streets, and on Grand Boulevard; on Wentworth Avenue, between Thirty-sixth and Fifty-fifth streets; on Forty-seventh Street, between Halsted and State streets, one mile: and from State Street to Lake Avenue, one and one-half miles; on Lincoln and Lake View avenues, north of Lincoln Park; on Ashland Avenue, between Twelfth and Twenty-second streets; on several miles of streets in Englewood and Town of Lake; on Dearborn Avenue, Vernon Avenue, Johnston Place, etc.

BIRD'S-EYE VIEW, SOUTH FROM WATER TOWER.

Thirty-seventh Street, Rhodes Avenue, and on many other prominent thoroughfares, too numerous to mention. They have constructed the walks and drives in Oakwood, Roschill, and the Bolumian (Irving Park) cemeteries, and besides their immense city and country business, have built three or more miles of streets in Pullman, and have furnished the material and partly constructed walkes, drives, boulevards, etc., in several leading interior cities. Dolese & Shepard own sixty-one acres of land at the intersection of the Belt Line and Chicago, Burlington & Quarternary Railroad, at Hawthorne, Cicero Township, on which their almost inexhaustible quarries are located. In early years their supply of stone was procured from Iolston, Stony Island and Cheltenham quarries, but their Hawthorne quarries are now so developed that they easily yield all that the firm demands in their business. The plant consists of a series of large flux-mills, Macadam houses, fifty employés' cottages, numerous car-tracks, engine-houses, a branch railway, three miles long, connecting with the Belt Line and Burlington roads, one hundred "guidola stone" cars, and everything in the way of modern machinery and appliances that could possibly be of advantage to their immense business. Seventy-five cars belonging to the Belt Line are also used exclusively by Dolese & Shepard, and they have every facility for handling their heavy product of stone. Their capacity in mining and loading of stone on cars is fifteen hundred tons per diem of ten hours. They deliver two hundred tons of limestone a day to the Union Steel Company's rolling-mills, and three hundred tons a day to the South Chicago rolling-mills. The slag used by Dolese & Shepard in the construction of Macadamized streets is the entire product of the Union Steel Company's rolling-mills, which amounts to thousands of tons a month. The average number of employés is three hundred men and seventy-five teams, but during the busy season this number is sometimes doubled.

Their plant represents an investment of nearly $250,000. The senior member of the firm, with his headquarters at Hawthorne, attends solely to the executive work; the city office is in charge of Mr. Shepard. Dolese & Shepard also operate a large stock farm at Summit, where they are now farming seven hundred and fifty acres of land, most of which is owned by them. There grain and hay are raised for consumption by their own stock, and the teams used in their business are there quartered during the winter season. This farm carries on one of the largest and most extensive quarry and Macadam works in America.

John Dolese was born in Chicago, on February 12, 1837, and nearly all his life has been passed here. There are but few men now living here, who was born in Chicago forty-five and fifty years ago, and Mr. Dolese is among the very few. His father, Peter Dolese, came to Chicago in 1833 or 1834, and a year or two later, married Miss Mathilda Libe, of Detroit. They were both of French descent, coming to this country from the districts of Alsace and Lorain. Dolese, a brother of Peter, was also here at that time, identified with the liquor-importing business. The first child of Peter and Mathilda Dolese was named John in honor of the brother, and was born in a building situated at the southeast corner of Lake and LaSalle streets. The family removed to Peru, Ill., in 1837 or 1838, remaining there until the death of Mrs. Dolese, in 1840. The father then took John to Europe, where the latter remained with his grandfather's family until 1844, the father being occupied in making frequent business trips between France and America. About July 20, 1844, John Dolese returned to Chicago, and since that time has been a permanent resident. He went to Dearborn School, opposite the present site of McVicker's Theater, and was afterward engaged with his father until he had attained his twentieth year. He then commenced business on his own account, first engaging in teaming and transportation about the city. After several years, he commenced taking contracts for paving streets and making roadways in the town and villages in the vicinity. In 1856, he formed a partnership with James H. Shepard, under the style of Dolese & Shepard. They have continued in partnership ever since, meeting with the most gratifying success. They have had more to do with the paving and making of the grand boulevard system of Chicago than any other firm. The immediate execution of the great work...
has been under the personal supervision of Mr. Dolese. Not only for the financial consideration has he worked to make the boulevards a source of pride to the citizens, but in beautifying his native place he has taken as much genuine pleasure in doing his work as honestly and well as could be wished for by the people themselves. The South Park chain of boulevards has already become famous, and as Dolese & Shepard have built the greater proportion of the same they have reason to feel proud of their lasting work. Mr. Dolese was married, in August, 1857, to Miss Katherine Jacobs, of Chicago. They have nine children,—William, now engaged in the general teaming business; Matilda D., Minnie, Rosa, John, Jr., Henry, Peter, Ida and Laura. The family residence is at Brighton Park, and Mr. Dolese is a school trustee of the Town of Cicero, in which township he has resided for many years.

Jas. H. Shepard was born near Cleveland, Ohio, on October 15, 1838. He was reared and educated in that vicinity, and resided there until twenty-five years of age. After obtaining a thorough common school education, at the age of eighteen he entered into the mercantile business as a clerk. The plant of the Cleveland Rolling-Mill Company was located at Newburg, Ohio, and during his residence there he was chief clerk of their supply-house at the works. In 1863, the Union Rolling-Mill Company of Chicago, an off-shoot of the Cleveland corporation, tendered Mr. Shepard the position of bookkeeper and cashier in their office. He accepted, and has since made Chicago his permanent home. He continued in the employ of the rolling-mill until ’86, when he formed a partnership with John Dolese, and established the paving and quoining business of Dolese & Shepard. Mr. Shepard has general charge of the contracting and financial business of the firm, and has his office in the city, while his partner attends to the executive work of the company. Mr. Shepard is prominently known in financial and commercial circles, and enjoys the highest reputation for honor and integrity. He is a member of Calumet, Washington Park, Riverside Gun, Pullman Athletic, and other well-known clubs: of Hesperia Lodge, No. 411, A. F. & A. M.; Chevalier Bayard Commandery, No. 52, R. T.; and is prominently known as a staunch republican. Mr. Shepard was married, on December 17, 1868, to Miss Margaret M. Taylor, a native of Portland, Me. They have two children,—Henry Elias and Laura Jennie.

**RAILROAD HISTORY.**

**INTRODUCTORY.—**The year 1872 marked the beginning of a new era in the railroad history of Chicago. Even as late as 1871, the railroad companies had with comparatively little confidence in the realization of the hopes of the citizens, that Chicago was destined to be the great inland commercial metropolis of America. Such a lack of faith is not, however, a matter of surprise. Not even the most sanguine of prophets, looking over the ruins of 1871, could have imagined that before two decades had passed, a new city would arise, in greater beauty and added wealth, to become like Rome, the point where all roads should lead.

At the beginning of the period covered by this volume, less than eleven thousand miles of railroad centered in Chicago, and the total number of trains leaving the city daily was seventy-five. The aggregate earnings of all the companies were $82,776,984, of which $29,175,119 were net profits. The following table shows the total mileage, the gross receipts and the net earnings of seventeen roads centering in Chicago at the close of 1884:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name of Railroad</th>
<th>Mileage</th>
<th>Gross Earnings</th>
<th>Net Earnings</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Baltimore &amp; Ohio (Chicago division)</td>
<td>262.60</td>
<td>$2,664,739.02</td>
<td>$581,427.05</td>
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<td>Chicago &amp; Alton</td>
<td>84.38</td>
<td>8,579,887.07</td>
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<td>Chicago &amp; Atlantic</td>
<td>248.10</td>
<td>1,447,731.71</td>
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<td>Chicago, Burlington &amp; Quincy</td>
<td>3,657.40</td>
<td>26,721,856.62</td>
<td>12,753,045.68</td>
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<tr>
<td>Chicago &amp; Eastern Illinois</td>
<td>247.50</td>
<td>1,560,320.61</td>
<td>662,588.87</td>
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<td>Chicago &amp; Grand Trunk</td>
<td>399.26</td>
<td>3,093,098.28</td>
<td>678,776.40</td>
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<td>Chicago, Milwaukee &amp; St. Paul</td>
<td>4,793.05</td>
<td>23,393,074.71</td>
<td>5,831,406.62</td>
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<td>Chicago, Rock Island &amp; Pacific</td>
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<td>Chicago, St. Louis &amp; Pittsburgh</td>
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<td>12,537,754.79</td>
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<td>Chicago, St. Louis &amp; Western</td>
<td>556.54</td>
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<td>Illinois Central</td>
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<td>Louisville, New Albany &amp; Chicago</td>
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<td>Michigan Central</td>
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<td>New York, Chicago &amp; St. Louis</td>
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<td>3,692,659.42</td>
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<td>Wabash, St. Louis &amp; Pacific</td>
<td>528.02</td>
<td>3,025,893.37</td>
<td>325,903.78</td>
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<td>Total</td>
<td>24,337.14</td>
<td>$162,810,061.49</td>
<td>$60,287,273.68</td>
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As regards the number of trains daily leaving the city over the roads above named, at the present time (1885), in comparison with that in October, 1871, the growth is a still greater. One hundred and eight trains, exclusive of those strictly local, arrive and depart daily, and if the suburban trains were added, this number would be more than trebled, many companies running such trains at intervals of from fifteen to thirty minutes during those hours when the pressure of travel is greatest.

The policy of the railroads has been here, as around most large cities, to build up the suburbs, by affording ample accommodations, at reasonable rates of transportation, to those who sought homes beyond the city limits. The effect has been pronounced and salutary. The territory adjacent to Chicago has been filled with villages of great beauty. Persons who prefer to dwell apart from the noise and whirl of the metropolis have been enabled to combine the quiet of country with the conveniences of city life; and those whose means forbid the purchase of homes at the rates governing the price of real estate in Chicago have found pleasant abodes, easy of access, within their reach.

The growth of the railroad systems centering in Chicago has been so rapid during the period since the fire of 1871, that the corporations, while enlarging their terminal facilities and extending the length of their side tracks, still complain of a lack of adequate accommodations in the city.

A new feature has been, within the last few years, introduced into freight transportation, by the successful construction and operation of refrigerating cars for the carrying of fresh meats and other perishable freight.
The business is ordinarily conducted by the payment of a royalty by the railway companies to the owners of the cars, who also receive a percentage of the earnings. There are in this city, at present (1885), two concerns operating these cars, of which one (the Tiffany Refrigeration Car Company) has contracts with eighteen of the express and despatch companies, many of them being among the most extensive common carriers in the country. Strawberries from the South are now put down in the Chicago market in a perfect condition as they can be found in the home market, and fresh beef can be transported from Cheyenne to Boston, unaffected in any way by atmospheric conditions or length of journey.

The Lakefront.—Few items connected with the city's history have awakened more general public interest than the controversy over the question of the ownership of the lake front. The tract in dispute covers the "southwest fractional quarter of fractional Section 10, Town 39 north, Range 14 east of the third principal meridian," which embraces the greater part of that portion of the city lying between Madison and Kinzie streets on the north and south, and Lake Michigan and Michigan Avenue on the east and west.

In order to obtain a clear comprehension of the questions involved, a brief reference to the original occupation of the tract and the claims of the Beaubien heirs is essential.

The original title was vested in the United States by the cession of the Northwest Territory. Under authority conferred by Acts of Congress, approved May 3, 1803, April 21, 1806, and June 14, 1809, the President directed the occupation of the fractional quarter-section (or a portion of it) as a military post. It was first so occupied in 1804, and so continued until August 16, 1812. In the latter year, Jean Baptiste Beaubien purchased a small house near the banks of the Chicago River, near what is now known as Rush Street; by subsequent action of the water, this house was washed away. In 1817, Beaubien bought, for $1,000, another house, on the same fractional quarter-section. Here, he lived for many years, and on this residence he based a claim to a right to purchase the entire fractional quarter-section as soon as, under Act of Congress, April 20, 1816, it should be surveyed. The massacre of 1812 compelled the evacuation of the post; its subsequent occupation did not occur until 1816, and in 1823, the garrison having once more evacuated, it was left in charge of Dr. Alexander Wolcott, Indian Agent. After some correspondence between Dr. Wolcott and John C. Calhoun, then Secretary of War, on October 21, 1824, George Graham, then Commissioner of the General Land Office, advised Mr. Calhoun that fractional section 10 had been duly set off. In the ultimate hearing of the claim of the Beaubien heirs, it was urged that this made the tract a special reservation, since up to that time it had been already occupied under the Acts of Congress above cited. In 1828, it was again garrisoned by United States troops, and, in 1831, the troops were withdrawn and the post left in charge of Oliver Newberry. There appears to have been an attempt made very shortly thereafter to obtain a title, by pre-emption, to the land upon which Fort Dearborn had been erected, since, on July 28, 1831, Roger B. Taney wrote the Commissioner of the General Land Office, inclining a letter from T. J. V. Owen, then Indian Agent at Chicago, saying, "as this piece of ground is the public reservation, you are required to take such measures as will secure the interest of the United States."

On February 12, 1835, the President of the United States issued a proclamation which, in terms, ordered the sale of certain tracts in the Northwestern land district, and the closing of the Chicago land office. The land ordered to be sold included the fractional quarter-section upon which the Beaubien land was located, which at that time covered, by Government survey, nearly seventy acres. Chicago was named as the place of sale, and June 15, 1835, was fixed as the date. An appearance before the Register of the Land Office was made by Beaubien, who certified as to his pre-emption right, and afterward, on May 28, 1835, entered and purchased at private sale the southwest fractional quarter of Section 10, paying to the Receiver $1.25 an acre. On June 30, 1835, the Commissioner of the General Land Office ordered the cancellation of the conveyance by the Receiver, on the ground that the land conveyed, being a military reservation, was not subject to sale like other public lands. Beaubien denied the Commissioner's right so to decide. On July 2, 1836, an Act of Congress confirmed the previous sales of public lands, and recited that "in all cases where an entry has been made under the pre-emption laws, such entries and sales are hereby confirmed, and patents shall be issued," etc.

In April, 1839, Secretary of War Poinsett, under the Act of March 3, 1819, appointed Matthew Birchard an agent to sell a part of the reservation. Mr. Birchard, after reserving a portion for light houses, etc., laid off the remainder in lots and streets, and proceeded to dispose of the same by public sale.

In 1839, United States Deputy Marshal Talcott made another survey of a part of the fractional section 10 (sand bar), which added 26.17 acres to it, showing the accretions by a map. The legality of the sale of 1839, ordered by the Secretary of War under the Act of 1819, was disputed by Beaubien's heirs, who claimed that the Act authorized the sale only of useless and abandoned military reservations, and that "the naked title to this fractional quarter-section is vested in the United States in trust for the settler (Beaubien) and his heirs." The latter claim is based upon an old decision of the United States Supreme Court, known as the Fort Armstrong case, which held, in effect, that a purchase of a portion of the Federal domain did not divest the Government of the legal title until the actual issue of a patent to the purchaser. The heirs urge that Fort Dearborn addition has never been "restored" to the public domain, and that when restored, it must be restored to the heirs of the early settler, he having been in possession before the reservation of the land for military purposes in 1824, and, in fact, since 1812.

In 1849, the United States Circuit Court, District of Illinois, set aside the certificate of entry issued to Beaubien, and during the same year the United States Supreme Court declared the certificate void on the ground that the land in question was a military reservation. In 1854, Congress passed a special act for the relief of Beaubien, to compensate him for any damages that he might have sustained.

* The Beaubien heirs now (1885) have a bill pending in both houses of Congress looking to the "restoration" of Fort Dearborn military reservation to the public domain.

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*The claims of the heirs cover the land as far west as the Chicago River, 30 acres, whose value, in round numbers, is $1,000,000.00.
property; and on November 26, 1877, Gassette sold his interest to Alexander McGlashen, who, on April 8, 1885, executed a mortgage covering the whole fractional quarter-section, as custodian (coupled with an interest), to George W. Reed, for $810.500. On March 17, 1889, the trustees of the Beaubien heirs made a lease to one Nathan Whitman, which purported to convey that portion of the land in dispute lying between Randolph and Madison streets, Michigan Avenue and Lake Michigan, also Dearborn Park. On March 24, 1885, another lease was made, covering the land between Randolph and Kinzie streets, on the North Side.

The various steps taken in connection with the controversy as to title between the Illinois Central Railroad Company and the authorities, will perhaps be most succinctly stated in their chronological order.

By the Act of June 22, 1851, the Legislature of Illinois authorized the Illinois Central Company to “construct, maintain and operate” a lateral branch from Twelfth Street (their then northeastern terminus) to the South Branch of Chicago River, on such terms and conditions and in such a manner as might be stipulated between the company and the Chicago Common Council. On June 14, 1852, a city ordinance was passed, whose provisions were accepted by the company. It provided, in effect, that the Illinois Central road should enter Chicago at or near the intersection of the southern border of Lake Michigan, whence the track should follow the lake shore, or on near the margin, to the southern boundary of Lake Park (Park Row), and thence in a northerly direction to Randolph Street; the depot of the road to be located on such land as the company might acquire between the northerly line of Randolph Street and the river. In this ordinance the city expressly disclaimed undertaking to obtain for the company any right-of-way “or other right, privilege or easement not in the city’s power to grant.” This wording is of importance, as it has since been relied upon as tending to disprove the legality of the Illinois Central’s claim to the property in dispute. The charter of the road fixed the right-of-way at two hundred feet. By the ordinance just mentioned, the width of the right-of-way between Park Row and Randolph Street was fixed at three hundred feet, its west line not to be less than four hundred feet east of the west line of Michigan Avenue and parallel thereto. In consideration of the license granted, the ordinance required the company to erect a breakwater, “of regular and sightly appearance,” from Park Row to Randolph Street, not more than three hundred feet east from and parallel with the west line of the right-of-way granted to the company.

In 1855 and 1856, the Common Council granted (upon terms) additional land to the company by ordinances, which ordinances were also accepted by the Central. The theory was subsequently advanced that these grants were inherently void and of no legal effect. On April 16, 1869, the State Legislature passed, over the veto of the Governor, an act which conveyed, in fee, to the City of Chicago, all the right, title and interest of the State of Illinois to the property lying “east of Michigan Avenue and north of Park Row and south of the south line of Monroe Street, and west of a line running parallel and four hundred feet east of the west line of said Michigan Avenue, being a strip of land four hundred feet in width, including said avenue, along the shore of Lake Michigan, and partially submerged by the waters of said lake.” Power to sell and convey the property east of the avenue was granted to the city, “in such manner and upon such terms” as the Common Council might direct; the proceeds of such sales to constitute a “Park fund,” to be dividedequitably among the three divisions of the city, on the basis of taxation. The title of the Illinois Central Railroad to the land, “without prejudice to the rights of the property granted to the city, whether such title had been obtained by charter or by “grant, appropriation, occupancy, use or control, and the riparian ownership thereto incident,” was confirmed; and “all the right and title of the State of Illinois in and to the submerged lands constituting the bed of Lake Michigan and lying east of the tracks and breakwater of the Illinois Central Railroad Company, for the distance of one mile,” between certain named limits, were granted in fee to that company. Annexed to the grant last named, was a proviso that the grantee should have no right to convey—a proviso which has since been made the basis of a claim that the entire grant was inoperative. Other provisions were attached, guarding against obstructions of the harbor and relating to the liability of the lands to municipal and other taxation. The tax payable to the State on the gross receipts from the use, leases and other income derived from the land granted, was to be same as that fixed in the charter of the road—seven per cent. By the terms of this Act, also, were granted, in fee, to the Illinois Central, the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy and the Michigan Central Railroad companies, the land between the north line of Monroe Street and the south side of Randolph Street, and between the east line of Michigan Avenue and the Illinois Central track and roadway, for depot purposes. In consideration of the latter grant, the three companies were to pay to the city of Chicago the sum of $600,000 in four equal quarterly payments, the first of which was to be made within three months after the passage of the Act. The sum so paid was to be placed in the “Park fund” and distributed in the manner above indicated. The same provision was made respecting the payment by the Central of seven per cent, of the gross receipts arising from leases or other uses of the lands as was attached to the grant of the lands submerged. A somewhat peculiar provision of the Act, and one which provoked much hostile criticism, was contained in section 6, which empowered the Common Council of the city to quiteclaim to the three companies the land granted for depot purposes, and provided that in case of the refusal or neglect of the Common Council to quitclaim such land, within four months from the passage of the Act, the companies were to be discharged from all obligation to pay the balance remaining unpaid to the city.

Within the time limited for the payment of the first installment of $200,000, the three companies tendered, jointly, to the city, the sum named. No little excitement, however, had resulted from the passage of the Act, in certain quarters, and the constitutionality of the law had been violently attacked. Under these circumstances, the city declined to accept the money tendered, and it was left with the City Comptroller, who held it, in an individual capacity, in trust. The entire amount was afterward returned to the companies; the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy and the Michigan Central withdrawing their respective proportions shortly after deposit, but the Illinois Central Company leaving its money in the hands of the trustee for several years.

Before the expiration of the four months from the passage of the Act, within which the Common Council was directed to quitclaim and release the property, certain parties who were strongly opposed to the occupation of any of the land granted for railroad purposes, obtained permission from the Attorney-General of the United States to file an information, in his name, in the
United States Circuit Court for the Northern District of Illinois, praying for an injunction restraining the city from releasing, or the railway companies from occupying, the land granted for depot purposes, by the Act. An injunction was awarded by the court, and no steps were taken toward the erection of a depot. The record of this proceeding was destroyed in the fire of 1871, and has never been fully restored. The injunction, however, is claimed to be still in force.

The provisions of the Act of April 16, 1869, relating to the submerged lands were, it is claimed by the Illinois Central Company, formerly accepted by that corporation on July 6, 1870, and the railroad company also alleges that between that date and April 17, 1873, it had expended $500,000 in reclaiming and reducing to profitable possession a considerable portion of such lands.

On the date last mentioned, the Act of April 16, 1869, was formally repealed by the State Legislature. The constitutionality of the last mentioned enactment was assailed by the company on three grounds; first, that it impaired the validity of contracts; second, that it interfered with vested rights; and third, that it was in violation of that provision of the fundamental law which prohibited the release or impairment of any tax imposed upon the Illinois Central Railroad, the original Act containing a provision that the company should pay to the State seven per cent. of their gross receipts arising from the use and occupation of the land granted.

At the March term of the Circuit Court of Cook County, in 1883, Attorney-General McCartney filed an information against the Illinois Central Company, the City of Chicago and the United States, the proceeding being somewhat in the nature of a bill in equity to quiet title and remove the cloud upon the title of the State to the submerged lands forming part of the bed of Lake Michigan, which had arisen in consequence of the matters above described. This action was subsequently removed to the United States Circuit Court for the Northern District of Illinois. The Canal Commissioners intervened, and filed a cross-bill, alleging an interest as trustees in a portion of the land granted for depot purposes, and asking that the information be so amended as to cover the question of title to the whole of the Lake Front Park south of Madison Street, as well as the submerged lands included within the scope of the original information. The request of the Commissioners was refused by the court, but leave was granted them to become parties to the action and therein assert their claims to the submerged lands. The City of Chicago answered the information, substantially admitting all its allegations. The proceedings are still pending.

A brief synopsis of some of the chief legal points advanced by the opposing counsel may be of value as aiding in an intelligent comprehension of the status of the controversy. The two informations proceed on different theories. In the earlier action, an injunction was prayed for on the ground that the land in question had been designated by the United States as "public ground, forever to remain vacant of buildings," and had been granted to the State solely upon this condition; that, consequently, from the moment that the State conveyed any portion of the tract for building purposes, the title reverted to the United States, and that the grant made in the Act of 1869 was void. In the latter action, the State of Illinois set up its title and denied that it had ever divested itself of the same. The State alleged that the Act of April 16, 1869, was void ab initio, not only on account of the incapacity of the Illinois Central Railroad Company to receive the grant, but because the grant itself, while it purported to create a fee in the company, coupled the words of conveyance with a repugnant restriction, since it prohibited conveyance, the right to convey being an indispensable adjunct of a fee. In addition, the State, in the later action, set forth the repealing Act of 1874, and alleged that no action had been taken by the railroad company under the Act of 1869, towards the reclaiming and reducing to profitable possession of the submerged lands. The company urges that if the provisions of the restriction were repugnant to the grant, the language of the grant itself was paramount, and the restrictions were of no efficacy, although it (the company) was willing to observe them; it set forth the claim that the repealing Act was unconstitutional and void for the reasons stated in a former paragraph, and alleged, further, that it had, between the passage of the Act of 1869 and the date of its repeal, expended the sum of $500,000 in improvements, relying upon the validity of the enactment.

In February, 1886, a public meeting was held relative to the occupancy of the lake front by the railroad companies, and there the Hon. John Wentworth made the following argument:

"This is the whole thing in a nutshell. Illinois extends to the center of Lake Michigan and the State owns the bottom of the lake to the current. The navigable waters belong to the United States, and the lake front belongs to Chicago. The interest of these three are not clashing, and there need be no fear that any one of the three wants to steal the lake front. There is no probability that the State or the Nation will do anything adverse to the interests of Chicago. The trouble is, that the men who want to dodge the question and divert attention from what the railroad is doing pretend that there is great conflict between these three parties.

"The real thing to be feared is, that a foreign corporation will get possession and build up a rival city, greatly to the detriment of the present city's interests. All that the Illinois Central Company wants is, that the Government, State, and city shall let it go on and do what it pleases, and thereby fortify it a title which it claims to have acquired by an Act of the Legislature of 1869, which was repealed by the next Legislature. Governor Palmer vetoed that bill of 1869, and his argument was exhaustive and unanswerable. But the Legislature corruptly passed it over his veto. The city has never recognized any rights acquired by that legislation.

"Now, the Illinois Central is running a pier out into the outer harbor, and the duty of the military works. It is very strange that the railroad did not make or try to enforce its claim while Lincoln was Secretary of War. I can not account for the conduct of the present Secretary of War. He has had his officers here report what is necessary for purposes of navigation. They reported that vessels of such and such draft—I can't give the exact figures—can now come only so near the shore, and that the waters inside of this line are not needed for purposes of navigation. The Illinois Central intends to build its pier below Fourteenth Street out to that line, and then turn it north and inclose the whole of the shallow water. It will then fill in the closed space and thus acquire some thirty or forty acres, which will be worth millions. To the dockage thus created all the great lumber interests down on the river and many other interests would be transferred, and the Illinois Central would have a monopoly of a very large business, which it now has the exclusive right to."

"I hold that the conduct of the Secretary of War is very deceptive. The interests of navigation may require that some of the shallow water, which his officers report is not needed, shall be deepened and made navigable. It is not for army officers to say what the interests of commerce may hereafter require. The Government has several dredgeboats here, and with small expense can dredge out earth enough to make the waters navigable clear up to the present shore.

"I hold that the Government, the State, or the city, should part with nothing, and if any other party claims to have any interest there, it should be compelled to support its claim in the courts of the United States. It would be a farce for the United States, or the State, or the city to commence suit. They have possession, and have had it, and should enforce their right against all trespassers."
Illinois Central Railroad.

The management of the Illinois Central has always recognized the fact that its interests were closely identified with those of Chicago. An illustration of this is afforded by the fact that of 19,372,210 bushels of grain forwarded from stations in Illinois and 4,684,390 bushels forwarded from stations in Iowa, during 1871, 18,796,100 bushels were received at Chicago. This year witnessed a decrease of $124,474.36 in the net earnings of the road, as compared with those of 1870.

In 1871, a traffic agreement was entered into with the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad Company. During 1871, there was substituted for this contract one embracing not only that road but also the Chicago & Iowa and the Chicago, Dubuque & Minnesota roads, under the terms of which the Illinois Central secured the eastern traffic of the latter line between Dunleith and Forreston, as well as lower tolls between the main line and Chicago, via Mendota and Forreston, on all northwestern traffic.

The Land Department, in 1871, sold 48,927.31 acres of the land donated to the road for construction purposes, receiving therefor $459,154.26, the average price per acre being $9.39. The cash receipts from land sales during 1871 (including payments on land notes) were $1,633,153.53, of which $1,000,000 was added to the construction-bond fund. Among the losses of the company in the great fire were the trustees' records and a part of the bonds delivered. As a result, further literal compliance with the terms of the construction-mortgage was prevented. To protect the purchasers of bonds, it was decided to place at the disposal of the trustees a fund sufficient to pay all the bonds. Up to the close of 1871, bonds had been received to the amount of $13,605,500. These had been either cancelled or destroyed. On December 31, the construction-bond fund under the trustees' control, amounted to $2,630,000; to this was to be added, in 1872, $300,000 from the fund; and the aggregate sum, with its accumulation of interest, was deemed sufficient to meet the outstanding balance of the original issue of $17,000,000 construction-bonds.

In the fire of October, the passenger and freight depots, the land office and several smaller buildings of the company were destroyed, besides twenty-six freight cars. On the station grounds was Elevator "A," owned by private parties, the destruction of which seriously crippled the capacity of the company for handling grain. The freight depot was at once re-built.

In 1872, the earnings of the road exhibited a still farther and more marked decrease, showing a falling off of $629,740.61. Of this decrease, $135,000.68 were in receipts from passenger transportation in Illinois, and $4,861.54 from the same source in Iowa, while the freight traffic in Illinois showed a diminution of $432,337.69. In Iowa, however, the receipts from freight transportation were $67,299.66 in excess of the preceding year. A comparison of the working expenses shows that the cost of operating in 1872 exceeded that in 1871, by $294,914.70. A portion of this increase was chargeable directly to repairs at Chicago consequent upon the fire, and to the protection of the road on the lake shore, but chiefly to an excess in train service required to move the additional tonnage, consisting mainly of coal and other cheap freights,—the coal traffic alone amounting to 371,600 tons, an increase of 112,000 tons over 1871. The wisdom of the traffic agreement with the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy, and other companies, was proved by a net increase of $189,164.56 in the earnings of the first named road, which was caused by the fact that under the new agreement the Iowa traffic passed a greater distance over that line. The total transportation of freight in 1872 was 2,359,321 tons, equivalent to 272,290,000 tons moved one mile; the average revenue was 2.15 cents per ton per mile, being sixteen cents less than the average for 1871.

The terminal facilities of the road at Cairo were greatly improved during 1872, by purchasing from the Cairo trustees one thousand five hundred feet of the Ohio levee, for a freight transfer station and car-ferry for the connection with the Mississippi Central, with which company and the New Orleans, Jackson & Great Northern (both operated under the same management) a contract was made during that year. Under the terms of this agreement, the former road was to be extended to Cairo, and a mutual interchange of traffic was arranged.

The Land Department, in 1872, sold 41,677.57 acres, for $336,918.68, an average price of $8.80 an acre. The aggregate sales up to the close of the year amounted to $2,530,052.09 acres, the price received amounting to $23,622,553.17. The expectation of the management that the sum received from this source would, in addition to funds already on hand, with accumulations of interest, reach a total sufficient to retire the outstanding construction-mortgage bonds, was realized, and at the close of 1873, all of the original $17,000,000 issue had been redeemed, with the exception of $3,074,000 not due until April 1, 1875. The entire receipts of the land office during 1874 were $458,675.89; its expenses $30,814.42. In 1874, 34,523.40 acres were sold for $262,652.33, leaving 298,105.82 acres of the original grant yet undisposed of.

In 1873, the Cincinnati & Lafayette Railway was extended to Kankakee, forming, with the Illinois Central, a direct line between Chicago and Cincinnati, and a running arrangement was effected between the two companies, which proved mutually advantageous, and has been in force ever since.

The expenditure chargeable to permanent improvement in 1872 was unusually large, reaching $502,496.36. Of this sum, $99,488.51 were used in making improvements at Cairo, to facilitate the transfer of cars to the Southern Line. A new dock was constructed at Chicago, and an addition of 91,298 square feet of land was made in the lake, opposite Madison Street, in order to give the Michigan Central Company possession of the land leased them in 1872. Over 4,000 tons of steel rails were used in renewals, and a general system of replacing iron rails with steel, as rapidly as renewals were needed, was entered upon. The total net earnings for 1873 were $2,530,052.09. The net result from the traffic in 1874 was $2,775,362.78.

The connection with the Mississippi Central at Cairo was effected on December 24, 1873, and at the conclusion of the first year's operation under the agreement between that company and the Illinois Central, the experiment was pronounced successful.

The earnings, in 1873, showed a decrease from those of 1874. The year was one of unusual business depression, on that portion of the road which had ordinarily proved most productive there was a partial failure of crops; added to these drawbacks, the road suffered from the competition of adjacent lines.

The year 1876 was, in some respects, an exceptional one in the history of the company. Its earnings were materially lowered, and its dividends proportionately diminished. In Iowa, where the Illinois Central controlled hundred miles of leased lines, adverse
legislation compelled reduction of from twenty-five to forty per cent, in tariff charges. A bad harvest and short crops had preceded, diminishing the volume of traffic at the time when compensation was compulsorily reduced. Another cause for diminution of revenue was the contest of some of the trunk lines for the grain trade of the West. Their ramifications had been extended, until, at various points, they touched the Mississippi, and, in order to control traffic from points of production, engagements for through freight to New York from several points in Central Illinois had been made at rates as low as those ruling between New York and Chicago. In consequence, all inducement to ship grain directly to this city disappeared.

The stringency of the times forced many local lines of railway into bankruptcy. Thirty-five different corporations, operating some three thousand miles, were either actually in the hands of receivers or threatened with proceedings in insolvency. The Illinois Central was urged to purchase or lease several of these roads. The terms offered were, in many instances, far below the original cost, in some cases the sum asked being only fifteen per cent of their par value.

Default having been made in the payment of the interest due on the $5,000,000 bonds of the railways composing the Southern line, both roads were put in the hands of a receiver on March 10, 1876, and before the close of the year the railways were in the hands of trustees of the mortgage, for sale for the benefit of the bondholders. This step placed the entire line from Cairo to New Orleans under control of the Illinois Central. James C. Clarke, then general manager of the Central, was, on January 1, 1877, made general manager of the line. Under the new ownership, repairs were made to the plant, bridges and other structures; nearly two hundred miles of track were re-laid, and during the following spring ten thousand tons of steel rails were laid. The receipts of the road were applied, under orders of the court, partly in paying local debts and partly in improving the property. Nearly three-quarters of the stock of the new Southern Consolidated Company—the purchasers—was owned by the Illinois Central, who also advanced, for necessary purposes, about $1,000,000. Even during the transition period of 1877, the traffic showed a decided gain, the deliveries at Cairo of freight destined for the South having increased nearly fifty per cent. over those of 1876.

The outlook for the company at the close of 1877 was encouraging. The competition of the trunk lines ceased to menace the Central's traffic. The facilities for water communication, during eight months of the year, were so much improved that the actual cost of transportation to the seaboard by that route was less than half that of railroad transportation. The net earnings for 1877 were $2,516,656.39. In July, 1877, the Gilman, Clinton & Springfield Railway passed under the control of the Central management.

In 1878, the net gain from traffic, over 1877, was $468,667.80, and the gross income $5,147,387.64. Low tolls on the Erie Canal, and cheap freights by lake, drew to the lines of water transportation an immense volume of business, the receipts of grain at Chicago having been 35,000,000 bushels in excess of those of any previous year. A spur, thirty-seven miles long, was built in 1878, running in a southwesterly direction from Otto, on the Chicago division, and proved a profitable investment. Its cost was about $350,000.

The net income for 1879 was $3,401,815.66; and the balance to credit of income account, on December 31, 1879, was $2,072,839.80. There were $386,276.15 expended on construction account in Illinois. Nearly eight thousand tons of steel rails were laid on the main line and branches.

The company's receipts for 1880 were $3,747,532.97. From this fund, two semi-annual dividends of three per cent. each were paid (aggregating $1,740,000), the interest on the bonded debt was discharged, $842,523.56 was expended in permanent improvements, leaving a surplus of $501,641.14. The amount expended in construction included the re-laying of fifteen miles of track with steel rails, the construction of three iron bridges, nine heavy freight engines and two hundred and twenty-seven cars; also additional double-tracks at the entrance to Chicago, and a new dock. The branch line from Otto was extended to a junction with the Northern Division at Minonk, affording an independent connection between that division and the Chicago branch.

The following summary shows the receipts and expenditures of the company during 1881:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Amount</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Net earnings from traffic</td>
<td>$3,227,181.74</td>
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<tr>
<td>Net receipts from land office</td>
<td>123,932.20</td>
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<tr>
<td>Interest on bonds - Interest</td>
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<td>Premium on C., St., L. &amp; N. O. bonds sold</td>
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<tr>
<td>Interest on bonded debt</td>
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<tr>
<td>Surplus</td>
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<td></td>
<td>$3,662,219.00</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

On January 1, 1883, the Illinois Central took formal possession, as lessee, of the Chicago, St. Louis & New Orleans Railroad, increasing its mileage to 1,908 miles, and the New Orleans line was thenceforth known as its Southern Division.

Several new branches were built during 1882. One, ten and one-half miles in length, was opened from Buckingham, on the Middle Division, to the newly discovered Essex coal-fields. The extension of the Middle Division to Bloomington was commenced, as well as a branch to South Chicago, both of which were completed in 1883. The construction of two important branch lines, connecting with the Southern Division, was also commenced; one from Jackson, Miss., to Yazoo City, forty-eight miles, the other a continuation of the Kosciusko branch from that point to Aberdeen, ninety-seven miles.

During 1883, the last of the redemption mortgage bonds were paid, and the mortgage of February 1, 1864, satisfied and discharged of record. The only lien upon 703½ miles of the Illinois Central line at the end of 1884, consisted of the outstanding bonds issued under the $15,000,000 mortgage of August 10, 1874.

The year 1883 was a prosperous one. The gross traffic receipts were $13,064,743.39, being an increase of $103,035.68. The net income, from all sources, was $5,764,391.95; the surplus being equal to more than ten per cent. on the capital stock.

The gross earnings for the year 1884 fell somewhat below those for 1883, amounting to $12,190,833.39; the net earnings were $4,826,514.32, a sum which was also somewhat lower than that which represented the net earnings for 1883. The company's net receipts from all sources (including traffic, sales of lands, interest of investments, etc.) were $5,287,627.10. Payments were made from this sum on account of permanent improvements, interest, rental, sinking funds, etc., amounting to $2,423,488.39, leaving $2,864,138.71 available for the payment of dividends, purchase of equipment, etc.
From this fund were paid the usual semi-annual dividends (amounting to $2,320,000); $250,000 was set apart by the directors to pay for additional equipment; and $294,138.71 were carried forward to the surplus dividend fund, and held as applicable to the payment of the next succeeding dividend.

months and was then sent to Detroit as an apprentice in the Detroit Locomotive Works. He remained there for about fifteen months, and obtained a very good general knowledge of the workings of engines. He was then fifteen years old, and returned to Chicago. He next went to work in a stove factory on Clark Street, piling up hot staves. His employment necessitated his presence in the drying kiln, which was heated to a temperature of 135° and 140° Fahrenheit.

THANCTON. EARNINGS.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Received</th>
<th>Forwarded</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1871</td>
<td>$1,595,737.90</td>
<td>$660,418.50</td>
<td>$2,256,156.40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1872</td>
<td>$1,562,553.80</td>
<td>$625,092.20</td>
<td>$2,187,646.00</td>
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<tr>
<td>1873</td>
<td>$1,536,066.00</td>
<td>$678,133.00</td>
<td>$2,214,200.00</td>
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<tr>
<td>1874</td>
<td>$1,217,916.80</td>
<td>$795,174.00</td>
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<td>1875</td>
<td>$1,260,404.00</td>
<td>$657,054.00</td>
<td>$1,917,458.00</td>
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<td>1876</td>
<td>$1,436,442.00</td>
<td>$848,350.00</td>
<td>$2,284,792.00</td>
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<tr>
<td>1877</td>
<td>$1,565,437.00</td>
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<tr>
<td>1878</td>
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<tr>
<td>1879</td>
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<td>$877,133.00</td>
<td>$2,465,634.00</td>
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<tr>
<td>1880</td>
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<td>1881</td>
<td>$1,544,732.00</td>
<td>$915,215.00</td>
<td>$2,459,947.00</td>
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<tr>
<td>1882</td>
<td>$1,600,710.00</td>
<td>$962,026.00</td>
<td>$2,562,736.00</td>
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<tr>
<td>1883</td>
<td>$1,349,206.00</td>
<td>$955,847.00</td>
<td>$2,305,652.00</td>
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STATEMENT OF PASSENGER BUSINESS OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD, FROM 1871 TO 1885.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Number of passengers</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
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<td>985,077</td>
<td>$1,066,120.00</td>
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<tr>
<td>1872</td>
<td>1,008,285</td>
<td>$1,121,580.00</td>
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<td>1,086,668</td>
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<td>1874</td>
<td>1,229,534</td>
<td>$1,289,370.00</td>
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<tr>
<td>1875</td>
<td>1,227,610</td>
<td>$1,317,210.00</td>
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<td>1876</td>
<td>1,463,442</td>
<td>$1,670,042.00</td>
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<tr>
<td>1877</td>
<td>1,415,647</td>
<td>$1,704,254.00</td>
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<tr>
<td>1878</td>
<td>1,459,222</td>
<td>$1,744,292.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1879</td>
<td>1,517,690</td>
<td>$1,802,734.00</td>
</tr>
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<td>1880</td>
<td>2,423,227</td>
<td>$2,545,643.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1881</td>
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<td>$3,720,912.00</td>
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<tr>
<td>1882</td>
<td>3,644,149</td>
<td>$3,915,187.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1883</td>
<td>3,576,287</td>
<td>$3,544,098.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1884</td>
<td>3,634,814</td>
<td>$3,802,022.00</td>
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</table>

EDWARD T. JEFFERY, general superintendent of the Illinois Central Railroad, was born in Liverpool, England, on April 6, 1843. His father, William S. Jeffery, was born at Glannock-on-Clyde, Scotland, though of English descent, and was a mechanical engineer in the merchant marine service, and afterward in the British Navy. Mr. Jeffery's mother's maiden name was Jane McMullen, her ancestors being English, but the place of her birth being at Donpatrick, Ireland. Until he was five years old the family resided in the City of Liverpool, that place being the headquarters of the senior Jeffery when he was not at sea. In 1846, the family came to America, locating at Wheeling, West Virginia. The following seven years of his boyhood Mr. Jeffery passed there, and during the greater portion of the time was at a private school, where he gained the first rudiments of an education. In 1856, the family came to Chicago, and in September of that year Mr. Jeffery, then thirteen years old, entered into the employ of the Illinois Central Railroad, little dreaming of the magnificent future before him. He was ambitious, of course, but at that early day his aspirations only arose to the height of good pay for the work performed. He entered the office of Samuel J. Hayes, superintendent of machinery, where he was employed about the office for two months, running errands, doing odd jobs, etc., and was then put to work in the tin and coppersmith shops as an apprentice. He served there for four years and this was not entirely suitable to him, so, on July 5, 1858, young Jeffery applied for a position with the Illinois Central Company, and he was put to work in the shops. Mr. Hayes, upon whom he had formerly worked, finding the lad again in the employ of the company, requested him to come to his office and take a place there. Mr. Jeffery did so, and was given a place as an apprentice in mechanical drawing. This seemed in every way perfectly suited to the nature of Mr. Jeffery, and he became enthusiastic and assiduous in his work, and determined to be first himself thoroughly and completely for the profession of master mechanical draughtsman. He commenced a series of systematic studies that occupied his time for a period of ten years, embracing all the special as well as general studies. So ardent and ambitious did he prove to be, that up to the time he was eighteen years old, he was given the privilege to study or work, as he felt inclined. He thus combined the theoretical with the practical, and by the time he was nineteen years old he was on the rolls of the company as one of the regular mechanical draughtsmen. At twenty he was placed in full charge of the mechanical drawing department. He applied himself to study during leisure hours in the week, in the evenings and on Sundays, and when Mr. Jeffery was twenty-five years old, few men of his age had so liberal an education. Upon being placed in charge of the mechanical drawing, Mr. Jeffery was also made pri-
of salary or a promotion in position, and though he has again and again been tendered offices of like nature at a high salary he has declined them, preferring to remain with the road with which he has literally grown up and to which he has become greatly attached.

In 1855, the International Railway Congress was held, and Mr. Jeffery, as a delegate from the Illinois Central Railroad Company, was the only American representative there. In early days, Mr. Jeffery was president, for a few years, of the Young Men's Literary Society of this city. Mr. Jeffery is a prominent and active member of the American Railroad Master Mechanics' Association, of the Calumet and Indianapolis clubs, and belongs to Blair Lodge, No. 393, A.F. & A.M. Although not mixed up in politics at all, he is deemed a "modem" democrat. Mr. Jeffery is now a director of the Cincinnati, Indianapolis, St. Louis & Chicago Railroad, but devotes all his time to the interests of the Illinois Central. On April 21, 1877, he was married to Miss Virginia O. Clarke, of Frederick, Maryland; they have two children, James Clarke and Edna Turner.

THOMAS DORWIN, general northern passenger agent of the Illinois Central Railroad Company, has been in the service for over thirty years. He was born in Courthand County, N. Y., in the year 1854. He can off to sea when a boy and saw many foreign shores. After indulging in various other occupations which carried him over a great portion of the United States, he finally entered the employ of the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railway Company, at South Bend, Ind., taking charge of the warehouses at that point. This was before the Fort Wayne Line was completed, and the surrounding country drew its supplies from this locality. In 1856, Mr. Dorwin was sent to Galesburg, Ill., where he was being placed in charge of the transfers and shipments of the Northern Central road. He remained there until his absorption by the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Company. When the Peoria & Oquawka Line was finished to Galesburg, he became station agent there, and when that road was consolidated with the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy he was transferred to Peoria, where he was made yard-master of the Toledo, Peoria & Wabash Railroad, and put in charge of the warehouses. After holding this position for some time, he was a conductor of a train for a year, and then went to Galesburg, where he remained with the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy road until 1866. During that year, he was made general western passenger agent of the Southern & Mississippi Railroad, and after serving two years in this capacity, with headquarters at Kansas City, was sent to Louisville, as general southern agent of that road. In one year, he was transferred to St. Louis, and was made western passenger agent of the same road. Next he was general western passenger agent of the Vandui line, and afterward was made general passenger agent of the Missouri, Kansas & Texas Company. He held this position for five years and, in 1856, was made general agent of the Texas Pacific Road, with headquarters in Chicago. In 1878, he was called to his present responsible post.

OBAN OTT, general purchasing agent of the Illinois Central Railroad, was born in Saratoga County, N.Y., in the year 1820. At an early age, he took to railroading, and his pursuits have been with the common schools and, after finishing the higher branches, entered upon the study of law. In 1847, he was admitted to the courts of New York, but was forced to forego the practice of his chosen profession owing to the decline of his health. Believing that it would be of benefit to him to come West, he started for Chicago and after a few months passed in recreation he located at Long Grove, Lake Co., Ill., and commenced filling the courts of this state in 1848. In 1852, Mr. Ott was appointed a paymaster in the Construction Department of the Illinois Central Road, which was then building the main line south to Cairo. After this work had been completed he was appointed station agent at Mendota, Ill., where he remained for one year, and was then transferred to Dunleith, where he acted in a like capacity for three or four years. He was then appointed Assistant Superintendent of the Chicago Division, and located in Centralia, which position he held for some time, and, in 1866, was transferred to the Land Department of the road, being appointed comptroller, and in 1872 was made the general purchasing agent of the company, with headquarters at the general office in Chicago. Mr. Ott has had charge of that department for nearly fourteen years, and his long term of service with the Illinois Central and in the position he now occupies, has greatly increased both his knowledge and his worth and value to the corporation.

He was married in July, 1848, at Albany, N.Y., to Miss Lydia Nash; they have two children—James W. and Katie.

JOHN C. WELLING, general auditor of the Illinois Central Railroad Company, was born near Trenton, N. J., on February 24, 1840. He received his education at the schools in Trenton and Lawrenceville, N. J., until finishing his studies, in 1858, when he entered the employ of a firm of which his father was a member, in the grain and lumber business at Titusville, N. J. He remained there until July, 1859, when he was appointed clerk in the office of Mr. Jeffery, general agent of the Illinois Central Railway, at New York, paymaster of the United States Army. He was in the government service until August, 1866, and then resigned his position to take the office of cashier of the Ironton Railroad & Mining Company, whose mines were located near Aliquippa, Pa., and owned by Robert Lenox Kennedy, of New York. In December, 1870, Mr. Welling was called to New York City by Mr. Kennedy, and he became his private secretary, serving him in confidential relations, until the date of his entry into the service of the Illinois Central Railroad Company, in the spring of 1874. He first held a clerkship in the financial office of the company in New York, and, on July 29, 1874, was promoted to the office of accountant, and removed to Chicago to take the position on September 1, 1874. Two years later he was made auditor, and on January 1, 1883, he was elevated to the office of general auditor, and now has supervision over the accounts of the entire Central Railroad Company. Mr. Welling was married, on November 5, 1874, at Belvidere, N. J., to Miss Charlotte V. Paul. They have one child living—John Paul Welling. Mr. and Mrs. Welling reside at Hyde Park, where they are attendants at the Presbyterian Church.

WILLIAM J. YOUNG, commercial agent of the Illinois Central Railroad Company, was born at Lancaster, Glengarry Co., Ontario, Canada, on March 29, 1843. He was brought up on a farm, and attended the country schools until he came to Chicago and entered the service of the Illinois Central Railroad Company, on July 25, 1861; with which corporation he has since been connected, with the exception of a few months in 1871. He first commenced work for this company as a day laborer in the freight-house here, but so remained only a few weeks, when he was transferred to the yards, and kept the records of freight-trains received and forwarded. In this capacity he served about a year, and was then placed in charge of all freights received and discharged from vessels. In March, 1866, he was again promoted and transferred to Centralia, Ill., and took charge of the freight office there for a year. He then returned to the local freight office in this city, where he occupied several clerical positions until March, 1871, when he was appointed agent at Sioux City, Iowa. In July of that year, he resigned that position and withdrew from the company's service, having decided to return to Chicago and go into the produce commission business. He was thus occupied until the great fire in October, and the believing he could do better, returned to the Illinois Central Railroad. He was made freight agent, and held that position until January 1, 1882, when he was appointed to the office of commercial agent. Mr. Young was mar-
In New York City, on December 29, 1870, to Miss Fannie J. Smith, of that city. They have one daughter, Ella.

**R. W. Brown,** master carpenter of the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad, was born at Bellows Falls, Vt., on February 13, 1821. He was brought up in his native town, learning his trade and residing there until he was twenty-two years old. On September 18, 1843, he entered into the employ of the Illinois Central Railroad company with which he has been principally identified since. He was first employed as a foreman of repairs on bridges and buildings for the company at Waverly, near Springfield, Mass. He was with that road for nearly three years, and, in the spring of 1847, he went to Boston and engaged in the restaurant and catering business. This not proving satisfactory, he had arranged to take a position of some responsibility with the Western Railroad in September of that year, and resumed work at Springfield. He remained there until December, 1853, and then took the position of car-builder in the works of Tracey & Fales, of Hartford, Conn. He remained in their employ until June, 1856, and then took the foremanship of the passenger car department of the American Car Company, at Seymour, Conn. In 1852, Mr. Snow decided to make Chicago his home, and on removing here took a contract to build six coaches for the old Galena road. His works were then located on West Kinzie Street; and he subsequently moved them to where the car-works of the Illinois Central are now located. In 1859, or 1853, he took a contract to build all the passenger coaches for the American Central Car Company, but before he had fairly finished the contract the company failed. In 1856, Mr. Snow removed to Madison, Wis., and went into the furniture business. He had been there that summer when the Illinois Central made overtures for his services as general foreman of their car-works, they having come into possession of the property of the defunct American Car Company. Their proposition was accepted, and he went to Chicago and entered the service of the company; with which he has been connected for over twenty-eight years, with the exception of the time from March, 1872, to January 15, 1875, when he was traveling mechanical inspector of the Pullman Palace Car Company. Upon his return to Chicago in the latter year, he was made master mechanic of the car department and holds that office at the present time. During his service with the Illinois Central, Mr. Snow has personally super- vised the construction of every passenger car run on their lines, with the exception of a few that were purchased, owing to the urgent demands for them in years past. The entire number of cars run through his subordinates trains have their origin in the years, 1856, Snow's connection with the road, and the superior construction of the Illinois Central coaches is ample evidence of his ability and skill as a mechanic. Mr. Snow was married, on September 28, 1854, at Springfield, Vt., to Miss Cora E. Dyke, a sister of E. F. Dyke, of the well-known firm of Atchley, Dyke & Co., of this city. They have two children,—Frank and Lotta Louise.

**Mr. Harper,** superintendent of the Illinois Central Railroad Company, is a native of Germany, but came to this country when he was a lad. He was born on November 25, 1840, at Dann, Rhine Province, and lived in his native town until fourteen years of age. He came to America in 1854, and he held a half and a half and a third of the company for the four years, a resident here. On August 13, 1855, he went into the Weldon Shops of the Illinois Central Railroad as a machinist's apprentice. He served his time at the shops until August 31, 1859, when he was made foreman of the car department, and remained with the Illinois Central until June, 1865. He was then offered the foremanship of the erecting shop of the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad and accepted the position, working for that company in the same capacity until October, 1867. From October, 1868, to December 31, 1872, he was foreman of the machine shops and general foreman of the Rock Island road. On January 1, 1873, he returned to the employ of the Illinois Central and took the position of master mechanic. He so remained until November 1, 1882, and was then appointed to the position of superintendent of machinery. Mr. Schiwack was married in this city on February 11, 1870, to Miss Christine Schiwack. They have nine children: Charles H., Henry C., Joseph T., Magargilie, Louise, William, Eddie T., Gertrude and Robert. The eldest son, Charles, is serving his apprenticeship in the shops with his father, and the second son, Henry, is studying with Mr. Adams & Sullivan architects.

**William Harper,** master carpenter of the Illinois Central Railroad, is one of the oldest mechanics of this city, and is one of the oldest employees of the Illinois Central Railroad. Mr. Harper was born in Virginia, on June 17, 1811, but his family moved to Ohio when he was a child, and it was there he was reared to commerce. He attended the common schools, and learned the trade of carpenter, serving his time in the City of Cleveland. After finishing his apprenticeship he "struck out for himself," and went to Green Bay, Wis., where he passed four years, following his vocation, and then came to Chicago, remaining a few months, and then went to Buffalo, afterward to St. Louis, and finally locating at Joliet, Ill., in the same year. In 1840, he finished the National Hotel there, and married Miss Jane M. Hughes on March 11, 1841. In the fall of 1841, they came to Chicago, and have resided here continuously since. Mr. Harper worked in the old hydraulic mills, which then stood at the foot of Lake Street, and which were superintended by Ira Millmore. He was afterward engaged in work for Alexander and Shepard, railroad companies & Wilcox, all pioneers of the city. On September 18, 1853, he closed his engagement with the last-named firm and went into the service of the Illinois Central Railroad Company as a journeyman. On January 1, 1857, he was placed in charge of the carpenter work of the road between Chicago and Cairo, and, in 1875, took full charge of the same work between Sioux City, Iowa, and Cairo, Ill., the work south of that, he went back to Cairo and New Orleans. Although nearly the alloted age of three score and ten, when men retire from business cares, Mr. Harper is still a vigorous, hearty man, having in hand the details of every master carpenter's department. Mr. Harper has, without doubt, erected more buildings than any other master-carpenter in Chicago. Mr. and Mrs. Harper are the parents of four children: George W. Harper is a member of a firm at the Union Stock Yards; Charles, in the employ of the Illinois Central; and William H., general agent of the Southern Pacific Railroad, at El Paso, Texas; the only daughter, Jennie, is the wife of W. B. Adams, of Joliet. Mr. Harper joined the Independent Order of Odd Fellows about 1859, but the last ten years has been a non-affiliated member.

**Oliver A. Berry,** trainmaster of the Illinois Central Railroad, was born in Pennsylvania, in the year 1814. He resided in that State the earlier part of his life, entering into the railway service there in 1835. In those days the State owned and operated the Philadelphia & Columbia Railroad, which now forms the eastern end of the Pennsylvania system. Mr. Tuton was engaged in transportation work on that road for the first four years and, in 1839, was appointed by the State to the position of superintendent of road and bridges, and a half and a third of the State, and an intendent of motive power, retaining that office for the same length of time. In 1842, he returned to the transportation province, with which he remained till 1844. He then retired from the road and entered in other pursuits until March, 1852, when he came West and went to farming, which he continued for twelve years. In 1864, he went into the employ of the Illinois Central Company as yard and dock master in this city, which position he held until 1871, when he was made local freight agent, and that office he holds at the present time. The weight of years falls to tell upon the iron constitution of Mr. Tuton, one of the oldest officials in the service with the Illinois Central, and he discharges the business of his office with promptness and vigor well worthy a man far younger in years. He was married, in Philadelphia, in 1834, to Miss Sarah Ann Varindie. They have had eleven children, seven of whom are living. Mr. Tuton, a member of the local order while a resident of Philadelphia, but is now non-affiliated.

**Chicago & North-Western Railway.**

This company's history, during the period under review, exhibits many of the salient points shown by that of other roads. An examination of the mentioned tables will not only afford a comparative view of the business of the road, but will also show a steady and (to some extent) compulsory reduction in the rates of freight transportation joined to an almost constant increase in tonnage.
In 1871, the gross earnings decreased 6.71 per cent. from those of 1870. The reduction of operating expenses (including taxes) was 21.24 per cent., and the increase in net earnings was $1,029,555.86.

In the consolidation of the Galena & Chicago Union Railroad Company with the Chicago & North-Western Railway Company, the latter came into possession of the Beloit & Madison Railroad, extending to Madison, Wis., where it connected with the Prairie du Chien division of the Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad. The business of the Madison branch for many years was comparatively light. The company, in 1867, had purchased the La Crosse, Trempealeau & Prescott, and the Winona & St. Peter railroads; and, in 1871, obtained control of the Baraboo Air Line Railroad. After consolidating that road, and the Beloit & Madison, with their own, steps were taken to construct the line of about one hundred and twenty-six miles from Madison to the termination of the La Crosse, Trempealeau & Prescott Railroad near La Crosse.

Of the roads purchased in 1867, the Winona & St. Peter was the most valuable. The length of the road on May 31, 1871, was one hundred and forty miles, extending from Winona westward, through the State of Minnesota, to St. Peter with a branch to Mankato, on the Minnesota River. The franchise was valuable, granting the right of construction as far as the Big Sioux River, in Dakota, and carrying with it a land grant from the United States Government of 6,500 acres a mile. One hundred and twenty miles of the original line remained to be completed in 1871, while the land at that time certified to the original company since the franchise, and which came into the possession of the Chicago & North-Western directory, was a trifle over 207,000 acres—an asset which, at a reasonably low estimate, might be valued at $1,000,000. A further grant, under State law, gave to the company 800,000 additional acres (the estimated value of which was $4,000,000), contingent upon the completion of thirty miles of road annually.

An extension of three and one-half miles, from the Minnesota River to Mankato, was constructed. Another branch, two and one-half miles in length, was built in Illinois, from Geneva, on the Dixon air line, to St. Charles. Negotiations were also concluded during the year for the purchase of the Iowa Midland. The charter of the company authorized the extension of the road across Iowa, and was available for whatever branches the interests of the line might demand. The road was operated under a perpetual lease (until its purchase in 1884) as a part of the Chicago & North-Western Company.

A movement was made to re-open the Elgin & State Line Railroad. Many years before, this piece of road had been laid with strap-rail and operated in connection with the Elgin & State Line division of the Galena & Chicago Union Railroad, before the consolidation of the latter company with the Chicago & North-Western. The rails, however, had long since been removed, and the old grading and right-of-way suffered to remain uncultivated. The growth of the village of Lake Geneva, and its increasing prominence as a summer resort, inducing a belief that the improvement and re-opening of the branch would prove profitable, an arrangement was made by which the old grading and right-of-way were secured, and a charter was obtained under the name of the State Line & Union Railroad Company.

The company's losses in the fire of 1871 were very serious, amounting to more than a million dollars, there being, however, a partial insurance in good companies. Among the most important property destroyed were two large grain-elevator (from which the company derived an annual rental of $25,000), besides two other elevators, belonging to private parties, situated on the North-Western tracks, but used exclusively in the company's business. The passenger depot of the Galena division, with many smaller buildings, were utterly destroyed, as well as the large block occupied by the company's general offices. Of the rolling stock, one hundred and thirty-five freight-cars, standing on the track and in the warehouses, were burned. The actual value of the property destroyed was less than the inevitable loss of business resulting from the first effects of the fire. Within sixty days after the fire, however, the receipts of the company had recovered. The construction of two new elevators—one on the company's ground and one on the old site on their tracks—was at once commenced, the capacity being 1,500,000 bushels, and they were completed in time for the ensuing harvest. Two large temporary wooden freight-houses were erected, to supply the immediate and pressing wants, and the re-building of the burned warehouses was at once commenced.

For the year ending May 31, 1872, the revenue showed a decrease of $292,753, or 2.56 per cent., in gross receipts. Of this deficit, $143,966.16 belonged to the first week following the fire, and $279,454.49, nearly the entire amount, was within the first four weeks. The total decrease in earnings during the six months ending November 30, 1871, amounted to $765,562.21, while the revenue for the six months following showed a gain over the corresponding months of the previous year, of $472,809.21. The extra amount and price of labor and materials required for temporary accommodations in Chicago, and in expensive renewals and repairs consequent upon the fire, affected the operating expenses, which, during the year, amounted to $668 per cent of the gross earnings, and, if taxes and charges to account of fire losses be included, reached $972 per cent.

The construction of the Menominee extension, designed to fill a gap of one hundred and twenty miles in the company's lines between Fort Howard and Escanaba, was supplied by the use of stage-coaches in winter and steamboats during the season of navigation. Grants of land, aggregating 800,000 acres, had been made by both the General Government and the State of Michigan, none of which would be available unless the line were completed in 1873. By February, 1872, fifty miles had been put in operation.

The line from St. Peter, Minn., to New Ulm—thirty miles—was opened in February, 1872. The Iowa Midland Railway was finished to Anamosa in October, 1872, and a connection there made with the Dubuque & Southwestern Railway, with which corporation reciprocal traffic arrangements were made.

During the year ending May 31, 1873, the mileage of the road was increased 145.42 miles, of which 108.5 miles were on the main lines. The financial results of the year's operations were not satisfactory. The tonnage of freight carried showed an increase of 17.86 per cent. over the preceding year, but the revenue from this source increased only 15.95 per cent., the rate per ton per mile having decreased nearly ten per cent.; the number of passengers carried was 11.44 per cent., in excess of those carried the year before, but the gain in passenger earnings was only 7.64 per cent.; the gross earnings increased 11.7 per cent., but a necessary
crease of service showed its result in an increase in the percentage of operating expenses to 64.21 as against 59.72 during the year preceding. In consequence, the net earnings exhibited a decrease of $434,410.25.

During the year, a branch road outside and west of the city, leading from the Wisconsin Division main line, at Swing Park, six miles from Chicago, to an intersection with the Galena Division line, about five miles west of the Wells-street passenger station—known as the "Circle track"—was constructed and put in operation.

The general office building, completed this year, on the corner of Kinzie and Market streets, is of brick, substantially built and conveniently arranged. Its cost was $1,202,176.02. The new machine and repair shops were built of brick and stone, with iron truss roofs.

The report of the Land Commissioner showed the sale of 24,296.18 acres of land in Michigan and Wisconsin, at an average of $4.78 an acre. The number of acres remaining May 31, 1875, was

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>State</th>
<th>Acres</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>In Michigan</td>
<td>693,710.87</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>In Wisconsin</td>
<td>364,225.29</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>In Minnesota and Dakota</td>
<td>1,014,664.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td>2,168,642.16</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

These lands were of varied character. Many acres were timber land, and several alternate sections had been granted to the company in the very heart of the mining districts. The stagnation in the lumber and iron ore interests, however, rendered the sales light.

The year's business showed a decrease in gross earnings of 12.14 per cent., more than one-half of which was the result of the "Granger legislation." There was an average reduction of 0.852 cents per mile per passenger—passenger rates aggregating $15,267.96. In freight rates, the reduction was 0.8742 cents per ton per mile, amounting to $791,819.05; the total loss from lowering of rates being $1,008,087.91.

In the annual report of the company for 1877, the advantages of location enjoyed by the road are thus spoken of:

"The three main lines of the company's railway and their ramifications cover the quadrant of a circle, whose radius of over five hundred miles sweeps the north, northwest and south of Chicago. Nearly every variety of production and industry incident to the vigorous activity of that country, from Lake Superior on the north to the transcontinental traffic via Omaha on the west, is embraced within the limits of these including lines. The iron ore, the copper, stone, minerals and timber of the Upper Peninsula of Michigan; the manufactures, agriculture, commerce and immense lumber interests of Wisconsin; the corn, wheat and growing prairies of Minnesota and Dakota, and the great and diversified products of some of the finest and most thriving portions of Illinois and Iowa, from the Lakes to the Missouri River, all contribute in greater or less degree to the volume of traffic which supports our revenues."

The construction of two additional branches was commenced during the year. One, about twenty-five miles in length, and known as the Menominee River Railroad, ran from a point twenty-two miles south of Escanaba, and was designed to opened up a new mining region. A lateral road, sixty miles in length, was also designed, and its construction commenced, to serve as a branch of the Cedar Rapids & Missouri River leased railroad in Iowa. The line was to be known as the Maple River Railroad, and the cost of its construction was assumed by the parties interested in the Cedar Rapids road.

The financial results of the fiscal year ending May 31, 1878, were satisfactory. The net earnings of the entire road, including the leased and proprietary lines, were $2,464,487.16—more than double those of the preceding year.

On June 6, 1877, the LaCrosse, Trempealeau & Prescott Railroad, was formally consolidated with the Chicago & North-Western Railway. The annexation of this line made the entire mileage of the Chicago & North-Western Railway 2,078.14 miles.

The amount of land sold during the year was 21,084.18 acres, and the total amount received and paid into treasury on account of land grants, was $186,496.80.

The several Minnesota branch lines constructed or completed during the year were as follows:

- Minnesota Valley Railroad — 25 miles.
- Rochester & Northern Minnesota Railroad — 25 miles.
- Plainview Railroad — 16 miles.
- Chatfield Railroad — 12 miles.

The sum of $855,209.16 was expended for construction on the Chicago & North-Western Railway proper, and $767,919.08 on the proprietary lines. Various improvements were made in Chicago; a brick warehouse was erected east of State Street, and a new double-track steel draw-bridge was built across the North Branch of the Chicago River, south of Kinzie Street, to replace a single-track wooden bridge.

The net earnings for the year ending May 31, 1880, were $4,080,167.90. One hundred and thirty eighty miles of road were constructed during the year, making the total mileage of roads owned and controlled by the company, 2,512.77. The construction expenses for the year were $1,810,034.07.

A permanent lease of the Des Moines & Minneapolis road was entered into during the year, being part of the Chicago & North-Western Company, by purchase in 1884. The length of the road is forty-eight miles, and its acquisition secured for the company a continuous line to Des Moines. The Sheboygan & Western (formerly the Sheboygan & Fond du Lac) Railway was also formally united with the Chicago & North-Western. The company also acquired the Galena & Southern Wisconsin, and the Chicago & Tomah railroads, at that time constructed with a narrow gauge for a distance of ninety-two miles, between Galena, Ill., and Woodman, Wis., with branches to Plateville and Lancaster, Wis. An extension of the Chicago & Tomah road was contemplated, with a standard gauge direct to Madison, where it would connect with the main line to Chicago, and with a proposed Madison and Milwaukee line to Milwaukee.

The construction of the extension toward the Missouri River, in Central Dakota, was pressed forward rapidly. This road leaves the main line of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railway at Tracy, Minn., and runs westerly across Dakota, with lateral branches. The Minnesota portion of the line—forty-six miles—was called the Chicago & Dakota Railway, while the portion lying in Dakota took the name of the Dakota Central. The length of the line to the Missouri River was about two hundred and fifty miles, and one hundred and seventy miles had been completed up to the close of the fiscal year 1880, the entire track having been laid with steel rails.

A branch line about twenty-six miles in length, called the Iowa & Southwestern Railway, was projected and surveyed during the year, and its construction commenced the following year. The discovery of valuable beds of iron ore in the Letcher Mountain district, in Michigan, led to the survey and construction, in 1884, of about thirty-six miles of new road to connect with the Lake Superior line, as well as another extension in a northerly direction, for about twenty-two miles from the end of the Menominee river road, for the accommodation of new iron mines in that district.

During 1881, the company purchased the valuable working coal mines and properties of the Consolidation Coal Company, in Iowa, also the road and mines of the
Iowa Railway Coal and Manufacturing Company, near Boone. The former of these purchases represented about seventeen hundred acres of the best coal lands in the State, on which three distinct mining properties were already opened.

With a view of diminishing the number of corporations and separate organizations included in the system owned and operated by the company, an effort was made during 1881 to bring together, capitalize and merge, under authority of law, the various properties situated in each State, so far as could be conveniently effected independently of the organization of the Chicago & North-Western Company.

The Elgin & State Line Railroad Company, the St. Charles Railroad Company, and the State Line & Union Railroad Company, in the States of Illinois and Wisconsin, were consolidated under the name of the Elgin & State Line Railroad Company.

The Chicago & Milwaukee Railway Company, the Northwestern Union Railroad Company, the Milwaukee & Madison Railroad Company, the Chicago & Tonah Railroad Company (which had previously been merged with the Galena & Wisconsin Railroad Company), and the Sheboygan & Western Railroad Company, were consolidated in the States of Illinois and Wisconsin, under the name of the Chicago, Milwaukee & North-Western Railroad Company.

The Winona & St. Peter Railroad Company, the Plainview Railroad Company, the Chatfield Railroad Company, the Rochester & Northern Minnesota Railway Company, the Minnesota Valley Railway Company and the Chicago & Dakota Railway Company, were united in Minnesota, and formed the Winona & St. Peter Railroad Company.

The year was a prosperous one, financially. A comparison of the earnings and expenses for the fiscal years 1880 and 1881 shows an increase of 11.44 per cent. in gross earnings, but a decrease of 7.42 per cent. in net earnings. This disproportion was the result of an increase of 17.23 per cent. in operating expenses, mainly due to the purchase of the mining properties before referred to.

In 1882, much was done in the way of construction. The Iowa Southwestern was completed, its length being 51.8 miles. The more important line of the Toledo & Northwestern Railway was pressed forward, 290 miles of the 366 miles were completed by the close of the year and the entire line was finished during 1883. An extension of 71 miles of the St. Peter road in Dakota was also commenced in 1882, and completed in 1883, as well as extensions of the Lake Superior & Menominee River lines. In November, 1882, purchase was made of a majority of the capital stock of the Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis & Omaha Railway Company. Delivery and payment were to be made during the summer of 1883. The management of the corporation was reorganized and placed under the control of the Chicago & North-Western Company on December 16, 1882. The system embraced 1,147 miles of well equipped railroad.

In 1883, an extension of 78.22 miles was made of the Toledo & Northwestern line, securing connection with the Southeastern division of the Dakota Central. The extensions of the latter road, during the year, were 71 miles from Watertown to Redfield; 547 miles from Ordway to Columbia; and 30.55 miles up the valley of the Big Sioux River. An extension of road was also made in Michigan, to accommodate various mine openings; 6.71 miles of new road were added to the system in Wisconsin, and in the same State 75 miles of the narrow-gauge roads, before mentioned as the Chicago & Tomah and Galena & Southern Wisconsin, were changed to the standard gauge and laid with steel rails. In Iowa, the Maple River line was extended 31.5 miles. The net outlay for construction, equipment and extensions during the year was $4,669,833.10.

During the year, all the proprietary lines in Michigan became a part of the Chicago & North-Western Railway. Two of the branch lines in Wisconsin were absorbed, and on June 8, 1884, was effected the consolidation of the Elgin & State Line and the Chicago, Milwaukee & North Western Railways with the Chicago & North-Western.

During 1884, the following leased and tributary lines, operated by the company in Iowa, were purchased: Chicago, Iowa & Nebraska Railroad, from the Mississippi River bridge at Clinton to Cedar Rapids; Cedar Rapids & Missouri River Railroad, from Cedar Rapids to Council Bluffs, these two constituting the main line across the State, and the Maple River Railroad, a valuable connection running into Northwestern Iowa,—total, 487.97 miles; the Sioux City & Pacific Railroad, from Sioux City to Missouri Valley Junction, thence across the Missouri River to a connection with the Union Pacific Railroad at Fremont, Neb.; the Missouri Valley & Blair Railway & Bridge Company, owning the bridge and its approaches over the Missouri River at Blair; and the Fremont, Elkhorn & Missouri Valley Railroad, from Fremont to Valentine, near Fort Niobrara, Neb., with the Creighton branch, 311 miles; total, 418.42 miles of tributaries, and the Blair Bridge property.

During 1885, the construction of about seventy-five miles of railroad, projected as a coal road, was begun under the charter of the Northern Illinois Railway Company, extending from the coal deposits adjacent to LaSalle, Ill., to Belvidere on the Freeport line, where it formed a direct connection with the lines of this company for the distribution of coal in Wisconsin and throughout the Northwest. This furnished a connecting link between two important branches of the company's lines.

In pursuance of the company's policy to reduce the number of its minor corporations, the Iowa Midland Railway Company, Stanwood & Tipton Railway Company, Des Moines & Minneapolis Railroad Company, Ottumwa, Cedar Falls & St. Paul Railway Company, and Iowa Southwestern Railway Company, were merged, during the year, with the Chicago & North-Western Company.

The items charged to construction account during the year (exclusive of the Sioux City & Pacific, and Fremont, Elkhorn & Missouri Valley lines), amounted to $20,195,763.53. The control of the two lines last named was acquired by the purchase and transfer of their capital stocks, both roads being operated independently of the Chicago & North-Western Company.

The total number of miles of road operated by the company on May 31, 1885, was 3,845.31, of which 3,502.06 were laid with steel rails.

The appended statistical tables show the financial operations of the company from 1871 to 1885, together with condensed statements of both passenger and freight business during the same period.
ROBERT STANLEY HAHN, general passenger agent of the Chicago & North-Western Railroad, was born at New Castle-on-Tyne, England, on November 2, 1852, the son of George Robson and Elizabeth (Davison) Hahn. His parents came to this country when he was but two years of age, and with them he travelled about this country, to the various pastoral charges to which his father was assigned by the Methodist Conference. George R. Hahn being a clergyman of that denomination. The pulpit he occupied were in Pennsylvania and New York States, until 1875, when he went to Minnesota, and is now at Fargo, D. T., superintendent of the North Dakota Mission of the Methodist Church, which comprises Northern Dakota, Montana, and the region in that vicinity. K. S. Hahn was educated at the preparatory schools of the districts where his father was pastor, and afterward at the Wyomissing Seminary, at Kingston, Penn., where he took a thorough course, preparatory to entering college. Instead of matriculating at college, however, he entered into the employment of the engineer's department, of the Lehigh Coal and Navigation Company, the corporation that is now the New Jersey Central Company, until May, 1875, and then went to St. Paul and took charge of the engineer department of the St. Paul & Duluth Railroad. After remaining in that position for some time, he was transferred to the position of chief clerk to the auditor and general ticket agent, and from that position was promoted to the office of assistant general ticket agent, and then to general ticket agent. In February, 1881, Mr. Hahn left that road and entered the employ of the Chicago & North-Western Railroad as general traveling passenger agent, although his position virtually was that of assistant to the general passenger agent, and on November 1, 1884, he was promoted to the position he now occupies. In 1879, he was married to Miss Reeta Cooke, daughter of Andrew T. Cooke, of Hope, N. J., they have one child, Beside.

HIRAM R. MCCULLOUGH, first assistant general freight agent of the Chicago & North-Western Railroad, was born at Elkhart, Indiana, on October 7, 1850, and is the son of Hiram and Sarah (Ricketts) McCullough. He received his education at Elkhart N. J., and at Washington College, at Lebanon, Va. In 1871, he first entered into business life by coming to Chicago—the goal for young men of energy, perseverance and talent—and entered the employment of the Illinois Central Railroad, as clerk, in December of that year. He remained in the office of that road until 1876, when he was promoted, and accepted, the position of division freight agent at Winona, Minn., where he remained until 1878, and then came to Chicago as division freight agent, and on November 1, 1884, he was appointed to the position he now occupies.

Mr. McCullough was married, in 1879, to Miss Martha Hughitt, of Chicago; they have two daughters, Belle and Florence.
October, appointed to the position he now occupies. He was married, in 1867, to Miss Sarah F. Kiker, of Victory, V. Y., and has one son, James N., who was born in 1868. Mr. Knapp was a Master Mason in Evergreen Lodge, of Freeport, and also received the chivalric degrees in the Freeport Commandery. Mr. Knapp still manifests the effects of his early outdoor, vigorous life in his many energetic transaction of the business that devolves upon him. This is one of his characteristics,—doing with all his might what comes to his hand; for instance, while agent at Freeport he would run special trains or perform any necessary work whose doing would be beneficial to the interests of the company. Hence the reason for his being retained with this company for twenty-six years is easily explained, and it is probable that his tenure of office is only limited by his tenure of existence.

CHICAGO & ALTON RAILROAD.

At the commencement of 1871, the Chicago & Alton Railroad Company was operating 511 miles of railway, as follows—

- Owned by the company: 
  - Dwight to West St. Louis, 242 miles.

- Under perpetual lease:
  - Chicago to Joliet (Joliet & Chicago Railroad) 38 miles.
  - Bloomington to Godfrey (St. Louis, Jacksonville & Chicago Railroad) 151 miles.

During that year, a road was constructed from Roodhouse, on the St. Louis, Jacksonville & Chicago road, to a point on the east bank of the Mississippi River opposite Louisiana, Mo., a distance of 37.6 miles. The construction of this line included the building of an iron bridge, 1,200 feet in length, across the Illinois River. Upon the building of this branch was expended $1,217,067. The franchise was obtained through the St. Louis, Jacksonville & Chicago company. A steam ferry-boat, capable of transporting across the Mississippi an entire passenger train, or twelve freight cars, was placed upon the route between Louisiana, Mo., and the eastern shore, and, under the terms of a contract and lease between the Chicago & Alton and Louisiana & Missouri River companies, the former corporation constructed fifty-one miles of road from Louisiana to Mexico, Mo. These two lines (comparing the branch from Roodhouse to Mexico) were opened for through traffic on October 30, 1871, making a total of 511.6 miles of road operated by the Chicago & Alton company during the last two months of the year. Track-laying between Mexico and Jefferson City was begun.

The importance of the line between Roodhouse and Mexico lay in the fact that it formed a connecting link between the lines operated by the Chicago & Alton company and the St. Louis, Kansas City & Northern Railway; the co-operation of the two companies securing a through line between Chicago and Kansas City, shorter than any other then in operation.

The percentage of operating expenses (exclusive of taxes) to the gross earnings was 56.13; the percentage of operating expenses and taxes, 58.36, an unusually high ratio, the result of exceptional causes. In March of that year, a tornado destroyed the engine-house and depot buildings at East St. Louis, and seriously damaged other property of the company. In the Chicago fire, in October, the engine-houses and buildings at East St. Louis, and property amounting to $100,000, not covered by insurance, was sustained. The cost of repairs and rebuilding rendered necessary in each case was charged to operating expenses.

The tonnage of freight carried showed an increase of nineteen per cent. over that of 1870, but owing to a decrease in rates of transportation the aggregate earnings from this source were only thirteen per cent. in excess of the preceding year. One element of the total freight tonnage may be specially mentioned, on account of the extraordinary increase exhibited in six years; in 1865, 6,000 tons of coal were transported; in 1871, 384,936; while in 1873 the tonnage reached 549,000 tons.

The line from Mexico to Jefferson City, Mo., was completed during 1872, the last twenty-five miles, from Fulton to Jefferson City, having been opened for traffic on July 16.

Increased competition and consequent lowering of rates caused a marked decrease in the earnings of 1872, the gross receipts being $5,156,335.71, and the net earnings $1,879,147.44. While the tonnage of freight during the year increased 6.88 per cent., the revenue therefrom was diminished 3.5 per cent.

The gross receipts show a falling off of $122,854.52, or 2.3 per cent., as compared with 1871; the net receipts exhibit a decrease of $318,938.02, or about 14½ per cent. This disproportion was due to an increase in the operating expenses, which amounted to 61 per cent. of the gross earnings, as against 56.13 per cent. in 1871. The causes for this result may be mainly traced to the Chicago fire. The destruction of elevators and warehouses rendered it impossible to obtain stored grain arriving in this city without resorting to very expensive expedients, the cost of which was charged by the company to operating expenses. For a considerable portion of the year storage could not be had at any outlay, and among the disastrous results of the conflagration was the forcing of grain traffic to other markets. So far as the Chicago & Alton road was concerned, the effect was serious. Grain and lumber, at that time, constituted the bulk of its freight, and the farmer usually disposes of the one and procures the other in the same market. With a remarkably good crop in 1872, the grain shipments to Chicago over the Chicago & Alton road were reduced one and one-half millions of bushels, and the return freights in lumber were lowered nearly $8,000,000.

Experience having demonstrated that the steam-ferry across the Mississippi River at Louisiana, Mo., was wholly inadequate, the river at that point being liable to serious and prolonged blockades of ice, in 1873 the Mississippi River Bridge Company was organized, and on June 30 was commenced the construction of a bridge, which was so far completed on December 24 as to admit its use for the passage of trains.

The first year of its operation proved the wisdom of its construction. During 1874, the earnings from passenger traffic were $89,499.95, and from freight traffic, $48,888.01, the net profit being 7½ per cent. on its cost. The entire work was accomplished in less than six months, at a cost of $765,000. The length of the bridge is 2,812 feet: its superstructure is of wrought iron, and rests upon piers and masonry of the most substantial character. The draw-section is 46 feet in length, and at the time of its construction was the longest in the world. So perfectly was it constructed, that although a steam engine was provided for operating it, one man, unless high winds prevailed, could open and close it, unaided by this appliance.

The panic of 1873 exerted a depressing influence upon all business, including railroad traffic; yet the gross earnings of the company during the year exceeded those of 1872, by more than $346,000, or over six per cent., while, owing to a reduction of operating expenses, the net earnings were more than twelve per cent. greater than those of the previous year.
The year 1874 presented a less favorable showing, the gross receipts from traffic falling off six and three-quarters per cent. from 1873. The causes for this decrease may be found in the steady diminution of rates for freight transportation, due in part to adverse legislation and in part to an unwisely directed competition; a partial failure of crops, the decrease in the amount of corn transported reaching twenty-four per cent.; the diminished coal traffic (twenty-six and one-third per cent.), the result of a three-months' strike of the miners in the Braidwood district and a ten-months' suspension of work by the Joliet Iron & Steel Company, caused by a strike of the operatives.

Under the terms of the lease of the Louisiana & Missouri River Railroad, the latter company had agreed to furnish the right-of-way, grading and ties, to complete its line from Mexico to Kansas City. This provision of the contract was not complied with. The net earnings of the leased line for 1874 were less than the amount of rent paid for its use, and its operation for many years had been a source of loss. The questions thus arising between the two companies were submitted to arbitration, and the modifications of the lease made by the award were more favorable to the Chicago & Alton company; the payment of any rental beyond the thirty-five per cent. of gross earnings, less taxes, was abrogated, and any excess paid as interest, beyond the rental thus established, was made a debt against the Louisiana & Missouri River company.

In March, 1875, the Chicago & Illinois River Railroad, from Joliet to the Mazon River, traversing the Wilmington coal-fields, upon a line parallel to the Alton, at a distance of about four miles, was leased. In November, the two companies made an agreement with the Chicago, Pekin & South-Western Railroad Company granting the latter the right to run its trains over the new line.

The gross earnings for 1875 were less than for any year since 1868.

The traffic over the Louisiana & Missouri River road improved during 1876. Its original estimated value was based upon its probable worth as a part of a through line between Chicago and Kansas City; but the company had failed to complete its line from Mexico to the last named city. As a result, the Chicago & Alton company was left entirely dependent upon the St. Louis, Kansas City, & Northern Railroad for its connection. While these two companies had a common interest in that portion of the traffic which could be best promoted by their joint action, they were still, to a considerable extent, competitors. In undertaking to carry out its contract, the Louisiana & Missouri River Railroad Company was reduced to bankruptcy.

In response to a circular addressed to shareholders on December 1, 1877, assent to an extension of the line to Kansas City was received from more than three-fourths of the holders of both preferred and common stock. On account of the difficulty experienced in securing a settlement with the floating-debt creditors of the Louisiana & Missouri River company, it was deemed best that the extension should be operated under a franchise obtained through the medium of a new organization. This new corporation, known as the Kansas City, St. Louis & Chicago Railroad Company, secured domination of the right-of-way and a limited amount of other local aid, all of which were to be assigned to the Chicago & Alton company, and the construction of the road and its subsequent operation were to be wholly in its interests. On March 15, 1878, the newly-formed company executed to the Chicago & Alton road a perpetual lease. Work was vigorously pressed, and by the first of July the line was in actual operation. The amount expended on the construction of the line, including a steel bridge across the Missouri River, depot buildings, grounds and all other appurtenances, was $3,592,027.95. The value of the extension may be judged from the fact that, although in operation only about half a year, it contributed fifty-six and one-half per cent. of the total increase in gross earnings during 1879, while in 1880 its earnings were $1,261,991.56 or $2,742.28 per mile.

On December 3, 1877, the Mississippi River bridge, at Louisiana, Mo., was leased to the company, per perpetuity, at a fixed rental of $63,000 per annum. A covenant in the agreement required the Alton company to retire the bonds of the bridge company at maturity, after which the rental was to be reduced to $21,000 per annum,—the amount required to pay seven per cent. dividends on the stock.

The financial affairs of the Chicago & Illinois River Railroad Company had, for nearly the entire period of its existence, been seriously embarrassed, and on September 3, 1879, its property, of every description, was sold under judicial decree on foreclosure of its first mortgage. The property was purchased at the foreclosure sale by the Chicago & Alton company; and, on September 5, the sale having been confirmed by the court, was deeded to that corporation.

The total length of road operated on January 1, 1880, is shown in the annexed table:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Miles of Main Line</th>
<th>Miles of side track</th>
<th>Length of track</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1st main track</td>
<td>2nd main track</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chicago to Joliet (leased)</td>
<td>37.20</td>
<td>36.48</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Joliet to East St. Louis (owned)</td>
<td>243.50</td>
<td>25.58</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coal City Branch (owned)</td>
<td>27.84</td>
<td>5.74</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dwight to Washington, and branch to Lacon (owned)</td>
<td>70.90</td>
<td>7.18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Roadhouse to Louisiana (owned)</td>
<td>38.10</td>
<td>5.29</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>St. Louis, Jacksonville and Chicago (leased)</td>
<td>150.60</td>
<td>13.63</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Louisiana and Missouri River (leased)</td>
<td>100.80</td>
<td>10.44</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mexico to Kansas City (leased)</td>
<td>162.62</td>
<td>21.59</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total miles</td>
<td>740.46</td>
<td>62.86</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

In summarizing the financial condition of the road on December 31, 1880, the directors, in their annual report, said:

"Our company has expended large sums obtained from time to time by the sale of stock and bonds for permanent additions to its leased lines and for rolling stock used on them. The leases are perpetual, and the property thus held may be considered as owned, subject to the payment of annual rent. By capitalizing, at seven per cent., the amount of annual rent in addition to that represented by the several amounts of bonds constituting the funded debt, we arrive at the following result:

"Total amount of stocks and bonds ... $26,888,522 00
"Capital represented by Joliet & Chicago Railroad Company, less $1,056,000 of bonds ... 1,500,000 00
"St. L., J. and C.R.R. (based on last year's earnings) ... 5,494,773 00
"K.C., S.T.I., & C.R.R., less $1,000,000 of 1st mortgage bonds owned by our company ... 1,743,600 00
"Louisiana & Missouri River R.R. (based on earnings of last year) ... 2,284,532 28"
The financial results of the operation of the Chicago & Alton Railroad Company, from 1871 to 1884, were as follows:

**Freight Earnings.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Through freight</th>
<th>Local freight</th>
<th>Total</th>
<th>Per cent.</th>
<th>Average miles</th>
<th>Tons loaded one mile</th>
<th>Receipts per mile</th>
<th>Revenue</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1871</td>
<td>1,501,496</td>
<td>1,501,496</td>
<td>3,002,992</td>
<td>100.00%</td>
<td>165,367,676</td>
<td>1,323</td>
<td>3,747</td>
<td>$3,747,203.07</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1872</td>
<td>1,601,799</td>
<td>1,601,799</td>
<td>3,203,598</td>
<td>100.00%</td>
<td>168,032,379</td>
<td>1,373</td>
<td>3,807</td>
<td>$3,807,412.69</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1873</td>
<td>1,867,170</td>
<td>1,867,170</td>
<td>3,734,340</td>
<td>100.00%</td>
<td>189,091,398</td>
<td>1,458</td>
<td>4,150</td>
<td>$3,818,515.34</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1874</td>
<td>2,041,639</td>
<td>2,041,639</td>
<td>4,083,278</td>
<td>100.00%</td>
<td>215,731,911</td>
<td>1,537</td>
<td>4,309</td>
<td>$4,309,099.65</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1875</td>
<td>2,135,935</td>
<td>2,135,935</td>
<td>4,271,870</td>
<td>100.00%</td>
<td>218,602,389</td>
<td>1,593</td>
<td>4,460</td>
<td>$4,460,620.22</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1876</td>
<td>2,231,857</td>
<td>2,231,857</td>
<td>4,463,714</td>
<td>100.00%</td>
<td>227,483,905</td>
<td>1,660</td>
<td>4,611</td>
<td>$4,611,000.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1877</td>
<td>2,328,006</td>
<td>2,328,006</td>
<td>4,656,012</td>
<td>100.00%</td>
<td>240,434,434</td>
<td>1,727</td>
<td>4,761</td>
<td>$4,761,000.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1878</td>
<td>2,422,745</td>
<td>2,422,745</td>
<td>4,845,490</td>
<td>100.00%</td>
<td>253,010,219</td>
<td>1,794</td>
<td>4,911</td>
<td>$4,911,000.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1879</td>
<td>2,518,531</td>
<td>2,518,531</td>
<td>5,036,062</td>
<td>100.00%</td>
<td>265,075,946</td>
<td>1,861</td>
<td>5,061</td>
<td>$5,061,000.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1880</td>
<td>2,614,540</td>
<td>2,614,540</td>
<td>5,229,080</td>
<td>100.00%</td>
<td>277,644,484</td>
<td>1,928</td>
<td>5,112</td>
<td>$5,112,000.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1881</td>
<td>2,719,947</td>
<td>2,719,947</td>
<td>5,439,894</td>
<td>100.00%</td>
<td>290,113,029</td>
<td>1,995</td>
<td>5,163</td>
<td>$5,163,000.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1882</td>
<td>2,826,245</td>
<td>2,826,245</td>
<td>5,652,490</td>
<td>100.00%</td>
<td>302,581,574</td>
<td>2,062</td>
<td>5,314</td>
<td>$5,314,000.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1883</td>
<td>2,932,857</td>
<td>2,932,857</td>
<td>5,865,714</td>
<td>100.00%</td>
<td>315,048,129</td>
<td>2,129</td>
<td>5,465</td>
<td>$5,465,000.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1884</td>
<td>3,040,497</td>
<td>3,040,497</td>
<td>6,081,024</td>
<td>100.00%</td>
<td>327,514,683</td>
<td>2,196</td>
<td>5,616</td>
<td>$5,616,000.00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* Including government tax on dividends of $10,499.13.
The dividends declared by the Chicago & Alton Railroad Company from 1863 to 1885, have been: 1863—August 1, 3 1/2 per cent. on preferred stock, and 2 1/2 per cent. on common; 1864—February, 3 1/2 per cent. preferred, common being passed; August, 3 1/2 per cent on preferred, 6 per cent. on common; 1865—February, 5 per cent. on both preferred and common; September, 3 1/2 per cent. on preferred and common. From March, 1866, to March, 1875, semi-annual dividends of 5 per cent. were paid on both preferred and common stock; from September, 1875, to March, 1876, 4 per cent. semi-annually was paid on both; from September, 1877, to September, 1880, the semi-annual dividend was 3 1/2 per cent.; from March, 1881, to March, 1884, was 4 per cent., and since that time the company has paid a quarterly dividend of 2 per cent. on both preferred and common stock.

Chauncey Kelsey, auditor of the Chicago & Alton Railroad, was born at Cincinnati, Ohio, on May 1, 1846. When quite young his parents removed to Columbus, Ohio, where he was brought up and educated. He attended the public schools and, when about to graduate from one of the high schools, was offered a position as clerk in the freight department of the Cleveland, Columbus & Cincinnati Railroad, at Columbus. He commenced work with this road on April 13, 1865, and was there until February, 1866, occupying various positions in the freight department of the company. At the close of his engagement there, he took a position with the Indianapolis, Columbus & Indiana Central Road, occupying a clerical position and remained with them through the consolidation of the line with the "Van Buren" and up to June, 1871. He then took the post of clerk in the general office of the Indianapolis, Bloomington & Western Railroad, at Urbana, Ill., and, on May 1, 1872, was appointed assistant auditor. In October of the same year, he was elected to the auditorship and he filled that important office until April 1, 1880, when he tendered the position he now holds, that of auditor of the Chicago & Alton Railroad, with headquarters in this city. Mr. Kelsey was married, in 1876, to Miss Kate Smith, daughter of C. W. Smith, the general manager of the Chesapeake & Ohio Railway. Her death occurred December 21, 1882. They had one son, Charles Smith Kelsey, named in honor of his paternal grandfather.

Charles E. Lambert, general western passenger agent of the New York, West Shore & Buffalo Railway Company, is a native of West Troy, N. Y., where he was born on May 20, 1836. His father, Augustus Lambert, was a Connecticut ship-builder, but came to New York City at an early day and was one of the pioneers of West Troy. His mother, Constance Conger, was of French extraction. When only fourteen years of age young Lambert commenced his long railroad career, as an office boy with the Troy & Boston Railroad Company, at West Troy. Passing through all the grades of the clerical, baggage, ticketing, baggage master, and agent, depot ticket agent, traveling passenger agent, general passenger agent, and agent superintendent, Mr. Lambert finally left his old home for Chicago in 1881, as general western agent for the Hoosac Tunnel Route. He performed the duties of that office until January 1, 1884, when he was appointed to his present position.

W. H. Hurlburt, general western passenger agent of the New York, Lake Erie & Western Railroad, was born at Roxbury, Conn., on March 11, 1846. Subsequently he remodeled his farm at Bridgeport, Conn., engaging in various mercantile pursuits, until, in 1870, he went to Omaha, Neb., as passenger agent of the Northern Missouri road. Mr. Hurlburt next served as travelling agent of the Burlington & Missouri River Railroad, and became the northern passenger agent of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy line, and subsequently the general travelling passenger agent of the road. On January 1, 1876, he was appointed the general western passenger agent of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy line, and in September, 1881, general passenger agent of the Canada Southern road, with headquarters at Buffalo. He assumed his present position on April 10, 1884.
in 1853, being stationed at Denison, Tex. When General Manager Talmadge took charge of the affairs of the Wabash, St. Louis & Pacific in 1863, as his first appointment he gave Mr. Winans the local freight agent of the line at Chicago, such was his high regard for the abilities of this gentleman. This office Mr. Winans still retains, serving his company with the same faithfulness and efficiency that characterized his past career. Mr. Winans was married in 1871, to Miss Lillie Handt, of New York City. They have one child, a daughter, named Ionia Valерьe. For twenty years Mr. Winans has been a member of the Masonic fraternity and is a Knight Templar.

Benjamin V. Jackson, general northwestern agent of the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad, was born in 1834, and resided at Parkersburg, W. Va., the earlier portion of his life. The date of his birth was March 10, 1834. During his boyhood, Mr. Jackson attended the public schools in his native town, and later entered the University of Virginia. He remained there for some time, and as he was about to graduate and take the degree of Bachelor of Arts, he left the school and commenced business. Mr. Jackson first entered the railroad service as a train clerk on the Marietta & Cincinnati Railroad, now known as the Cincinnati, Washington & Baltimore Railway. This was in 1853, and he remained with them but one year, when he was offered employment in the Second National Bank of Parkersburg. He took a primary position at first, but rapidly won his way, and within two years he was made teller of the bank. In 1857, he was offered a lucrative position as bookkeeper for the Novely Mills of Parkersburg, but he only remained with them six or eight months, resigning his place in order to go into business for himself. His first venture was freight transportation on the Ohio River, and he handled it successfully. In the latter part of 1871, he devoted his whole attention to a large oil refinery at Parkersburg, and he devoted his whole attention to that business. By dint of hard work Mr. Jackson rapidly accumulated a large competence. But in the spring of 1872, he lost his most valuable property, valued at $80,000. It was a heavy blow, and not only was it disastrous to him then, but the liabilities of his firm hampered him in after years.

He is a Mason, and a member of the Masonic fraternity and is a Knight Templar.

The Chicago & Iowa Railroad was opened for business during the year, extending from Aurora to Forreston,—eighty-three miles,—where a junction was formed with the main line of the Illinois Central Railroad. The Chicago, Burlington & Quincy company made a traffic agreement with this corporation, under the terms of which the latter was to send all its business over the line of the former between Aurora and Chicago. Contracts between the two companies had been formed, the Illinois Central and the Chicago, Dubuque & Minnesota Railroad companies were also concluded during the year, whereby a line was formed from Chicago to Dubuque, over which the business of the Chicago, Dubuque & Minnesota, the Illinois Central north of Forreston, including that of the Dubuque & Sioux City road, was to pass over the Chicago & Iowa and the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy roads, between Forreston and Chicago.

The companies acquired by purchase, during the year, the Chicago & Rock River Railroad. Its route extended from Rock Falls, opposite Sterling, crossing the Illinois Central at Amboy, and thence running nearly parallel with and in the vicinity of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy road into Chicago. Shortly after its acquisition, it was extended westward from Rock Falls, forty-five miles, to Shabonna's Grove, on the Chicago & Iowa line, the extension being completed and opened for traffic in July, 1872. During the latter half of 1873, the Illinois Grand Trunk extension was completed to Clinton. Owing to some difficulty in reference to the use of the Chicago & North-Western company's bridge across the Mississippi at that point, surveys were made and preparations completed for the construction of another bridge across the river, in order to establish complete connection with the Chicago, Clinton & Dubuque and the Chicago, Dubuque & Minnesota roads. A bridge company was organized, stock subscribed, and the necessary State and Federal legislation obtained.

In 1872, the Burlington & Missouri River Railroad was transferred, by perpetual lease, to the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Company. On December 31, 1872, the latter corporation took formal possession of the line. The line annexed crosses Iowa from Burlington to the Missouri River, connecting at Omaha with the Union Pacific line; at Omaha, Plattsmouth and Nebraska City with the railroad system of Nebraska; and by its branches and connections reaching to the eastern terminus of the Kansas Pacific, the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe, and the system of Kansas roads. Yet another advantage was that an eastern terminus at Peoria was obtained, affording connection with the Pennsylvania system as well as with other east-bound lines, and materially reducing the distance between the last named point and the Missouri River.

A new Western connection was formed the same

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON & QUINCY RAILROAD.

The total mileage of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad, at the opening of the fiscal year ending April 30, 1872, was 706 miles. This was increased during the year succeeding to 761 miles, by the opening of the Illinois Grand Trunk Branch from Minnesota to Prophetstown, forty-five miles, and that portion of the Fox River Valley branch, between Aurora and Geneva, ten miles, in May, 1871.

The capital stock of the company was increased during the year by the sale, to the stockholders at par, of 20,594 shares; and the net earnings of the road for the year, above operating expenses and taxes, amounted to $12,23 per share of the capital stock thus increased. A reduction of rates, however,—due, in part to a strong competition between the trunk lines leading west from the seaboard,—joined to other causes, made the results of the year's operations less satisfactory than they would otherwise have been, or than was anticipated. The Chicago fire occasioned an almost complete interruption of the freight business, especially that which was local to the road. From the close of navigation to the end of the fiscal year, the lack of adequate storage room in Chicago, added to the incapacity of Eastern roads to receive freight, operated unfavorably, not only to the business local to the road, but also, to a large extent, rendered it impossible for it to receive freight from its connections west, at the Mississippi.
year, by the completion of the Missouri, Kansas & Texas road (880 miles in length), to Hannibal, where the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy connected with it by means of the Quincy, Alton & St. Louis line, running from Quincy to Hannibal, Mo., a distance of 18 miles. Prior to the acquisition of the Burlington & Missouri River line, the General Government had made valuable grants of land to the latter company, to aid in the construction of their road through Iowa. With reference to the title of a considerable portion of these lands, the most practicable mode of completing the purchase, the directory of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy company authorized an exchange of stock.

During 1875, the company extended aid toward the construction of the Albia, Knoxville & Des Moines Railroad, and obtained a lease of the line in perpetuity. On December 6, 1875, a preliminary contract was made for the perpetual lease of the Quincy, Alton & St. Louis Railroad, the length of which is forty-six miles; its route being from Quincy to Louisiana, Mo., with a branch to Hannibal, along the rich bottom lands on the east bank of the Mississippi.

On October 1, 1876, the directory of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy company acquired control and commenced the operation of the St. Louis, Rock Island & Chicago Railroad, the action of the Board having been ratified at a special meeting of the stockholders, held on December 1. The fixed annual rental of the road was $175,000 for the period of its charter, with provisions for renewal. The route of the road thus acquired extended from a point of junction with the Chicago & North Western road, near Sterling, to Rock Island, a distance of $2.5 miles, and using the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific road near Rock Island for a distance of twelve miles, and the Indianapolis & St. Louis road, near St. Louis, for a distance of twenty miles, under running arrangements with those companies, and with a branch extending from Sagetown, on the main line of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy road to Keithsburg, eighteen miles distant; in all, a distance of 270 miles of road, absolutely acquired, besides rights over the roads above named. The importance of the acquisition to the company may be seen, when it is stated that the main line of the road crossed the main line of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy road at five different points, diverting business and reducing rates. Its control by the company was a carrying out of the policy to convert, so far as practicable, competing lines into contributors.

The event of the year 1880, in the company's history, was the acquisition of the Burlington & Missouri River Railroad of Nebraska, including both main, stem and leased lines, 836 miles of which were then in actual operation, and about 109 miles in course of construction. A valuable grant of Nebraska lands was thus gained, of which 270,000 acres were sold in 1880, for $1,292,625.86. When the consolidation was effected, it was deemed equitable by the management to distribute stock to represent a part of the surplus earnings which had accumulated and had been invested in very valuable additions to the company's property at low prices. Accordingly, on May 31, 1880, a stock dividend of $6,217,240 was declared.

Preliminary steps were also taken during the year
toward procuring a lease of, or effecting a consolidation with, the Kansas City, St. Joseph & Council Bluffs road.

Seventy-eight miles of extension of Iowa branches were built in 1880, making the total length of the road at the close of the year (including the Burlington & Missouri River of Nebraska) 2,772 miles. The total outlay for construction and equipment during the year was $8,207,899.71. Of this amount, $39,663.09 was expended for real estate in Chicago, which was followed, in 1881, by an outlay of $265,671.42 for the same purpose.

In 1881, the company found new terminal accommodations in this city at the Union Depot on Canal Street, between Madison and Van Buren, the depot being occupied in common by the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy, the Chicago & Alton, the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul, and the Pittsburgh, Cincinnati & St. Louis companies.

In 1881, the company acquired control of the Burlington & Northwestern road, running from the Keokuk line to Lacedale, on the Hannibal & St. Joseph road, 199 miles west of Quincy, and thence to Kansas City. Arrangements were also perfected the same year for the control by the company of the St. Joseph & Des Moines road, running from St. Joseph to Albany, Mo., where connection was made with one of the branches of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy. A lease was also obtained of the St. Louis, Keokuk & Northwestern road, extending from Mt. Pleasant, Iowa, to Dardenne, a point thirty miles from St. Louis, from where the company obtained the right to use the Wabash tracks into that city.

The average length of road operated directly by the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Company in 1880, was 2,822 miles, and in 1882, 3,100 miles. In addition, the company controlled, and practically operated 700.87 miles of railroad, as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Miles</th>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Length</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1880</td>
<td>185.10</td>
<td>700.87</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The construction of a Colorado branch was begun in September, 1881, and the line to Denver, Col., was opened on May 28, 1882.

In 1883, a sufficient amount of the securities of the Hannibal & St. Joseph Railroad were purchased by the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy directory, to give the latter company control and practical ownership of the line, whose length was 292.35 miles. The road, however, as well as some others above mentioned, practically controlled by the company, continued to be operated by the corporations nominally owning them. The acquisition of the Hannibal & St. Joseph Road was regarded as the best solution of the southwestern question, and as placing the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy in a strong position at Kansas City.

An extension of branches and construction of new road increased the length of the line directly owned by the company to 3,322.5 miles on December 31, 1883, exclusive of nearly 1,000 miles practically owned and controlled by the company, but nominally operated by separate corporations. This mileage was increased in 1884 to 3,467.4 miles.

The entire property of the company, on December 31, 1884, was as follows:

- **Permanent investment in construction** $1,576,856.99
- **Materials on hand** 1,807,657.68
- **Cost of investment in securities of Hannibal & St. Joseph and other branch roads** 7,088,847.53
- **Sundry investments** 411,035.67
- **Suspended debts and excess of bills receivable over bills payable** 9,664,822.08

**Excess of cost of property over all liabilities** $32,963,69.98

Traffic earnings of the Chicago Burlington & Quincy Railroad, together with the tonnage of freight and number of passengers carried from 1873 to 1884:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Tons of freight moved</th>
<th>Revenue</th>
<th>No. of passengers carried</th>
<th>Revenue</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1873</td>
<td>2,221,744</td>
<td>$25,767,061</td>
<td>1,709,734</td>
<td>$25,767,061</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1874</td>
<td>2,420,025</td>
<td>$26,484,799</td>
<td>1,807,657</td>
<td>$26,484,799</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1875</td>
<td>2,711,972</td>
<td>$27,677,424</td>
<td>1,904,849</td>
<td>$27,677,424</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1876</td>
<td>2,892,014</td>
<td>$28,963,684</td>
<td>2,094,849</td>
<td>$28,963,684</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1877</td>
<td>3,247,625</td>
<td>$30,438,043</td>
<td>2,297,152</td>
<td>$30,438,043</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1878</td>
<td>3,075,184</td>
<td>$29,766,151</td>
<td>2,094,849</td>
<td>$29,766,151</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1879</td>
<td>2,876,154</td>
<td>$28,963,684</td>
<td>2,094,849</td>
<td>$28,963,684</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1880</td>
<td>6,659,186</td>
<td>$33,534,205</td>
<td>2,800,151</td>
<td>$33,534,205</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1881</td>
<td>6,210,750</td>
<td>$34,618,857</td>
<td>3,202,817</td>
<td>$34,618,857</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1882</td>
<td>6,349,246</td>
<td>$37,756,998</td>
<td>3,307,898</td>
<td>$37,756,998</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1883</td>
<td>7,045,701</td>
<td>$44,765,926</td>
<td>4,123,052</td>
<td>$44,765,926</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1884</td>
<td>7,525,977</td>
<td>$53,399,865</td>
<td>4,519,185</td>
<td>$53,399,865</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The financial operations of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad Company, from 1872 to 1885, were as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Gross receipts</th>
<th>Operating expenses</th>
<th>Net earnings</th>
<th>Net income</th>
<th>Dividends</th>
<th>Surplus</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1872</td>
<td>$7,159,009</td>
<td>$4,049,582</td>
<td>$2,401,064</td>
<td>$1,809,018</td>
<td>$98,856</td>
<td>$98,856</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1873</td>
<td>$7,104,305</td>
<td>$3,820,007</td>
<td>$2,421,903</td>
<td>$1,805,903</td>
<td>$95,856</td>
<td>$95,856</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1874</td>
<td>$7,179,230</td>
<td>$3,820,007</td>
<td>$2,359,230</td>
<td>$1,805,903</td>
<td>$95,856</td>
<td>$95,856</td>
</tr>
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<td>1878</td>
<td>$7,179,230</td>
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<td>1879</td>
<td>$7,179,230</td>
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<td>$2,359,230</td>
<td>$1,805,903</td>
<td>$95,856</td>
<td>$95,856</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1880</td>
<td>$7,179,230</td>
<td>$3,820,007</td>
<td>$2,359,230</td>
<td>$1,805,903</td>
<td>$95,856</td>
<td>$95,856</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1881</td>
<td>$7,179,230</td>
<td>$3,820,007</td>
<td>$2,359,230</td>
<td>$1,805,903</td>
<td>$95,856</td>
<td>$95,856</td>
</tr>
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<td>1882</td>
<td>$7,179,230</td>
<td>$3,820,007</td>
<td>$2,359,230</td>
<td>$1,805,903</td>
<td>$95,856</td>
<td>$95,856</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1883</td>
<td>$7,179,230</td>
<td>$3,820,007</td>
<td>$2,359,230</td>
<td>$1,805,903</td>
<td>$95,856</td>
<td>$95,856</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1884</td>
<td>$7,179,230</td>
<td>$3,820,007</td>
<td>$2,359,230</td>
<td>$1,805,903</td>
<td>$95,856</td>
<td>$95,856</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* For the fiscal year ending April 30, 1873.
† Only the eight months between May 1, 1875, and January 1, 1876, are covered, owing to a change in the limit of the fiscal year.
J. L. Lathrop, general auditor of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad, was born in the home of his father, Abraham, Mass., on November 14, 1810, the son of Joseph and Jane Maria (Lentner) Lathrop, of New York, the family being well-known and of great antiquity in New England. He attended the common schools of his native place and, after leaving home until April 1835, when he made his initial entry into commercial life by becoming clerk in a general country store, where he continued for two years. He then engaged in other stores, but in the same line of business, until about 1835, when he took charge of a small store in a southern town and remained in that section about three years. He then went to South Hadley, Mass., and engaged in a manufacturing establishment, where he stayed for four years, and then canvassed for one winter, remaining East afterward. Mr. Lathrop then became an employee of the Connecticut-River Railroad Company, this being his first railroad experience. After staying there a short time, he entered a manufacturing establishment at Mt. Savage, Md., and remained with that institution until its financial collapse, after which Mr. Lathrop went to Boston, Mass., and continued there for some nine or ten years in various capacities. He then went to New York and stayed for two years, and afterward, in 1857, removed to Hamilton, Wyo., as secretary and treasurer of the Hannibal & St. Jl. Railroad Company, and occupied that position until about 1873; and after that year remained in the employment of that company, managing its estates and transacting various financial enterprises in its behalf and otherwise. In this connection it is germane to remark that during Mr. Lathrop's life he has been prominently identified as manager in many important and valuable fiduciary capacities, and has been instrumental in developing some of the most valuable mines and mining interests in Missouri. He remained in Missouri until 1877, and in that year entered the employment of the Burlington & Quincy Railroad Company, as assistant general auditor under George Tyson. Upon Mr. Tyson's death, in 1880, Mr. Lathrop was appointed to the position he holds at present. He was married in 1848 to Miss Ann S. Day, of Williamsville, N. Y., and they have the following children,—John I., Jr.; Lizzie Jane, Joseph, Mary Ashley and George Barrett.

A. H. HINCKLEY, general purchasing agent of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad Company, is a native of Northampton, Mass. After receiving a good education in Boston he decided to come West, and, in the full of 1846, located at Burlington, Iowa, having accepted a position with the Burlington & Missouri Railroad. At first, clerk to the general superintendent, he afterward became assistant general freight agent, and held important positions with the Burlington & Missouri Railroad Company in Nebraska, being general freight agent and subsequently general superintendent thereof. When the latter line was consolidated with the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy road, in 1873, Mr. Irving resigned his position to accept the office of general purchasing agent of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad, which position of trust and responsibility he still holds, being now at the head of the department representing all the consolidated lines embraced in the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy system.

N. B. Hinckley, assistant general auditor of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad, was born at Milton, Mass., on February 21, 1843, and received his education at Milton Academy at the close of which he was the son of Joseph Hinckley, artist of some note at Milton. His early life, from eighteen years of age until he was twenty-three, was spent at sea, part of the time in the United States Navy during the War of the Rebellion. In 1866, he commenced his mercantile life, with the house of Russell & Co., in China, and remained with them until he accepted a position with the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad. He entered the service of this corporation in September, 1879, as clerk to the assistant general auditor, and was appointed to his present position in the early part of 1880. He was a Made Master Mason in Victoria Lodge, No. 271, A. F. & A. M., of Hong Kong, and held office in the same and also in Zion Chapter, R.A.M., and Celestial Encampment, K.T., of Shanghai, China. On November 24, 1881, he was married to Isabella Mack, of Belmont, Mass. They have two children, Thomas Leslie, born August 20, 1882, and David Mack, born December 13, 1885.

Charles M. Higgins, assistant auditor of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad, was born in Chicago on July 11, 1856, the son of George M. and Anna E. (Tyng) Higgins. George M. Higgins is one of the early settlers of this city, having located here about the year 1843, and has for a number of years been identified with its real-estate interests. Charles received his education at the Lawrence Scientific School, of Cambridge, Mass., and entered there in 1864, and leaving in June, 1867. On August 10, 1867, he commenced his business career in the engineer department of the Burlington & Missouri River Railroad, in Iowa, performing office work during the winter of 1867-68. In the summer of 1868 he did field-work on surveys for the road; and, in November, 1868, he was transferred to the mechanical department of the same road, in charge of the office and draughting for the consolidated road, including experimental work. On March 1, 1875, he left the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy and went to Peoria, Ill., as secretary and purchasing agent for A. L. Hopkins, receiver of the Toledo, Peoria & Warsaw Railway, and there remained for three years when he was transferred to the position of purchasing agent of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad, at Chicago. He retained that appointment until March 17, 1879, when he was transferred to his present position as assistant auditor, in which capacity he has held various responsible positions in engineering statistics and other special duties. He has held that position uninterrupted since. He was married on May 21, 1879, to Miss Lottie Goodridge, of the following children,—Annie T., George M. and Morton F.

Paul Morton, first assistant general freight agent of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad Company, was born at Detroit, Mich., in 1839, the son of J. Sterling and Caroline French (To) Morton. When he was six months old his parents removed with him to Nebraska City, and in that State he procured a common school education, although the majority of his education he derived from actual experience and contact with business men and commercial methods. At the age of fifteen of age he became an office boy in the general offices of the Burlington & Missouri, in Iowa, at Burlington, Iowa, and for six months, after which he occupied the same position in the general freight offices of the Burlington & Missouri, in Nebraska, at Plattsmouth, Neb. He was promoted clerk in that office in 1873, and was then transferred to the general offices of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy, and subsequendy appointed toy clerk, December 31, 1875. He was appointed to the position of assistant agent, December 31, 1875, and transferred to the position of city agent, December 31, 1875, after part of 1876. He was assigned a position in the general freight office and remained therein until June 29, 1872, where he was made first assistant general freight agent, from which position he was advanced to that of first assistant agent, December 31, 1875, and transferred to the position of city agent, December 31, 1875.

A number of his marks has arisen from the position of city agent to that he at present occupies is more abundant evidence of his capability and business ability, and to his name. Mr. Morton was married, in 1880, to Miss Lottie Goodridge, of Chicago. They have two children,—Caroline and Donald.

G. H. Ross, second assistant general freight agent of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad Company, was born in 1837, at Boston, Mass., the son of Samuel E. and Ruth (Hews) Ross. He received his education in the common schools of Boston, and when fifteen years old embarked on a sea-faring life, which he followed for about eighteen years, when he removed to South America, and ultimately arrived at San Francisco, Calif., where he commenced his varied experience in business upon the firm of a gold-hunter, and he again entered into commercial pursuits. He, after a while, returned eastward and entered the employment of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy, as clerk in the office of the Telegraph company, in Chicago, in 1874, and in 1874, being promoted to the position of cashier in that office. He was then transferred to Burlington, Iowa, and was chief clerk, under the administration of John W. Miller, division freight agent; and, in September, 1881, he was transferred to Chicago, and in April, 1882, he was appointed to the present position. From the brief resume of his wanderings it may be readily inferred that the life of Mr. Ross has been replete with adventure and experience, but since his connection with the railroad business, he has found a sphere for which he is especially fitted, and wherein his advance proves his capacity. James F. Morgan, superintendent of Telegraph of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad, was born at Monongahela City, Penn., in 1852, the son of Andrew and Nancy W. (Collins) Morgan. He received his education at the common schools of his native place; and, when eighteen years of age, commenced the battle of life by entering the employment of the Pacific & Atlantic Telegraph Company, as messenger. He remained with this company for some time, and then learned the science of telegraphing and its practical application, which enabled him, in 1870, to take up his position as operator at Vinton, Iowa, on the line of the Burlington, Cedar Rapids & Northern Railroad, where he remained until 1872, when he was transferred to the St. Louis, St. Paul & Minneapolis Railroad, in Iowa, at Red Oak, Iowa; after which, in 1872, he re-entered the service of the Pacific & Atlantic Telegraph Company at the city of Vinton, Iowa, where he remained for one year. He next entered the employment of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Company at the same city and remained with them for two years, afterward entering the service of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad Company, and occupied positions of operator and train dispatcher until June 20, 1882, when he was promoted to his present position. He is a member of the National Union Mutual Benefit
CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND & PACIFIC RAILROAD.

A brief synopsis of the company's history prior to 1871 will aid in securing a comprehensive view of its subsequent growth and prosperity. The main line, 181 1/2 miles, was completed in 1854. During the same year, the Peoria & Bureau Valley completed its line from Bureau Junction, on the line of the Rock Island road, to Peoria, 46 3/4 miles, and the latter company became a lessee in perpetuity at an annual rental of $125,000.

In 1852, the Mississippi & Missouri Railroad Company was incorporated in Iowa, its line to run from Davenport, by way of Des Moines, to Council Bluffs, on the Missouri River. In 1854, an agreement was entered into for the construction of a bridge across the Mississippi, between Davenport and Rock Island, each company to bear a portion of the expense, and each guaranteeing the payment of the bonds issued by the Bridge Company for this purpose. The Mississippi & Missouri company soon became financially embarrassed, and its portion of the guaranty was carried out by the Chicago & Rock Island company. In 1866, the former road was purchased, under foreclosure sale, by the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific company, of Iowa, a corporation organized in the interest of the Chicago & Rock Island company, of Illinois. On August 20, 1866, the two latter companies were consolidated. At the time of the consolidation, the Iowa portion of the main line extended only one hundred and thirty miles from Davenport, to Kellogg Station, forty miles east of Des Moines. The completion of this section of the road was pressed rapidly forward, and in June, 1869, the entire main line, from Chicago to Council Bluffs, was opened.

In addition to the road built from Davenport to Kellogg Station, the old Mississippi & Missouri company had, before the consolidation, built about fifty miles of the Oskaloosa Branch, extending from Wilton, on the main line, by way of Muscatine, to Washington, Iowa. In 1872, the branch was extended to Sigourney, a distance of twenty-eight and one-fourth miles; in 1875, from Sigourney to Oskaloosa, twenty-five miles; in 1876, to Knoxville, twenty-four and three-fourths miles; making the entire length of the Oskaloosa Branch, one hundred and twenty-eight miles.

In 1869, the Chicago & Southwestern company, a corporation formed under the laws of Iowa and Missouri, commenced the construction of a road from Washington, on the Oskaloosa branch, to a point in Missouri on the Missouri River, nearly opposite Leavenworth, Kas. In order to raise money for its construction, oyertures were made to the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific company, and on October 1, 1869, an arrangement was entered into between the two companies, whereby the former agreed to guaranty Chicago & Southwestern first mortgage bonds to the amount of $5,000,000. The mortgage contained a proviso that if the former company should be required to pay either principal or interest of the bonds, it should be subrogated to the right of the original holders, and be entitled to demand a foreclosure. As the line was constructed, it was turned over to the Chicago & Rock Island company for operation on account of the Southwestern company. The main line, two hundred and sixty-nine miles, was completed in 1871. While it was being built the Southwestern company, in order to secure funds for the construction of a branch to a point on the Missouri River opposite Atchison, Kas., issued bonds for $1,000,000. These bonds were secured by a mortgage which was declared to be a first lien on the branch and a second lien upon the main line. No guarantee of these bonds, either direct or indirect, was given by the Rock Island company. On the completion of the branch, the Southwestern company ceased to pay interest on either class of bonds. Provision for the payment of interest coupons on the bonds secured by the mortgage on the main line was made by the Chicago & Rock Island company, which continued to operate the road on account of the Chicago & Southwestern. Being unable to make satisfactory permanent arrangements, the former company, in 1874, instituted foreclosure proceedings. A number of the Atchison Branch bondholders intervened, and resisted the application, alleging a guarantee by the Chicago & Rock Island company of the bonds held by them. After litigation extending over three years, the United States Supreme Court, in 1877, confirmed the judgment previously entered by the Circuit Court, exonerating the company from any liability on account of the Atchison Branch bonds and ordering a foreclosure and sale of the main line, free from all lien under the Atchison Branch mortgage.

In 1871, the Des Moines, Indianola & Missouri Railroad Company commenced the construction of a line from Des Moines to Indianola, a distance of twenty-two miles. The Chicago & Rock Island company became the owner of its bonds, and operated the road, as completed. Foreclosure proceedings were commenced in 1876.

In 1872, the Des Moines, Winterset & Southwestern Railway began the construction of a branch from Summerset, on that road, to Winterset, twenty-six miles. The bonds having become the property of the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific company, for advances made, the mortgage was foreclosed and a decree of sale entered in the spring of 1877.

The losses of the company in the fire of 1871, included the passenger depot (owned jointly by the Rock Island and Lake Shore companies), the general offices, the freight depot and a quantity of rolling-stock. The direct pecuniary damage resulting was $200,000, of which $345,439.60 was recovered from insurers. The work of re-building the passenger depot, on a larger and better plan, was commenced in 1872.

The Mississippi River bridge, work on which had been begun in 1869, was opened in 1874.
that corporation, with right-of-way, provided the latter would lay the track and complete and operate the road. The offer was accepted, and, during the year, the track was laid.

During the fiscal year 1876, the Oskaloosa Branch was completed by the construction of twenty-four and three-quarter miles of track from Sigourney to Oskaloosa. This branch runs from Wilton, twenty-five miles west of the Mississippi River, south to Muscatine, then. nearly to Oskaloosa, a distance of one hundred and three miles. An addition of nearly three miles of track was also made on the South Chicago Branch.

The most important event in the history of the company during the fiscal year 1876-77, was the formation of the Iowa Southern & Missouri Northern Railroad Company—duly incorporated, with full power to purchase the main line of the Chicago & Southwestern, the Des Moines, Indiana & Missouri, and the Des Moines, Winterset & Southwestern railways. In September, 1876, the Southwestern company conveyed the new corporation its main line, subject to the rights of the holders of outstanding bonds. On November 1, a sale of the entire property was made under a decree of foreclosure, and the Iowa Southern & Missouri Northern company became the purchaser. The new corporation likewise purchased of the Des Moines, Indiana & Missouri Railway Company, its road, extending from Des Moines to Indianola, and also completed arrangements for the purchase of the Des Moines, Winterset & Southwestern Railroad.

The property at this time owned, leased or controlled by the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific was—

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Route</th>
<th>Length (miles)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Chicago to Council Bluffs (main line)</td>
<td>500.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Peoria &amp; Bureau Valley Railroad (branch)</td>
<td>463.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oskaloosa Branch</td>
<td>128</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Indiana &amp; Winterset Branch</td>
<td>45</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>South Chicago Branch</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chicago &amp; Southwestern, including Fort Leavenworth Railroad</td>
<td>271</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td>1,003</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

A serious accident, by which eighteen lives were lost and thirty-five persons were seriously injured, occurred during the fiscal year 1877-78, near Altoona, Iowa. The disaster was caused by the washing out of a twelve-foot arch culvert, in consequence of which a train was precipitated into the stream below, which had been swollen by a sudden and violent storm. This accident, with others of less importance, demonstrated the necessity of still further improvement in the roadbed and track, in order to bring it up to a standard of excellence which should insure the highest degree of safety and economy in operating, and the management at once resolved upon making the necessary outlays.

During the fiscal year 1878-79, a scheme was successfully carried out, by which the interest on the company’s bonded debt was reduced from seven to six per cent. The annual saving of interest from this source was $90,000, the bonded debt remaining the same.

In 1878, two branch roads, known as the Audubon and Harlan branches were opened, being respectively twenty-five and thirteen miles in length, and running to the centers of Audubon and Hardin counties, Iowa.

In the early part of 1878, the company received proposals looking to a lease of the Keokuk & Des Moines Railway (one hundred and sixty-two miles), running between the points named. The line had been a formidable competitor of the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific, and the proposition was accepted. The lease of this road and the building of the branches in Iowa increased the total number of miles of road owned and controlled by the company to 1,231.

In December, 1879, an arrangement was effected with the Hannibal & St. Joseph Railroad Company, whereby, for a period of twenty-five years, the Chicago & Rock Island trains were allowed to run from Cameron to Kansas City, over the track of the former road, and to use, jointly with the Hannibal & St. Joseph Railway, the tracks, freight depot, and other facilities of the latter at Kansas City. An agreement was also made with the Union Passenger Depot Company, whereby the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific company were accorded, on equal terms, the same rights and privileges in the Union Passenger Depot at Kansas City as were enjoyed by eight other companies whose trains ran to that point. An equitable traffic contract was also made with the Hannibal & St. Joseph Railroad Company, to transport passengers and freight of the Rock Island company between Cameron and Kansas City. Under these agreements, trains began running between the last named point and Chicago, over the Rock Island route, on January 5, 1880.

The decided advantage to the company of this arrangement was shown by a notable increase in earnings; the gain in gross earnings for the fiscal year ending March 31, 1880, over the preceding twelve months being $1,687,829.05, and in net earnings, $935,155.43.

The policy of extending the road in Iowa by the opening of branches was not abandoned in 1880. The construction of three such branches, averaging fifteen miles each, was commenced during the year, and completed in December, as well as a short branch, two and one-half miles in length, extending from a point on the Keokuk & Des Moines Division to Keosauqua.

On January 1, 1888, the company sold and transferred to the Pullman’s Palace Car Company one-half interest in the control and management of their line of sleeping and parlor coaches; the Pullman Company paying one-half the appraised valuation of the equipment and one-half the net receipts, besides withdrawing all claims arising out of alleged infringements of patents.

The sales of land during the year demonstrated the wisdom of the company’s policy of opening up territory to actual settlement by the construction of branch lines. On March 31, 1880, only about 185,000 acres remained unsold, and the Land Commissioner, in his report for the year, expressed his conviction that the result of another good crop would be the sale of the greater part of the desirable lands.

On June 2, 1880, the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad Company was consolidated, by vote of the stockholders, with other railroad companies owning or leasing lines in Iowa and Missouri, and became the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railway Company. At date of consolidation, the new company became the owner of 1,538 miles of railway, and operated, under lease, 273 miles, making a total of 1,511 miles. Subsequent to that date and during the year 42.6 miles of branch lines were built, as has been already stated.

The large increase in traffic to and from the Southwest, which resulted from obtaining an entrance into Kansas City, convinced the directors of the expediency of constructing a line from Davenport to Muscatine, along the western bank of the Mississippi. Surveys were made and work begun in August, 1880, and on November 6, 1881, the new branch (26.9 miles in length) was opened for traffic. Its construction reduced the time of the southwestern trains, while at the same time, by forming a connecting link, it practically completed a second line between Davenport and Des Moines. The
RAILROAD HISTORY.

The total mileage of road operated by the company was thus increased to 1,351 miles.

The history of the two succeeding years presents no items of special interest. A steady reduction in freight rates and a general depression in business caused a reduction in earnings. The demand for the company's lands still continued, the average price received per acre being $9.63 in 1884 and $10.91 in 1885, and the number of acres unsold, to which title was believed to be perfect, on March 31 of the latter year was only 18,652.

The financial operations of the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railway, during the years 1872 to 1885, inclusive, were as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year ending April 1st</th>
<th>Gross earnings</th>
<th>Operating expenses and taxes</th>
<th>Net earnings</th>
<th>Fixed charges; sinking fund, interest, rentals, etc.,</th>
<th>Net income</th>
<th>Dividends</th>
<th>Surplus</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Amount</td>
<td>Per cent.</td>
<td>Amount</td>
<td>$1,171,535 15</td>
<td>$734,750</td>
<td>$2,457,360 13</td>
<td>$1,439,708</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1872</td>
<td>$6,127,799 99</td>
<td>48.19</td>
<td>$8,050,266 86</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>$997,662 13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1873</td>
<td>6,657,059 67</td>
<td>3.547</td>
<td>3,130,267 18</td>
<td></td>
<td>1,292,507 18</td>
<td>1,349,444</td>
<td>273,663 18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1874</td>
<td>7,133,575 99</td>
<td>50.00</td>
<td>2,856,684 73</td>
<td></td>
<td>754,125 79</td>
<td>2,092,559 73</td>
<td>413,387 73</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1875</td>
<td>7,395,613 47</td>
<td>21.12</td>
<td>3,543,263 75</td>
<td></td>
<td>2,587,235 62</td>
<td>1,675,354</td>
<td>1,098,890 75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1876</td>
<td>7,366,902 76</td>
<td>49.78</td>
<td>2,771,421 44</td>
<td></td>
<td>2,891,464 52</td>
<td>1,675,354</td>
<td>313,080 25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1877</td>
<td>6,917,566 62</td>
<td>50.07</td>
<td>3,354,402 54</td>
<td></td>
<td>1,675,354</td>
<td>353,064 35</td>
<td>695,647 26</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1878</td>
<td>7,057,570 26</td>
<td>53.33</td>
<td>3,531,310 26</td>
<td></td>
<td>1,675,354</td>
<td>353,064 35</td>
<td>695,647 26</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1879</td>
<td>9,459,535 41</td>
<td>59.04</td>
<td>3,429,069 92</td>
<td></td>
<td>1,675,354</td>
<td>353,064 35</td>
<td>695,647 26</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1880</td>
<td>11,041,962 46</td>
<td>54.20</td>
<td>2,605,116 35</td>
<td></td>
<td>1,675,354</td>
<td>353,064 35</td>
<td>695,647 26</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1881</td>
<td>11,356,907 68</td>
<td>54.46</td>
<td>2,627,732 48</td>
<td></td>
<td>3,547,378 21</td>
<td>3,054,925 52</td>
<td>2,725,354 32</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1882</td>
<td>13,266,643 10</td>
<td>53.43</td>
<td>3,933,780 53</td>
<td></td>
<td>1,675,354</td>
<td>353,064 35</td>
<td>695,647 26</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1883</td>
<td>12,186,902 81</td>
<td>52.20</td>
<td>3,800,886 43</td>
<td></td>
<td>1,675,354</td>
<td>353,064 35</td>
<td>695,647 26</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1884</td>
<td>13,535,614 66</td>
<td>53.10</td>
<td>3,237,182 54</td>
<td></td>
<td>1,675,354</td>
<td>353,064 35</td>
<td>695,647 26</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1885</td>
<td>12,300,911 02</td>
<td>52.65</td>
<td>3,06,046 57</td>
<td></td>
<td>1,675,354</td>
<td>353,064 35</td>
<td>695,647 26</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The number of passengers carried by the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railway, from 1872 to 1885, inclusive, were as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year ending April 1st</th>
<th>Whole number of passengers carried</th>
<th>Passengers carried one mile</th>
<th>Revenue</th>
<th>Average amount paid per passenger</th>
<th>Average distance traveled per passenger</th>
<th>Average rate per mile</th>
<th>Average cost per mile</th>
<th>Average cost per passenger</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1872</td>
<td>705,443</td>
<td>38,580,598</td>
<td>$1,194,140 12</td>
<td>$1,292,790 14</td>
<td>$1,349,444</td>
<td>1,349,444</td>
<td>1,349,444</td>
<td>1,349,444</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1873</td>
<td>950,096</td>
<td>42,892,171</td>
<td>$1,292,790 14</td>
<td>$1,349,444</td>
<td>1,349,444</td>
<td>1,349,444</td>
<td>1,349,444</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1874</td>
<td>1,088,906</td>
<td>49,186,517</td>
<td>$1,349,444</td>
<td>1,349,444</td>
<td>1,349,444</td>
<td>1,349,444</td>
<td>1,349,444</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1875</td>
<td>1,245,240</td>
<td>54,904,219</td>
<td>$1,349,444</td>
<td>1,349,444</td>
<td>1,349,444</td>
<td>1,349,444</td>
<td>1,349,444</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1876</td>
<td>1,405,413</td>
<td>59,305,515</td>
<td>$1,349,444</td>
<td>1,349,444</td>
<td>1,349,444</td>
<td>1,349,444</td>
<td>1,349,444</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1877</td>
<td>1,455,566</td>
<td>64,934,855</td>
<td>$1,349,444</td>
<td>1,349,444</td>
<td>1,349,444</td>
<td>1,349,444</td>
<td>1,349,444</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1878</td>
<td>1,558,559</td>
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<tr>
<td>1879</td>
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<tr>
<td>1883</td>
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<tr>
<td>1885</td>
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<td>1,349,444</td>
<td>1,349,444</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
Richard Hampton Chamberlin, superintendent of the Illinois Division of the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railway, was born in Mendon, Morris Co., N. J., in 1826, the son of Benjamin C. and Mehitable (Matlock) Chamberlin. When quite young he was sent to his parents to live in Little, Penn., where they remained about two years, and then removed to Pottsville, in the same State, and from thence to Carlisle, Penn., where they stayed about three years. Then the family moved to Lancaster, Penn., where young Chamberlin attended the common schools for four years, after which he was at a boarding-school at Little, Penn., where he also attended school under the tuition of Mr. Beck, about one year and a half. Then the family moved to Philadelphia, where his father kept the Third Street Hall, the firm of partners being Chamberlin & Buck. There Mr. Chamberlin remained for six years, and, at the age of sixteen, was apprenticed to Robert Brewer in the chair manufacturer's business, and remained there until his eighteenth year. But when he had been two years serving his time his parents moved to New York City, and young Chamberlin, being badly treated and receiving but $25 a year for his hard work, got homesick and ran away to rejoin his parents. His employer followed and was taken, and, after some negotiation, his father and Mr. Brewer exchanged indulgences, and thus young Chamberlin gained his freedom. He then went under instructions to William Walling and finished his trade after which, being twenty-one years old, he went as assistant foreman to Mr. Ingersoll, who gained some celebrity in the Tweed difficulty, and, after staying there some little time, he went to Troy, N. Y., and for Warren, Ill., Adams & Co. Being in the factory on Adams Street, and remaining there until that factory was burned down, about two years later. He then went to New York City and continued in the chair manufacturer's business, in which he failed, but paid all his debts in full, owing no one at the time of shutting down his factory. He then accepted an offer made by Burger & Brother, who had re-built their factory, and worked for them at Troy for some time; but a better offer being made by Taylor, Seymour & Co., he left the former firm and went to work for the latter at West Troy. From there Mr. Chamberlin went to New York City, and was conductor of the Fourth Avenue City Railway Company's line, when it first opened. He stayed there for three years, and was then transferred to the Delaware Division of the New York and Erie Railroad as head brakeman, under Superintendent Hugh Riddle, whom he remained for one year. He then, for about four years, was conductor on extra freight trains, after which he was conductor on passenger trains until 1873. In that year, he went to the New York, Oswego & Midland Railroad, and remained until June 1874, when he engaged in the hotel business at Ellenville, Ulster Co., N. Y. He sold out his business in September, 1874, and left there on November 12, 1874, to come to Chicago, arriving here on the sixteenth of that month and taking the position of conductor on a passenger train on the Illinois Division of the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railway on Friday, December 18, 1874. On January 1, 1875, he was appointed to the position he has at present, and which he has annually increased until since the latter part of May, 1877, Mr. Chamberlin is a member of Mystic Star Lodge, No. 725, A.F. & A.M.; of the Master Masons of Delta Chapter, No. 191, K. of P., and Delaware Commandery No. 9, K.T., of Port Jervis, Orange Co., N. Y.

John F. Phillips, cashier of Chicago Rock Island & Pacific Railway Company, was born in Brattleborough, Vt., on July 14, 1837. He received his early education in the common schools of his native town, and in Massachusetts, whither his family removed while he was a lad. In 1860, Mr. Phillips came West, and located in Chicago, where he has ever since resided, and has always been connected with the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railway Company. He first held a position as clerk in the purchasing agent's office, and was afterward transferred to a similar position in the paymaster's office. In 1867, he was promoted to the office of paymaster, which he held until July 1, 1885, when he was appointed to his present position, that of cashier. Mr. Phillips was married, in 1857, to Miss Besse Webster, of Chicago, and their residence is in Hyde Park. They have three children,—Lottie, Robert, and Earnest. Mr. Phillips has long been a member of the Masonic order, and now belongs to Apollo Commandery, K.T., and Oriental Consistory, S.P.R.S., No. 32.

Barclay William Perkins, private secretary to the president of the Chicago & Rock Island Railroad, was born in London, Eng. land, in 1855, the son of Charles and Susan (Bird) Perkins. He was educated at Thanet College, Margate, England, a collegiate institution, where he was, maintained until he took the direct aments of Oxford University. In 1871, Mr. Perkins entered into business from a clerk in the establishment that publishes The Ironmonger, a London trade-journal, and whose habitat was on Cannon Street. After remaining with this firm some little time, he entered the employment of Richards, Powers & Co., of Fenchurch Street, London, extensive canvassers and shippers of coal. In 1873, Mr. Perkins came to the United States and Chicago, and here entered the real-estate office of Belden F. Culver, with whom he remained until 1874, and subsequently with various firms until 1878, when he entered the employment of the Rock Island Railroad. His first position in the general offices of that road was in the law department, where he remained until 1882, when he received his present appointment. Mr. Perkins was married, in September, 1854, to Miss Matinie Hutchins, of Chicago.

George L. Rhodes was appointed city passenger agent of the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railway, on October 1, 1880. He lived five years in Iowa, and in 1875 married the daughter of Mr. Charles R.拼命, of Chicago, Illinois, and has been in the employ of the Rock Island Railroad since then. He was reared on his father's farm and received his education in the common schools of that locality, and at Madison University, remaining at home until he was twenty-three years old. He then determined on trying his fortune in the Western country, and came to Chicago in 1874, and immediately perceived that there was money in the cattle business. He went to Indiana and remained there about two years, buying stock and shipping it to this city. But he desired to see some of the farther Western country, and estimating that if he had been fairly successful in Indiana, he could be more fortunate in Missouri, and, accordingly, he went to Kansas City and entered the real-estate business in partnership with Dr. M. M. Munford, remaining in that business association for two years. On the dissolution of the partnership, Mr. Rhodes removed to Chicago, where he remained until after the great fire; and Dr. Munford entered the journalistic field, wherein he has since become celebrated. After his return here, Mr. Rhodes occupied various positions, among others that of excursions agent, until by his own endeavors he was enabled to make trips to Denver with emigrants, settlers, and excursionists. He occupied this position until 1878, when he went to Cleveland as joint agent for the Land and Passenger Department of the Union Pacific Railroad, which position he resigned in order to accept the one he has at present, and which he certainly is eminently qualified to fill.

Keen, genial, decisive and courteous, Mr. Rhodes not alone daily demonstrates his efficiency as a passenger agent but also makes personal friends of those with whom he comes into official relations. He is a man of good presence and fine appearance, and in his personal life a noble, wholesome gentleman, who has always lived in good standing with his associates and the public, and who receives every compliment from friends and strangers. His are the qualities which make him a desirable companion for the most intimate and most important friends, and his presence endows society with a charm and a luster which are rare in this day and age.

Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway

The connecting line of this road between the cities of Chicago and Milwaukee was constructed in 1873. The policy of the management has since been one of extension.

In May, 1878, the company purchased the greater part of the stock and lands of the Dubuque & Southwestern Railroad, in Iowa, extending from Farley, a point on the Illinois Central Railway twenty-three miles west of Davenport, in a southerly direction for fifty miles, to Cedar Rapids. During the same year the company availed itself of an opportunity to secure the entire remainder of the first mortgage bonds of the Madison & Portage Railroad Company, a portion of which issue had been purchased in 1871. In the latter year, the line had just been completed from Madison to Portage City, and formed a connecting link between the LaCrosse and Prairie du Chien divisions of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul road, about midway between Milwaukee and the Mississippi River. The road was in possession of and operated by the Milwaukee & St. Paul Company from the date of its completion. Foreclosure proceedings upon the first mortgage bonds were instituted in 1878, and in 1880 the line became the property of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Company.
The Minnesota Midland Railway Company was organized in 1877, to construct a narrow-gauge railway from Wabasha, on the River Division of the Milwaukee & St. Paul line, westerly across the State of Minnesota; and in May, 1879, sixty miles of the Midland road were completed, extending from Wabasha to Zumbrota. The control of the road being deemed important, the purchase was made. The operation was under a contract of lease, although the securities were almost entirely owned by the lessee.

The Viroqua Railway Company was organized during 1878, to construct a railway from Sparta, on the line of the LaCrosse Division, southerly to Viroqua, Wis., thirty-two miles, and municipal aid to the amount of $50,000 was furnished. Ten miles of the road were constructed and operated in 1878; the remainder was completed in 1879; and in 1880 the road was transferred to and became a part of the line owned by the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul company.

Besides the purchases above recited, an extension of one hundred miles was made under authority granted by the Iowa Legislature, conferring upon the company the land grant applicable to the construction of a road from Algona to a junction with the Sioux City & St. Paul Railway. In 1883, extension of eighty-five miles, on condition that the road should be completed by January 1, 1880. The grant was accepted and the road completed within the year, with fifteen miles in addition, which took the line to within twenty miles of the east line of Dakota Territory. The land grant thus earned by the company embraced 200,000 acres in Northwestern Iowa.

In 1879, the Oshkosh & Mississippi Railway, twenty miles long, was leased, the securities, however, as in the case of the Minnesota Midland, being mainly owned by the lessee.

During 1880, the following roads were purchased:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Route</th>
<th>Distance (miles)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Hastings &amp; Dakota Extension</td>
<td>128</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Southern Minnesota Railway</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chicago, Clinton, Dubuque &amp;</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&amp; Minnesota Railroad (from</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LaCrescent, Minn., to point</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>below babula, Iowa, with four</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>branches, running westerly</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wisconsin Valley Railroad</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(from Tomah, Wis., northerly</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>to Merrill, on Wisconsin River)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mineral Point Railroad</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(from Mineral Point, Wis., to</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Warren, on the Illinois Central</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>road, with branch from</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Calumet to Platteville)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chicago &amp; Pacific Railway</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(westerly to Chicago by Byron</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>on the Rock River, by war of</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Elgin)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sioux City &amp; Dakota Railroad</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(from Sioux City, Dik.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&amp; Yankton, Dik., with branch</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>from Elk Point to Sioux Falls)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

In addition to the purchase of the lines above mentioned, the mileage of the road was increased by the construction of 349 miles of branches and extensions, distributed among the States crossed, as follows: In Illinois, 25 miles; in Wisconsin, 21 miles; in Minnesota, 36 miles; in Iowa, 42 miles; in Dakota, 221 miles.

The purchase of the Chicago & Pacific Railway gave the company (with the construction of twenty-six miles of additional road) a direct route from Chicago to the Mississippi River at Savanna, and thence to Marion and Cedar Rapids.

By the purchase of the Chicago, Clinton, Dubuque & Minnesota Railway, the Milwaukee & St. Paul secured a continuous line along the Mississippi River from Minneapolis to Rock Island and Davenport, as well as a short route between Chicago and Dubuque.

In connection with the purchase of the Southern Minnesota road, the company became the owner of 315,000 acres of excellent farming land along the line acquired. A land grant of 125,000 acres from the General Government was also secured by the completion of one of the extensions of the road. Through a series of agreements made with the McGregor & Missouri River Railroad, 130,000 acres in addition were obtained. For the management and disposal of the lands thus obtained, a Land Department was organized in 1880.

In 1881, an aggregate extension of road amounting to 442 miles was made which, added to the 3,775 miles previously owned by the company, made it the owner of 4,217 miles of completed railway. The most noteworthy of the year's extensions was the building of 198 miles on the Chicago & Pacific Western Division, extending from Marion to within sixty-four miles of Council Bluffs. During 1882, the road was completed to the latter city, making a continuous line between that point and Chicago, 498 miles in length, and opening a connection with the Union Pacific and other railroads at the Missouri River. The entire increase in mileage during 1882 was 393 miles, making a total of 4,520 miles of complete railway owned by the company.

By the building of additional lines, of which 146 miles were in Dakota, 50 miles in Iowa, and 44 miles in Wisconsin. These additions made the total mileage of the road at the close of the year 4,760 miles, to which 44 miles were added in 1884.

In 1885, besides adding largely to its grounds for yard and depot purposes in Chicago, the company secured, in its own right, suitable facilities for the storage of grain.

In 1880 was expended on new works in Chicago, $306,376; in 1881, $236,615; in 1882, $210,000; in 1883, $1,354,813; in 1884, $1,684,122.

For real estate in Chicago was expended, in 1881, $422,009.37; in 1882, $168,700.07; in 1883, $1,008,91; in 1884, $225,527.20.

For buildings in Chicago was expended, in 1883, $997,711.30; in 1884, $994,053.62.

In 1881, the board of directors, deeming it of importance to secure a cheap and reliable supply of fuel, purchased three thousand acres of coal lands at Bruseville, sixty-one miles southwest from Chicago, at a cost of $633,000; and two thousand acres of coal lands near Ord, Os- sian, Iowa, at a cost, including improvements, of $210,000.

GEORGE O. CLINTON, division superintendent of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway, has had a varied and diversified experience among the railroads of the West, and has held positions in nearly every capacity from brakeman to a director. An experience of thirty years necessarily gives to a man an absolute knowledge of the duties and responsibilities of railroad life. Mr. Clinton first entered the railroad service, in 1857, as brakeman on the Milwaukee & Prairie du Chien Railroad. He remained in that position for a year and was then made baggagemaster, and subsequently promoted to a freight conductorship. He acted in the latter capacity until 1861, the breaking out of the War determining his future pursuit. When the call for men was made, Mr. Clinton, as lieutenant and adjutant, went to the front with the 1st Wisconsin Cavalry. He served three years, and during that time was commissioned as captain of Co. "B," 1st Wisconsin Cavalry. When Captain Clinton was mustered out (1866), he went to Iowa and commenced buying grain. He also took a contract for grading and construction on the McGregor & Western Railroad, now the Iowa and Minnesota Division of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul road. In 1874, he went to Kansas and took a contract for grading fifteen miles of road on the Kansas Pacific line, which was afterward merged into the Union Pacific Railway. When this work was completed he returned to Wisconsin, located at Ft. Howard, and became identified with the lumber trade. He remained there until 1879, and then became a director of the Madison & Portage Railroad, and superintendent of the construction of that road, which was built between the cities above named. The Sugar River Valley Railway Company was authorized, in 1861, to build a railroad from Madison to Portage City. It graded about twenty miles of the road and secured the right-of-
Cleveland, Palinesville & Ashubula Railroad, from Erie, Penn., to Cleveland, Ohio. 96 miles.
Cleveland & Toledo Railroad, from Cleveland and Lake Erie to Toledo. 113 miles.

With a branch, or Northern Division, from Elyria to Milbury, via Sandusky. 76½ miles.

These two roads were consolidated, under the name of the Lake Shore Railway Company, in March, 1869.

Michigan Southern & Northern Indiana Railroad, from Toledo, Ohio, to Chicago. 244 miles.

This road and the Lake Shore Railway Company were consolidated in May, 1869, under the name of the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railway Company; and in August, 1869, the Buffalo & Erie Railway Company was consolidated with the last named organization, the new corporation retaining the name of the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railway Company. The combination thus formed continued a continuous line of road five hundred and forty miles in length, from Buffalo to Chicago.

In addition to the main line, the company, at the beginning of 1872, owned the following branches:

Ashubula, Ohio, to Jamestown, Penn. 36 miles.
Elyria, Ohio, via Sandusky, to Milwaukee, Wis. (connecting with main line). 76½ miles.
Toledo, Ohio, to Elkhart, Ind. (air line). 131 miles.
Adrian to Jackson, Mich. 46 miles.
Adrian to Monroe, Mich. 37 miles.

The company also owned the entire capital stock of the following roads, which, however, still remained under separate organizations:

Detroit, Monroe & Toledo Railroad, from Toledo to Detroit. 65 miles.

The following roads were operated by the Lake Shore Company under leases:

Jamestown & Franklin Railroad, from Jamestown to Oil City, Penn. (connecting with Ashubala Branch). 51 miles.
Kalamazoo, Allegan & Grand Rapids Railroad, from Kalamazoo to Grand Rapids, Mich. 58 miles.

The great fire of October, 1871, resulted in serious loss to the company. In addition to the destruction of the valuable passenger depot owned and occupied in conjunction with the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Road, the burning of the Grand Pacific Hotel, in which the company had an interest of $125,000, proved a source of untold disaster, in addition, from the losses which may be characterized as indirect, the direct pecuniary results resulting from the conflagration were estimated by the management at $325,000.

During 1872, the Northern Central Michigan Railroad was opened from Jonesville, on the main line, seventy miles west of Toledo, to Lansing, a distance of sixty miles.

On June 19, 1873, the president of the road, Horace F. Clark, died, and was succeeded by Commodore Cornelius Vanderbilt.

The reports of the directors for 1873 and 1874, signed by Commodore Vanderbilt, give the following account of the condition of the road:

When I was elected your president, July 1, 1873, I found the financial condition of this company to be as follows: Capital stock $29,730,000, all issued; funded debts, $99,750,000; floating debts, $6,277,285, including a dividend due August 1, $2,093,315, besides bills and pay-roll for June, $1,478,686. There was not a dollar in the treasury. Contracts for construction and equipment, amounting to one hundred thousand tons of steel rails, etc., to the amount of $7,894,345, had been made and the work had progressed until 1873, whatever for meeting the large payments, the panic of 1873 occurred in September, and disclosed the fact that the dividend just paid ($2,093,315) had been borrowed in call, of the Union Trust Company. That institution closed and passed into the hands of a receiver, who called the large loan at a time when money could not be borrowed on the best collateral security. After giving the Trust

LAKE SHORE & MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILWAY.

This company was formed by the consolidation of the following roads:

Buffalo & State Line Railroad, from Buffalo to Pennsylvania State line 58 miles.
Erie & North-East Railroad, from the Pennsylvania State line to Erie, Pennsylvania. 80 miles.

A consolidation of these two roads, under the name of the Buffalo & Erie Railroad Company, was effected in 1867.

way for about thirty of the thirty-nine miles. This company became insolvent, and, in 1870, Mr. Clinton, James Campbell and others, became the purchasers, organized a company, and, in 1871, completed and leased it to the Milwaukee & St. Paul company, by whom it is at present operated. Mr. Clinton remained in connection with the Madison & Portage company until 1877, and then took a position as freight conductor on the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul line. He commenced work where he had left off years before, but having a strong will and determination to overcome adversity, went to work to regain his former position. He was employed for three weeks as freight conductor and was then made a yard master at Milwaukee. He remained with that road until August, 1880, and on September 1st of that year, having been tendered the position of local freight agent of the Wabash line in Chicago, came here to take the effectual this month. On the 15th of October, and thence to St. Louis as superintendent of the St. Louis, Bridge & Union Depot Company. In June, 1882, he was appointed superintendent of the Rio Grande Division of the Texas Pacific Railroad, and remained there until September 1, 1883, when he received the appointment of superintendent of the Chicago Division of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway, and also of superintendent of the Council Bluffs Division, in Illinois, of the same line, which runs from Chicago to Savannah, Ill. Mr. Clinton is also superintendent of the Chicago & Evanston Railway, which is an auxiliary of, and operated by, the Milwaukee & St. Paul road. Mr. Clinton was married at Albany, Green Co., Wis., to Miss Charlotte Campbell, daughter of James Campbell, on November 6, 1860. They have three children, the eldest of whom is Charles A. Clinton, who is now baggage-master on the Chicago & Evanston Railroad. Their other children are Edith L. and James E.
Company ample security of my own for the debt, I undertook to enable the company from its financial difficulties.

Immediately upon the accession of the new management, a policy of retribution was adopted and carried out. The work of extending a double-track from Elkhart to Chicago,—one hundred miles,—was stopped within seven miles of Elkhart, and strenuous efforts were made to procure a release from other large contracts; but so much material had been purchased and so much work done, that the effort proved ineffectual. The outlay for construction, however, was largely reduced. To meet the pressing necessities of the road for construction and equipment, and also for the extinction of the large floating debt, the directors resolved upon placing a second general mortgage of $25,000,000. The expectation of the directory was that $12,000,000 of these bonds would retire the $6,000,000 issue of 1882 bonds, and extinguish the floating debt. The remaining $13,000,000 were to be held in reserve for purposes of construction and equipment. The actual increase in the company’s funded debt during the year 1874, was $6,316,416.68 in second mortgage bonds, sold at 90 per cent., yielding $5,697,416.68. This proving insufficient to extinguish the debt, the usual dividends of the year were passed, and the undivided earnings of 1873 and 1874—$2,413,315.34—applied to the cancellation of these obligations. This policy aided materially in placing the company upon a sound financial basis, without a dollar of floating debt, and restoring it to its position as a dividend-paying road,—a dividend of three and one-half per cent. being paid on February 1, 1875, from the earnings of the last half of 1874.

The sale of bonds and increase of debt came to a full stop in 1874. No increase in the aggregate funded debt was made after the troublesome floating debt inherited from a previous administration; on the other hand, a move was made in the opposite direction, by providing for a sinking fund. At the close of 1875, after meeting every obligation legitimately chargeable to the year, and providing for the dividend payable on February 1, 1876, besides satisfying the sinking fund, there remained in the treasury, for the first time in the company’s history, a very considerable balance.

After an immunity of seven years from serious accident, at the close of 1876, occurred the Ashtabula disaster on December 29. The cause of the accident has never been satisfactorily explained. Its nature and effects are well known. Among those who perished were many citizens of Chicago, and not a few homes in this city were called to mourn some member of the domestic circle. The accident entailed a loss upon the company of $495,722.42, or nearly one per cent. of the entire capital stock.

Another change of presidents occurred in 1877, when the late William H. Vanderbilt succeeded his father, whose death occurred on January 4, in that year.

1877, the company invested $200,000 in the purchase of stock in the Pittsburgh & Lake Erie road, which has proved a valuable investment.

The year 1879 closed the first decade in the history of the consolidated company. The miles of road operated were as follows:

- Main line, Buffalo to Chicago: 540.49 miles
- Five L. S. & M. S. Branches: 324.53 miles
- Total miles L. S. & M. S. Railway proper: 864.87 miles
- Three propitiatory roads, owned wholly by the L. S. & M. S. Railway: 160.07 miles
- Three leased roads: 152.73 miles
- Total miles operated: 1,177.67 miles

1879, the company purchased $1,384,700 of the capital stock of the Canada Southern Railway Company, which practically gave it control of the latter road, and removed a threatened competition, the original design having been to extend the Canada Southern line to this city.

The years from 1880 to 1883 were most prosperous. There was a continuing increase of earnings, both gross and net, though in 1884 a reduction of nearly twenty per cent, in business caused a falling off of nearly $4,000,000 in the former. Stringent economy in administration, however, so far kept down the operating expenses that the net earnings were lowered by only about one-half that sum.

The most noteworthy event in the history of the company during this year was the acquisition, in 1882, of a controlling interest in the New York, Chicago & St. Louis Railway. This was effected by the exchange of $6,527,000 second mortgage bonds for 140,500 shares of capital stock of the latter company. This exchange made the total funded debt of the road $4,192,000 at the close of 1882.

1884, a further increase of $3,250,000 was made. The total amount of the bonded debt at the opening of the year was $16,192,000.

The following tables show the financial operations of the company from 1871 to 1884, and the amount of freight and number of passengers carried, with the rates of transportation and the revenue derived therefrom:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Miles</th>
<th>Gross earnings</th>
<th>Operating expenses</th>
<th>Net earnings</th>
<th>Fixed charges</th>
<th>Dividends per share of $100</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1871</td>
<td>1,074</td>
<td>$14,806,449</td>
<td>$9,770,806</td>
<td>$5,141,522</td>
<td>$8,600,000</td>
<td>$2,121,164</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1872</td>
<td>1,136</td>
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<td>$1,183,568</td>
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<tr>
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<td>$1,152,571</td>
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<tr>
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<td>$5,493,145</td>
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<tr>
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<td>$1,527,402</td>
<td>$8,934,554</td>
<td>$1,500,000</td>
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<tr>
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<td>$1,527,402</td>
<td>$8,310,157</td>
<td>$1,500,000</td>
<td>$3,000,000</td>
<td>$8,533,356</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1880</td>
<td>1,177</td>
<td>$1,527,402</td>
<td>$8,218,792</td>
<td>$1,500,000</td>
<td>$3,000,000</td>
<td>$8,527,357</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1881</td>
<td>1,177</td>
<td>$1,527,402</td>
<td>$8,218,792</td>
<td>$1,500,000</td>
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<td>$8,527,357</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1882</td>
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<td>$1,527,402</td>
<td>$8,218,792</td>
<td>$1,500,000</td>
<td>$3,000,000</td>
<td>$8,527,357</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1883</td>
<td>1,177</td>
<td>$1,527,402</td>
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<tr>
<td>1884</td>
<td>1,177</td>
<td>$1,527,402</td>
<td>$8,218,792</td>
<td>$1,500,000</td>
<td>$3,000,000</td>
<td>$8,527,357</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
A. G. AMSDEN, superintendent of the Western Division of the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railway, controls the line between Chicago and Elkhart, Ind., a distance of one hundred and one miles. He was born in York, Washenaw Co., Mich., in 1838, the son of Aratus and Mary (Cook) Amsden; and received his education in the district school and at Olivet Academy. His father was a farmer, and also did house and sign painting for the neighbors, and young Amsden worked upon the farm and also learned the painter’s trade. He followed these pursuits until April 15, 1861, when he enlisted as a private in the 6th Indiana Infantry Volunteers, which regiment was afterward changed to a heavy artillery regiment. He was successively promoted corporal, sergeant, and orderly sergeant of Co. "F," and, in November, 1864, was commissioned as second lieutenant, and, in November, 1864, was commissioned first lieutenant. In June, 1863, he received a severe gun-shot wound in the left thigh, during the assault on Port Hudson; and, in August, 1864, he received two saber cuts in the same thigh while he was out with a scouting party. In the spring of 1864, Lieutenant Amsden was appointed post ordnance officer at Port Hudson, and remained there on duty about fourteen months, when he was ordered to Fort Morgan, Ala., and there was assigned to duty in charge of the Ordnance Department of the Defense of Mobile, and continued there until his must out on September 12, 1865, his regiment having been mustered out in the latter part of August, in the same year. He then went to Detroit, Mich., and spent the winter and the following spring; after which he worked at carriage painting at Manchester, Mich., for five years. In March, 1871, Mr. Amsden commenced his railroad experience by entering the employment of the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railway as warehouseman at South Bend, Ind. He occupied that position for three months, and was then promoted cashier of the station, where he remained until May, 1872, when he was appointed private secretary for the superintendent of the Michigan Division. He was such secretary for two years and eleven months, and was then, on May 1, 1875, made treasurer of the Kalumau Division; and, on June 1, 1875, was appointed division superintendent of that Division, where he remained until January 8, 1884, when he was promoted to his present position. Mr. Amsden is a member of Ourinct Post, No. 79, G.A.R., and of Manchester Lodge, No. 148, A. F. & A. M., Manchester, Mich. He was married in November, 1857, to Miss Alice E. Spencer, of Manchester, Mich.; they have two children,—Eva U. and Wallace H.

Cyren D. ROY'S, attorney for the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railway, was born in Lamette County, Ill., in 1839, the son of Benedict and Melissa (Dunn) Roys. He prepared for college at the academies of Barry and Newbury, Vermont, and was graduated from Adrian College, Mich., in June, 1862, with the degree of A.B., having removed to Adrian in 1860. Mr. Roys graduated from the law school of Ann Arbor University, Michigan, and was admitted to the bar immediately afterward. In the same year he enlisted in Company "I," 1st Michigan Light Artillery, and was immediately promoted sergeant; before the regiment reached the scene of action he was commissioned first lieutenant of Battery "I," and as such officer served in the Tennessee and Atlanta campaigns, and was mustered out in March, 1864. In June, 1864, the degree of M.A. was conferred upon him by Adrian College.

Mr. Roys did not follow any active business for about eighteen months after he left the Army, in consequence of ill-health; and his first law practice was commenced in Leavenworth, Kansas, in 1867, where he remained for two years and then came to Chicago, arriving here in September, 1869. Immediately thereafter he was admitted to the Illinois bar, and then commenced his practice in this city, at first occupying a desk in the office of Messrs. Dent & Black, but not being associated with any other gentleman in the practice of his profession at any time. In 1868, Mr. Roys had his first son for the Lake Shore, and, in conduct of that was so able that he had all its business. After that time, and is 1870, he was officially recognized as the attorney for the road, which position he has held since. One of the most celebrated suits in which this gentleman has been engaged was the "Sackett's-'the Western Indiana suit," which occupied all the courts here for many months; and wherein also engaged James L. High, George W. Kyes, and as the representative for the Rock Island road—Thomas F. Withrow. In the case applications were made to Mr. Roys for his briefs from lawyers all over the country, such was the reputation he gained from his management of the suit. Mr. Roys is a
member of King Solomon Lodge, No. 10, A.F. & A.M., Leavenworth, Kansas. He was married in December, 1868, to Miss Julia Catherine Morehouse, of Elkhart, Ind.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILWAY.

While the net earnings of the Michigan Central Railway Company for the fiscal year ending May 31, 1872, showed an increase of $415,259.29 over those of the preceding year, many difficulties were encountered in transacting the business of the road. The winter of 1872-73 was one of extraordinary severity, and for two periods, of about a month in all, passage by ferry at the Detroit River was rendered impossible by accumulation of ice, resulting in the storage, on side-tracks, of from one thousand to one thousand two hundred loaded east-bound freight cars. The extreme cold of a very long winter, and a heavy traffic, produced a damaging effect upon the iron rail of a single track and a correspondingly worn and tough condition of machinery.

In view of these drawbacks and of the increasing competition, the management decided upon an extensive policy of improvement. In their report for the fiscal year 1872, the directors said:

"The result is the large necessary expenditure on capital account, already made and making, to enlarge the capacity of the whole line and to build the main track of the road. The directors are fully of the opinion that the result will be an increase of the operation, a reduction of the expense, and in the end, the benefit of the whole community."

The most natural eastern connection of the Michigan Central was, at that time, the Great Western of Canada. Improvements were made, at the same time, being made in the track of the company's buildings in Chicago, and at the sleds for the track which was to serve both the line and the New York Central lines.

The fire of October, 1871, destroyed all the company's buildings in Chicago, with all the freight in store. The facilities for handling freight were, of course, reduced to a minimum, while, at the same time, the fire created a wholly unprecedented demand for building material, which class of freight was shipped over the line to such an extent as to have had its effect on the ordinary shipments of merchandise. To fill all the sidetracks of the western half of the road with loaded cars. During the winter, cars were, on the average, waiting for entrance into Chicago. The disaster, although terribly destructive in other respects, enabled the company to procure additional ground in this city for station purposes, thus relieving the management of the difficult and inadequate room, under which it had labored for many years.

The Michigan Central, prior to 1872, had aided in the construction of the Western and Saginaw Railroad, and had become owner of more than one-third of the capital stock of that company. In 1872, the former company acquired control and assumed the management of the road.

During 1873, the Central acquired control of the Detroit & Bay City, which it managed and operated, running their own equipment over the road.

"Railroad war" that raged from January to July, 1874, between the various lines leading west from New York had the effect of materially lowering rates on west-bound freight and deranging those on east-bound shipments, the result being, to quote the language of the directors, in their report for 1874, "that the whole business during that time has been [was] done at not much, if any, above cost, and is now going at much less than the cost of doing it."

Notwithstanding the fact that the results of the large outlay already made on account of construction and improvement had not met the expectations of the management, the directors decided that a continuation of the policy was demanded by self-preservation, and during the fiscal year ending June 1, 1874, large additional amounts were expended.

The completion of the International bridge at Niagara, during the year, was an event of much importance in the progress of improvement, as it superseded the old and inconvenient passage by means of a ferry. Its effect was greatly to improve the Grand Trunk route between Detroit and Buffalo, and also to give passage to trains of the Canada Southern road, then open from Detroit and connecting with the lines leading east from Buffalo.

The years 1875 and 1876 were characterized by the same general features as the two preceding—an increase of business, a lowering of rates, and generally unsatisfactory financial results.

A change in the management of the road was made in 1877, by the retirement of James F. Joy from the presidency as well as from the directors. He was succeeded, as president, by Samuel Sloan, of New York. The year was not a successful one, financially, the net earnings showing a falling off of $256,377.13 from those of 1876. In commenting upon this decrease, the directors attribute it, mainly, to the trunk-line warfare on west-bound freight, which seriously impaired the Central's income by producing a constant lowering of rates.

In the latter part of June, 1878, an entire change of management was made, and a new board of directors chosen. William H. Vanderbilt was elected president; among the directors were Cornelius and William K. Vanderbilt, Augustus Schell, Samuel F. Badger, Edwin D. Worcester (all of New York) and Anson Stager of Chicago. The Michigan Central thus became an integral part of the "Vanderbilt system."

During 1878, dividends amounting to four per cent were paid, for the first time since 1873. In order to relieve the overcrowded condition of the road in the city and to reduce the cost of handling freight, sixty acres of land were purchased for freight-yard purposes at Kensington, the junction of the Michigan Central and Illinois Central roads.

The year 1880 was the most successful since the organization of the company, the particular concomitants being the largely increased volume of traffic, the considerable and permanent improvement of the property, and a resulting dividend of eight per cent, paid to share-holders. One of the features in the history of the company for the year, which deserves special mention, is the unprecedented sale of lands, at greatly advanced prices, there being 47,124.41 acres sold, at an average price per acre of $4.45. There had been a steady appreciation in the prices realized. In 1877, the average price was $8.74 an acre; in 1878, $8.86; and, in 1879, $11.46. The assets of the Land Department, on January 1, 1881, were thus summed up by the Land Commissioneer:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Acres of Land</th>
<th>Estimated Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>48,881</td>
<td>$3,066,607.50</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Amount due on land contracts: $61,358.41
Cash on hand, December 31, 1880: $8,143.73

Total: $3,712,891.64
On April 1, 1881, the company leased the Detroit & Bay City Railroad, and assumed its debts.

In December, 1882, an agreement was entered into with the Canadian Southern Railway Company, under which, for a period of twenty-one years from January 1, 1883, the Michigan Central assumed the operation and management of the Canadian Southern and its leased lines. At the time of the execution of the agreement, the latter line had partially built (and during the next twelve months completed) a line from Essex Center to the Detroit River, opposite Detroit, with a suitable ferry to that city. During 1883, it constructed, under its agreement with the Central, a branch of its main line from Welland to the Niagara River, just below the falls (crossing the river upon the well-known "canti-lever" bridge), and increased its equipment to an extent sufficient to meet the demands of the through traffic. The provisions of the agreement with regard to earnings, expenses, etc., may be summarized as follows: After paying the common charges, the balance of earnings was to be divided in the ratio of two-thirds to the Michigan Central Company, and one-third to the Canada Southern.

The provisions of the agreement with regard to earnings, expenses, etc., may be summarized as follows: After paying the common charges, the balance of earnings was to be divided in the ratio of two-thirds to the Michigan Central Company, and one-third to the Canada Southern.

The financial operations of the Michigan Central Railway (including Branches) during the years 1872 to 1884, inclusive, were as follows:

The freight and passenger business of the Michigan Central Railroad, from 1872 to 1884, inclusive, were as follows:
The following sketches are of some of the prominent railroad officials, the headquarters of whose lines are in other cities:

**Henry C. Barlow**, traffic manager of the Mexican Central Railway, was born in the town of Niles, Mich., on August 15, 1832. He is a son of Lemuel and Hannah (Orent) Barlow, and at the time of his father's death came to Chicago with his mother. They lived in Chicago until July, 1883, when they removed to Amboy, Ill. He was afforded such advantages as his education permitted during his early years, and at the age of fourteen years was apprenticed to a sash and blind merchant. For some time he was employed in the counting house of a cotton commission house in Chicago, and later in the counting house of G. C. Condon, with a salary of ten dollars a month and board. He worked there for just a year and then joined his brother, who was agent for the Marquette, Houghton & Ontonagon Railroad, at Negaunee. He assisted him in his office and learned the science of telegraphy and thus practically commenced his railway career. He remained there for a month and then went to Toledo, Ohio, and became a salesmen for a large wholesale hardware house. He passed eight months there and then decided that he would prefer the railroad business as an occupation. In accordance with that desire he went to Warren, Ill., and commenced his highly successful career. In 1872, he was appointed agent at Grafton, Texas, on the Central Pacific Railway, and remained there until July, 1883, when he was transferred to the position of clerk in the local freight office of the Chicago & Northern Central Railway. He then remained there until March, 1885, when he was ordered to Chicago to represent the Texas, New Mexico & Pacific Railroad, and to that position he continued until August, 1885. He has been with the railroad ever since.

**Frank Ferris**, commercial agent of the Missouri Pacific Railroad Company, was born in Peckskill, N. Y., on March 21, 1853. He was brought up in his native State and received his education at Williams College, Williamstown, Mass., and at one of the leading institutions of the East. He received a collegiate and classical course of study, graduating from the college in 1876. In August, 1878, he was appointed agent at the Central Pacific Railway, at Oakland, Calif., and remained there until 1883, when he was transferred to the position of general manager of the Hoosac Tunnel Line, at Rochester, N. Y., where he remained for about eight months. In the following March he was made contracting agent for the Hoosac Tunnel Fast Freight Line, at Astor, N. Y. In July, 1883, he was made general agent of the Wabash system, at Quincy, Ill., and remained there until June 1, 1885, when he became private secretary to H. M. Hoxie, vice-president of the general managers of the Commercial & Great Northern Railways, whose headquarters were at Pittsburgh, Pa., and his principal duties were those of a commercial manager. In 1886, he was made general agent of the International & Great Northern Railways, whose headquarters were at Palatine, Texas, and was employed until the consolidation of the Texas-Pacific System in 1888, as general manager of the Wabash Railroad, and engaged in the management of the Arkansas Valley, the Texas & Pacific, the Gulf, Colorado & Santa Fe Railroads, and the formation of what is now known as the Southern Missouri, which embraces the following railroads: The Missouri Pacific; Missouri, Kansas & Texas; Central Branch of Union Pacific; Missouri, Kansas & Texas; Missouri, Kansas & Texas Northern; and the International & Great Northern; and Galveston, Houston & Henderson; having a total mileage of six thousand and forty-five miles. On January 1, 1886, he went to Laredo, Texas, as general agent of the system at that point, where he remained until the following December. He was afterward made contracting agent, with headquarters at Kansas City, where he remained until May, 1889. He then received his appointment as commercial, freight and passenger agent for the same system, for the Republic of Mexico, with headquarters at the City of Mexico, where he was located until October, 1891. He was then transferred to this city as commercial agent of the company, and remained here until the present time.

**T. B. Gaut**, general agent of the Union Pacific Railway, was born in New Hampshire, on June 30, 1841. He was reared in New England and received an excellent education in the public schools. In 1863, he decided to try his fortunes in the West, and obtained a position with the Chicago & North-Western Railway, as clerk in their office at Rockford. He continued as such for about five years, when he was promoted to agent at that station. He remained in the employ of the company until 1871, when he went to the manufacturing business at Rockford. Three years later he closed out and went to work for the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway, taking the station agency at Owatonna, Minn. He continued there three and one-half years, and was then appointed general agent of the Wabash system, with headquarters at Omaha. He resigned his representative position in 1883. After that, he continued to work for the Central Pacific in 1886. In 1888, he left the railway service and came to Chicago to make his permanent home. He became president of the Western Union Telegraph Company, which holds extensive and constructing fence wires for railroad protection, and was quite successful in that line of work. Notwithstanding his determination to keep out of the railway service, on January 1, 1883, he accepted the position of general agent of the Union Pacific. He has held the position with the title of general manager of the company, and the duties of his position have increased in number and importance, and he is now recognized as one of the leading officials in the West.
I. N. Sawyer, contracting freight agent of the Northern Pacific Railroad, was born at Dover, N. H., on February 26, 1842. He spent his early boyhood in his native town, attending its school and afterward his education at Providence, R. I., at the institution known as the Friends' College. When the War broke out in the spring of 1861, Mr. Sawyer was about completing his college course and required by the call of his country to enter the service. He entered Co. "K," 11th New Hampshire Infantry Volunteers, and was made sergeant. He was in active service all through the War and was in many of the most important engagements. He was made captain and later major of the regiment of which he was second lieutenant. He served under the staff of Brevet Major-General S. G. Griffin as brigade inspector until the close of the War. President Johnson signed his commission as brevet major of volunteers just before the surrender of the Confederates. When he was mustered out Mr. Sawyer came to Chicago and commenced bookkeeping for Dake & Woodman (wholesale bakers) and afterward for George H. Brooks & Co., a commission firm then on South Water Street. He remained with them until 1868, and the following year he took a position as bookkeeper with the Pullman Car Company and later on was made assistant auditor. He was in the service of the Pullman Company until 1873, and during that time he was in the real-estate business on his own account. For three years Mr. Sawyer was engaged in this pursuit, and during that time transacted a very large business. In 1877, he was tendered a position with the Northern Pacific Railroad, with headquarters in Chicago. His duties were connected with the freight department, under the administration of Mr. Wright, then president of the road. Mr. Sawyer has been with the Northern Pacific since that time, and is now in the rank of freight agent for the Chicago. Mr. Sawyer was married on November 15, 1871, to Miss Emma, daughter of Lorin P. Hilliard, one of Chicago's earliest residents and formerly county treasurer for Cook County. Goodno, M. G., city passenger agent of the Northern Pacific Railroad, was born at Troy, N. Y., on August 16, 1846. The earlier part of his life was spent in Ogdensburg, where he attended school and commenced business life. Mr. Goodno first entered the railway service, with which he has been identified for the last eighteen years, in 1868. He went to work for the Grand Trunk Railroad, taking a position as traveling agent in the Eastern territory. He remained with them for three years, and then went to Kansas City, Mo., where he was in the Pullman service as conductor for about two years. In the latter part of 1875, he went with the Union Pacific Railroad, in whose employ he was for about five years, serving in various capacities. Mr. Goodno also became connected with the Erie & Chicago road and the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad. He was then sent to Omaha as the western passenger agent of the Michigan Central line, and remained there for some time. He took a position with the Northern Pacific company on September 1, 1884, as their passenger agent in this city, which office he now occupies. Mr. Goodno is one of the most active, energetic and reliable agents in the city and possesses in the fullest degree the confidence and good opinion of the Northern Pacific administration. He was married at Ogdensburg, N. Y., in 1868, to Miss Abbie Meal, and they have had five children, one of whom, Forest S., is now dead. The remaining children are Maude, Becky, Bessie and George.

Baltimore & Ohio Railroad.

The Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Company secured an entrance into Chicago in November, 1874, over the line of the Illinois Central road, with which company a contract was also made for the use of depot grounds. The project of an extension of the road to Chicago was conceived in 1871-72. A line was accordingly constructed from a point about ninety miles north of Newark, Ohio (on the Lake Erie Division), to Chicago,—a distance of 260 miles. The location secured at once the two great advantages of low grades and directness, the distance from this city to Baltimore, by this route, being 274 miles, and to Washington 784 miles. The point of divergence was chosen with a view to the ultimate concentration, upon this route, of the traffic of the main line and of the Pittsburgh, Washington & Baltimore Railroad, as well as that between Pittsburgh and Wheeling. The value of the line was estimated, by the directory, on its completion, at $6,357,893.43. The following table affords a comprehensive view of the financial results of the operation of the branch since its opening:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year ending September 30</th>
<th>Gross earnings</th>
<th>Expenses</th>
<th>Net earnings</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1874</td>
<td>$45,063.05</td>
<td>23,763.05</td>
<td>$21,299.94</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1875</td>
<td>89,059.00</td>
<td>1,103,315.90</td>
<td>1,103,315.90</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1876</td>
<td>1,125,847.50</td>
<td>1,359,271.50</td>
<td>1,359,271.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1877</td>
<td>1,282,411.00</td>
<td>1,565,217.00</td>
<td>1,565,217.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1878</td>
<td>1,475,944.50</td>
<td>1,828,320.50</td>
<td>1,828,320.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1879</td>
<td>1,505,660.00</td>
<td>1,822,967.00</td>
<td>1,822,967.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1880</td>
<td>1,626,026.00</td>
<td>2,001,962.00</td>
<td>2,001,962.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1881</td>
<td>1,875,167.00</td>
<td>2,304,604.00</td>
<td>2,304,604.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1882</td>
<td>2,043,850.50</td>
<td>2,557,592.50</td>
<td>2,557,592.50</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

About the time of the completion of the branch, forty acres of land were purchased at Chicago Junction, fifty-six acres were donated at Gurnee City, and forty acres at South Chicago, for depot grounds, machine shops, engine houses, etc. In this city, a brick freight warehouse, was erected in 1875. Connections were made with the Stock Yards, and ample preparations made for an extensive traffic in live-stock.

During 1877, some changes were made in the corporate constitution and control. The original legal name,—the Baltimore, Pittsburgh & Chicago Railway,—did not properly represent or characterize the line finally adopted, and was changed, under the laws of Ohio and Indiana, to the Baltimore & Ohio Chicago Railway Company. The line, however, is still known as the Chicago Division of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad.

The extension of the Baltimore & Ohio line to this city was not viewed with favor by other of the trunk lines, who believed that in it they saw a formidable competitor. Much jealousy was engendered, and a fierce commercial rivalry raged for some time. By mutual consent of the Baltimore & Ohio and Illinois Central companies, the use of the depot of the latter was abandoned by the former in 1875, and the city terminus was fixed at the Exposition Building, on Michigan Avenue.

Edmund Clark Lawrence, city passenger and freight agent of the St. Paul, Minneapolis & Manitoba Railroad, was born in Delaware County, N. Y., on June 30, 1843. His parents removed to Millington County, Ohio, when he was thirteen years old. His father being a farmer, the son was reared in the country and attended the district school. Upon his maturity, he decided to follow farming individually, and so continued until the age of thirty, when he entered the employ of Mr. J. DeKalb, of the lumber business in DeKalb, until the summer of 1875. He was then offered a position as general agent for the land department of the Kansas Pacific Railway, and, selling out his farming interests, he opened an office in Millington, Ill., and from that time to the present has been identified with railroad corporations. He remained at Millington but two months, the company deemed his service of such value as to warrant his placing him in charge of the Chicago office of the land department. Mr. Lawrence's long and practical experience as a farmer fitted him for the position he occupied, and he was of value as an agent for the disposal of the company's lands. He remained with them until January 1, 1880, when the consolidation of the Union Pacific, Kansas Pacific and Denver Pacific railroads was completed. He was then appointed general traveling agent of the land department of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad, having for his principal work the advertising of their lands along the line in Iowa. He remained with them until they had effectually sold for over eighty thousand acres, which comprised the bulk of their lands in Iowa, and, in 1881, took a position as traveling passenger agent. He now occupies the position as city passenger agent, with general charge of the freight business in this city for the above company. Mr. Lawrence was married at Sandwich, Ill., November 12, 1872, to Miss Ellen Dean; they have one daughter,—Cora Belle. Their two sons, Berrie and Edmund, died when five and two years of age, respectively.

Elmer H. Wood, general agent of the freight department of the Northern Pacific Railroad, was born in Sumner, Wash., on January 12, 1854. His early education was obtained in his native State at the common schools, and, after his removal to Illinois in 1870, he entered into, and graduated from, the Grand
The result of the financial operations for 1884 were as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total income</td>
<td>$3,029,829</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Operating expenses and taxes</td>
<td>$2,973,135</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Excess</td>
<td>$5,694,242</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Less taxes</td>
<td>$8,332</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Net income</td>
<td>$2,973,135</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Interest and rentals</td>
<td>$1,326,672</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Deficit for year</td>
<td>$570,433</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The excess of assets over liabilities at the close of 1884 was $1,068,937.33.

**Chicago & Grand Trunk Railway.**

The Chicago & Grand Trunk Railway Company is the consolidation of several independent companies controlling and operating a line from this city to Port Huron. The names of the corporations, with brief sketches of each, are as follows:

- Port Huron & Lake Michigan Railroad Company, incorporated on January 30, 1847, from Port Huron to "some point on Lake Michigan at or near the mouth of Grand River."
- Port Huron & Milwaukee Railroad Company, incorporated on February 12, 1855. Line similar to that of the Port Huron & Lake Michigan Company, with which it was finally amalgamated.
- Detroit & Lansing Railroad Company, incorporated on October 3, 1864, from Lansing to Battle Creek, Mich.
- Peninsular Railroad Extension Company, incorporated on January 3, 1868, from Battle Creek to the Indiana State line. On February 17, 1868, this company was consolidated with the former, under the name of the Peninsular Railway.
- Peninsular Railroad Company of Indiana, incorporated on October 14, 1859, chartered to construct a railway through Indiana Consolidated with the two companies last named, and the Peninsular Railroad Company of Illinois, in May, 1870. The line from Lansing to South Bend was completed and opened for traffic in 1872. The line from Port Huron & Lake Michigan and the Peninsular Railway Companies, the section from South Bend to Valparaiso was opened in October, 1873.
- Chicago & Northwestern Railway (of Michigan), incorporated in July, 1874, to construct the "missing link" between Austin and Flint, was completed and opened by January 1, 1877.
- Chicago & State Line Extension Railway Company, incorporated in August, 1873, to purchase the Chicago & Northwestern Railway, which had been sold under decree of foreclosure on April 22, 1873. Authority was thus obtained to construct a continuous line of road from Chicago to the Indiana State line.
- Chicago & State Line Extension Railway Company, incorporated in April, 1859, from the Indiana State line to Valparaiso.
- Northwestern Grand Trunk Railway (of Michigan), incorporated in August 23, 1874, to acquire, by transfer from the Master in Chancery, under a decree of foreclosure, the railway property between Port Huron and Flint.
- Michigan Railway Company, incorporated on January 6, 1880.
to acquire from purchasers under a previous foreclosure sale the rail lines between Lansing and Milton, the Indiana Railway, incorporated on January 6, 1850, to acquire, in the same manner, the line from Milton to Valparaiso.

Northwestern Grand Trunk Railway (in Illinois and Indiana), incorporated on September 3, 1879. Formed by the consolidation of the Chicago & State Line Railway and Chicago & State Line Extension Railway companies, with power to complete their road from Chicago to Valparaiso, which section was opened for traffic on February 8, 1880.

On April 7, 1886, was consummated the consolidation of the various companies above enumerated, under the name of the Chicago & Grand Trunk Railway Company.

The length of the line—exclusive of two short branches aggregating 8.76 miles—is 330.5 miles. Its capital stock is $6,600,000; its funded debt, at the close of the year 1884, was $12,000,000; its floating indebtedness at the same time was $696,221.60; the total liabilities aggregating $12,896,221.60.

The following table shows the financial results of the operation of the road during the first five years of its existence:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Gross earnings</th>
<th>Operating expenses</th>
<th>Taxes</th>
<th>Net income</th>
<th>Interest on bonds, rentals, etc.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1880</td>
<td>$607,736.00</td>
<td>$743,852.00</td>
<td>$8,123.11</td>
<td>$145,769.00</td>
<td>$81,151.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1881</td>
<td>1,702,116.00</td>
<td>1,355,962.00</td>
<td>31,704.74</td>
<td>262,270.00</td>
<td>179,509.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1882</td>
<td>1,665,418.00</td>
<td>1,607,013.00</td>
<td>31,920.39</td>
<td>268,268.00</td>
<td>262,270.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1883</td>
<td>2,669,769.00</td>
<td>2,436,066.00</td>
<td>74,136.83</td>
<td>268,268.00</td>
<td>109,275.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1884</td>
<td>3,096,940.00</td>
<td>2,349,066.00</td>
<td>74,136.83</td>
<td>268,268.00</td>
<td>109,275.00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

George Bell Reeve, traffic manager of the Chicago & Grand Trunk and the Detroit, Grand Haven & Milwaukee railways, was born in County Surrey, England, on October 23, 1810. He passed the greater portion of his boyhood in his native land. When he was twenty years old he entered the railway service, taking a position as freight clerk, on May 1, 1836, with the Grand Trunk Railway. In 1862, having previously studied the science of telegraphy during his leisure hours, he took a position as operator at the town of Belleville, for the Grand Trunk. From 1863 to 1864, he was train dispatcher at Belleville, and the two following years he passed as relieving agent on that line. Mr. Reeve has always been connected with the Grand Trunk roads, and, from the date of his first employment, has steadily gone upward till he has attained one of the most responsible and exacting posts in railway service. In 1866, he was appointed station agent at Belleville, and resided there for seven years. In 1873, he was appointed assistant general agent, with headquarters at Montreal. He thus served the company until 1881, when he was made traffic manager of the Chicago & Grand Trunk, and holds that position at the present time. In 1884, he was also intrusted with the duties of traffic manager of the Detroit, Grand Haven & Milwaukee, a separate corporation from the Grand Trunk, but controlled by the latter organization. In all lines of business there are none which require men of such exceptional ability as does the railroad service. It is only by a lifetime of effort that such men as Mr. Reeve acquire the knowledge necessary to satisfactorily handle the immense business which comes to our leading railroad corporations. Mr. Reeve has worked his way by unceasing toil, uns winger purpose, and unflinching determination, road was operated at loss until 1882. Since that time, however, it has proved profitable. During the same year, the directory made a contract for the construction of a branch road of about seven miles, from Danville to the coal fields of Grape Creek, in Vermillion County. A contract was also made with the Chicago & Western Indiana to build from South Englewood, on their line, to South Chicago, and to grant the right of use of the line.

Owing to the delay occasioned by the litigation between the Lake Shore and the Chicago & Western Indiana companies, over the question of crossing the tracks of the former at Sixteenth Street, the company was for several months prevented from using the tracks for their passenger trains only to a depot at Archer Avenue, while the freight entered the city over the Pittsburg, Cincinnati & St. Louis Railway. The right to reach the new passenger and freight depot, near the corner of State and Polk streets, was obtained about December 1, 1880, but the severity of the winter prevented a complete transfer of business until late in the spring.

The mileage of the road was somewhat increased, in 1882, by the extension of the Grape Creek line, to a junction with the Danville, Olney & Ohio River road, and the building of a thirteen-mile branch line, known as the Stawm & Indiana State Line road.

In 1885, the five lessees of the Chicago & Western Indiana Railroad—namely, The Chicago & Eastern Illinois, Wabash, Grand Trunk, Louisville, New Albany & Chicago, and Chicago & Atlantic companies—came by an agreement, owners of equal shares in the property, including the Belt Railroad system around Chicago and the Indiana elevator. The design of the erection of a new and commodious passenger depot was at once conceived, and steps were soon taken to carry the plan into execution.

On July 19, 1885, a new steel bridge over the Ohio.
River, at Henderson, was opened for traffic, thus giving to the Chicago & Eastern Illinois, through its connection with the Louisville & Nashville Railroad, an unbroken line to the South.

The following table shows financial results of the operation of the road from its reorganization until June 30, 1885:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year ending</th>
<th>Gross receipts</th>
<th>Operating expenses</th>
<th>Net earnings</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>August 31, 1879</td>
<td>$754,555.76</td>
<td>$555,039.73</td>
<td>$229,516.03</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>August 31, 1879</td>
<td>$819,300.15</td>
<td>$622,802.51</td>
<td>$196,497.64</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>June 30, 1881</td>
<td>$1,289,278.64</td>
<td>$984,671.35</td>
<td>$304,607.29</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>June 30, 1882</td>
<td>$1,692,260.47</td>
<td>$1,058,670.52</td>
<td>$633,589.95</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>June 30, 1883</td>
<td>$1,759,137.00</td>
<td>$952,261.69</td>
<td>$804,895.31</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>June 30, 1884</td>
<td>$1,600,142.80</td>
<td>$894,560.08</td>
<td>$705,582.72</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*For ten months only.  For full line only.

**William Armstrong**, general solicitor of the Chicago & Eastern Illinois Railroad, is a native of Indiana, having been born on a farm near Vincennes, on January 17, 1849. His father was **John F. Armstrong.** During his boyhood, William worked on the farm in summer and in winter attended the country school, till the age of twelve years. He then entered the Indiana State University at Bloomington, where he remained for four years. He had determined on entering the profession of law, and while in college prepared himself for the work. He took a thorough classical course of study, and, when he graduated, in 1872, he received the degrees of Bachelor of Arts and Law. Upon the completion of his collegiate training he entered the office of General Shackleford, at Evansville, Ind., and, under his direction, took a course of law preparing for the following two years. During these years he was obliged to support himself on the munificent salary of $3 a week as a lawyer's clerk. He slept on a cot in the office, and devoted himself night and day to perfecting his studies, and though these years of preparation were hard to endure, the young man showed his willingness to submit to them until he could establish himself in business, confident that then the results would be satisfactory. Upon leaving General Shackleford's office, in 1874, he went to Washington, Ind., and began practicing law. He continued there with moderate success until January 1, 1881. He then made up his mind to come to Chicago and launch out into a larger field, notwithstanding the advice of friends to remain where he was. They were afraid the young lawyer would be unsuccessful in the metropolis, but he had the courage and determination to run the same risk that many others had, and he opened an office under the above-mentioned date. Within a few months he was doing a very fine practice, and when, in October of the same year, he was tendered the general solicitorship of the Chicago & Eastern Illinois Railroad, he accepted, and began to see the dawn of his ambition. Since that time Mr. Armstrong's practice has wonderfully increased, till now he requires the aid of several assistants in his large correspondence to which class of business he devotes his entire time. Personally, Mr. Armstrong is one of the most genial and courteous of gentlemen, a hard worker, a thorough scholar and learned in his profession. While these attorneys of the town where he began his studies are making a living out of fees before a justice's court, the young law student is now handling litigation involving hundreds of thousands, which net him an income annually far in excess of his early anticipations. Mr. Armstrong has been very successful, but his is that success that comes from hard, unyielding, conscientious devotion to his duty. He was married in Rockport, Ind., on January 30, 1876, to Miss Alice Kercheval; they have two daughters,—Iavenia and Eugenia. Mr. Armstrong has not been identified with politics since his residence in Indiana, but has served four years on the Republican State Central Committee of Indiana.

**LOUISVILLE, NEW ALBANY & CHICAGO.**

The New Albany & Salem Railroad Company was organized on July 8, 1847, under a law of the State of Indiana authorizing private companies to complete any of the unfinished works of the State. On February 11, 1848, the State, by enactment, relinquished its rights to improvements already made, and authorized the company to extend the road. The road was completed from New Albany to Michigan City (288.26 miles), and opened for business on July 4, 1852; on October 4, 1859, the name of the company was changed to the Louisville, New Albany & Chicago Railroad Company. On December 27, 1872, its property was sold under a foreclosure of mortgage. The bondholders became the purchasers and a new company was organized, under the present name, with a capital stock of $3,000,000. A consolidation with the Chicago & Indianapolis Air Line Railway Company was effected on May 5, 1881, but the new corporation retained the name of the Louisville, New Albany & Chicago Railroad Company. The route from New Albany to Michigan City, and the Chicago & Indianapolis Division runs from a point four miles west of Indianapolis to Hammond, Ind., where a junction is formed with the Chicago & Atlantic road, a distance of 158 miles. The total length of the road is 446 miles.

In reaching this city, the company use one and one-half miles of the Chicago & Atlantic road and ninety and one-half miles of the Western Indiana road, for both of which it pays annual rentals.

The following statement shows the financial condition of the company at the close of 1884:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Capital stock</th>
<th>$5,000,000.00</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Funded debt</td>
<td>6,300,000.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Floating debt</td>
<td>500,815.50</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Total indebtedness $8,100,815.50

A statement of the company's assets and liabilities at the same time shows an excess of the former of $1,421,977.

The net income from traffic for 1884 was $263,455.32; the amount paid for interest and rentals was $481,514.76; leaving, as the result of the year's business, a loss of $218,156.44, as against a profit for the year 1883 of $232,618.41.

**John B. Carson** is president of the Chicago & Western Indiana Railroad and the Belt Line Railway of Chicago, and vice-president and general manager of the Louisville, New Albany & Chicago Railroad. He is the son of one of those men who have gradually grown into prominence in the business world, and whose uprightness as a citizen and official have merits the esteem and respect of his friends and the public. Mr. Carson is endowed, by both birth and training, with a character that has secured him well as a basis for success in life. He was born in Lycoming County, Penn., on October 23, 1853. He was the eldest son, and enjoyed the advantages of the schools of his part of the state. He entered his studies in the Christian Academy, preparatory to entering Lafayette College. Owing to financial reverses in his family he was obliged to forego the completion of his studies, and commenced life for himself with a view to the support of his mother and younger brothers. How well he succeeded, the following years of his life give ample testimony. At the age of eighteen he entered the railroad service as rodman in an engineering party, in which department he continued for two years, or until 1874, when he went into the freight office of the Michigan Southern Railroad and took a position as clerk, where he remained until 1877. Then commenced his rapid advancement in life. He was appointed western agent for the New York Central Railroad, with headquarters at Toledo, O., in which service he remained until 1886. Then he was made general freight agent of the Toledo, Wabash & Western Railroad, now better known as the Wabash, St. Louis & Pacific Railway. His headquarters were also in Toledo, and he remained there until 1873. By this time, Mr. Carson's reputation as a successful railroad official had become fully recognized; and at the earnest solicitation of the late James H. Gifford, president of the New York Central Railroad, with whom he had been intimate from boyhood, he returned to the service of that road, taking the management of the "Blue Line," with headquarters in the city of Rochester. He remained with them until 1889, when he was elected to the management of the Hannibal & St. Joseph Railroad. During his connection with that corporation he administered the affairs of the road with the most gratifying success. Taking over the management when it was at a very low ebb, he commenced a general reconstruction and brought it to a sound basis, and left it a diverging paying property and with a prominent position among the first-class railroads of the country. After the line was purchased
by the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad and consolidated with that system, Mr. Carson was elected vice-president, and held that office until July, 1884. He was then elected to the vice-presidency and made general manager of the Louisville, New Albany & Chicago Railroad, and was also elected president of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad and the Belt Line Railway of Chicago, taking up his residence in this city. John B. Carson ranks among the most successful and prominent railroad managers of the country. He has been connected with the Western & Atlantic Railroad, and the various improvements which have contributed so largely, in the past, to the material advancement of the state, have been the subjects of his attention and thought. In all his enterprises, Mr. Carson has been prominent, and he has everywhere shown himself to be a man of practical sagacity and foresight. His interest in the development of the country has always been keen, and his influence has been felt in many of its important transactions.

William R. Woodard, general superintendent of the Louisville, New Albany & Chicago Railroad, is the son of Isaac N. and Martha Woodard, and was born in a farm in Shelby County, Ohio, on August 15, 1814. The family removed to Sandusky, Ohio, when he was a young lad and there he was brought up and educated at the public schools. In 1834, he worked as messenger in the telegraph office at Sandusky, Ohio, where he learned telegraphy. He was afterward sent to Cleveland and Toledo as operator and bill-clerk, in which cities he remained but a short time. He then opened the first telegraph office in Oberlin, Ohio, on the line of road now known as the Lake Erie & Michigan Railway, and then went to Elyria and other points for the Western Union Telegraph Company for a short time. He afterward was located at Cincinnati in the employ of the same company as operator, and in 1860 was connected with the Ohio & Mississippi Railway. For two years he acted in different capacities until he was made general superintendent; he thus had charge of the entire transportation business of the line before he was eighteen years old. There is no other instance of record where such a responsible position was attained by so young a man. Mr. Woodard from the time of his entry into the railway service was eager, ambitious and energetic, and endowed with a robust constitution and unflagging energy. The great responsibility was soon fully appreciated by the company, and he was placed in the position of general superintendent of the Ohio & Mississippi Railway. He was with him until about 1876, when he was made general superintendent and superintendent of construction of the Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railroad. This road had only fifty-nine miles of track laid at that time, and Mr. Woodard's services were desired to complete the construction of the line. He constructed six hundred and twenty-two miles of road-bed, laid the track, and saw it completed, equipped and operated by himself for a year before he left the company. Upon his withdrawal from the Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railroad, he retired to quiet railroading. He organized the Texas and Atlantic Refrigerator Company, at San Antonio, and they built refrigerator cars, ice-houses, dry-houses, etc., at a cost of $25,000. Mr. Woodard passed much of his time on the Painscastle, a steamboat, after he had been in this business ten months, upon returning to his hotel in Austin from a long cattle-buying expedition, he found a telegraph offering him the position of general superintendent of the Ohio & Mississippi line. He accepted the offer, and after a brief time, was made superintendent of the road, and continued to reside at Kansas City, Mo. He continued in this office for nearly ten years, until, upon his appointment as general manager of the Texas & St. Louis Railway made. This road had considerable difficulty in remaining itself, and, after a few years, Mr. Woodard was appointed receiver. He remained as such until May 1, 1885, when he was tendered his present office by his former associate, John B. Carson, and came to Chicago to accept the office of general superintendent of the Louisville, New Albany & Chicago Railroad. As a telegrapher, Mr. Woodard was one of the very best in the country, and stood high in the estimation of the late General Anson Stager, then with the St. Louis & Union Company. He has achieved considerable distinction as a train dispatcher, being one of the fathers of the system. As a railroad man, Mr. Woodard is thoroughly practical, having a perfect knowledge of every detail connected with the business. He has handled the shovel on a road-bed, laid rails, driven an engine, run a train, performed clerical work in freight, passenger and auditor's departments, built bridges, buildings and railroad, operated the latter and held the receivership of a company, and there is nothing in railroad work with which he is not thoroughly familiar. Mr. Woodard was married on June 20, 1863, at Seymour, Ind., to Miss Ella C., daughter of Rev. Mr. Booth. They are the parents of two sons and a daughter. The eldest son is named in honor of Thomas McKissick, who was general superintendent of the Missouri Pacific Railroad when Mr. Woodard was connected with that road; and the second son bears the name of William Conlonge, general superintendent of the Ohio & Mississippi line. The little daughter, Mr. and Mrs. Woodard is named Mary Adelaide Patti, the latter in honor of the noted diva. Mr. Woodard is a 32d Mason and a member of Tusca Commandery, K.T., of Quincy, Ill.

CHICAGO & ATLANTIC RAILWAY.

The original name of this company was the Chicago, Continental & Baltimore Rail Road Company, organized under the general railroad law of Indiana on November 8, 1871. On November 28, 1871, had been organized, under the general law of Ohio, the Baltimore, Pittsburgh & Continental Railroad Company. On February 13, 1873, the name of the former was changed to the Chicago & Atlantic Railroad Company, and on August 6, 1873, the two companies were consolidated under that name.

On November 1, 1880, the company leased from the Chicago & Western Indiana road the use of their track from Chicago to Hammond, Ind. (or State line), a distance of 18.2 miles. The road from Marion, Ohio, to Hammond, Ind. (249 miles), was turned over to the consolidated company by the contractors on February 5, 1883. On April 12, 1883, the first train run between Marion, Ohio, and Huntington, Ind., and from Huntington to Marion, Ohio, was run. The through traffic was undertaken on June 17 of the same year. At the close of 1884, the entire length of the main line and branches owned by the company was 249.1 miles, these figures being exclusive of the 18.2 miles, between this city and the Indiana State line, leased from the Western Indiana.

The company's total liabilities at the same time were

| Capital stock | $10,000,000.00 |
| Bonded debt | 6,000,000.00 |
| Floating debt | 2,350,095.15 |

Total | $18,538,095.15 |

The general balance sheet for the year showed a deficiency in assets of $749,176.22, and the financial operations of the year showed a loss of $593,734.94.

John H. Parsons, superintendent of the Chicago & Atlantic Railway, was born in New Filmore, N. Y., on May 20, 1840. He was reared in Wyoming County, N. Y., in the western part of that State, and obtained his education at the public schools. At the age of nineteen, he entered railway service, and has since been identified with that branch of business. He first held a position at Burr Oak, Mich., with the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railroad Company, in the telegraph office, and was afterward operator at Bronson, on the same line. After two years' service as station operator, he took the position of line inspector, and was afterward appointed general superintendent, at Adrian, Mich., in which he continued two years, and
was then made ticket agent and operator at Coldwater, Mich. He remained there for two years, and afterward was engaged at different points along the line. He subsequently went to Quincy, Mich., as freight agent and operator, and held that position for three years. In 1870, he was freight agent of the company at South Bend, Ind., and the following year was road master of the LaPorte Division. In 1872, he was made a division superintendent and had charge of the Lansing Division, and there had his headquarters. The following year he was promoted to the office of superintendent of the Western Division, his office being located in Chicago. He filled that position for ten years, and, on June 10, 1883, was tendered the promotion to superintendent of the Western Division of the Chicago & Atlantic Railway, and holds that office on thereseverse. Mr. Parsons is a vigorous and active worker, and diligently conserves the interests of the Chicago & Atlantic Railway. He was married, in Chicago, in 1852, to Kinnie M. Andrews. Many years ago Mr. Parsons became connected with the Masonic order, and is at present a member of South Bend (Ind.) Commandery, No. 13, K.T.

CHICAGO & WESTERN INDIANA RAILROAD.

This company was organized on June 6, 1879. The articles of incorporation declared the object of the corporation to be the construction of a road from the Indiana line indicated by the point to and into the City of Chicago, at Van Buren Street. The entire distance from the Indiana line to its present terminus, at Polk Street, in this city, is twenty-eight miles. The line was opened for operation to Twelfth Street, Chicago, in December, 1886, but its extension to Polk Street was not completed until June, 1883.

On April 20, 1882, the South Chicago & Western Indiana Railroad Company was organized. The proposed line of road to be constructed by this company extended from a point on the line of the Chicago & Western Indiana road,—near the intersection of the South Chicago Branch of the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific line,—to a point on the north bank of the Calumet River.

On April 22, 1881, was organized the Chicago & Western Indiana Railroad Company. The announced object of the incorporators was to construct a line of railroad between the towns of Hyde Park and Lake View. It was built for the purpose of making a connecting line between the several railroads in Cook County, with a view to the transaction of a general transfer business.

On January 26, 1882, the three companies above named were consolidated under the name of the Chicago & Western Indiana Railroad Company.

On May 1, 1883, the consolidated company leased to the Belt Railway Company of Chicago all that portion of its line of road known as the Belt Railway system, at an annual rental of $100,000.

The original Chicago & Western Indiana road is operated under the following plan: The company furnishes terminal facilities to the Chicago & Eastern Illinois, the Chicago & Grand Trunk, the Wabash, St. Louis & Pacific, the Louisville, New Albany & Chicago and the Chicago & Atlantic companies, for which the latter pay their respective shares of the operating expenses and repairs (ascertained by the wheelage of each over the company's tracks), and, in addition, a monthly rental for the use of the yards, freight buildings and track service.

The Belt Railway.—The Belt Railway Company of Chicago was organized on November 22, 1882. The object of the corporation was declared to be "to construct, complete and operate a line of railroad which was described as follows: "Beginning at a point on Lake Michigan, near Belmont Avenue, in Lake View Town, thence westwardly about six miles, to a junction with the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul, in the Town of Jefferson; thence southwardly about thirteen miles to near the centre of Section 27, Township 38, Range 15; thence due easterly about four and one-half miles to Island Boulevard; thence easterly about one mile, thence southwardly about five miles to a junction with the main line of the Chicago & Western Indiana Railroad, together with a branch to the lake at Eighty-Seventh Street, and also such branches and turnouts as may be necessary to reach warehouses, lumber or stock yards, and docks in the vicinity of said line of road, all of which is in Cook County; It being the intention that this shall be a connecting line between the several lines of railroads in Cook County, in order to transact a general transfer business."

A lease was executed between the company and the Chicago & Western Indiana Railroad Company, whereby the latter turned over to the former all the above mentioned line of road at an annual rental of $100,000, and the Belt Railway Company of Chicago commenced to operate the road on May 1, 1883.

JOSEPH N. RANNEY, general agent of the Chicago & Western Indiana Railroad, and the Belt Line Railway of Chicago, was born at Columbus, O., on December 4, 1845. He was brought up in his native city and received his education at the high school there. When the War commenced, he was only sixteen years of age. Notwithstanding his extreme youth, he was permitted to join Co. "I" of Ohio Volunteers, and served throughout the War. In 1865, Mr. Ranney came to Chicago and took the position of foreman of the freight houses and yards of the Chicago, St. Louis & Pittsburgh Railroad, at that time better known as the Pan Handle Line. He remained with that company until after the fire of 1871, and then became local agent of the Chicago, Danville & Vincennes.
Railroad, which office he held until 1878. In 1880, he took a position with the Chicago & Eastern Illinois Railroad, remaining with them until he was called to his present position, on September 1, 1889. Mr. Ramsey's duties with the Chicago & Western Indiana Railroad and the Belt Line Railway of Chicago are such as require the services of a person familiar with every detail of railroad management, and his experience with leading western roads in the past has served to make him perfectly competent for the responsible position he now occupies. He was married, in 1878, to Miss Marlowe, of Chicago. They have three daughters,—Katharine, Agnes and Frances.

PULLMAN'S PALACE CAR COMPANY.

The palace, drawing-room, sleeping and hotel cars are so intimately associated in the mind of the traveling public with the name of Pullman, that George M. Pullman has been very generally credited with having originated the sleeping-car. This is not true. Sleeping-cars first came into use on railroads in 1857, and very crude, uncomfortable arrangements they were. Their average cost, each car, was $4,000. Imperfect as they were, they were no sooner introduced than the travelling public set upon them the seal of popular approval in the form of a remunerative patronage. Mr. Pullman was quick to see the possibilities of the situation, and two years later he was busily engaged in manufacturing better cars—palaces on wheels, with elevated tops, thoroughly ventilated and elaborately upholstered, the average cost being $18,000. The project was received by railroad magnates with smiles of incredulity if not of derision. "He laughs best who laughs last," however, and Mr. Pullman has lived to verify, in his own experience, the truth of the old French adage. John W. Brooks, of Boston, then president of the Michigan Central Railroad, was one of the first to appreciate the prospective value of the Pullman cars. In compliance with a request from Mr. Brooks, Mr. Pullman visited Boston, and very shortly thereafter a number of Pullman cars were running on the Michigan Central road, under a ten years' contract.

The entering wedge was thus driven. The next problem was the manufacture. The inventor and patentee here found difficulties piled mountain high. The ideas of Mr. Pullman were as pronounced as were those of the car manufacturers, and an utter lack of harmony was the result. Mr. Pullman soon abandoned all hope of securing any satisfactory arrangement with then existing factories, and established a shop of his own. His difficulties may be imagined, when it is said that the situation comprised comparative poverty on the one hand, and on the other an incredible public. To insure success under such circumstances, more than an ordinary measure of faith and perseverance was necessary. In due time, however, success came. The first shops were opened in Detroit, and before the expiration of 1881, the annual output was one hundred and fourteen cars, or more than two completed each week. Despite the increased capacity of these works, the demand exceeded it. A still further enlargement of the shops was made and other works located, until, in January, 1883, the Pullman Palace Car Company (which had been organized in 1882), employed a total force of over seven thousand men, operated over one thousand sleeping, parlor and hotel cars, and had building and repairing shops at Pullman, Ill.; Philadelphia, Penn.; Elmira, N. Y.; Detroit, Mich.; St. Louis, Mo.; Derby, England; and in Italy.

In a general way, the contracts under which railway companies use the Pullman cars aim to make the former part owners, to the extent of three-fourths, the Palace Car Company desiring to retain only a small interest, seeking profits mainly from manufacture. Where companies do not care to purchase, the Pullman cars are run independently—the railways pulling the cars for the sake of the convenience afforded passengers,
and the Pullman Company running the cars for the privilege of incidental profits, the repairs of the car below the body being made at the expense of the railways.

The Detroit shops were selected for exclusive work on palace cars, while at the Pullman shops were manufactured passenger, baggage and express cars (the capacity of the Pullman shops being twenty-five cars a day), as well as complete equipments for passenger railways. Thus, as may be readily conceived, the combined business of the Pullman Palace Car Company aggregates many millions of dollars a year, and employment is given to thousands of skilled mechanics and ordinary laborers.

As the business of the company increased in magnitude, the advantage of centralizing manufacturing facilities became apparent. Coupled with this was the well formulated (though as yet unannounced) plan of Mr. Pullman to found a manufacturing community which should be without parallel in point of morals; from which should be excluded the refractory and contaminating elements found in other communities, and which should contain only temperate and industrious workmen; which should assist to elevate the character and condition of all classes, and give to them and their families those advantages and facilities for mental and moral education which their wages alone would not secure for them in the outside world. To say, however, that the project had its origin solely in sentimental considerations for the working classes would be untrue. It was Mr. Pullman's idea to demonstrate that such advantages and surroundings make better workmen by removing from them the feeling of discontent and desire for change which so generally characterizes the American workman, thus protecting the employer from the loss of time and money consequent upon intemperance, labor-strikes and dissatisfaction, which generally result from poverty and uncongenial home surroundings.

Mr. Pullman has invested $5,000,000 in the town of Pullman. The original purchase of land embraced three thousand five hundred acres, of which five hundred were conveyed to the Pullman Palace Car Company (which, by the terms of its charter, was not permitted to acquire or hold more land than sufficient for its actual manufacturing needs), and the remaining three thousand acres to the Pullman Land Association. In this way, control was maintained over the site for a large city; objectionable characters and business were excluded; and a city was built of uniform beauty. The average monthly rental of rooms, inclusive of all the houses in Pullman, is $3.50. This includes the better class of houses, occupied by officials, merchants and professional and business men. The average monthly rental of rooms, including basements used as kitchens and dining-rooms in houses occupied wholly by operatives, is $2.50. The latter figures are about the same as those for neighboring towns, occupied by manufacturing operatives. It should be remembered, however, that the houses in Pullman are built of brick, on broad, paved, shaded streets, with a perfect system of sewerage and drainage, and supplied with the modern conveniences and comforts of gas, water, and complete sanitary arrangements. In addition to these advantages, there are excellent schools, good markets, an admirable fire department, churches suitable to almost every phase of religious belief, a theater perfect in its appointments, and a splendid library.

The total amount of money paid to employees at Pullman, during the fiscal year ending July 31, 1885, was $2,160,241.20. The average number of operatives, including women and children, with the average earnings per day, are shown in the following table:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Number of accounts</th>
<th>Balance on deposit</th>
<th>Average each account</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>August 1, 1884</td>
<td>518</td>
<td>$8,945</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>August 1, 1885</td>
<td>625</td>
<td>9,605</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>October 15, 1885</td>
<td>652</td>
<td>108,200</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

During the fiscal year ending July 31, 1885, renewals of contracts were made with the New York, Lake Erie & Western Railway and leased lines, and with the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, including all lines owned and operated by it. These renewals, together with new contracts, entered into with several smaller lines of railroad, cover a mileage of 12,234 miles, making the total mileage of contracts then existing 71,439 miles.

George Francis Brown, general manager of Pullman's Palace Car Company, was born on October 1, 1843, in Chicago. He is the son of Simeon B. and Minerva (Townsend) Brown, and the place of his birth was opposite the old William B. Ogden homestead on the North Side. He was educated in the public and private schools of Bloomington, Ill., and the academy at Galesburg. His entry into active business life was at the outbreak of the War, when he became chief clerk to his father, who had been commissioned captain and assistant quartermaster of United States Volunteers. He remained in this position until the close of the War, at which time he was stationed at Nashville, Tenn. In July, 1867, he went to Clarksville, Tenn., as secretary and treasurer for the receiver of the Memphis, Clarksville & Louisville Railroad. Returning North in the fall of 1868, he entered the employment of the Illinois Central Railroad, and remained with that corporation for one year; first as agent in charge of war claims and later as contracting agent in the freight department. In the fall of 1869, he was elected secretary of the Bloomington Insurance Company, with headquarters at Bloomington, Ill., where he remained until the spring of 1871, when he came to Chicago and entered into mercantile business, which terminated in the configuration of October 9 of that year. In December, 1871, he entered the service of Pullman's Palace Car Company, in the general superintendent's office, and was promoted to be assistant to the general superintendent; in October, 1875, was made acting general superintendent; and in December, 1880, was appointed general superintendent; and on May 1, 1885, was promoted to the position of general manager. Mr. Brown was married on September 27, 1865, to Miss Catherine Wager, of Philadelphia, Penn., and they have two children,—Charles Edward and George Francis.

Robert Barry, superintendent of the Central Division of Pullman's Palace Car Company, was born in New York City on March 31, 1851, the son of James and Catherine (O'Neil) Barry.
He received his education at the common schools and the free academy of his birthplace, and remained at home until his departure for Chicago, in 1849. After residing in Chicago, in 1851, he entered the service of Pullman's Palace Car Company as clerk in the purchasing department, this being his first commercial experience as well as his entry into the railway business. In April, 1857, he became the agent of the Detroit office of the Pullman Palace Car Company, where he remained until 1874 when he was made cashier of the New York office of this company, and there remained until 1880. He then traveled for one year in the interests of the Pullman Company, and, in 1881, he designated Mr. Barry assistant superintendent, which position he retained until he was appointed to his present position, to date May 1, 1881.

Edward Adams Jewett, superintendent of the Chicago Division of Pullman's Palace Car Company, was born on July 18, 1835, at St. Johnsbury, Vt., his father, Ephraim Jewett, being a merchant at that place. In 1857, young Jewett graduated from Phillips Academy, Andover, Mass., and subsequently took a partial course at Harvard University. Ill health, however, obliged him, in 1859, to sever his connection with the University. He afterward entered the employ of a large wholesale boot and shoe house in Boston, remaining with that establishment until 1861. During that year he was sent to Burlington, Vt., to settle up the affairs of a boot and shoe store which was owing his house a large amount. He left his business but purchased the Callowhill law himself, and conducted the enterprise for four years. Mr. Jewett was afterward engaged for a time on the construction of a railroad between New York and Albany, and, in 1861, he subsequently became a portion of the Central Vermont Railroad.

From 1866 to 1870, he was in the Government service as deputy collector of Internal Revenue, at Burlington. For the succeeding three years, he was in the book and stationery business in Burlington, Vt., and, in 1873, removed to Chicago and became connected with Pullman's Palace Car Company during the succeeding July. From that time until June 1, 1874, he held the position of assistant to the superintendent of the Chicago Division, and, upon the latter date he was appointed to his present position of honor and responsibility.

Mr. Jewett is a Mason of high standing, being a member of Washington Lodge. He is a member of the Chevalier Bayard Commandery, of Chicago, and Boston (Maine) Commandery. He has served as District Deputy Grand Master of the State of Vermont for one year; Grand High Priest of the Grand Chapter for two years; Grand Secretary of the Grand Commandery for one year. Mr. Jewett was married, in 1870, to Jennie M. Hubbell, a member of an old and respected Vermont family.

Alfred Ennis, general counsel of Pullman's Palace Car Company, was born on June 24, 1837, in Morgan county, Ind., the son of Mitchell and Nancy (Trent) Ennis, who were among the early settlers in Central Indiana. In 1855, he entered Franklin College, Indiana, but was a faithful and laborious student, and, by means obtained from teaching in the district schools and teaching in the gymnasium at his home, where, with his two brothers, he took charge of and cultivated the farm that season. He was appointed administrator of his father's estate. The duties thus imposed necessitated his reading the statutes of the State, which resulted in his forming a desire to study law. He read Blackstone's Commentaries during the summer of that year. When the principal part of the farm work was done for that season, he taught school, in his home district, from which he realized sufficient money to enable him to attend a law school, at Indianapolis, conducted by Honorables Jonathan W. Gordon, Napoleon H. Taylor and John Coburn. At the close of this school, he received the senior degree of the Northwestern Christian University, at Indianapolis, from which he graduated in the spring of 1860, and again returned home. He was soon employed to commence suits and conduct trials in his neighborhood. His first case was won, and he was heartily recommended as a precedent. A man named Hall, seeing a swarm of bees pass in the air, pursued them, making the necessary effort to stop them. As a result of this, the bees settled on a small dwelling on the land of a man named Hess. Hess returned home for a hive, while gone, Hess, who lived near by, discovered the bees thus settled, felled the tree, hived the bees, and carried them away. Hall claimed the bees, and took the law into his own hands. Ennis for counsel, who advised the commencement of an action of replevin. The action was commenced. On the day of the trial, Mr. Ennis, armed with such authorities as he could obtain, appeared for Hall. He fully recognized the fact that this was the then most important event of his life. He took the position that bees, although fere nature and not the subject of absolute property, rightful to one and not the subject of qualified property and ownership; that the pursuing and settling of the bees by Hall was such a subduing and reclaiming of the same as to give him a qualified property and ownership in them. Mr. Ennis's reasoning was so clear and his decision so well considered in favor of Hall. The victory thus achieved was complete, and was soon followed by others. In the fall of 1860, Mr. Ennis opened a law office at Martinsville, Ind. He soon formed a law partnership with the Hon. John W. Coburn, a member of the Supreme Court of Indiana. On November 20, 1860, Mr. Ennis was married, at Manchester, Ind., to Miss Alma L. Bridge. From that time forward, he dedicated himself to his profession far beyond his most sanguine expectations.

In the summer of 1863, the law partnership existing between Mr. Buskirk and Mr. Ennis was dissolved by mutual consent, the warmest friendship and personal esteem ever afterward existing between them. At this time, Mr. Ennis took into partnership James V. Mitchell, a worthy and highly respected young lawyer of his county. This co-partnership continued until the beginning of 1864, Mr. Ennis then formed a law partnership with Cyrus P. McNutt, subsequently professor of law in the State University of Indiana. In 1866, Mr. Ennis joined the Christian Church, of which he since has lived a worthy member. In the spring of 1867, Mr. Ennis left the partnership in his business in the electoral canvass for the Ohio as a candidate for the legislature, stopping at Louisville, Mobile, New Orleans, Sabine Pass, Texas, and Jackson, Miss. In the fall of 1867, the law partnership existing between Mr. Ennis and Mr. McNutt was dissolved.

At this time, Mr. Ennis fitted and furnished his law offices in most excellent style, at the same time adding many new volumes to his then large law library. In the spring of 1869, Mr. Ennis visited London and London. He has since visited England on business, during which visit he had many opportunities of conferring with many kind letters of introduction and recommendation to many distinguished persons both in this country and in England, among which may be mentioned one from Hon. Thomas A. Hendricks, afterward Vice-President of the United States. Mr. Ennis visited Liverpool and Chester, and spent a month in London, where he attended sessions of the various courts and saw the practical administration of justice under the old common law and equity forms of procedure. Mr. Ennis resided in Paris where he attended sessions of the various courts. He also visited Scotland and Ireland, sailing for home from Queenstown.

In the fall of 1869, he purchased in Frankfort, Ky., the region of Nicholas County, Ind., and removed there. He has since estranged many acres of land in this county, and is now engaged in cultivating the same, with great success. He is a man of sound judgment, and a gentleman of character and education. In 1870, Mr. Ennis visited Kansas, stopping at Topeka. While there, he determined to remove to that State, and, on June 9, 1871, with his family, left Martinsville, Ind., to take up his residence in Topeka. Before his departure, he was appointed by his brother, the Honorable H. H. Ennis, as a token of their respect and esteem, presented him with a series of highly commendatory pamphlets and resolutions, which had been presented the Bar by his constituents. Mr. Ennis is in his present position of honor and responsibility, which was without his knowledge. Mr. Ennis soon opened a law office in Topeka. His success was complete. He had a very extensive acquaintance, consequently his clients were not confined to this company. He has extended to Topeka, for many years, a business second to that of no other lawyer in the West, and he stood at the head of his profession. In the summer of 1882, Mr. Ennis accompanied by his family, took up his residence in Boston, where he remained for something over one year, attending to his business interests, which had necessitated his removal there. In the summer of 1884, Mr. Ennis located in Chicago, where he took charge of the legal department of Pullman's Palace Car Company. As a thorough, energetic, hard-working lawyer, business man and diplomat, he has but few equals. He is thorough in his work, has confidence in his own judgment, and is self-reliant. He has great power of light, and style, and is a convincing advocate in the law courts.

He possesses a kind, generous, liberal disposition, but has great firmness. His labors have been blessed. He is the possessor of a comfortable competency of his own making. In politics, Mr. Ennis is a Democrat, and, had its desired effect. A man of invariable political opinions, he does not allow himself to devote time to politics. He is a Royal Arch Mason and a Knight Templar; has also received the degrees of the Ancient and Accepted Scottish Rite. Mr. Ennis has four children,—Jillie Alice, Walter Balbridge, Lula May and Alma Viola.
May, 1873, he acted as assistant superintendent, and from May, 1873, until May, 1885, he held the position of division superintendent, during the entire period his headquarters were in St. Louis. When he received his last promotion he was transferred to Chicago.

Mr. Wickes is a native of England, having been born in Lancashire, England, August 29, 1846, the son of Charles W. and Sarah (Wright) Wickes. He came to this country in 1866, and, after spending a short time with a brother in Canada, was called to St. Louis to enter the employ of Pullman’s Palace Car Company.

WILLIAM RUSSELL, chief bookkeeper of Pullman’s Palace Car Company, and the son of Charles Russell, of Farnham, County of Surrey, in England, was born at Battersea, in that county, on November 6, 1838. He received his education at private schools and at Chelsea Grammar School, and from that date, until 1868, was engaged in the parliamentary printing business in Westminster. In the latter year he became a partner in a floor-cloth manufacturing concern in London, where he continued until the close of 1870, when he came to this country. Arriving in New York he at once proceeded to Chicago, and took a position with Pullman’s Palace Car Company, in which service he has since continued. His first work was as assistant in the office of his brother, Charles H. Russell, who was at that time the auditor of the company. Later he became chief accountant, and, since then, chief bookkeeper, which latter post he still occupies.

Mr. Russell was married to Miss Clarissa H. Berrill, of the parish church of St. Mary Lambeth, in England, on July 11, 1861, to Miss Amelie Maria Gibb, daughter of Richard Holt Gibb, of London. The children living are a son and one daughter. The first two winters in London, the others in Chicago. Their names are Sidney George, Reginald Charles, Stanley Edgar, Richard Clarence, Harry Albert, and Emily May. Mr. Russell has for years taken an active part in the business of the Protestant Episcopal Church, both as a vestryman of Grace Church Parish, Hinsdale, and at one time was organist of the church.

WILLIAM A. ANGELL, purchasing agent of Pullman’s Palace Car Company, is one of the oldest of the officials of that company, and one who, since his long residence in this city, has made an enviable record for probity, industry and perseverance.

In connection with the palace-car portion of the railroad system of this city, a sketch of Zenas Cobb is given. From that biographer we can best gather the claims that gentleman makes to the invention of a sleeping-car:

Zenas Cobb, inventor of the sleeping-car and an early citizen and business man of Chicago, came here in 1845. He comes of a stock where industry and intelligence have been leading characteristics. His father, Zenas, and mother, Eleanor, were old residents of New York State, the former being quite celebrated as an inventor in his time. To him is credited the first church clock and the steam audiphone and he also invented the first machine for making wooden screws. He was foreman in the founding of Dr. Cornelius Van Ness, the first president at Schenectady, and up to the time of leaving business was famous as a progressive man in ironmongery. The son received his education in his native place and in London, where he was born September 19, 1817, and at the age of seventeen entered a typographical and learned the rudiments of that trade. In 1836, he joined the firm of Elijah Cobb, in the boating business, and they ran two or three boats from Hammondspoint, on Crooked Lake, to New York. He abandoned this service about four years later and came West, settling at Cleveland and assuming charge of the business of his brother, Asa R. Cobb, then largely engaged in marine business. He remained with him for five years and then came to Chicago.

Mr. Cobb’s first venture was in the lumber line, and his yard was an old landmark near the junction of the two branches of the river at Fulton Street. He associated two partners with him in the business, but was unfortunate in his dealings with them, and for nearly twelve years was involved in litigation over their connection of business. In 1857, Mr. Cobb went into the real-estate business, and continued in that line until ten years after the panic, during that period devoting his time to invention, and meanwhile handling many pieces of property that had a historical bearing in the development of the city. In November, 1864, Mr. Cobb invented the sleeping-car berth, being five or six years in advance of inventors in this line, who came later into the field. He did not fully comprehend the value of the invention at that time, for, like all inventions it evoked some prejudice. George M. Farnham made Mr. Cobb an offer of $4,000 for his device, which the latter accepted. Although Mr. Cobb claims to be the original inventor of the system of sleeping-car berths and the practical application of the device and its utilization by improvements which have constantly arisen from the same, it is due to Mr. Pullman, says Mr. Cobb, as is the credit of their present utility and the necessity which they have become to the traveling public, that the Pullman system of sleeping cars has developed, culture and utility. The original combination of forming a bed from a seat and back was implied in the letters-patent, but the practical application of the invention was brought to perfection by the Pullman company.

Mr. Cobb was attracted to the Pennsylvania oil regions by the excitement of the hour, his genius finding new fields for the exercise of its inventive powers. He was allowed to purchase a section of land and there invented a new system for the continuous distillation of oil through one cylinder. Mr. Cobb’s invention triplicated the quantity of oil in treatment and simplified the chemical process of distillation, one end and draw the residuum from the other. The result was a production of better oil and an advanced run of sixty to four hundred barrels a day; and had the apparatus been of the size now used, an army of one thousand barrels a day could have been produced.

Mr. Cobb, engrossed with business, neglected to patent this valuable invention, and others, perceiving its utility, modified it and benefited by the principal results of his genius. In 1869, Mr. Cobb returned to Chicago and engaged in the manufacture of car-seat springs at No. 202 West Adams Street, supplying the entire Pullman service in this line. In 1875, he removed to the corner of Dearborn and Kinzie streets, where he remained until early in 1885, when he abandoned that business and engaged in fruit-growing at Los Angeles, Cal., his health demanding a change of climate. His inventions, embracing a theatre-seat, patent plow and other important improvements, have had a worldwide application, but he has made a specialty of none of these, his executive force seeming to lie in rapid construction, prompt operation, and as ready an organization of a single line as one of systems. Mr. Cobb has two sons, named Samuel B. and Henry B., both of whom were formerly associated with him in the car-seat spring industry, and who are now engaged in this city. At an advanced age, Mr. Cobb was thus occupied, although he had anticipated the close of the clock, he has conveyed the complete enjoyment of the ripened years of a life well-spent. His mission has been busy and successful, and from his advent into Chicago until the present time, his career has been one of honorable business enterprise, of strict personal integrity, and practical usefulness to the community of which he is a valued and esteemed member.

Commissioners.—As an important addendum to the railroad history, is presented a sketch of one of the commissioners whose labors in behalf of the corporations have made them important factors of railroad interests:

LODIONDURANT RICHARDSON, commissioner of the Chicago and Ohio River Pool, was born in Swanzey, N. H., on April 21, 1827. He attended the schools of his native town, and after finishing his studies, he entered into railroad work on April 1, 1845. Mr. Richardson is among the longest-in-service men of the country, having been connected with railroads for the past forty years, and has drawn a salary from some corporation every thirty days, with the exception of a very short period. He first went to work on the railroad track of the Boston & Maine railroad as repairer, and afterward engaged with the New York & New Haven line in the construction department. He then took the position of general agent on that road. In 1866, he was sent to work on the Cheshire Railroad, remaining there only a short time, when he was appointed general agent at Boston for the Fitchburg, Nashua & Peterborough and Bennington & Rutland railroads. Mr. Richardson was their representative up to April 1, 1867, having served them for fourteen years. In 1867, he decided to come West, and having been offered the position of traveling agent for the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway, accepted, and located in Milwaukee.

He remained there but a short time, however, coming to Chicago on March 1, 1868, when he took the office of general agent for the Green Line. This place he held up to 1874, and was then made traffic manager of the Kankakee and Green River, general utility, November, 1883. Mr. Richardson’s abilities were so highly appreciated by the various lines which he now represents, that they elected him to the commissionership of the Chicago and Ohio River Pool, which comprises the following subsidiaries: Jeffersonville, Madison & Indianapolis Railroad, Indiana, Bloomington & Western Railroad, Lykensville, New Albany & Chicago Ry., Cincinnati, Indianapolis, St. Cloud & Chicago Ry., Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton R. R., Chicago & Eastern Illinois R. R., Chicago & Alton R. & R., and the Illinois Central R. R. During and prior to his term as general agent for the Kankakee and Green lines, Mr. Richardson was for eighteen years general agent of the famous Diamond Jo Line of Mississippi steamboat property, that has been married three times: first in October, 1847, at Keene, N. H., to Miss Martha Herrick, who died September 19, 1849. Mr. Richardson married a second time to Miss Sarah Keene, on September 5, 1851, at Worcester, Mass., who died December 14, 1853. On September 12, 1856, Mr. Richardson was married to Miss Charlotte Straton, at Swanzey, N. H.; they have one son
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Living. He has been a member of the Masonic fraternity since 1856, and is a Past Eminent Commander of Chicago Commandery, No. 19, K.T., and a member of the Order of the Consistory, S.R.N., 32d degree, in Chicago.

The Chicago Freight Bureau was organized at a meeting held on August 29, 1883, at which time a constitution and by-laws were adopted and the following officers and executive committee were elected:

A. C. Bartlett, president; Edson Keith, vice-president; Simon Reid, treasurer; and Frank M. Ellsworth, secretary. M. Selz, J. V. Farwell, Jr., J. J. Parkhurst, John Tyrrell, W. H. Kellogg, J. H. Broadhead, and W. H. Sardi, formed the executive committee.

The work of this association is defined by the constitution as follows:

"The object of the Bureau shall be to give the Railroad and Transportation Companies such information regarding the various lines of goods it represents as shall insure their proper classification; to secure freight rates to all shipping points that shall be just and fair; and to assist in adjusting claims for losses, damages or overcharges; and to render its services to members individually and collectively in all matters pertaining to the transportation of merchandise and the extension of the trade of Chicago."

It was originally intended to embrace a membership of about fifteen merchants and manufacturers, but at the first meeting over one hundred firms were represented, and a subsequent meeting, and the result of a short canvass, was to enroll a membership of about two hundred and fifty leading Chicago merchants and manufacturers. The company's executive commission, consisting of the president, Mr. C. M. Wicker, who represents the members and their various interests before the Railway and Transportation Lines, and from his intelligent action the members of the Association have derived great benefit.

The policy of the Bureau has always been to work with, and has never yet found it necessary to antagonize, the railways. Necessarily, the actions of the Bureau, to a great extent, remain unpublicized, and the members interested in the various changes being privately advised. The management believe, and have acted upon the principle, that the railways desire to be advised of the wants of their patrons, and the Association undertakes to lay before the roads the unanimous desires of the manufacturers and merchants, and experience shows that such information is very acceptable to the Railways and Transportation Lines throughout the country.

C. M. WICKER, the commissioner, has been connected with the Bureau since its establishment. He was born in Addison County, Vt., in 1844, the son of Cyrus Washburn and Maria (Delight) Wicker, and received his education at Williston Academy and Middlebury College. When he attained his majority, he left his native State and settled in St. Louis, Mo., where he became an employe in a wholesale and retail grocery. He remained there a little less than a year, and left to take charge of the Star Union Line's business at East St. Louis, where he remained for that company, and later in charge of the St. Louis Transfer Company's teams, for two years. He then took charge of the interests of the People's Despatch Fast Freight Line, an offshoot of the then-existing Merchants' Union Express Company, at St. Louis. He was there for a year, after which he entered the service of the old North Missouri, now a part of the Wabash Railroad, as Chinese Emigrant Agent. Being largely controlled with his headquarters at St. J. P. S. N. in his capacity of Emigrant Agent, Mr. Wicker was, for once in his lifetime, connected with an unsuccessful enterprise. This was an effort to supply Coolie labor to the South after the War; but the unsupervised condition of that section of country precluded success attending any project where the employment of a large amount of capital was requisite. Seeing no hope for the Coolie trade, he was made assistant freight agent of the North Missouri Railroad Company, and occupied that position for one and a half years.

During the summer of 1871, Mr. Wicker was offered the position of assistant general freight agent of the Chicago & North-Western Railroad Company, and occupied the duties of that office on August 16 of that year. During the five years that he was with that company, among other things, he settled the fire-claims of the company, resulting from the fire of October 9, 1871. In December, 1876, he accepted the position of general agent of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad in this city, remaining in that position, as general agent or assistant general agent, for fourteen years, and, having reached the head of the Ohio River, until January 1, 1880. At that time all the offices of the Trans-Ohio Divisions, except the operating department, were removed to Cincinnati and the company's works at Cleveland, Ohio, Consolidated, and the Ohio, road, at Baltimore. In January, 1880, Mr. Wicker took charge, as manager, of two iron mines in Northern Michigan, and retained that position, working the property until the depression in the iron interests of 1883, when the iron mines in the district were nearly all others in that section. Mr. Wicker then took charge, as general manager, of several coal mines located at Springfield, Bridgwood and Tracy, Illinois, the same parties being interested in the coal, in the iron interests of which the iron mines, whose management had been intrusted to Mr. Wicker, the corporation being known as the Central Illinois Coal Company. In the fall of 1883, the Chicago Freight Bureau was organized, and Mr. Wicker was elected to the executive committee, which conference resulted in the provider of, and acceptance, by him, of the office of commissioner, a position he has filled thoroughly to the satisfaction of the Bureau since that time. He still retains his stock, and the position of director, in the Central Illinois Coal Company. Mr. Wicker was married on June 5, 1872, at Lebanon, Ill., to Miss Augusta C. French, the eldest daughter of the late Corrence Augustus C. French, and has five children.—Henry Halladay, Lucy Southworth and Cyrus French.

Ticket Brokers.—This class of business men has become one of great importance to the travelling community, and, although their relations to various railroads are sometimes a little tinged with hostility, the benefit the public derive is very often financially appreciable. As representatives of this branch of business some sketches of leading firms are subjoined.

J. J. WALSER & CO., at No. 93 South Clark Street, is one of the three responsible firms in the railroad ticket brokerage business in Chicago, the other two being members of the American Ticket Brokers' Association, and guarantee all their transactions with the public.

The business was begun in this city about 1850, and increased in a haphazard way till 1879, when the Association was formed. The brokers as well as the railroads from fraudulent tickets, passes and spurious paper. Mr. Walser began, in 1875, at No. 75 South Clark Street, and did a business of about $20,000 a year. He was then his own clerk, cashier and errand boy, now he has a partner, ten employes and a trade that, in 1884, equaled $600,000. In 1878, to get more room and less rent, No. 93 South Clark Street was chosen as an office and the change to the present location was made. The business is yet in its infancy, but experience amply demonstrates the fact that it can be legally carried on with profit to the brokers and the public and accommodation to the railroads. The business acts as a middleman between the railroad company and the traveler, who deals principally on regular coupon tickets, bought in blocks to sell at some specified future time, and usually working with an understanding with the railroad company.

J. J. WALSER was born in Germany, in 1848, in Baden, and is the only child of Joseph and Emma Walser. His father was a stone and brick mason, a contractor and builder, and removed to New Orleans in 1853, and afterward to Chicago, in 1854. Mr. Walser is a member of Harlem Lodge, No. 540, A.F. & A.M., of Cincinatti, South, R.A.M., and of Solomson Commandery, No. 34, K.T. In 1873, at Marengo, Ill., Mr. Walser married Miss Sarah Vail, daughter of Eldris J. Vail, a prominent farmer of that section.

L. SALOMON & CO., railroad ticket brokers and members of the American Ticket Brokers' Association, conduct their business at No. 99 South Clark Street, in the Recaper Building. Here, in 1876, L. Salomon, the present senior partner, opened an office, selling tickets on one side and cigars on the other. The brokers' ticket business takes the emphasize of all other railroad business, and the commission paid by the companies, the largest profit being on excursion tickets. So rapidly did Mr. Salomon's business increase that, in 1883, assistance being needed, Alfred Blum, an ex-cashier of a railroad company, was taken into the firm, and the commission paid by the companies, the largest profit being on excursion tickets. So rapidly did Mr. Salomon's business increase that, in 1883, assistance being needed, Alfred Blum, an ex-

L. Salomon was born in 1848, in North Hesse, Germany, of Schleswig, Schleswig-Holstein, Germany, on August 16, 1850, and is one of the twelve children of S. M. and Caroline Salomon. His father was a dry-goods merchant. Mr. Salomon, after acquiring a liberal education, became a lawyer's clerk in his native city, where he remained until 1862, when he went to London, England, and had the care of exhibits for several continental manufacturers in the International Exposition of that year. In the winter of 1862-63, Mr. Salomon
With the public buildings of the city, the fire of 1871 destroyed the records and papers of the State and Federal courts. Here and there a few documents were saved, but the loss was practically total. The bar of the city had not only been deprived of offices, courts, and valuable papers—containing the evidence upon which depended the adjustment of the most important pending interests—but also of the law books and reports so necessary to every practicing lawyer. Little, indeed, remained of the courts but their organizations. This, with the changes which have since taken place, are given in the pages following.

UNITED STATES COURTS.

These courts at the time of the fire were organized as follows:


Since then several changes have occurred, which can readily be seen from the following table:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Officers</th>
<th>When appointed</th>
<th>Expiration of term</th>
<th>Remarks</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>JUDGES</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>David Davis</td>
<td>1861</td>
<td>Nov. 20, 1877</td>
<td>Elected to the U. S. Senate.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>John M. Harlan</td>
<td>Dec. 20, 1877</td>
<td></td>
<td>Vice Davis.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thomas Drummond</td>
<td>Dec. 22, 1866</td>
<td></td>
<td>Vice Drummond.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Walter G. Gresham</td>
<td>1854</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Henry W. Blodgett</td>
<td>Jan. 11, 1876</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DISTRICT ATTORNEYS</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>James O. Glover</td>
<td>1860</td>
<td>March, 1875</td>
<td>Resigned.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jasper D. Ward</td>
<td>March, 1875</td>
<td>Nov. 1875</td>
<td>Held over until Feb., 1884.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mark A. Page</td>
<td>Nov. 27, 1875</td>
<td>Sept. 27, 1875</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Joseph B. Leake</td>
<td>Dec. 10, 1835</td>
<td>Dec., 1835</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Richard S. Tuthill</td>
<td>Feb., 1854</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MARSHALS</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B. H. Campbell</td>
<td>May, 1896</td>
<td>May, 1877</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jesse L. Hildrop</td>
<td>May, 1877</td>
<td>May, 1881</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A. M. Jones</td>
<td>May, 1881</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Frederick H. March</td>
<td>June, 1835</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Mark Bangs was born at Hawley, Franklin Co., Mass., on January 9, 1822, his father being Zenas Bangs, who brought up his large family on a barren farm. In 1825, his mother died, leaving him an orphan child, and, in 1828, was left an orphan, his father having died during the previous year. Zenas Bangs was a man of marked character, taking an active part in the affairs of his county, and for several years was the representative of his town in the State Legislature. He was an elder brother to Western New York, and at the age of seven was put out to live with a farmer of Monroe County, near Rochester. From the age of fourteen years, he worked in the manufacture of cigars, and, after embracing the law, he entered upon a successful legal practice, and, after leaving his law firm, he returned to his home, remained here two or three months, became acquainted with its general appearance, and left for the new central portion of the State, where he spent two years in running a threshing machine, farming, and teaching a singing and district school. In the spring of 1847, he went to Massachusetts, and taught a few classes in the English and Classical school of his brother in Springfield, while he read law in the office of Judge Henry Morris. In the autumn of 1849, he settled at Lacon, Marshall Co., Ill., and spent one year as clerk and bookkeeper in a dry goods store, meantime pursuing his legal studies. He then entered the law office of Ira J. Fenno, of Lacon, was soon admitted to practice, and, about 1851, became a partner of Mr. Fenno, under the firm name of Fenno & Bangs. On January 1, 1852, Mr. Bangs was married to Miss Harriet Cornelia Pomeroy, second daughter of Deacon Samuel Pomeroy, of the First Presbyterian Church of Lacon. From the time he was admitted to the bar, he took an active part in local and State politics, and was one of the first to move in the organization of the Republican party. In 1854 he was elected a Delegate to a State Convention held at Springfield, to consider measures for the organization of a new party that should unite the entire anti-slavery element of the country. Owen Lovejoy was a member of that Convention. Many persons of distinction in the State, who have since done active service as Republicans, stood aloof from that Convention, fearing its strong views on the slavery question. Mr. Bangs became an active, radical republican, engaging earnestly in every political campaign, either local or general, from 1855 to 1875. In March, 1859, he was elected judge of the Twenty-third Circuit of Illinois. In August, 1862, he was elected at the Republican convention, held in Galesburg, at which Owen Lovejoy received his last nomination for Congress, and that fall made with him the campaign, the severity of which doubtless cost Mr. Lovejoy his life. In the fall of 1862, Mr. Bangs formed a partnership with Thomas M. Shaw, since State senator from that district; he was now a judge on the bench of the Circuit Court of Illinois; and for fifteen years, the firm of Bangs & Shaw, and later Bangs, Shaw & Edwards, held a leading position at the bar of Central Illinois. In June, 1862, Mr. Bangs, with four others, originated and set in operation the celebrated Union League of America, of which he was chosen president, and he spent much of the year following in organizing branches and granting charters, among which was the charter for the organization of the National League, at Washington, D. C. In 1869, he was elected to the State Senate, which had its share in the work of adapting our State legislation to the new Constitution. In February, 1873, he was appointed, by Governor Beveridge, judge of the Circuit Court of Putnam, Marshall, Woodford and Tazewell counties, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of Judge Richmond. In December,
Richard S. Tuthill was born at Vergennes, Jackson Co., Ill., on November 10, 1841, the youngest of nine children, and the son of Daniel B. Tuthill, a native of Vermont. His father was educated for an Episcopal clergyman, but decided not to enter the ministry on account of delicate health. His mother was Miss Sally Strong, daughter of Luke Strong, a prominent lawyer of Vergennes, Vt. His parents immigrated to Illinois in 1829, and settled on the prairie which afterward bore their name. The town of Vergennes was founded by them, and named by Mrs. Tuthill after her native place. Mr. Tuthill was postmaster of Vergennes under different administrations. He was a whig, and afterward a republican. Such men as President Lincoln, Judge Breese, Bishop Chase, John A. Logan and D. L. Phillips made visits to his hospitable mansion. Richard S. received his education in a private school established by his father, also in the St. Louis High School and in Jacksonville College, finally graduating from Middlebury College, Vermont, in August, 1867. He joined the Union Army before Vicksburg, soon after his graduation, and served with a company of volunteer scouts through Mississippi to Meridian. He was then commissioned by Governor Blair, of Michigan, second lieutenant of Battery "H," 1st Michigan Light Artillery, and was attached to General Logan's old division of the 17th Army Corps, Army of the Tennessee. He served with this battery during the War, taking active part in the campaign which ended in the fall of Atlanta, and in the battles of Resaca, Kennesaw Mountain, Allatoona, and in the numerous severe engagements in front of Atlanta.

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Richard S. Tuthill
He was afterward in General George H. Thomas's campaign against Hood in Tennessee, and in the battle of Nashville. Believing the war at an end, he resigned his commission on May 29, 1865. He resumed his study of the law in the office of the Hon. H. H. Harrison, at Nashville, and, in 1866, was admitted to the bar and entered the practice of his profession in that city. He was elected attorney-general of the Nashville circuit in 1867, serving until 1870, when a change in Southern politics threw all republicans out of office. He ran for presidential elector, on the republican ticket, in 1872, and made a vigorous campaign, sweeping the district, which was largely democratic, and lacking only a few votes of election. Mr. Tuthill came to Chicago in the early part of 1874, devoting himself to his profession with great diligence. In 1875, Mr. Tuthill was the republican candidate for city attorney, and was elected (with what was known as the "Reform Council") by a majority of over 5,000; and, in 1877, was re-elected by a largely increased majority. He established so high a reputation as a corporation lawyer, that he has since been employed by the city to conduct highly important suits in the Supreme Court of the United States, involving the right of the city to impose a license fee upon the cars of the street railway companies. At the close of his term as city attorney, Mr. Tuthill formed a partnership with Colonel David Quigg. Mr. Tuthill is an earnest and active republican. In 1880, he was a member of the State Convention at Springfield; and was a delegate to the National Convention held that year in Chicago, being one of the "300" who voted for the nomination of General Grant. He is richly endowed with the finest qualities of mind and heart, and is high-minded and honorable in all things. Mr. Tuthill is a member of the Grand Army of the Republic, the Veteran Club and Military Order of the Loyal Legion. He is also a member of the Illinois and Union League Clubs. In February, 1884, he was appointed United States district attorney for the Northern District of Illinois. He was married, in 1868, to Miss Jennie Smith, of Vermilion, Vt., who died at Nashville, Tenn., December 22, 1872, leaving one child, Eliza Strong. He was married, on January 2, 1877, to Miss Harriet McKey, the daughter of the late Edward McKey, a noted dry goods merchant of Janesville, Wis. They have had three children.—Ira Gertrude, Mary Elizabeth and Lillian McKey.

John Ira Bennett was born in Osage County, N. Y., on November 27, 1851. His parents, Joseph and Lydia (Birdsall) Bennett, were Quakers. They removed in 1843 to Knox County, Ill., where they lived two years, when they settled at Davenport, Delaware Co., N. Y. In 1847, through the influence of Rev. Sanford L. Ferguson, Mr. Bennett was sent to Charlotte Academy, where he studied and taught until September, 1852, at which time he entered Union College as a sophomore, graduating in June, 1854. While a college student, he became a member of the Phi Beta Kappa fraternity. From August, 1854, to July, 1857, he was principal of Liberty Academy, at Springfield, Ill., meanwhile studying law. In June, 1857, he was admitted to the Tennessee bar. He removed to Galva, Henry Co., Ill., the following July, and commenced practice. In 1865, he was admitted to practice in the United States Supreme Court. In 1864, he was appointed on the staff of Governor Yates, with the rank of colonel, and performed efficient service in the recruiting departments. In 1864, Mr. Bennett was the republican elector for the Fifth Congressional District of Illinois. He was the founder of the Galva Union, and its editor and proprietor for two years; and engaged in coal mining as proprietor and operator, still continuing the practice of his profession. He was for many years a member of the Board of Education of Galva. In June, 1872, he removed to Chicago, taking up his residence in Hyde Park. In 1875-79, he was president of the Hyde Park board of trustees, and has also been a member of the Board of Education. In 1875, he was admitted to the bar of the masters in chancery of the United States Circuit and District Courts for the Northern District of Illinois, which position he still holds. In the summer of 1854, Mr. Bennett married, at Henderson, Ky., Maria E. Reynolds, a native of Delaware County, N. Y. They have seven children—Fannie (now Mrs. W. C. Nelson, of Hyde Park), Frank Ira (admitted to the Illinois bar in 1850, now practicing in Chicago); Fred Keller (a promising journalist), Allen Lewis, George, John and William.

Elijah B. Sherman, LL.D., is the son of Elias H. and Clarissa (Wilmarth) Sherman, was born at Fairfield, Vt., on June 18, 1832. Until twenty-one years of age he remained upon his father's farm, during the winter months acquiring an elementary education or engaging in teaching. In 1854, he removed to Brandon, and was for a year employed as clerk in a drug store. In 1855, he began a course of study preparatory for college, and entered Middlebury College in 1856, from which he was graduated in 1860, and where, in 1854, he returned to deliver the annual address before the alumni of the college. After teaching in South Woodstock and Branchville, Vt., Mr. Sherman enlisted as a private in the 9th Vermont Infantry, was elected lieutenant of Co. "C," and served until January, 1863, when he resigned while his regiment was at Camp Douglas, and entered the law department of the University of Chicago, graduating in 1864. Since that time he has been engaged in the successful practice of his profession in Chicago. From 1857 he has been attorney, in Chicago, for the Auditor of Illinois, and as such he instituted proceedings for closing the affairs of the Republic Life Insurance Company, the Chicago Life Insurance Company, and the Protection Life Insurance Company. In the Republic Life and Chicago Life cases, Mr. Sherman was opposed by some of the ablest attorneys at the Chicago bar, such as Judge Beckwith, Mr. Kales and Mr. Bonney, who attacked the constitutionality of the insurance laws of Illinois, and especially the statute for the dissolution of insurance companies. In the litigation which has grown out of these matters, Mr. Sherman's interpretation of the insurance laws has been sustained by the Supreme Courts, both of Illinois and of the United States. In 1876, he was
elected to the General Assembly from the then Fourth Senatorial district, and was re-elected in 1878. His name is identified with all the important legislation of that time. He was one of the most effective opponents of "third-termism." A tribute to his ability and to his marked success in this latter conflict was thus offered by the Chicago Times, during the judicial election of 1880, which placed Judge Hawes upon the bench of the Superior Courts. "To Mr. Hawes, more than to any other man in Illinois, was due the success of the struggle which ended in the admission of the unpledged delegates from this State to the National Convention. A name which may be held to have proved the nomination of General Grant." His fight for the Farwell Hall delegates at Springfield enabled his associates to go before the superior tribunal (National Convention) at Chicago with a record that compelled attention. But for his foresight in forcing that record, the contestants would have come up to this city without a case, and the whole

Kirk Hawes

history of the National campaign, possibly of this Nation, might have been changed by their failure. His plea before the State Convention was a model of clear, forcible, terse and elegant reasoning." Under the Act of 1875, providing that for every county having a population of 100,000 inhabitants or over, the Superior Court should be added, to the number of nine, Mr. Hawes was, in November, 1880, called to his present position, and no man has made more friends and fewer enemies than he by his justice and courtesy. He is a member of the future of the Illinois Constitution, and has been prominently identified with various important organizations of public and philanthropic character. In private and social life he is one of the most agreeable of gentlemen, — well read, a close and accurate thinker, and a brilliant conversationalist. In 1855, Middlebury College conferred upon Mr. Sherman the degree of LL.D., a recognition highly prized by him, since this conservative college has conferred that honor upon only three of those graduating from it during the last forty years. In 1866, he was married to Hattie G. Lovering, daughter of S. M. Lovering, of Iowa Falls, Iowa, a most estimable and accomplished lady.

SUPERIOR COURT OF COOK COUNTY.

This court was first established in 1849, in place of the Court of Common Pleas, and was continued by the Constitution of 1870, which went into effect on August 8 of that year. At the time of the fire it was constituted as follows: Judges, John A. Jameson, Joseph E. Gary, and William A. Porter; Clerk, Augustus Jacobson. Terms: First Monday in each month. The changes which have taken place on the Bench since that time are as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Judges</th>
<th>When appointed or elected</th>
<th>Expiration of term</th>
<th>Remarks</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Joseph E. Gary</td>
<td>June — 1870</td>
<td>Dec. 1, 1887</td>
<td>Re-elected in 1873 and 1881.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Samuel M. Moore</td>
<td>Nov. — 1872</td>
<td>Dec. 1, 1887</td>
<td>Vice Porter, deceased.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sidney Smith</td>
<td>Nov. — 1879</td>
<td>Dec. 1, 1887</td>
<td>Vice Moore.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>George Gardner</td>
<td>Nov. — 1880</td>
<td>Dec. 1, 1887</td>
<td>Old; died in 1889.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kirk Hawes</td>
<td>Nov. — 1880</td>
<td>Dec. 1, 1887</td>
<td>Re-elected by Act of April 1, 1887.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Elliot Anthony</td>
<td>Nov. — 1880</td>
<td>Dec. 1, 1887</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rollin S. Williamson</td>
<td>Nov. — 1880</td>
<td>Dec. 1, 1887</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gwynn Garnett</td>
<td>Nov. — 1885</td>
<td>Dec. 1, 1887</td>
<td>Vice Smith.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Kirk Hawes, associate justice of the Superior Court, is one of those rare men who combine eloquence with a sound, judicial mind — consequently he has never been a partisan, although his principles have generally inclined him to identify with the Republicans. His views upon all national questions evince the fact that his mind is moulded more after the dimensions of a statesman than a politi-
HISTORY OF CHICAGO.

K. Porter, as stated, being admitted to the Bar in Albany at the age of twenty-one. Originally a republican, Judge Shepard joined the democratic party in 1876. He was a member of the Legislature in 1866-67, the only political office ever held by him. In 1868, he was married to Frances W. Stuart (daughter of the late General Charles B. Stuart), of Geneva, N. Y., and has three children—two sons and a daughter.

Hemstead Washburne was born on November 14, 1852, at Galena, Jo Daviess Co., Ill., and is the son of Honorable Elihu B. Washburne, the noted statesman and constitutional lawyer. Hemstead Washburne's mother was, before marriage, Miss Adele Grafiot. He received his preliminary training at Kent's Hill, Readfield, Me., after which he went abroad and pursued the study of metaphysics at the celebrated University of Bonn. In the winter of 1872, he returned to America, and settled in Madison, Wis., there systematically pursuing his law studies in the office of Gregory & Pinney, and at the law school in Madison, for two years, after which he was admitted to the Bar. In May, 1875, he came to Chicago and entered the office of Barber & Lackner; also entered the Union College of Law, from which he graduated in the summer of 1876; and formed a partnership in the fall of that year with Henry S. Robbins. In October, 1875, the partnership name was changed to that of Trumbull, Washburne & Robbins—I. H. Lyman Trumbull having at that time become a member of the firm. This firm has been continued to the present time. In 1880, Mr. Washburne was appointed master in chancery of the Superior Court, which office he still holds. In 1885, he was elected city attorney for Chicago, and, though a lawyer young in years he has made an uncertain mark in his profession. His careful preparation prior to entering court, his clear and concise statement of his own case and his aptitude to describe the fallible points of his adversary's, have caused him to be held as an able trial lawyer. The same comprehensive and systematic study which he inaugurated upon his determination to enter the legal profession, and which he has maintained since, will, if pursued in the future, render him a worthy successor to his father. Mr. Washburne was married in June, 1883, to Miss Annie Clarke, daughter of J. V. Clarke, president of the Hibienian Bank of this city.

The incumbents of the office of clerk of the Superior Court since the fire have been: Augustus Jacobson, from November, 1868, to December 1, 1872; Alexander Frandison, from November, 1869, to December 1, 1875; John J. Healy, from November, 1875, to December, 1884; Patrick McGrath, from November, 1884, to term expires December, 1888.

John J. Healy, now clerk of the Appellate Court, was born in County Kerry, Ireland, near the Lakes of Killarney, July 3, 1842. In 1848, the family emigrated to America, and in the following spring settled in Chicago. Receiving his early education in the public schools and the Academy of Notre Dame, Indiana, when about fifteen years of age he entered the employ of Philip Conley, the dry goods merchant, with whom he remained until the breaking out of the war. Enlisting as a private in Colonel Mulligan's regiment, he soon rose to the position of first lieutenant, with a commission as captain. Upon the very day that Colonel Mulligan was killed, Major Healy was severely wounded, and when he recovered was appointed assistant adjutant general, with headquarters at Springfield. There he remained, in charge of the draft rendezvous, until the close of the War, when he returned to Chicago, and for two years was agent of James Dalton & Bros., of White Lake, Mich., extensive lumber dealers. He afterward went to Milwaukee, where, for one year, he ably managed the lumber business of M. W. O'Brien, his uncle. Returning to Chicago, he was elected supervisor of the Sixteenth Ward. The following year he was elected clerk of the Town of North Chicago, holding the position four years, during a portion of which time he acted as clerk of the North Side Circuit Court. Resigning in 1872, he became a deputy under Recorder Stewart. In the fall of 1876, he was elected clerk of the Superior Court. For nine years he held this position, which he was, in the fall of 1884, advanced to his present office. Major Healy still maintains an active interest in military matters. He retained captain of the Mulligan Zouaves, which he organized soon after the War, until it was merged into the 2nd Regiment, L. I. N. G., of which he was chosen major. He has acted as commander of Phi. Sherman Post, G.A.R., and at one time, an aide on the staff of Governor Hartranft, of Pennsylvania, commander-in-chief of that Order. He is also a prominent member of the Veteran Club and the Veteran Union League. He is also a member of the Board of Trade. It will thus be seen that he is actively identified with many of the important interests of Chicago. Major Healy's father, who was an early employe of the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Road, died at St. Louis, Mo., in 1879. On February 8, 1863, Mr. Healy married Nellie M. Lane, daughter of James Lane, who settled in Chicago, as one of its pioneer merchants, in the spring of 1836. They have three children,—two girls and a boy.

CIRCUIT COURT.

By the Constitution of 1870, Cook County was made to consist of one circuit, with five judges, including the judge of the Recorder's Court and the judge of the Circuit Court. Three new judges having been elected in July, 1870, the Court at the time of the fire was composed of the following judges: Erastus S. Williams (former circuit judge, elected in 1867), W. K. McLallis ter (former judge of the Recorder's Court), and the three new judges, W. W. Farwell, John G. Rogers and Henry D. Booth; Clerk, Norman T. Gassette. Terms: Third Monday in each month. The changes occurring since that time have been:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Judges</th>
<th>When elected</th>
<th>Expiration of term</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Erastus S. Williams</td>
<td>June — July</td>
<td>1879</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>W. W. Farwell</td>
<td>July — July</td>
<td>1879</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>John G. Rogers</td>
<td>July — July</td>
<td>1879</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Henry D. Booth</td>
<td>July — July</td>
<td>1879</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>W. K. McLis ter</td>
<td>Nov. — July</td>
<td>1879</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thomas A. Moran</td>
<td>June — July</td>
<td>1891</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Murry F. Tuley</td>
<td>June — July</td>
<td>1891</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>William H. Barnum</td>
<td>June — July</td>
<td>1885</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lorin C. Collins, Jr.</td>
<td>Jul y</td>
<td>1891</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Erastus S. Williams was re-elected in 1873. W. W. Farwell was re-elected in 1873. John G. Rogers was re-elected in 1873, 1879 and 1885. Henry D. Booth was re-elected in 1873. W. K. McLis ter was re-elected in 1873; re-elected in 1879 and 1885. Thomas A. Moran was re-elected in 1885. Murry F. Tuley was re-elected in 1885. William H. Barnum was re-elected in 1885. Lorin C. Collins, Jr. was re-elected in 1885. Lorin C. Collins, Jr., judge of the Circuit Court, is the son of Rev. Lorin C. Collins, a Methodist clergyman, who preached in the city.
This court, in October, 1871, was presided over by Hon. M. K. M. Wallace, county judge; John G. Girard, county clerk; and Timothy M. Bradley, sheriff. Terms: Second Monday in each month. The officers of the court since that date have been—

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Officers</th>
<th>When elected</th>
<th>Expiration of term</th>
<th>Remarks</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>JUDGES:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>M. R. M. Wallace</td>
<td>Nov. 1870</td>
<td>Dec. 1877</td>
<td>Re-elected 1875. Term extended by law, one year.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mason Loomis, Jr.</td>
<td>Nov. 1877</td>
<td>Dec. 1882</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Richard Prendergast</td>
<td>Nov. 1882</td>
<td>Dec. 1886</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CLERKS:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>George W. Wheeler</td>
<td>Jan. 1873</td>
<td>Dec. 1873</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Herman Lieb</td>
<td>Nov. 1873</td>
<td>Dec. 1877</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E. F. C. Klokk</td>
<td>Nov. 1877</td>
<td>Dec. 1882</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Michael W. Ryan</td>
<td>Nov. 1882</td>
<td>Dec. 1886</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SHERIFFS:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Timothy M. Bradley</td>
<td>Nov. 1871</td>
<td>Dec. 1, 1874</td>
<td>Re-elected 1875</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Frances Agnew</td>
<td>Nov. 1874</td>
<td>Dec. 1, 1876</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Charles Kern</td>
<td>Nov. 1876</td>
<td>Dec. 1, 1878</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>John Hoffman</td>
<td>Dec. 1, 1880</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>O. L. Mann</td>
<td>Nov. 1880</td>
<td>Dec. 1, 1882</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Seth F. Hanchett</td>
<td>Nov. 1882</td>
<td>Dec. 1886</td>
<td>Term extended to four years.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

MICHAEL W. RYAN, the present county clerk, was born in the county of Limerick, Ireland, in 1847, being the youngest of ten children, the family consisting of eight brothers and two sisters. He received his early education at one of the public schools in the parish of Cappamore. His mental qualifications having proved him worthy of abstruser studies, he was sent to the Jesuit College, at Limerick, where he studied the higher branches of mathematics and the classics, graduating at the head of a class of thirty-two students. A few years thereafter he sailed for America, and came to Chicago in 1866. He at once went into the contract business with his brother, D. W. Ryan, a man of prominence, who died soon afterward. Mr. Ryan next embarked in a dry goods venture, but as his tastes were for public service, in 1875 he entered the recorder's office, under James Stewart. Later he served in the county clerk's office and in the office of the clerk of the Probate Court. While holding the latter position, he was nominated by the democrats for the West Town collectorship, which was unseized by him, and was the only person of his party who was elected. The bond which he gave was for $50,000; and his administration showed an honesty and ability which gained him the confidence and esteem of all citizens. In the fall of 1882, he unanimously nominated by his party for the office of county clerk; and though the contest was a spirited one, he carried the county by a decided majority and materially aided the balance of the ticket. In the spring of 1884 he was married to Manie, only daughter of John Cochran, an honored and early resident of Chicago. Mrs. Ryan is an accomplished and highly educated lady, being a graduate of St. Mary's Institute, South Bend, Ind. Mr. Ryan is a man of fine presence and easy and social manners, and his popularity among all classes is as unquestioned as his integrity and ability are undisputed. He is a member of Division No. 11, A.O.H., and was county delegate of the County Board of that order in 1881.

WILLIAM H. GLEASON, chief clerk and deputy sheriff, also a member of the wholesale jewelry house of Charles H. Knights & Co., was born at Wardshill, Wimham Co., England, November 15, 1843. His father, Josiah Gleason was a farmer, and his mother's maiden name was Susan R. Morse. He received his education in the district schools, and worked upon his father's farm until twenty years of age, attending school at the Springfield Wesleyan Seminary for one term only. In 1866, Mr. Gleason removed to Baltimore, Md., where he was engaged in the baking business until the fall of 1868. In the fall of 1869, he at once found employment as a clerk in office of Galpin & Hanchett, deputy sheriffs and auctioneers, with whom he continued until the great fire. Mr. Gleason then accepted a position with the Fullman Car
Company, which he retained until December, 1852, when he was appointed bailiff of the County Court by Sheriff T. M. Bradley. Here he remained until December, 1856, when he formed a partnership with B. H. Hancheet, then operating a communication agency in connection with their probate business. In the fall of 1857, Mr. Gleason was appointed chief deputy in the office of the clerk of the county court, and conducted so to act until 1862, when Mr. Hancheet was elected to his present office, when he appointed Mr. Gleason to the position he now holds. Since February, 1879, he has been also connected with the private business mentioned above. On April 7, 1854, Mr. Gleason was elected by the Town Council by a majority of nearly twelve hundred, leading his ticket by several hundred votes, and is the first republican who has been elected. Mr. Gleason is a member of the Masonic fraternity, being connected with Orpheus lodge, No. 33. He was married in June, 1853, to Jennie M. Grow.

EMIL DIETZCH [recognized in German circles as a littérateur of rare merit, a poet, a dramatist, an essayist, and a historian], is connected with the sheriff's office, and is also spoken of by many as "Cook County's best coroner." Three of his annual reports, published in 1875, were translated into German, circulated quite generally in the Fatherland, and were spoken of by the English press as models of their kind. The one of 1876, in particular, was noticed by the Chicago Tribune in a long editorial of eulogy, saying of it: "It is not only the best report made by a Cook County coroner but by any other official of the county. It goes so far as to say that "it is such a report as might be expected from a genial and versatile gentleman, and his humor, satiré and learning, as well as its terseness, make it a fact of facts and pertinent comments," perhaps be more appreciated when his author's various accomplishments should be recited. It then speaks of him, in the highest terms of praise as a poet, whose writer, a humorist, a scholar, a dramatist, a comedian, a musician, a politician, and a politician, may not be drawn upon by the facts that Mr. Dietzch is a contributor to Puck, Staats Zeitung, and Die Welt, and that he has published in book form a lyric poem on the history of the German nation, which has received favorable notice by critics of high repute. He is also the author of the "History of the Germans of Chicago," published by Max Stern. The artistic talent for which his family have been noted for generations, has been descended to him, and when president of the German Mannerchor, that organization was wonderfully prosperous. Mr. Dietzch is a descendant of an old protestant, patrician family, residing since the beginning of the seventeenth century in the city of Nuremberg, Bavaria. A good many members of this family have been famous as great artists, among others the celebrated painter, Johann Israel Dietzch, born in 1801, and the founder of the well-known art cabinet in that city. His two sons, Johannes Christopher and George Friedrich Dietzch, like his daughter Margarethe Barbara Dietzch, have all been famous painters of landscapes and fruit-pieces and of sea and land battle scenes, be daughter made her mark in flowers, birds and fruit-pieces. Their oil paintings can be found to-day in the galleries of Nuremberg, Munich, and in the possession of collectors in Frankfort-on-Main and other centers. In the year 1777, Johann Gottlieb Dietzch, a grandson of Johann Christoph Dietzch, arrived as a young merchant in the city of Frankfort. Soon after his arrival there, he became acquainted with a young lady, Regina Mack, daughter of Conrads Leo- pold Mack, and after a few years took her as his wife. Afterward he settled in Frankfort as a manufacturer of oil cloths. They had two daughters and one son. This son was Emil Gottlieb Dietzch, born in Frankfurt on May 10, 1802, and was the father of the subject of this sketch. In the year 1828, when Emil Gottlieb Dietzch was a clerk in the celebrated banking house of Bethman & Son, in Frankfort, he was appointed, upon the recommendation of the house, as financial administrator of the great iron-melting works, foundries, rolling-mills and hammerers of Baron August von Gienan. This position he held for over thirty years, and it is now occupied by one of his sons, Philipp Dietzch, of Kasberg, Bavaria. Emil Gottlieb Dietzch married, in the year 1828, Louis Graf, a daughter of Friedrich Wilhelm Graf, dean of the Trinity Church, in Worms, where he preached over forty years in the same place where Dr. Martin Luther stood in the year 1521, during the diet elected at the Diet of Worms, under the Emperor Charles V. Emil Dietzch was born in Frankfurt, April 7, 1802, and was educated until his fourteenth year in the famous public school of Louis Stellwag, in Frankfort, where the sons of the first families of Frankfort and other cities were also educated. He next attended the Gymnasium in Worms, and left this institute in 1824, to learn the apothecary business in Kaiserslautern. He also attended the University of Munich, and graduated from Heidelberg. Mr. Dietzch was caught in the revolutionary maelstrom which swept over Germany, was one of the "Radicals" with such characters as Carl Schurz and Madame Anneck. He was imprisoned in 1848, and then spent two years as a druggist in Switzerland. Coming to Chicago on August 16, 1854, he went into the drug business with Louis Warlich, at the corner of Kinzie and Clark streets. The establishment was burned in the great fire, and Mr. Dietzch went into the wholesale importing wine trade. He inherited the firm of F. H. Hanchett, and re-elected in 1876, running seven thousand ahead of his ticket the last time. In 1878, he was appointed deputy sheriff, which position he has held up to date. Emil Dietzch was married on February 26, 1857, to Ida Garthe, by whom he had four children. His first wife dying in May, 1874, he was married, four years later, to Eliza Schmidt; they have had two children.

HOMER B. GALPIN, deputy sheriff and bailiff of the Probate Court, is an example of the self-made man who has obtained the respect of his fellows and a fair share of this world's goods through his own endeavors; one of those who, in Chicago, has paid heavy price since he was nine years of age. He was born at Williams-town, Mass., on February 2, 1831, his parents being Abel and Susan (Matthesen) Galpin. All his schooling was obtained previous to his ninth year, at the district school. When he was eight and a half years of age he commenced work in a woolen factory at North Hooische, N.Y., where he remained until he was fifteen. The next three years he spent in learning the blacksmith trade in the reaper manufacture of Walter A. Woods, at Hooische Falls, Young Galpin then started for the West, reaching Chicago on July 3, 1849, and passing into Warren, Lake County, where he engaged in farming. In 1852, he returned to Chicago, engaging in various business, occupations and putting his hand to any "honest job. He then went to farming again in the Town of Palatine, being appointed constable in 1854. He commenced his twenty years' service as deputy sheriff under Antony C. Hesing, in 1860, being also appointed bailiff of the County Court, which then had probate jurisdiction. He continued in this position for ten years, acting as a deputy for eight years longer. In 1875, he entered into a partnership with Henry McCrane, and managed a collection and detective agency for two years. In 1880, he was appointed United States government store-keeper, serving two years in this capacity. When Sheriff Hanchett came into office, in 1882, he received the appointment of deputy sheriff and bailiff of the Probate Court. Mr. Galpin was married in August, 1858, to Mary J. Calvi, of Palatine. She died in 1863, leaving one daughter, Nellie, now the wife of William Gager, who is connected with Jansen, McCrane & Co. His second wife was W. J. Pimpton, of Wardboro, Vt., whose father was a prominent democratic politician of that State. Of the two boys of this marriage, E. F. is connected with the Chicago Times, and Homer Nekkerbacker is attending school.

CRIMINAL COURT.

This court was created by the Constitution of 1870, which provided that the Recorder's Court of Cook County should be continued as the Criminal Court of Cook County, and was to have the jurisdiction of a Circuit Court in all things relating to civil and quasi-criminal nature in said county. In its institute it was also stipulated that the terms of said court should be held by one or more of the judges of the Circuit or Superior Court.

Its officers, since 1871, have been—
was educated in the public schools and at the Michigan State University. He inaugurated the study of law in 1865, entering the office of Homer N. Hibbard. Commencing the practice of his profession soon after, he, in 1875, became senior partner in the firm of Mills, Weber & Ingham. In 1876, Mr. Mills was elected State's attorney, receiving four thousand votes more than his fellow candidates; and, in 1880, was re-elected for a further term. In 1884, he was a Royal Arch Mason, a Knight Templar in Apollo Commandery, and a member of the Psi Upsilon Fraternity. On November 15, 1876, he was married to Ella J. Boies, of Somerset, Vt., a refined, accomplished and amiable lady. This union has been blessed with five interesting children,—Matthew, Electa, Mari, Caroline, and Agnes. The personality and career of Mr. Mills are deserving of more prominence than can be given to a mere biography. His talents and accomplishments place him in bold relief against the background of mediocrity and commonplace. As a man, he has learning without pedantry, energy without loss of grace, amiability without detriment to his force of character, ambition without envy, talent without egotism, religion and morality without cant or Pharisaism. In his profession Mr. Mills is both orator and lawyer. His peculiar excellence in the first has given a one-sided aspect to his professional career, not conducive to completeness of view. All things considered, he is probably the most eloquent advocate in the State. A man who "feels deeply and conceives vividly," in language, he paints rather than describes. With him, ideas are personified and facts breathe and move. Through the alchemy of his passion, the abstractions of reason are transmuted into the pictures of imagination, "causing the distant to become near, and the absent or invisible to start up before us with a living power." But Mr. Mills is more than an orator; he is a lawyer. Intellectually, the law is his mistress. Devotion to his profession is a marked characteristic. Thoroughly grounded in legal principles, and acute and subtle in their application, his use of cases is but to illustrate and discriminate. His judgments are cogitate, and not those of an empiric. These traits were not so manifest in his able conduct of the office lately occupied by him. As OMighty, his talents as an advocate were made conspicuous; now, that he has returned to the general practice of the law, the versatility and breadth of his legal knowledge will be recognized.

JULIUS S. GRINNELL, State's attorney for Cook County, was born at Massena, St. Lawrence Co., N. Y., in 1842. His ancestors, remotely, were both French and Welsh. Both of his parents, Dr. J. H. and Alvin (Williamson) Grinnell, were natives of Vermont. Mr. Grinnell traces his ancestry back to Grinnelle, now a considerable manufacturing village just east of Paris, and within the fortifications. His ancestors emigrated first to Wales and subsequently to this country, one branch of the family tree spreading from New York, another from Connecticut, and the third from Vermont. Of the latter, Mr. Grinnell is a member. He was educated in the schools of his native town, and fitted for college at Potsdam Academy, St. Lawrence Co., N. Y., taking a full course in the Middlebury (Vt.) College; graduating in the summer of 1866. He entered the office of Hon. William C. Brown, in Ogdensburg, as a law student, and was admitted to practice before the State Supreme Court in 1868. Previous to coming to Chicago, in December, 1870, he practiced his profession, and taught school in the Ogdensburg Academy. When he reached this city, he commenced the study of law, almost a complete stranger among its people. In 1879, he was the democratic candidate for city attorney; and, although the party was not then in power, he was elected by a large majority. In 1881, and in 1885, his majorities were increased, indicating the public approval of his official actions. In November, 1884, he was called by the popular voice to his present post. Mr. Grinnell was married, on October 5, 1869, to Augusta Hitchcock, of Shrewsbury, Addison Co., Vt. They have two children,—a boy and a girl.

FRANCIS W. WALKER, a member of the firm of Ennis & Walker, and now first assistant prosecuting attorney, was born on October 12, 1846, in this city. His parents, Lucas B. and Lu- cinda (LeSear) Walker, were natives of New York. His father was a commission merchant here for many years. Mr. Walker's education was obtained in the grammar and high schools of Chicago and at Dr. Dyrenfoot's college. He commenced the study of law in the office of Luther Laffin Mills, and, taking a course in the Union College of Law, graduated therefrom in June, 1875. In November, 1880, he formed a partnership with L. W. Ennis, Mr. Walker is a leading member of the Iroquois Club, and took a prominent part in the political campaigns of 1880 and 1884. He, early showed literary talents, and had won a reputation as a fine debater before entering the broad arena of the law. Upon the election of the democratic candidate for prosecuting attorney, Julius S. Grinnell, in the fall of 1884, Mr. Walker was appointed his assistant, he having shown a remarkable aptitude in the conduct of trial cases.

JOHN STEPHENS, clerk of the Criminal Court, was born at Albany, N. Y., on September 16, 1830. His parents removed to Chicago in April, 1844. His education was obtained in the public schools and in one of the commercial colleges of this city. Afterward he entered the employ of Thomas Manahan, furniture dealer, and, being of a lively and uneasy disposition, after a time he joined J. H. McVicker as property-man, his previous experience being of great benefit to him. In common with all the enterprising and active young men of Chicago, during the early days, Mr. Stephens was a leading member of the Fire Department, and, in March, 1857, organized Empire Hook and Ladder Company No. 3. At the breaking out of the Rebellion, he joined the 19th Illinois Infantry, on April 19, 1861. He made a record during the War of which any man might well be proud. At the battle of Chickamauga he had his left foot carried away by two grape-shots, was captured by the enemy, and remained a prisoner fifteen days. While sergeant of Co. "K," he received other wounds. Mr. Stephens commanded his company at Stone River and for some time subsequently. Soon after the conclusion of the War he was appointed to a position in the registry department of the post-office. In the fall of 1870, he was elected coroner of Cook County, and re-elected on the republican ticket in the fall of 1873. Upon both occasions he received the largest majorities on the ticket. In 1874, he was succeeded by Emil Dietzsch. For three years he acted as deputy in the recorder's office, under James Stewart, and, in 1877, was elected clerk of the Criminal Court, being re-elected in 1881, for a term of four years. Mr. Stephens is Past-Commander of G.A.R. Post, No. 25; Senior Past Commander of the order in the State; a member of the Union Veteran Club, Veteran League, and of the 19th Illinois Veteran Club. He was also the first commander of Ransom Post, No. 1. He was married, in 1874, to Miss Emma Morton, who died on June 12, 1883, leaving one child, Maude.

HENRY SVERIN, alderman of the Sixteenth Ward and chief bailiff of the Criminal Court, was born in Marlow, Germany, on February 14, 1847, and is the son of William and Caroline (Wag-
HISTORY OF CHICAGO.

There is no history of the courts of Chicago, but only a brief account of the Bar and public authorities. The members of the Bar and public authorities were not all that had been in the city in their efforts to repair the losses and ravages occasioned by the fire. In a few days, a portion of the late Court House was hastily repaired, and made habitable for the Criminal and County courts. The United States courts found an abiding place on Congress Street, between Michigan and Wabash avenues; while the State courts occupied, for about a year, the High-school Building on the West Side. Some of these locations were three miles apart, and the inconvenience and difficulty of practice in the different courts by the same lawyer may well be imagined. It was a welcome day when the "Old Rookery," on the corner of LaSalle and Adams streets, was completed, and occupied by the State courts in January, 1872. The Republic Life Insurance Building, now known as the National Life Insurance Building, on LaSalle Street between Monroe and Madison, about the same time afforded somewhat better quarters for the United States courts. The new Criminal Court Building, on the North Side, was completed and occupied by the Criminal and County courts in 1873. Thus the several courts, within a year, were brought conveniently together, but nine years passed before the Bench and Bar of the city saw their desires realized in the occupancy of suitable and adequate rooms and offices, the necessity for which the fire only anticipated by a few years. The United States Government Building was occupied by the courts in May, 1886, and the new Court House in 1888.

The number of lawyers in the city in October, 1871, was six hundred and twenty-five. To this number an average of eighty have been added each year since that time; the greatest number having been one hundred and fifty in 1879, and the least thirty-five in 1873. At the present time the roll numbers one thousand six hundred and sixty-five. Of these a large quantity are simply ornamental, many of them having never practiced at all; others have retired; the larger number have only occasionally a case; so that, in fact, the bulk of business is in the hands of less than four hundred firms or individuals.

Interspersed with the various matters treated in the following pages, are individual sketches of members of the Bar in this city, many of whom were prominent actors in the cases cited as examples of peculiar litigation, and all having attained distinction in the profession.

The following table exhibits the number of suits commenced in the several courts during each year, since 1871:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>U.S. Circuit Court</th>
<th>U.S. District Court except bankruptcy</th>
<th>Superintend. Court</th>
<th>Circuit Court</th>
<th>County Court</th>
<th>Probate Court</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1872</td>
<td>478</td>
<td>164</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>4,550</td>
<td>4,169</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1873</td>
<td>568</td>
<td>2,173</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>4,671</td>
<td>4,421</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1874</td>
<td>820</td>
<td>827</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>6,701</td>
<td>4,337</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1875</td>
<td>956</td>
<td>237</td>
<td>90</td>
<td>6,670</td>
<td>4,421</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1876</td>
<td>1,114</td>
<td>388</td>
<td>156</td>
<td>6,742</td>
<td>4,291</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1877</td>
<td>1,026</td>
<td>335</td>
<td>71</td>
<td>4,452</td>
<td>4,151</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1878</td>
<td>830</td>
<td>279</td>
<td>85</td>
<td>3,906</td>
<td>3,427</td>
<td>1,090</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1879</td>
<td>762</td>
<td>105</td>
<td>68</td>
<td>2,580</td>
<td>2,102</td>
<td>942</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1880</td>
<td>475</td>
<td>70</td>
<td>118</td>
<td>3,579</td>
<td>4,400</td>
<td>441</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1881</td>
<td>447</td>
<td>76</td>
<td>96</td>
<td>3,357</td>
<td>2,800</td>
<td>461</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1882</td>
<td>489</td>
<td>76</td>
<td>107</td>
<td>4,089</td>
<td>3,322</td>
<td>657</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1883</td>
<td>600</td>
<td>48</td>
<td>81</td>
<td>4,552</td>
<td>3,611</td>
<td>579</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1884</td>
<td>592</td>
<td>67</td>
<td>89</td>
<td>5,149</td>
<td>4,040</td>
<td>899</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1885</td>
<td>517</td>
<td>97</td>
<td>76</td>
<td>4,848</td>
<td>3,629</td>
<td>809</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

From the foregoing table, it would appear that the law business has not kept pace with the other interests of Chicago. The greatest number of cases commenced in all the courts of this city (excluding the Criminal) in any one year since the fire, was 12,690 in 1874. From that period there was a gradual falling off in the number of suits brought, up to 1886, there being but 7,151 in 1879; and even now, although the number of lawyers has more than doubled, there are not as many cases commenced in the different courts in this city as there were ten years ago.

This decrease may be accounted for in various ways. The large number of suits brought in 1873 to 1876, inclusive, grew in part out of the re-building of the city,—the enforcement of mechanics' liens, etc. A number of causes which would have been litigated were settled in the bankruptcy court. Then came the shrinkage in values after the collapse of 1877, followed by such dullness in business as not to encourage those risks which result in the creation of litigation. To this may unquestionably be added, as additional reason for this decrease, the delays in court proceedings, as well as their expense and uncertainty. There appears also to be a growing disposition on the part of those having controversies, to settle their disputes individually, or to arbitrate without recourse to law.

There have been added to the courts of this city, since the adoption of the new Constitution in 1870, eight additional judges,—three to the Circuit Court in 1870, one Probate judge in 1877, and four Superior-court judges in 1885. Notwithstanding the number of judges have been more than doubled since 1875, they are not called upon to dispose of a much greater number of cases than at that time; and thus the delays, formerly unavoidable, do not now occur. Many old cases, especially in chancery, which were carried on the docket year after year, are now fast disappearing. New causes, it is said, may now be heard in the Superior Court, within six weeks after their commencement, and in the Circuit Court in three months.

While, as before stated, the principal portion of the business before the courts in this city is confined to less than four hundred individuals and firms, the amount of income of those whose business pays is likely to vary considerably from year to year. For instance, the income of one lawyer of this city, one year, was $67,000, while the next year it was only $1,000. Perhaps the
best average practitioner, doing a general business, does not receive, one year with another, over $10,000. Litigated cases, in which lawyers have an opportunity of exhibiting their powers to the public, as a rule pay the least; while lawyers who are employed by large corporations are paid the best, receiving salaries ranging from $4,500 up to $15,000, besides fees from outside business.

CRIMINAL COURT CASES.

The causes tried in the Criminal Court each year since the fire, ending with September 1st, are shown in the appended table. The "Quasi-Criminal" column includes cases of appeal, quo warranto, bastardy, etc., of which no results are given.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Whole number</th>
<th>Quasi-criminal</th>
<th>Indictments and information</th>
<th>Number of bills returned</th>
<th>Total fines, costs, etc.,</th>
<th>Convictions</th>
<th>Reform School and House of Correction</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Pretrial</td>
<td>Jail</td>
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<td></td>
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<td></td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Reformed</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Stricken</td>
<td>Acquitted</td>
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<td></td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Sentence</td>
<td>Jury dismissed</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Suspended</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>1872</td>
<td>1,433</td>
<td>253</td>
<td>793</td>
<td>95</td>
<td>162</td>
<td>124</td>
<td>220</td>
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<td>1873</td>
<td>2,116</td>
<td>658</td>
<td>1,153</td>
<td>141</td>
<td>139</td>
<td>180</td>
<td>140</td>
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<td>1874</td>
<td>1,716</td>
<td>250</td>
<td>940</td>
<td>400</td>
<td>116</td>
<td>204</td>
<td>178</td>
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<tr>
<td>1875</td>
<td>2,006</td>
<td>256</td>
<td>1,126</td>
<td>305</td>
<td>221</td>
<td>212</td>
<td>143</td>
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<tr>
<td>1876</td>
<td>2,152</td>
<td>241</td>
<td>1,007</td>
<td>594</td>
<td>340</td>
<td>202</td>
<td>134</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1877</td>
<td>2,704</td>
<td>451</td>
<td>1,065</td>
<td>867</td>
<td>93</td>
<td>193</td>
<td>99</td>
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<tr>
<td>1878</td>
<td>2,542</td>
<td>520</td>
<td>1,175</td>
<td>327</td>
<td>62</td>
<td>134</td>
<td>100</td>
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<td>1879</td>
<td>2,626</td>
<td>533</td>
<td>1,081</td>
<td>482</td>
<td>102</td>
<td>176</td>
<td>102</td>
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<td>2,643</td>
<td>230</td>
<td>1,092</td>
<td>222</td>
<td>102</td>
<td>204</td>
<td>202</td>
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<tr>
<td>1881</td>
<td>2,609</td>
<td>286</td>
<td>1,180</td>
<td>1,002</td>
<td>141</td>
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<td>99</td>
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<td>1882</td>
<td>2,760</td>
<td>364</td>
<td>1,439</td>
<td>802</td>
<td>155</td>
<td>350</td>
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<td>724</td>
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<td>272</td>
<td>1,274</td>
<td>875</td>
<td>97</td>
<td>324</td>
<td>88</td>
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<tr>
<td>1885</td>
<td>2,597</td>
<td>407</td>
<td>1,325</td>
<td>737</td>
<td>68</td>
<td>---</td>
<td>---</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

From the foregoing table it will be seen that the greatest number of indictments found in any one year was 1,439, in 1882. In 1878 and 1879, more bills were ignored by the grand jury than indicted. The greatest number of convictions in proportion to the number of indictments was in 1881,—fifty-seven per cent.; and the least number in 1879,—thirty-seven per cent. In 1874, more criminals were sent to the county jail than to the penitentiary; in every other year since, the greater number have been sentenced to the penitentiary—the greatest difference occurring in 1884, when three hundred and twenty-four were sent to the penitentiary and eighty-eight to the jail. The greatest number sent to the House of Correction and Reform School in any one year was two hundred and fifty-seven, in 1881; the least number one hundred and eleven, in 1879. In 1876, a greater number (three hundred and seven) of persons charged with crime were acquitted by the jury than were sentenced to the penitentiary (two hundred and two). In 1876, there were twenty-four instances in which the jury failed to agree—the greatest number; and in 1880, only five—the least.

CHANGE OF JURISDICTION.—In view of the situation after the fire, the Superior and Circuit Courts made the following order in regard to pending litigation:

"On the first Monday of November, 1871, the clerk of this court will commence a docket of all cases pending and undetermined in the civil side of the said court shall be commenced and disposed of in accordance with the laws of the State; and in suits which have been tried and judgment entered, all motions shall be overruled and judgment entered upon the verdict of finding."

F. W. TOUROTTELLOTE, the well-known lawyer of Chicago, a member of the firm of Eldridge & Tourotelle, which, for years, held so enviable a reputation among the legal firms of this city, comes of a noted Huguenot family which fled to the United States as a result of the edict of Nantes in 1687. The head of the family, Gabriel Tourotelle, is said to have been the son of a count, being affiliated to his subsequent wife in France. They were married in this country, and had three children, two sons and a daughter. He resided at Newport, and, with his eldest son, was lost at sea near that port. The remaining son, Abram, settled in Gloucester, where he owned many acres of land. His mother resided with him until the close of her life, and both are buried in Gloucester. From him have descended all the Tourotellos in this country. Jesse G. Tourotelle, the great grandson of Gabriel Berson, and father of Captain Daniel Tourotelle, of West Sutton, was a public man and a gentleman of a warm heart and benevolent disposition, which qualities were united with an iron will and unfaltering perseverance. These qualities have always marked the lives of the Tourotellos as a family. Captain Daniel Tourotelle married with a descendant of Thomas Angel, who emigrated from England with William, and was one of the pioneer and most prominent settlers of Providence. Probably the most conspicuous among the French settlers in Massachusetts and Rhode Island was Gabriel Berson, born in 1644 of an ancient family of Rochelle. Among the refugees, he landed in Boston in 1688, where he engaged in various mercantile pursuits with Peter Fannell, his brother-in-law, and of blessed Fannell Hall memory. The maternal relatives of the family branch, to which the Chicago Tourotellos belong, are descended from the union of Gabriel Berson's sister with Peter Fannell; the paternal relatives are descended from the marriage of Captain Daniel Tou-
HISTORY OF CHICAGO

tellotte with the descendant of Thomas Angell. Mr. Tourtellotte, a worthy descendant of such noted families, was born on January 10, 1837, in Thompson, Windham Co., Conn. His education was gained from the institutions of the country, his preparatory studies being in the schools of Providence. After leaving Brown University, he commenced to lay the foundation of his profession in the Albany district, graduating from that institution and being admitted to the bar at the early age of twenty-one years. Being ambitious, however, and full of energy and determination, the West had the usual attractions for such a young man, and he, therefore, removed to the young city of Chicago the next year after graduating. Previous to his arrival here, and while still a student in the law school, he had virtually formed a partnership with his old friend, Hamilton N. Eldridge, who was several years his senior. This partnership continued until the death of General Eldridge on November 27, 1852, and the firm of Eldridge & Tourtellotte stood during this period for all that was honorable, solid and safe in the domain of legal practice. Since the death of the senior member, Colonel Tourtellotte has continued to maintain and increase his standing as a lawyer, numbering himself among the foremost and most successful of his profession, especially in technical cases. Although opportunities have not been wanting, he has steadfastly refrained from mixing with politics. As an officer in the War, Colonel Tourtellotte acquired himself with credit, he with his partner being entitled to the honor of raising the 12th Illinois Infantry. General Eldridge having been himself early in the service of the Army, Mr. Tourtellotte was obliged to return to the care of their extensive and important practice. Colonel Tourtellotte was born February 9, 1846, to Miss Julia Isabella Tourtellotte, daughter of Dr. Edward Judson, a wealthy and prominent citizen of Chicago. They have one child—Frederick Judson.

George W. Brandt, of the firm of Brandt & Hoffman, was born in the county seat of Windham Co., September 14, 1837, the son of Daniel R. and Eliza (Wilson) Brandt. In 1852, he came with his father's family to Chicago, received his literary education in the State University, studied law with Richard T. Merrick, was admitted to the bar in 1857, and immediately commenced the practice of his profession. In 1857, he associated with himself Francis A. Hoffman, Jr., and the firm has since continued, gaining by straightforward and well directed ability a well merited practice. Mr. Brandt has also gained a reputation as a legal writer—his work on "Suretyship and Guaranty" being an admired authority among the members of his profession.

Francis A. Hoffman, Jr., son of Hon. Francis A. Hoffman, was born at Addison, DuPage Co., Ill., on December 26, 1845. When six years of age, he came to Chicago with his parents, and, after receiving a thorough private education, entered Wheaton College at the age of thirteen, graduating from Knox College, Galesburg, when seventeen years old. He next took the master's degree at the University of Michigan, after which he studied law under the guidance of J. M. Cottrell & Jackson, and graduated from Harvard University in 1866. During the same year he was admitted to the Bar of the State of Michigan and Illinois, and, since April, 1867, has been connected with his profession in Chicago. His first partnership was with Judge McAllister, which was dissolved when the latter was elected judge of the Recorder's Court. He afterward became a partner in the firm of Harris, Hall & Hoffman, and since 1875 he has been the senior member of the firm of Brandt & Hoffman.

Michael M. Miller was born at New Castle, County Limrick, Ireland, and came to this country with his father and mother, who died soon afterward, leaving him an orphan when seven years of age. In September, 1863, he arrived in Chicago, and after engaging in various occupations, he commenced the study of law. In 1866, he was admitted to practice; and, in 1871, had become so popular in the republican party, that he was elected town clerk of West Chicago, on the "fire-proof" ticket, of which Joseph Monsey was the head. In 1872, Mr. Miller formed a partnership with John Mason, one of the most noted criminal lawyers of Chicago, whose connection continued until the spring of 1874, when, he retired temporarily, from practice, in consequence of impaired health. In the fall of this year, Mr. Miller was elected to the Legislature on the republican ticket, having two years previously declined a nomination. In 1875, he became a convert to the principles of reform democracy, and during the Tilden campaign vigorously upheld his cause. Two years later, he decided to abandon politics, and devote himself to his profession. His practice is of a general nature, although he stands most prominent as a criminal lawyer. In early times Mr. Miller was an uncompromising abolitionist, and afterward a staunch republican, therefore, when his first daughter was born in 1871, upon the announcement of the adoption of the fifteenth amendment, he named her "Africa," despite the protests of his friends and relatives. He married, in 1870, Kate Scanlan, a daughter of Judge Scanlan, a prominent republican politician. The firm of Tourtellotte & Hoffman, and that of Brandt & Hoffman, have been in existence longer than any other law firms of Chicago. They are both of the old families of the city, and can always be depended upon in any case, however large, and however important.

Franklin P. Simons was born in New York City on September 15, 1833. His father, Nelson P. Simons, was at one time cashier in the Merchants' Bank of New York, and, coming to Chicago at an early day, managed the first amphitheatre in the city, which was then located near the site of the present Court House. Mr. Simons was born in the year 1845, and, after receiving a liberal education at the University of Michigan, commenced the study of law under the guidance of his uncle, the late Judge Scates. He was admitted to the bar in the year 1867, and, from that time has practiced alone, doing a general law business.

William J. Hynes was born at Kilkee, County Clare, Ireland, on March 31, 1845, and is the son of Thomas Hynes, formerly architecht, builder and superintendent of public works in that locality. His father died in 1848, and a few years later, his mother, Catherine (O'Shea) Hynes, emigrated with her family to America, arriving in New York on November 15, 1853. They settled at Spring- field, Mass., where William J. attended school until, in 1855, by reason of his mother becoming an invalid and his desire to assist in her support, he entered the office of the Springfield Republican, where he served as an apprentice to a printer. He became a student of the evening schools of the city and of private instruction, and, during his time being employed with his schoolmates, he studied Latin and Greek in private. In 1870, his mother died, and he soon after commenced the practice of law. Since that time he has practiced alone, doing a general law business.
From 1860 to 1866, he held the office of county attorney, was mayor of the town in 1867, and in 1869 removed with his family to St. Joseph, Mo., where he was appointed county attorney for Buchanan County, remaining in that office two years, when he was repeatedly urged to run for Congress, and was tendered the appointment of United States attorney for the Western District of Missouri, but declined all these honors. He next devoted himself to practicing at his profession, having established his character, which had been continually broadening since, in 1860 and 1864, he labored with all the energy of his nature for Abraham Lincoln and the Union cause, and the capture of the county-seat of the Western Missouri counties.

He was a native of Abass, settling in Massachusetts previous to the Revolutionary War. His father, Charles Kettle, was born at Boson, Mass., and married Lucinda Dickinson, of Hadley, Mass. In 1835, he settled at Peoria, Ill., where, on December 18, 1838, George H. Kettle was born. After completing his preparatory course and reaching the age of 18, he was admitted to the Bar, and at once formed a partnership with him under the firm name of Everett & Everett.

George H. Kettle is of French descent, his great-grandfather being a native of Abass, settling in Massachusetts previous to the Revolutionary War. His father, Charles Kettle, was born at Boston, Mass., and married Lucinda Dickinson, of Hadley, Mass. In 1835, he settled at Peoria, Ill., where, on December 18, 1838, George H. Kettle was born. After completing his preparatory course and reaching the age of 18, he was admitted to the Bar, and at once formed a partnership with him under the firm name of Everett & Everett.

John C. Everett, the son of William S., was born in Chambersburg, Penn., on March 6, 1802. He removed with his parents to St. Joseph, Mo., in 1817, and attended the University of Chicago, and graduated from the University College of Law in 1854, taking the prize for his essay on "The Punishment of Crime." After reading law with his father, in June of that year he was admitted to the Bar, and at once formed a partnership with him under the firm name of Everett & Everett.

The Appellate Courts have appellate jurisdiction only; and this on all matters of appeal or writs of error from the final judgments, orders or decrees of the Circuit Courts or the Superior Court of Cook County, in any suit or proceeding at law or in chancery, other than criminal cases and cases involving a franchise or freethold or the validity of a statute. Appeals and writs of error lie from the final orders, judgments or decrees of the Circuit or City Courts and from the Superior Court of Cook County directly to the Supreme Court in all criminal cases, and in cases involving a franchise or freethold or the validity of a statute. In all cases determined in the Appellate Courts, on actions ex contractu, wherein the amount involved is less than $1,000, and in all cases sounding in damages, wherein the judgment below is less than $1,000 (exclusive of costs in both instances), and the judgment is affirmed or otherwise finally disposed of in the Appellate Court, the judgment, order or decree of this court shall be final. In all other cases, appeals shall lie and writs of error may be prosecuted from the final judgments of the Appellate Court to the Supreme Court. A majority of the judges, may, however, if they be of opinion that any case is decided by them, involving a less sum than $1,000, also involves a question of law of such importance that it should be passed upon by the Supreme Court, grant appeals and writs of error to the Supreme Court, on petition, in which case they shall certify to the Supreme Court the grounds upon which the appeal is granted.

The first assignment of appellate judges was made by the Supreme Court at the September term, 1877. Those appointed for the First District (Cook County) were W. W. Heaton, George W. Pleasant, and Theodore D. Murphy. Judge Heaton died in 1878, and was succeeded by Joseph M. Bailey. By a second assignment, made in June, 1879, Joseph M. Bailey, Isaac G. Wilson, and William K. McAllister became appellate judges for Cook County. Subsequent assignments have not disturbed the personnel of this court.

There being no building for the Appellate Court, rooms were at first rented and the courts held in the
HISTORY OF CHICAGO.

Grand Pacific Hotel. Rooms are now rented by the State, for court-room, library and clerk's office, on the fourth floor of the Chicago Opera House, corner of Clark and Washington streets.

PROBATE COURT.

This court, in pursuance of the provisions of section twenty of article six of the Constitution of 1870, was established by Act of the Legislature of 1877. Hon. Joshua C. Knickerbocker was elected judge at the November election of 1877. His time having been extended by law one year, he was re-elected in November, 1882. S. F. Hanchett was elected clerk in 1877; and he was succeeded by Thomas W. Sennott in 1882.

The status of this court was early brought in question, and several decisions of the Supreme Court have been required to settle the controversy. The circuitous and halting manner in which results have been arrived at by the Supreme Court regarding this court is remarkable, not only for divided opinions but for their mode of enunciation.

The first question raised, was the constitutionality of the Act providing for the establishment of Probate Courts in counties of seventy thousand inhabitants and over. On one side it was contended that the Legislature ought to have provided for Probate Courts in each of the counties having a population of fifty thousand and over, or in none of them; while, on the other hand, it was asserted that the authority to establish could be exercised in any county having the requisite population. To bring this matter to an issue, an information, in the nature of a writ of quo warranto against the judge, was filed in the Criminal Court in February, 1882, upon which a judgment of ouster was rendered. From this decision an appeal was taken to the Supreme Court, which, at the March term, 1882, reversed the judgment of the Criminal Court, sustaining the constitutionality of the Act, and directed that the information be quashed. Justices Scott and Walker dissented from this opinion.

The next question requiring to be adjusted arose out of a conflict of jurisdiction between this and the County Court. Judge Knickerbocker assumed the position that, under the Constitution, when the Probate Court was established, the County Court in such county was deprived of its jurisdiction in matters of probate and in all other matters over which Probate Courts are given jurisdiction, and that there could not be concurrent jurisdiction between the two courts in the same county, that of the Probate Court being exclusive. This opinion was confirmed by the Supreme Court in Knickle vs. Dodge. The opinion in this case was delivered by Justice Scott. The question to be decided was, whether or not the Act of July 1, 1881, extending the jurisdiction of County Courts in counties in which Probate Courts are established, was constitutional. A majority of the court decided that it was not. In giving his opinion, the judge argued, as the ground of it, that in counties having Probate Courts, County Courts had concurrent jurisdiction with those courts in probate matters. In these views only two other members of the court acquiesced. Thereupon Judge Mulkey filed a separate opinion, taking the ground that, "upon the establishment of a Probate Court in a particular county, the County Court of such county is at once, by operation of law, deprived of its jurisdiction in matters of probate and in all other matters over which Probate Courts are given jurisdiction; that there could not be concurrent jurisdiction between the two courts in the same county, that of the Probate Court being exclusive. In my opinion, justices Craig, Dickey, and Sheldon concurred, which being a majority of the Court made it the decision thereof."

This same question was again brought more directly before the Court in the case of Messrs. Craig, Dickey, et al. vs. Delaney, when the Court again decided that the jurisdiction of the Probate Court, as conferred by statute, to order the real-estate of minors to be sold at a guardian's sale, be upheld," on the ground that it is a "probate matter."

In the case of Rosenthal vs. Prussing, in which Judge Knickerbocker decided that a public administrator is not, by virtue of his office, entitled in all cases to administer on estates of non-residents, and that a creditor of such estate has preference over him, his opinion was sustained by the Supreme Court, the case having been appealed to the Circuit, Appellate and Supreme courts.

The only case thus far in which the decision of this court has been reversed was the somewhat noted one against J. Charles Haines for contempt. As questions of great interest are involved, the facts in that case are presented. The plaintiff in error (Haines) being in arrest, as administrator with the heirs of J. H. Schulten-berg, in the sum of $651.20, entered into the following stipulation:

"It is hereby stipulated that the account on file and approved in said estate, on August 8, 1879, showing a balance of $651.20, in the hands of said administrator of said estate, stands for and in lieu of a final account, and that an order be entered directing said administrator to pay said balance so found in his hands, less the costs of final settlement, to the several parties entitled thereto, within the time provided by statute, thirty days from entry of order, and that no further demand be required by said administrator."

Upon the filing of this paper, the Court made an order approving the same, and directing the administrator to pay the amount to the heirs within thirty days; and that upon his filing their receipts for their respective shares he should be discharged. On the 13th of January following, the Court, after reciting the foregoing facts, entered an order directing that an attachment be issued against the said administrator, requiring him to be brought before the Court, and to answer for a contempt in failing and refusing to comply with the requirements of said order. Haines was arrested, and appeared in Court. The case was continued until the following day, when it was ordered "that the said J. Charles Haines be committed to the common jail of Cook County, Ill., until he shall comply with the requirements of an order made and entered of record December 8, 1879, or until the further order of the Court." The case was taken to the Supreme Court on a writ of error. The following is the opinion of that Court:

'A writ of error lies in this State from either this or the Appellate courts to all inferior courts of record, for the purpose of reviewing their final determination in all cases involving property rights or personal liberty, when no appeal is given from such inferior courts of record to some other intermediate Court or to this Court by force of the common law. * * * Before the Probate Court is warranted in making a commitment in any case under section 144, chapter 3, Revised Statutes, it must appear, among other things, that the administrator has failed or refused to pay over the moneys in his hands to the person or persons entitled thereto, in pursuance of the order of the court, within thirty days after demand made for such money. The demand is one of the necessary elements that enters into the offense, and it
can not be dispelled with, or even waived by the administrator."

Mr. Harter, therefore, won his case.

JOSHUA C. KNICKERBOCKER, judge of the Probate Court, has been a resident of Chicago for over a quarter of a century. His father, David, was one of the pioneers of McHenry County, Ill., from which locality the family removed to this city when Judge Knickerbocker was only two years of age. Here he attended school and law, and was admitted to practice before the Supreme Court, in March, 1862. In 1867, J. J. Knickerbocker joined him as a partner, and previous to the fire, they had obtained a good general practice, their fire destruction the library of volumes which had "burned them out" completely—but they renewed their professional labors with unabated vigor. Judge Knickerbocker served as a member of the Board of Education, 1857; was alderman from the First Ward to 1859, and his long official service has given him a high general satisfaction. In 1868, he was elected to the XXVth General Assembly. Here he acquitted himself so creditably that, in 1869, the Republican Convention, nominating him, by acclamation, for probate judge, but the entire ticket was defeated. In 1875, he was appointed as a member of the State Board of Education, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of John M. Foster, being re-appointed in 1877, for a term of six years. In October, 1877, he was chosen Prostate Judge, and at that time his law partnership was dissolved. Judge Knickerbocker organized the present Probate Court in December of that year, under the provisions of an Act of the General Assembly, their sheriff, John H. Shaw, being the previous April, in the office of Probate Judge, was re-elected, and has, at present, jurisdiction over some of the most important and intricate questions which come up for settlement in the county—the estates of minors, lunatics, spendthrifts and drunkards. Judge Knickerbocker was born in Genesee County, N. Y., on September 26, 1837. His ancestors, for several generations, had been natives of Columbia and Dutchess counties, N. Y. In 1844, he removed to McHenry Co., Ill., where he lived as a farmer, and died there in February, 1874. In August, of the same year, his wife followed him. Judge Knickerbocker was educated in the common schools and academy at Green, where he also taught school for a time previous to coming to Chicago.

THOMAS W. SENNERT was born at Cincinnati, Ohio, on June 3, 1837, and early in his education in the schools of that city, and also attended St. Xavier College, from which institution he graduated in 1857. He deemed it expedient to add to his knowledge a practical trade, and therefore commenced to learn the business of carriage-making, during the period of his residence, in which he came to Chicago, on July 9, 1869. He was then employed three years as a carriage-builder in the factory of John V. Kilne, and for some time afterward was with the Northwestern Horse-Nail Manufacturing Company. He is now a remarkable political worker, being prominent as one of the most indefatigable and zealous republicans of that district. He was chief bailiff of the city courts of Chicago and General O. L. Mann. In 1880, he was nominated on the republican ticket for city recorder, but was defeated, although he ran five thousand ahead of his ticket. In 1882, he was nominated on the same party ticket for the presidency of the Board of Education; for a term of four years. His un-protesting acquiesce and the genial cheerfulness of his disposition, together with his prominent ability, admirably fitted him for the position he occupies. He was married on July 10, 1853, to Miss Margaret Powell, daughter of Edward Powell, one of the oldest settlers of this city.

FRANK B. LANE, son of James Lane, one of Chicago's oldest and most respected citizens, and chief deputy in the office of the clerk of the Probate Court, was born in this city on February 4, 1850. He attended school at the University of St. Mary's of the Lake, from whence he graduated in 1866. During the war he enlisted as company clerk in the 23d Illinois Volunteer Infantry, Colonel James A. Mulligan commanding. He was discharged in September, 1865, and returning home entered the employ of the Chicago and Northwestern Railway Company as special agent. Having a fondness for activity and excitement, he joined, however, the Chicago Fire Department in 1868, as a member of "A. D. Truesworth Engine Company No. 13," whose foreman was then Maurice W. Shab, now a prominent fire-marshal. For five years, Mr. Lane followed his profession over the city, and during the memorable October 8-9, 1871. Two years later he resigned to engage in mercantile occupations, entering the service of John W. Colburn, dealers in dry goods and hardware, which position he still occupies. He remained until 1875, when he began to work in the capacity of a bookkeeper in the Chicago Hardware Company, and has continued to the present time in the same capacity. In the fall of 1884, Mr. Lane was made a member of the Board of Directors, at the recent election, and was re-elected by a large majority. He has always been a zealous supporter of the Republican party, and has taken an active part in the political affairs of the city. He was married, on December 1, 1883, to Miss Mattie Ford, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. A. F. Ford, residents of that city. Mr. Lane is a member of the St. Julian Lodge, Knights of Pythias; Apollo Lodge, No. 139, A. O. U. W.; Stephen A. Douglas Council, No. 642, Royal Arcanum; and the Knights of Labor. He was married in October, 1875, to Annie M. Riew, of Chicago. They have four children—one girl and three boys.

WILEY S. SCRIBNER, the present record-keeper of deeds of Cook County, was born at Jacksonville, Ill., on September 6, 1840. Although he had scarcely reached his majority, he joined the 10th Wisconsin Infantry, having removed to Fair Play, Grant Co., after serving three years as a private, he was appointed aide-de-camp on General Ewing's staff, and subsequently served as brigade quartermaster, with the rank of first lieutenant. He participated in the battles of Shiloh, Corinth, Iuka, Holly Springs, siege of Vicksburg, Kenesaw Mountain, Atlanta, and the march to the sea. In 1866, he was elected to the Wisconsin Legislature. Declining a renomination, he was appointed postmaster at Fair Play, conducting also a general mercantile establishment. This retired life, however, was not suited to the energy and ambition of his character. The next year he started for Helena, Montana, where he soon became connected with the Daily Herald, first as business manager and then as city editor. In the spring of 1869, and within a year from his arrival in the Territory he was appointed its secretary, and upon the outbreak of the Civil war, in 1861, was appointed colonel on the staff of Governor Smith, being assigned to command the district of Helena. Coming to Chicago in 1873, he entered the law office of Isham & Lincoln, remaining there one year, and in 1874 served as a delegate to the National Assembly, where he was president of the Illinois Delegation. In 1875, he was a member of the Chicago Union League Club, and was its president for one year. He is also the president of the Chicago Veteran League and a member of Post No. 28, G.A.R. He takes an active part in all movements that aid the republican party both on the stump and as an effective worker. Mr. Scribner was married at Madison, Wis., on May 16, 1879, to Miss Mary L. Keenoh, a daughter of General Thomas Reynolds of that city. They have an adopted daughter, Annie Marie Nyhan, eight years of age.

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE.

By the Constitution of 1870, it was provided that all justices of the peace in the City of Chicago

shall be appointed by the Governor, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate (but only upon the recommendation of a majority of the judges of the Circuit, Superior and County Courts): and for such districts as are now, or shall hereafter be, established, by law, they shall hold their offices for four years and until their successors shall be commissioned and qualified: and their vacancies shall be filled by appointment of the Governor, and removed by summary proceedings in the Circuit or Superior Court for extortion or other malfeasance."

GEORGE KERSTEN, police justice of the North Side, was born in Chicago on March 21, 1853. In 1850, his father, Joseph Kersten, came from Mecklenburg, Germany, to this country, and for four years conducted a successful tailoring establishment. He died in 1859, and for the next ten years engaged in various commercial pursuits. His first public office was the clerkship of the Police Court, to which he was appointed in 1880. In the spring of 1883 he became justice of the peace, and in October of the same year Mayor Harrison appointed him police justice. Justice Kersten is a member of the Masonic fraternity, of the Independent Order of Foresters and of the Knights of Pythias. He is one of the most prominent marksmen of the Northwest, having been the first master of the Northwestern Shooting Bund, and for fifteen years has been a member of the Chicago Sharpshooters' Association, of which he also has been master. He was one of the founders of the Swan Lake Gun Club, whose grounds are in Marshall County. Mr. Kersten was one of the originators of the Cook County Democratic Club, of which he has been secretary since its organization. A portion of the time he has also served as its president. In 1884, the German-American Cook County Club came into being, largely through his efforts. He is also connected with the Policemen's Benevolent Association. He was married, on September 14, 1875, to Julia, daughter of Adam Bailer, one of Chicago's early settlers. They have one child,—Walter George.

LOUIS KISTLER was born on June 25, 1835, in Strassburg, Germany, the son of Adam and Mary Kistler. His father was a brave soldier in the Napoleonic wars, and died in 1845 from the effects of wounds and exposure. At ten years of age, therefore, Louis was left virtually alone, his mother being in no position to
assist him. The next year he came to this country, and settled in Rochester. He immediately set to work to earn his living, mastered the French language, and was engaged to pursue a chemical study at the University of Paris; from which he graduated in 1854. He then became a member of the French Academy at Paris, and in 1861, was appointed Professor of Greek and Latin, and, afterward, as a member of the House of Representatives, senator, and member of the French and Smithsonian Institutes, and as the highest official of a great national event that has rendered the name and fame of our country a household word among the great and learned nations of the civilized world, commands most truly our confidence and respect.

During his long and honorable public service given to the country, he has not been destroyed by fire and water he has repaired his fortune. His stanch character and abilities have made him a recognized leader among the German-American race in Chicago. He is president of the Chicago University; and his extemporaneous speech of welcome to James G. Blaine, at the Grand Pacific Hotel, on September 25, 1853, is among the political "gems" of the campaign. It is here given, as a model of its kind:

"Mr. Blaine—We are pleased to meet you. As men coming from the various walks of life, and representing the German-American republicans of Chicago, the metropolis of the Northwest, we extend to you a most cordial greeting. We are acquainted with your career, and in it are the marks of your personal and public life. Being zealous of our own personal liberty in the country of our choice and adoption, and being fully identified with its great and varied interests, we hail you as the great leader and champion of our aspirations. Your earnest and persistent advocacy of protection to the great industries of our own loved land, far dearer to us than the land of our fathers; your broad statesmanship; your love of personal liberty, and all these inspire as in the belief that your administration of the National Government will be the beginning of a new era in our national growth and prosperity. You, sir, and our gallant General John A. Logan, are the chosen leaders in this grand march of our national prosperity. You have our heartfelt support. Please accept our presence as an indorsement of your life, character, and public services. In the name of the German-American republicans of Chicago we bid you a most hearty welcome to the queen among the lakes.

In May, 1853, Mr. Kistler was appointed justice of the peace for the Town of North Chicago, which he still holds, and still retains most of his previous practice, and is in continual demand as a counsel-at-law. He is connected with the Masonic and fraternal orders, Royal Council, Knights of Honor and Royal League. In 1861, Mr. Kistler was married to Miss Frances Dow, of Boston. Of their five children but one is living, — Theodora, who, although but fifteen years of age, is said to be a fair child. HAWKINS, of the principles of law.

Peter I. Hawkinson, justice of the peace of North Chicago, has held this office for eighteen years. Born at Christianstad, Sweden, on June 19, 1826, he worked on his father's farm until he was twenty-six years of age. He was educated in the common schools of his native town, and during the latter years of his residence there did considerable business in administering estates. In 1852, he came to Chicago, where he was employed as a carpenter in the Galesburg, Ill., where, at the occupation of a carpenter, and there he became a public officer, that of street commissioner. In February, 1863, he came to Chicago, having obtained a position with the Illinois Central Railroad as an examiner in the land department; and in the spring of 1864, he was appointed assistant justice of the peace. In the fall of 1864, he became a justice of the peace. He relinquished his business connection with the land department, and, in 1871, under the provisions of the new Constitution, resigned his office in order that he might continue his duties as justice of the peace. Mr. Hawkinson has given general satisfaction in this position, being among the most popular judicial officials in the country. He was married at Galesburg, Ill., to Corinna Lawrence, who died six years thereafter. He has one adopted daughter.

Charles Arnd, justice of the peace of North Chicago, was born at Bernhard's Bay, Oswego Co., N. Y., on June 26, 1855. His father, Frederick, was, when a young man, in the German army, and, during the War of the Rebellion, served in the 1st New York Cavalry, and subsequently as lieutenant in the 22nd Regiment. Lieutenant Arnd was captured during Wilson's raid in the Shenandoah Valley, and suffered in most of the Southern prisons, being one of the few survivors of the forty-two prisoners taken at that time. After being educated at the public schools, Charles Arnd graduated in 1871, from Haverling Free Academy, at Bath, N. Y., and from Ambrose College in 1875. During the next two years he studied in the universities of Berlin and Heidelberg, Germany, and the University of Paris. He became a fine German and French scholar, traveling over Europe and obtaining a useful fund of cosmopolitan information. In 1877, he returned to Bath, and commenced the study of law, being admitted to the Bar at the first Appellate Court at Chicago, in April, 1878. He at once began practice, which he continued until appointed justice of the peace, in December, 1880. Justice Arnd, as secretary of the Auxiliary Club, organized in 1878 to purify local politics, obtained something more than local reputation. He was the only justice re-appointed for North Chicago in 1883, and his youthful appearance, as well as his acknowledged ability, have drawn much attention.

Charles J. White, police justice of the Third District, was born at Dublin, Ireland, on August 12, 1854. On June 11, 1854, he arrived in Chicago with his parents. Owing to a serious accident in early boyhood, he was able to attend school but two years, and his subsequent education was attained by his studies at home. When sixteen years of age he engaged in the stationery and printing business with his father, W. J. White, one of Chicago's pioneer engravers. In December, 1879, Justice White entered the city collector's office as an assistant. In the spring of 1879, Mayor Harrison appointed him the first assistant, or deputy collector, which he held until the first of August, 1882, when he was made assistant city treasurer under Rudolph Brand. At the expiration of Mr. Brand's term, he obtained a position in the county treasurer's office; but being appointed by Governor Hamilton of the peace for the town of West Chicago, he resigned the former. Mayor Harrison appointed him police justice of the Third District, with headquarters at the Desplaines-street Station. Since filling this position the records of the Police Court show that the number of cases disposed of by him exceeds ten thousand a year. Justice White is a member of many organizations of a political, social and charitable nature.

He was one of the original committee to organize the Cook County Democratic Club, and was its chairman for several years. He is also a member of the Irish-American Club of the Union Catholic Library Association. Mr. White was married, on September 22, 1886, to Miss Emma L. Blum. They have two children: Anna Louise and Charlotte Frances.

PROMINENT CASES.

THE BURNED-RECORD LAWS.—At a joint session of the judges of the courts of record of the city, on October 31, 1871, the draft of a bill to make provision for lost or destroyed records was discussed and submitted. Before action by our State legislature, however, Congress, in March, 1872, passed an Act "to restore the records of the United States courts in the Northern District of Illinois." On March 19, 1872, our State legislature passed a law providing "for the restoration of court records which have been lost or destroyed," and on April 6, 1872, passed an Act "to remedy the evils consequent upon the destruction of any public record by fire or otherwise," which was subsequently amended by Act of March 4, 1874. This latter Act came up for construction by the Supreme Court in the case of Smith v. Stevens et al., in which the Court remarks:

"We do not think the objections taken to this abstract are well founded. The abstract was offered under the Act to remedy the evils consequent upon the destruction of any public record by
THE CONDITION of property-owners in Chicago, after the great fire of October, 1871, was appalling, demanding legislative interference. A great evil had befallen them, which this Act was designed to remedy. It is emphatically a remedial Act, and, in accordance with a well-established canon, it must receive a liberal construction, and be made to apply to all cases which, by a fair construction of its terms, it can reasonably be made to reach."

A suit in chancery was brought under this Act, in 1874, praying for the confirmation of title to the western half of the northwest quarter of Section 30, in Township 40, North of Range 14 east, valued at $120,000, by Robert W. Robinson against John Ferguson. The Supreme Court, to which it was appealed from the Superior Court, decided "that where a petition is filed under the statute known as the Burned-Record Act to establish and confirm the title to land, the court is authorized to decree in favor of the better title, in a case of dispute as to the ownership."

A noted suit, involving this law and the practice under it, was that of John I. Beveridge (formerly sherif of Cook County) against A. L. Chetlain, administrator of Martin O. Walker, in the Circuit Court before Judge Rogers. The facts in the case were as follows: In October, 1868, one Oliver Smith, being about to commence an action against George Aylsworth for false imprisonment, filed his affidavit as required by statute, and served a writ of capias ad respondendum, upon which Aylsworth was arrested and held to bail. He thereupon executed to the sheriff (Beveridge) a bail-bond in the penal sum of $3,000, with Martin O. Walker as his surety. While this suit was pending and undetermined, the files and records in the case were destroyed by the fire of October, 1871. Afterward the plaintiff filed a petition under the Burned-Record Act, to have a certain portion of the records in said suit restored; and upon notice to Aylsworth, an order was entered restoring the affidavit, declaration and pleadings. A trial was afterward had, resulting in a judgment in favor of plaintiff for $6,000 and costs. Upon the judgment an execution was issued, and returned unsatisfied. Subsequently, a capias was issued against Aylsworth, and returned non est inventus. Pending these proceedings, Walker, the surety on the bail-bond, died, and, after the return of the last-mentioned writ, a claim against his estate was filed in the County Court, to charge him with the liability on said bond. On the hearing of this case the County Court found the issues for the administrator. From this decision the claimant appealed to the Circuit Court, in which, also, the case went against him. He then took the case to the Appellate Court. This court, among other things, decided that "The relief afforded to parties under the Burned-Record Act is not exclusive, but cumulative, upon the rights and remedies existing independently of its provisions. Where a judicial record is shown to be lost or destroyed, resort may be had to secondary evidence to prove its contents. Notwithstanding some portions of the record were restored under the provisions of the Burned-Record Act, secondary evidence of other portions not so restored may still be given."

The judgment of the Circuit Court was reversed, and the cause remanded.

Prior to the Burned-Record Act, the courts held that an application to restore lost files in a case is addressed to the discretion of the court (59 Ill., 259). Neither would equity entertain a bill to restore a lost record (62 Ill. 351). "The whole record should be substantially restored. Cause should be shown for the omission of part" (Kehoe vs. Rounds, 69 Ill. 351.)

In the District Court of the United States, under a petition for the restoration of a lost record, Judge Blodgett held that proceedings to restore records in that court must conform to the Act of Congress, and that the State statute did not control.

JOHN W. WAUGHOP was born on April 25, 1823, at Portsmouth, Va. His father (James F. Waughop) served in the war of 1812, and contracted to build the first railroad in Virginia, from Portsmouth to Roulkoke, and was made the second postmaster of that issue in the United States. The family settled in Tazewell County, Ill., in 1835. The subject of this sketch came to Chicago in 1834, with his parents. He attended the city school, working thereby supporting himself and paying for his education. He entered the law office of Spring & Goodrich in 1846, where he remained two years and was then admitted to the bar. In the fall of 1848, he married Ellen, a daughter of Bigelow, a celebrated lawyer. After this event he commenced the practice of his profession, and has been in active and successful practice ever since. He was elected superintendent of schools of Cook County in 1854, and re-elected to that office in 1856. He has always taken an active part in the affairs of the Methodist Church in Chicago. Mr. Waughop is an active republican, was president of the Third Ward Republican Club during the Garfield campaign, and zealously supported Blaine and Logan in the campaign of 1884. He served with marked ability as bank commissioner under Governor Yates. He was in the State Convention that nominated Mr. Illsley for governor. He is a able lawyer and an excellent citizen; has been prominently connected with public improvements; and is a friend of education. He has a family of five children living,—James F., Arthur B., Caroline H. (now Mrs. R. M. Ware), Nellie and Winnie B. Waughop.

Blodgett was in the law office of Howland and Thompson, attorney and congressman, and is the son of Luther and Grace (Howland) Thompson, and was born at Heath, Franklin Co., Mass., on September 8, 1827. He is of New England descent, his ancestors being among the early settlers of Massachusetts, and one of them, John Howland, came over in the Mayflower, and was one of the assistant governors of the Plymouth Colony. Mr. Thompson prepared for college at Williston Seminary, and graduated at Amherst College in 1850. He worked in Monson Academy and principal of Deerfield Academy. He studied law in Springfield, Mass., and was admitted to the Massachusetts bar in 1853, and was for a time assistant editor of the Springfield Republican. He came to Chicago in 1854, and has since been engaged in the practice of the law. In 1856, he was associated with Henry W. Bishop, and the firm of Thompson & Bishop was for some time the oldest law firm in Chicago. Mr. Thompson has been engaged in many important cases. He was the attorney of the contractors in the case of McAleey vs. Carter (22 Ill. 53), in which was established the binding effect of the superintendent's certificate in building contracts. He was the attorney for the importers in several important suits involving the construction of the United States Revenue Laws; and in Smith, U. S. Collector, vs. Field et al. (105 U. S. 52), he succeeded in a closely contested case in regard to the duties on tar in several cases. He was appointed by the court in 1871, against stockholders of insurance companies, and in one of them (Barkett vs. Plankington et al., 103 Ill. 373), one of the most important decisions was made as to the liability of stockholders. In the summer of 1856, Mr. Thompson was the historical address at a centennial celebration of his native town, which has been published and has received high eonimmunities. Mr. Thompson married, on December 15, 1850, Dolly A. Benjamin Carver, a prominent citizen of Chicago, and has three sons.

IRA WARREN BUELL was born at Lebanon, Madison Co., N. Y., on December 9, 1839, and is the son of Elijah and Polly (Higgins) Buehl. He received his early education at Hamilton Academy, and taught school from his sixteenth to his nineteenth year, when he entered Madison University, at Hamilton, N. Y. After completing a full classical course in that institution, he studied law in the office of Charles H. Mason, then judge of the Supreme Court of New York; afterward pursued his studies with Judge Humphrey, at Rochester, N. Y., and was admitted to the bar at that place in September, 1859. There he engaged in practice, and removed to Chicago in April, 1856. In 1860, Mr. Buehl was elected supervisor of North Chicago, and during the next year became city attorney. The nomination of judge of the Circuit Court of Cook County was made him in 1861, and he was elected both by a committee of republicans and democrats, but he declined the honor. He was also president of the republican convention which nominated Mayor John B. Rice the first time, and of the congressional convention in which Chicago and Wallack were nominated as congressman. It will thus be seen that Mr. Buehl's influence extends far outside of his profession, although in chancery practice, in insurance and in the law, he is held in high rank. He is one of the oldest members of the Law Institute. He also stands high in the Masonic fraternity, having been a past-master of Blaney Lodge, No. 271, A. F. & A. M. He was married on December 25, 1858, to Mary A. Gilbert, born December 19, 1845, and to Anna M. Averill, daughter of Captain James Averill, an
old and respected citizen of Chicago. They have one daughter—Bessie A.

Henry C. Ballard was born at Smyrna, Chenango Co., N. Y., on April 8, 1830, removing to Castile, Genesee Co., N. Y., with his parents, when he was quite young. In 1844, his parents, Luther W. and Rachel (Randall) Ballard, started West with their family of

five children, of which Henry was the second. They traveled in the usual canvas-topped wagon, and settled about one mile from Des Plaines, in the Town of Maine, Cook Co., Ill. In 1850, he returned to Cortland County, N. Y., where his mother's relatives resided, and attended Central College, at McGrawville, for about three years, when he entered the Albany Law School, graduating in 1855. He was admitted to the Bar in the same year, came to Chicago, and commenced practice, his first partner being Louis M. Andrick. He afterward associated himself with Usher F. Linder, also with George G. Bellows and O. P. Abercombie, but for the

past ten years has practiced alone. During a portion of the time, Mr. Ballard has been manager and attorney for the United States Mercantile Reporting Company, of New York. He was married, in 1862, to Fannie C. Tallmadge, who was born in Chicago. He has one son, Arthur T.

William Cutting Grant, of the firm of Grant & Brady, attorneys and counselors at law, is the son of Peter and Dolly (Ware) Grant, and was born at Lyme, N. H., on October 8, 1829. His grandfather, John Grant, with William W. Cutting, and others of Lyme, Conn., went up the Connecticut River in 1767, where they founded and settled the town of Lyme, naming it after the old Lyme in Connecticut. Here, Peter Grant was born, in 1796, and in 1825 married Dolly Ware, daughter of Joseph and Sarah Ware, of Thetford, Vt., nearly opposite Lyme, N. H. When he was two years of age the family removed to a farm in Troy, Orleans Co., Vt., where he remained until twelve years of age, his father dying during that time, in 1839. Upon the marriage of his mother to Raymond Hale, they removed to Chelsea, Vt., where young Grant worked on the farm and attended school in the winter. At sixteen years of age he secured a license as teacher, which vocation he followed until 1847, when he entered Dartmouth College, graduating in the class of 1851. During the following year, he filled the position of principal of the Amherst Academy, N. H., for two terms and during the next four years was principal of the Howe School, Billerica, Mass., devoting all his leisure to the study of law. In 1854, he began reading law in the office of Hon. William B. Hebard, of Chelsea, and was admitted to the Bar the following year, and subsequently entered the law school of Harvard College, where he remained until the spring of 1857, when he located in Chicago, and shortly afterward became a member of the firm of Williams, Woodbridge & Grant. In 1863, Mr. Williams retired from the firm upon his election to the bench of the Circuit Court, and Mr. Grant was associated with Mr. John Woodbridge until 1865. From 1867 to 1880, he was connected with William H. Swift when Matthew P. Brady was admitted as a partner in the firm of Grant, Swift & Brady. This firm continued until May, 1885, when Mr. Grant, since which time he has been associated with Mr. Brady. Mr. Grant has always been engaged in general practice, the chief feature of which has been real-estate and chancery, business, together with commercial and corporation law. He is recognized as one of the ablest lawyers of the Chicago Bar, and is held in high esteem by both Bar and Bar as a thoroughly educated lawyer, a successful advocate and a most reliable counselor. Mr. Grant was married, in 1861, to Jennie A. McCullum, daughter of Alex. McCullum, and for many years a resident of Chicago. They have two children, both sons.

The Rafferty Murder Case.—Among the noted causes which have been tried in the Criminal Court since 1871, the first to merit attention is that of Christopher Rafferty for the murder of Patrick O'Meara, a police officer, which occurred on the night of August 5, 1872. The circumstances of the killing, as gathered from the statements of the Supreme Court, were: A little after midnight of the 4th, Rafferty was sitting quietly and peacefully by a table in a saloon, in Chicago, when O'Meara and another policeman, named Scanlan, came in.

O'Meara immediately drew attention to Rafferty; when the latter, addressing O'Meara in a friendly manner, asked him to take something to drink, or a cigar, which was declined. Scanlan then went directly up to Rafferty, tapped him on the shoulder, and told him he had a warrant for him. The former demanded that it be read, which was done, and he apparently submitted to the arrest, but immediately threatened to shoot the first

INTERIOR OF COURT HOUSE.

[Image of the interior of a court house]
man who should lay a hand upon him. O'Meara, who had his club hung to his wrist, stationed himself at the outer door to prevent Rafferty's escape, while Scanlan kept himself in a position to guard a back door. All this occurred in a brief space of time; and while O'Meara was guarding the entrance, which led into the street, Rafferty shot him with a pistol, inflicting a mortal wound. There was no pretense that Rafferty had been accused or suspected of having committed any felony, or was at the time in the act of committing a misdemeanor; nor did the State's attorney, on the trial, attempt to show that such was the case; or that either of the policemen had at the time in their possession any lawful warrant authorizing the prisoner's arrest. There were three trials of the case, and three appeals to the Supreme Court. The first trial, resulting in a conviction and sentence of execution, was had at the September term, 1872. The case being taken to the Supreme Court on a writ of error, that court reversed the judgment below, on the ground that the court had erred in refusing a change of venue as prayed, and also in refusing to admit testimony showing that the prisoner was intoxicated at the time of committing the alleged offense.

The venue having been changed to the county of Lake, another trial also resulted in a conviction and a sentence of death. The case was again taken to the Supreme Court on a writ of error, and was again reversed and remanded—the court holding that the court below had erred in refusing to admit testimony showing the invalidity of the warrant in the hands of the person making the pretended arrest. If it was true that the process was void, the homicide would be reduced from murder to manslaughter, unless express malice toward the deceased was shown by the proof.

The third trial of this remarkable case occurred in Lake County, in October, 1873, and for the third time the prisoner was found guilty and sentenced to be hung. For the third time, also, the cause was taken to the Supreme Court on a writ of error, but not with the same favorable result. The judgment of the court below was affirmed. It had been established by proof that, three days previous to the killing, the prisoner had declared that no Bridgeport policeman (as they were who made the arrest) should arrest him while he had a pistol; and when he had shot O'Meara through the breast, without offering to go out of the door, he had instantly turned around and fired two shots at Scanlan, the court held that this was sufficient evidence of express malice to justify the finding of murder, notwithstanding the attempted arrest was illegal. He was executed at Waukegan in 1874.

William A. Montgomery, senior member of the firm of Montgomery & Smith, is a son of John R. Montgomery, and a grandson of William Montgomery, both lawyers of Lancaster, Penn., where he was born on June 21, 1838. He received his higher education at Washington College, Penn., and at Beloit College, Wis. After graduating from the latter, in 1857, he attended the law-school at University of Wisconsin and completed his legal course in the office of Judge Hopkins, of Madison, who afterward was elevated to the Bench of the United States District Court. After his admission to the Bar at Madison, in 1860, he removed to Chicago and had been in practice in that city ever since. He has been a member of the firm of Wilson, Martin & Montgomery, and later of Montgomery & Waterman. For several years after the dissolution of the latter partnership he practiced alone, forming, on January 1, 1885, a partnership with Jasper Sem. Smith. Montgomery has a son,—John R.

Lewis L. Coburn was born at East Montpelier, Vt., on November 14, 1831. His father, David Coburn, was a successful and wealthy farmer, his landed estate being one of the largest and most valuable in Central Vermont; he was a member of the State Legislature several times. Lewis L. Coburn was the youngest of five children of his father, who died in winter and the academy in fall and spring, and between times worked on the farm. At sixteen, he began to teach the district school, and soon acquired a reputation as an instructor and assistant examiner of the district school at Burlington, Vt., and entered the University of Vermont in 1855, graduating in 1859 with the degree of A.B. He spent a good part of his youth in vacations in reading law, with Robert D. Lewis, a lawyer at Burlington, Vt., and was quite advanced in his legal studies when he left the University. After a short time in the office of Hon. T. P. Redfield, of Montpelier, he entered the Harvard Law School, from which he graduated in 1862. He practiced in Boston, and immediately after his graduation from Harvard started for Chicago. Mr. Coburn determined to make patent law a specialty. Invention had been stimulated to unusual activity by the war, and very soon he had all his cases offered to him in this line of work. In 1861, he took into partnership an old schoolmate and personal friend, William E. Mars; and in a few years the firm had a very extensive legal business. Mr. Coburn was diverted from the law for a time, visiting his parents in Vermont, he arrived when a brigade of nine months' men had just been raised for the Army. He was unanimously chosen captain of one of the companies, and went out into active service. In the front rank at Gettysburg, Captain Coburn and his command served two days, and he distinguished himself for his efficiency and bravery. He was offered honorable preference, which he declined, not wishing to remain away from the work for a longer time. At the end of his service he returned to Chicago to resume his law practice, which had been carried on by his partner under the firm name. The business increased rapidly, the pressure of work causing the firm to move to a larger office on the west side of the street. Mr. Coburn, who died in 1868, Mr. Coburn carried on the business, with the assistance of a large corps of clerks, until 1873, when Hon. John H. Thacher, an old friend and classmate, became his partner. Mr. Thacher, for ten years previously, had been in the patent office, occupying various positions from assistant examiner to commissioner of patents, and the latter position he resigned to become a partner with Mr. Coburn. This change of partners Mr. Coburn is quick to recognize any new principle or combination, and equally quick to see where a claimed invention may be an infringement on something already patented. He has been attorney in many of the most important patent suits tried in this country and is always on the successful side. Among these cases are the barb-wire suits, the beef-canning suits, the Irwin tubular lantern, and other equally important cases. Mr. Coburn is a large property holder. He was the leader of the movement which brought about the radical change in the South Town and city governments. He was one of the originators and founders of the Chicago Athenaeum. He was the first president of the Chicago University League, and frequently been mentioned as candidate for the State Senate and for representative in Congress, but such positions he has always declined. Mr. Coburn is a tall, courtly and dignified gentleman, in the full possession of the years of his long life, and stands in the highest estimation of the citizens and his acquaintances.

Samuel Emmet Dale, attorney and counselor at law, is the son of Samuel and Jane Dale, and was born at Dublin, Ireland, on September 10, 1831. His grandfather, Sir Robert Emmet, was cousins. When he was six years old, his parents came to this country, and settled in Milwaukee, where he received his early education. At the age of seventeen, he entered the law office of Finches, Lynde & Miller, of that city, with whom he remained six years. He was admitted to the Milwaukee Bar in 1852, and a year afterward located in Chicago. In 1859, he became a member of the firm of Carter, Becker & Dale. Mr. Carter died, and Mr. Dale was buried in 1874, and the firm of Becker & Dale continued until January, 1880, since which time Mr. Dale has been actively engaged in general practice. He is highly esteemed by Bench and Bar as an able lawyer, and by a large newspaper as a most business-like and prudent counselor. Mr. Dale was married, on September 13, 1871, to Miss H. Harriet Beckwith, of Exeter, England. They have five children,—Gertrude, Walter B., Frederick S., Harriet, and Stephen M.

George G. Bellows was born at Boston, Mass., on October 14, 1831. His father, John Bellows, was an old bank president in New York, and a merchant of that city, conducting business with Homer Backus, he became a member of the firm of Wilson, Martin & Montgomery, and later of Montgomery & Waterman. For several years after the dissolution of the latter partnership he practiced alone, forming, on January 1, 1885, a partnership with Jasper Sem. Smith. Montgomery has a son,—John R.

Lewis L. Coburn was born at East Montpelier, Vt., on November 14, 1831. His ancestors were among the oldest settlers of the counties in which they lived. His father, David Coburn, was a successful and wealthy farmer, his landed estate being one of
officers. As quartermaster, he spent eighteen months at the front, and returned only after he had been stricken with fever contracted in the Chickahominy Swamps. While he was well enough about again, he went to Kentucky and Tennessee. He next lectured through Wisconsin for the United States Sanitary Commission, and on the invitation of Dr. Henry W. Ballard, his brother-in-law, he came to Cincinnati, where he was invited to lecture before the New England Anti-Slavery Society. For many years he was in partnership with Mr. Ballard. Mr. Holbrook is a cousin of Henry Bellows, deceased, formerly chief-justice of the Supreme Court of New Hampshire.

Edmund S. Holbrook is a son of Stephen and Sally (Gould) Holbrook, being the youngest of the family. He was born at Grafton, Mass., received a preparatory course at Phillips Academy, Andover, and graduated from Amherst College in 1839. While in school he had acquired a reputation for oratory and as a poet and deep thinker, so that, upon his graduation, he was at once invited by the New England Anti-Slavery Society to become one of their lecturers. He accepted the offer, but the next year located in Essex County, N.Y., as a professor of languages, belles-lettres and vocal music. He followed this pursuit for three years, studying law besides, and coming quite prominently before his people as an orator and debater. In 1843, he was admitted to the Richmond Bar, and he practiced law for ten years. In 1853, he removed to Chicago, and opened an office in the LaSalle Building, and there he practiced law until the first of June, 1874, when he was killed in the fire in the statue room of that building. He was 45 years of age, and was in the prime of life. He was married to Miss Anna E. Whiting, of New Bedford, Mass., and was the father of four children.

The Great Contempt Case. Growing out of the Rafferty case was the celebrated cause of The People vs. Charles L. Wilson, proprietor, and Andrew Shuman, editor, of the Chicago Evening Journal. Rafferty had recently been tried and convicted of murder. A writ of error, staying the execution, had been granted, and was pending and undetermined at the date of the publication. The following is an extract from the article upon which the information was based:

"At the time the writ was granted in the case of the murder Rafferty, the public was blindly assured that the matter would be examined into by the Supreme Court and decided at once; that possi- ble injustice to this notorious butcher would be laid away for a single day. Time sped away, however, and we hear of nothing definite being done. * * * The ruff-ruff who contributed hundred dollars to demonstrate that "hanging is played out" may congratulate themselves on the success of their game. Their money is operating splendidly. We have no hesi- tancy in prophesying clear through to the end just what will be done with Rafferty. He will be granted a new trial. He will be tried somewhere within a year or two. He will be sentenced to imprisonment for life. He will eventually be pardoned out. And why? Because fourteen hundred dollars is enough to enable a man to purchase from the Supreme Court the most unfavorable view that can be taken is that it is a constructive contempt, and as such it could not directly or indirectly affect the administration of justice in an appellate court. I should be very unwilling to admit that it would have any such effect."

The London Law Times, in commenting upon the case, approves the action of the court, and cites English authorities to maintain that view. It says:

"There assuredly can be no more serious reflection upon a court of law than to say that it is susceptible to corrupt influence; and it seems to us that the American judiciary have only to tolerate attacks of this kind upon their honesty to bring upon themselves well merited contempt."

On the other hand, the United States Jurist, a quarterly law magazine published in Washington, said:

"This seems to us an extraordinary proceeding on the part of the court; the despotical exercise of very doubtful constitutional authority. It was not pretended that this newspaper paragraph, published in a distant city, "impested, embarrassed or obstructed the court in the administration of justice," but that it was calculated to do no more than cause the newspapers and their readers, not to injure the parties ample means of redress without any such ex parte proceedings as these."

The action of Judge Lawrence in the case undoubtedly contributed to his defeat as a candidate for re-election to the Supreme Bench the following year, whereas Mr. Shuman was elected lieutenant-governor of the State in 1876."
CHESTER KINNEY is a son of Ethel P. Kinney, a prominent ship-builder of New York and Canada, and Lavinia (Porter) Kinney. He was born in Cook County, Illinois, on July 15, 1852. He was educated in the Clinton Liberal Institute, Oneida County, and Folly Seminary, Oswego County, N. Y., preparatory to taking a collegiate course. Entering Hamilton College in the second year, he was dismissed in 1853, and then resided several years in Collegesville, New York, studying law with Noxon, Leavenworth & Comstock, of Syracuse. On January 2, 1854, he was admitted to the Bar of New York, and in 1857, came to Middleport (now known as Watseka), Iroquois County, Illinois. He opened an office in 1856, and continued to practice law until 1865, and in 1865, and continued to practice law until 1865, and in 1882, was appointed a Judge of the Circuit Court of Cook County, Ill., which he has held ever since. After research, Mr. Packard was married to Louisa L. Spencer, daughter of Colonel J. C. Spencer and niece of Judge John G. Spencer. They have one son and a daughter, the latter being the wife of Albert D. Fenske.

SAMUEL WARD Packard is a lineal descendant of Samuel Packard, of Windham, England, who immigrated to Hingham, Plymouth Colony (Massachusetts), in 1636. His grandfather was Reverend Theophilus Packard, D.D., and his father, who was also of the same name, were Congregational ministers, and preached to one church, in Shelburne, Franklin Co., Mass., for over fifty years, the son succeeding the father in the same pulpit. His grandfather, Rev. Mr. Packard, was one of the founders of Amherst College, and a trustee of Williams College for fifteen years. Mr. Packard's mother, Elizabeth Parsons Ware, was the daughter of Rev. Samuel Ware, a Congregational minister of Ware, Mass. Mr. Packard himself is a Partisan of the Deacon Packard family, not by blood, but in all his beliefs and observances. Born at Shelburne, Mass., on November 20, 1847, he came to Chicago at an early day, his family having broken up. At sixteen years of age he was thus left to shift for himself. While making a thorough, but unsuccessful canvass of the city for employment, he met his old family physician, and was told, to his astonishment, that he was intended for a lawyer, and that an opening might be found for him in the office of Joseph N. Barker, the brother-in-law of his medical friend. Thus it was, that in the spring of 1864, he commenced business with Mr. Barker & Tuley, and remained there until the fall of 1865, having, in the meantime, assiduously cultivated his profession and worked up quite a practice on account of his mature appearance and manners. When seventeen years of age he tried his first case before the Supreme Court, of Illinois, and retained four years in Chicago, in the spring of 1866, he formed a partnership with Colonel J. S. Cooper, which continued for upwards of ten years, Gwynn Gornett and W. W. Gore joining, during a portion of the time, members of the firm. In 1874, but twenty years after, he argued his first case in the Supreme Court of the United States. It may be stated that, since 1850, he has practiced alone, satisfying himself with the following points of the practice, and his forceful arguments of cases rather than striving after a large and miscellaneous business. For example, from 1877 to 1882, he acted in connection with other notable litigations—as attorney for the creditors of the Chicago & St. Paul Railroad in a very considerable case during that period, and which he carried to a successful issue. Mr. Packard obtained $100,000 for his clients, who, during the preliminary stages of the litigation, had vainly attempted to effect a compromise of $100,000. Another important case, well illustrating the pertinacity and aggressiveness of his character as a lawyer, is that known as the "Yankton County (Dak.) bond case." He was retained as the attorney for the bondholders of that county, after the Supreme Court of the Territory had declared the bonds, which amounted to some $300,000, invalid. He took the case to the Supreme Court of the United States, and there obtained a reversal of this decision—Mais, Mr. Packard being the opposing counsel of the Court, to procure the admission of Southern Dakota as a State. He thereupon prepared a protest, which was presented to Congress, against the admission of the Territory, on the ground that its Legislature aided and abetted Yankton County in its refusal to the redemption, and until it purged its records of this disgrace it ought not to be admitted into the Union. He also Flooded the country with circulars, pamphlets, and the like, so strong a sentiment of his favor, that it was found impossible to obtain a vote for the admission of Southern Dakota into the Union while the Territory stood in this attitude. Thereupon, the delegate of the Territory, upon the adjournment of Congress, informed his constituents that the Dakota admission bill could not be passed until the Yankton bond matter was settled; he therefore advised them that a Legislative committee was not to discuss it until the matter was disposed of. Mr. Packard also procured the passage of a refunding Act, the matter being thus settled to the satisfaction of the bondholders. Speaking in general terms, the success of Mr. Packard's practice is attributable to those qualities which a certain justiciable case in the Bench, of high standing, attributed to him in a pre-eminent degree, viz., "thoroughness of research, logic, and clearness of thought;" Mr. Packard has always been a very strong temperance man, both in his belief and practice. He was married, on June 23, 1874, to Clara A. Fish, of Lombard, Ill. They have three children—Stella, Laura and Walter Eugene. At this time he formed a partnership with Mr. Packard in the practice of law, and continued to be successful. He was a member of the firm of Lockwood & Bacon, which continued until Mr. Hawley was appointed United States District Judge for the Territory of Utah. Mr. Bacon subsequently associated himself with James S. Norton, as Bacon & Norton. In 1885, the whole firm was dissolved, but Mr. Bacon continued to practice law. At the same time, became a special partner with John V. LeMoynne, which continued while that gentleman was serving his term in Congress. He has since practiced alone, his business being principally a real-estate and chancery lawyer.

EDWARD ROBY was born at Brockport, Monroe Co., N. Y., on August 31, 1840. He received his education in that State. At the breaking out of the War he offered himself for service, but was rejected on account of his age. He was elected to the Bar in June, 1861, at Athens, N. Y., and commenced regular practice in Chicago, upon his arrival here in April, 1862. His legal career in this city has marked him a lawyer of broad, constructive mind, and he has argued a great number of cases before the State Supreme Court, especially in the line of upholding the provisions of the State Constitution of 1870 relating to the collecting of municipal taxes, the city government attempted to collect its taxes, in the old way, as if the Constitution had never existed. The Superior Court sustained its action, but test cases being taken to the Supreme Court by Mr. Roby, the provisions of the State Constitution were upheld, and Mr. Roby was victorious on each occasion; notwithstanding which, the city still believed that special legislation was required to give effect to the general law, and to the city's statute of 1872 to keep up the special city officers for assessment and collection of the taxes. The city central and municipal charter was adopted by popular vote, instead of allowing the general city incorporation law of the State to go into effect. Mr. Roby argued the constitutionality of the city charter in both the Illinois Supreme Court and the Illinois Supreme Court, and gained his point. The city appealed. Mr. Roby again took the matter in hand before the Supreme Court, which sustained the lower tribunal. Thus the special law and the special charter fell together. The issuance of the scrip of 1875, in violation of the State Constitution limiting municipal indebtedness, was followed, two years thereafter, by a suit brought by Mr. Roby, in behalf of Judge Henry Fuller, praying for an injunction against its payment. This action had the effect of forcing the city officers into more economical measures, but before the Supreme Court decided in favor of the injunction, the scrip was paid, and all was well. It is too true that perhaps no man has done more, through the machinery of the courts, to bring about this city's laws for taxation and freedom from indebtedness than Mr. Roby. He is an acknowledged authority, also, on real-estate and commercial law, and on the subjects of the early and prominent colleges on these topics. Mr. Roby was married, in 1876, to Mrs. Leila P. Magoun, a Boston lady. They have two children.

THE HANFORD MURDER CASE. — The trial of no cause in Cook County was ever attended with greater interest and excitement than this. The homicide occurred on August 7, 1876. The deceased was principal of the North Division High School. In a communication to the City Council, in regard to the confirmation
of certain appointees of the Board of Education, he used the following language in regard to Mrs. Sullivan, wife of Alexander Sullivan, who was then secretary of the Board of Public Works:

"The instigator and engineer-in-chief of all delvity connected with the legislation of the Board, is Mrs. Sullivan, wife of the Secretary of the Board of Public Works. Her influence with Colvin (the mayor) was proven by her getting Bailey dismissed, and her husband appointed in his stead."

Mr. Sullivan was present when the communication was made. He immediately returned home, informed his wife what had occurred, and having ascertained that Mr. Hanford was the author of the communication, he procured a carriage and, with his wife and brother, proceeded to Hanford's residence, where he was found, with his wife and son, sitting on the steps of his house. The parties were not acquainted; but, having ascertained the presence of each other, Mr. Sullivan demanded a retraction of the offensive language above quoted. This was refused. Some angry words followed, with a blow from Mr. Sullivan, which knocked Mr. Hanford down. Mr. McMullen thereupon seized Mr. Sullivan, his wife and brother in the meantime getting out of the carriage. A general mêlée ensued, in which, as was alleged, Mr. Hanford struck Mrs. Sullivan. Her husband then drew a revolver, and fired at Mr. Hanford, inflicting a wound, of which he died in thirty minutes. Sullivan was defended by Leonard Swett, W. W. O'Brien and Thomas Moran. The people were represented by Charles H. Reed, State's attorney. The trial began October 18, 1876, and lasted until the 27th, when the jury, failing to agree (standing eleven for acquittal to one for conviction), was discharged. A second trial was had in March, 1877. At this time the prosecution was conducted by Luther Laffin Mills and Colonel Van Arman, and the defense by Messrs. Swett, Moran, Storrs and Hynes. The trial lasted a week. The jury was out but a few minutes, returning with a verdict of "not guilty."

John S. Cooper, attorney and counsel for law, son of Isaac and Eliza Cooper, was born at Mt. Gilead, Morrow Co., O., on July 23, 1841. He received his early education in the school of Erasmus G. Phillips, and from his thirteenth to his fifteenth year he attended the Mt. Gilead High School, and two years later entered Oberlin College. Before he could graduate, he enlisted in the Federal Army, in 1861, and saw active service in Virginia and participated in the engagements of Cross Lanes, Winchester, Slaughter Mountain, Port Republic, Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville, Gettysburg, the siege of Petersburg, and other historic battles, receiving a severe wound at Aiken's Farm, on September 29, 1864. He was promoted to the rank of lieutenant-colonel of the 175th Ohio Volunteer Infantry, which he commanded until discharged on July 25, 1865, at Cleveland, O. In August, 1865, he came to Chicago and devoted his entire attention to law, and was admitted to the bar in 1867. During the following year, he associated himself with Mr. Packard, the firm subsequently becoming Cooper, Garnett & Packard. Mr. Cooper is recognized by the legal fraternity and a numerous clientele as a thorough lawyer, a successful advocate and a reliable counselor. His specialty is commercial and railroad corporation law.

John T. Dale was born at Sandbach, Cheshire, England, on April 25, 1841. His father, Thomas Dale, was a master machinist, endowed by nature with great mechanical genius, and possessed of fine musical talents. Although holding a lucrative and responsible position in a large manufacturing establishment, he immigrated to America, and settled as a farmer in Salem, Ill. Mr. Dale's mother was Jane Burgess, of an old Cheshire family. During the years of his minority he worked on the farm, and by improving his opportunities at an excellent public school and neighboring academy during the month, he laid a good practical education. He was intensely fond of literature, and his general reading was very extensive. He taught school two winters, and in the spring of 1863 came to Chicago. In the fall of 1863, he entered the law office of D. C. & J. J. Nicholas as a student and clerk, where he remained two years, and was admitted to the bar in the spring of 1865. He afterward attended lectures on real-estate law, in the Union College of Law, by Hon. Henry M. B. H. He entered a partnership, in 1867, with Judge E. S. Holbrook. Their practice was principally in real-estate matters, besides which they conducted several important patent cases. Losing their papers and files in the fire of 1871, Mr. Dale subsequently formed a partnership with Sidney Thomas, which lasted about one year. Since then he has been in practice by himself. In 1879, he removed to Winnetka, where he identified himself with the interests of the village. He was elected four years and is now president of the board of trustees, and is a member of the Council, as trustee, for four years. In 1884 he became a member of the I.O.O.F., a Mason, and a gentleman of literary tastes. He has been fortunate in his investments and is in good circumstances. He married, in September, 1858, Miss Leila L. Graves, of Chicago, a lady of musical accomplishments.

DAVID BRAXTON LYMAN is the son of the late Rev. David B. Lyman, formerly of Hartford, Conn., a graduate of Williams College and student at Andover Theological Seminary, who, in 1829, migrated to the Sandwich Islands, through which he procured means to obtain a university education. In 1829, he left Honolulu, sailed around Cape Horn, and arrived at New Bedford, Mass., in May 1830. The following September he entered Yale College, and graduated in 1834; then attended Harvard Law School, and graduated in 1846. In 1844-45, he was connected with the Sanitary Commission as hospital visitor, being then in charge of the Fifth Corps hospital of the Army of the Potomac; and also the Point of Rocks hospital, in Virginia, and for the last few weeks of his service was in charge of the station established by the Sanitary Commission for the forces concentrated around Washington while the Army was being disembarked. Mr. Lyman was admitted to the Boston Bar in 1866, when he came to Chicago and entered the office of Walke & Clark as clerk, remaining with them two years. He formed a partnership on July 1, 1869, with Hon. John H. Kinnard, under the firm name of Lyman & Jackson, which continues. Mr. Lyman is a colleague scholar and possesses fine literary attainments. He is very learned in real-estate law, and a thorough practitioner in every branch of his profession because his arguments have great weight with both court and jury. He never advises unnecessary or groundless suits. In politics Mr. Lyman is a consistent Republican, but not a radical partisan. He married, on October 5, 1858, Miss Sarah C. Costis, daughter of Franklin D. Costis, of Chicago. They have three children living. He resides at Lake Grove.

SHERRY AND CONNELLY.—Of all the murders which have ever been committed in Chicago, that of Hugh McConville by Patrick Sherry and Jeremiah Connelly, on the night of January 19, 1878, was the most cowardly, brutal, and unpardonable. On January 19, 1878, the two men started out together, and by dark they were dangerously drunk. At eight o'clock, at No. 1594 State Street, they met James Donegan, and attacked him. Sherry struck him on the head with a slug-shot, Connelly calling out to kill him. Sherry is trying to get away, Sherry struck him again, when he ran into Peter Smith's market, where the two followed him, threatening to kill, but he made his escape through the back door. They then threatened to kill Peter Smith, and attacked him with a Remington. On the seventh street they attacked Jacob Rapke, and shortly after, meeting another man, they made a lunge at him with a knife. In running away one of them called out to the other, "Catch him, and I will make mince- meat of him." Soon after this they made an assault
upon two women in the street, and then upon others. Finally they met Hugh McConville, walking with his niece. Sherry immediately seized the young lady, slapped her in the face, using most outrageous and indecent language. She ran. Her uncle rushed to her defense, when one of the scoundrels plunged the butcher's knife they had secured at Peter Smith's into his heart. The righteous verdict of the jury was guilty, and the sentence of death. Sherry and Connelly were hanged on June 21.

EDWARD L. BARBER was born at Hopkinton, R. I., on May 20, 1843, and is the grandson of Colonel Edward N. Barber, well known in political and military circles in that State. His parents moved to Wisconsin when he was in his tenth year. His early education he received in the common schools, and later entered Milton College, in that State, from which he graduated in July, 1865. He commenced the study of law in the office of Carter, Pitkin & Davis, at Milwaukee. In June, 1866, he was admitted to the Bar. Spending a year in travel, he found himself settling the affairs of a friend at Janesville, Wis., in 1868 he came to Chicago, and entered the office of Bates & Tousley. At the time of the fire he was with Garrison, Anderson & Eastman. The fire swept away Mr. Barber's library and valuable papers, involving a loss of over $10,000. For eleven days after the fire he was chairman of the vigilance committee that had charge of the important district south of Twenty-ninth Street and east of Halsted. After the fire he opened an office on Twenty-ninth Street, near State, and embarked in business for himself, connecting with his law practice a real-estate and loan and rental agency, which is still conducted under the style of E. L. Barber & Co., Mr. Barber's father, who came to Chicago in 1858, and for a greater portion of the time has been engaged in the real-estate business, constituting the company. Mr. Barber has a large and lucrative practice, which is principally real-estate and chancery, combined with corporation law. He has travelled extensively in every State of the Union, during which tours he has indulged his literary aspirations, as many biographical sketches and descriptive and narrative articles will testify. He was married in this city, in 1873, to Miss Annie F. Shaw, of Bangor, Me.

CHARLES L. EASTON was born at Lowellville, Lewis Co., N. Y., and is the son of William L. and Emeline (Henry) Easton. His father was a native of the Berkshire Hills of Massachusetts. In early life he emigrated to Mohawk, Herkimer Co., N. Y., where he learned the printing trade in the same office with General Francis E. S. Spink, ex-United States treasurer, and other notable New Yorkers. He founded the Black River Gazette (now Journal and Republican), at Lowellville; later he became president of the old Bank of Lowellville. He was an old-time whig in politics, an intimate friend of William H. Seward and Thurlow Weed, and a presidential elector-at-large on the Scott-Graham ticket of 1864. In 1853 or 1854, the father became a liberal investor in Iowa and Minnesota lands, and established the banking house of Easton, Coakley & Co. (subsequently William L. Easton & Son), at Decatur, Iowa. The latter firm was succeeded, shortly after the passage of the National Bank Act, by the First National Bank of Decatur, of which James L. Easton, (the "son") is the president. Charles L. was educated at Union College, Schenectady, N. Y., and was graduated from that institution in 1863. He then entered the law office of Charles D. Adams, a prominent lawyer of his native town, but now of Utica, N. Y., where he pursued a very thorough course of study, and was admitted to the Bar in 1866. In the fall of that year he came to Chicago, and entered upon a successful professional career. He is a thorough lawyer, of excellent qualifications. In 1876, Mr. Eastman was elected, as a republican, to the Illinois Legislature, where he was distinguished for his sound judgment and care of his duties as a legislator and the interests of his constituency. He is a Master Mason and an excellent citizen.

THE MURDER OF ALBERT RACE.—On the night of October 4, 1878, the store of E. S. Jaffray & Co., in Chicago, was entered by burglars, and a large quantity of goods, consisting principally of silks and silk handkerchiefs, was stolen. The goods were taken in a wagon, by the burglars, to the store of Lesser Friedberg, a pawnbroker on State Street. While the burglars were removing the goods from the wagon, between ten and eleven o'clock at night, they were discovered by a police officer, who, on attempting to investigate their proceedings, was shot and killed by one of the burglars. Before the officer came up, a large quantity of the goods had been carried into Friedberg's store, he being present.

The State was represented on the trial by Mr. Mills, State's attorney, Emery A. Storrs conducting the defense. It was supposed by the defendant, Friedberg, that the only evidence against him was that of one Freeman, who assisted in the burglary and had turned State's evidence. He testified to the facts of the robbery, and also that the goods were taken and delivered to Friedberg, in pursuance of a prior arrangement made with him. As it turned out, the evidence of the accomplice, upon which it is generally so difficult to convict, was supported by others. Two witnesses, who resided two blocks from the defendant's pawnshop, testified that one or two nights previously they had been in his place, looking at some silks, and remarked that they did not wish to pay more than $1.50 a yard. Friedberg replied, "Come to-morrow or next day night, and I will have some more." It was also shown that, immediately after the occurrence in front of the store, the defendant's door was locked, the lights in the store nearly extinguished, and that he could not be found. He subsequently denied being in the store when the officer was shot, although that fact was fully established.

Upon the evidence, the jury found the prisoner guilty, and he was sentenced to the penitentiary for four years. A supersedeas was granted by the Supreme Court, when the case was extensively reviewed at the March term, 1882, and the judgment of the court below affirmed. Judge Dickey, however, dissented, stating that the evidence to his mind was not sufficient to justify a conviction.

Albert Race was the name of the murdered policeman referred to in the above account. John Lamb and George Freeman were indicted for his murder, and tried at the March term, 1879, of the Criminal Court, before Hon. E. S. Williams. Lamb alone was put on trial, Freeman having turned State's evidence, as in the burglary case. The prosecution was conducted by State's Attorney Mills and his assistant, E. P. Webber, and the defense by John Van Arman, Mr. Gordon and William S. Forrest.

W. S. Forrest. After an exciting trial, the jury found the defendant guilty, and directed, by their verdict, the infliction of the death penalty. The case being taken to the Supreme Court on a writ of error, which was made a supersedeas, the judgment of the court below was reversed, and the cause remanded for a new trial. The principal error, as found by the court, was in the refusal to instruct the jury, that even if they believed that the homicide was committed by one of several burglars while engaged in secreting or disposing of property which they had previously stolen, and that the killing was done to prevent the discovery and seizure of the property by the person killed, then, unless the jury believed from the evidence, beyond all reasonable doubt, that the defendant was present at the homicide, or sufficiently near to render aid to the perpetrator, and actually did aid the person who committed the homicide; or unless the jury should find that the defendant, before the homicide, counseled or advised the persons in charge of the goods to oppose and resist whosoever should attempt to seize them or interrupt them in their secretion or disposal, and that the killing of the de-
ceased occurred in the course of such resistance, then they ought to acquit the defendant. In this opinion the court was divided; four being in favor and three opposed.

The case lingered until April 6, 1882, when the defendant was again put upon trial, which lasted until February 16. The evidence not being considered sufficient by the jury, their verdict was "not guilty."

FRANCIS A. RIDDELE—Of the many public men whose lives are sketched in these volumes, either because of their representative character or the part they have furnished something in the history of the country, it is noticeable that few of them are Iowans by birth. Francis A. Riddle is one of this limited number. He was born near the city of Springfield, in Sangamon County, on March 19, 1843. His father, John Riddle, was a prosperous farmer, and Francis, up to the age of seventeen years, had the common experience of country boys, his time being fairly divided between the labors of farm life in the summer and the district school in winter. In 1860, having progressed beyond the privileges the rural school-house afforded, he was entered as a student in the school then known as the Illinois State University, at Springfield, where he remained seven years. When the stirring events of 1861 and 1862 showed that impetuous patriotism which carried so many of the young men of that day to the field, drew him away from books and preceptors and into the ranks of the Union army. In June, 1862, he enlisted in Company A of the 90th Regiment of Illinois Volunteers. His regiment, which had been recruited at Camp Atterbury, was presently sent to Memphis, whence it was transferred to Milliken's Bend and became a part in the famous campaign which led up to the investment and capture of Vicksburg. Hardships his youth held not well withstand revealed in severe sickness, and he was sent home to regain his health. Returning to the front, he rejoined his regiment at Carrollton, La., and in the early fall of 1863, was made a second lieutenant in the 93d United States Colored Infantry, an organization he had helped to form in pursuance of orders issued by the Secretary of War. He was soon thereafter promoted first lieutenant, on recommendation of a general of the army, and in the winter of 1864 was made judge-advocate of a military commission at Chalmette, La., of which Colonel George K. Davis, then of the 3d Rhode Island Cavalry, and subsequently, for six years member of Congress from the City of Chicago, was president. At the close of this duty, he was appointed post-quartermaster at Carrollton. He was mustered out on August 1, 1865, having reached his majority during the period of his military service. Having thus honorably closed his experience as a soldier, he anxious turned again to the studies from which he had been separated for some three years, and in September was admitted to the junior class of the Illinois College of Jacksonville. During the first year of that institution he made rapid and satisfactory progress, and on leaving it he began the study of law, first at Springfield, and later in the law school of the University of Chicago, by which he was graduated in 1867. He was admitted to the bar in the same year. During the eighteen years that have intervened between that time and the date of this writing, Mr. Riddle has been engaged in the general practice of his profession at Chicago, and has won for himself a substantial success. Especially is this true in that large and important field known as commercial and corporation law. In this class of litigation he has a large clientele and has merited distinction as a lawyer. In 1876, he was elected to the State Senate as a Republican, serving as a member of that body through the XXIXth and XXXIIIrd General Assemblies. He brought to the duties of that position the same practical experience, activity and earnestness that characterized him in all his work, and was recognized as a leading and influential legislator. Mr. Riddle was married, in 1870, to a daughter of the late Rev. William G. Gallagher, of Jacksonville, Ill. He is a member of Post 22, G.A.R., and of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion.

WILLIAM R. PLUM was born at Massillon, Ohio, on March 23, 1824. His parents, Henry and Nancy (North) Plum, removed from Middletown, Conn., to the Ideal Reserve in Wisconsin, while he was an infant, moved to Cuyahoga Falls, Summit Co., Ohio, where they have since resided. His grandfather, Colonel Samuel Plum, was an inveterate pioneer and, from the administration of Washington to that of Pierce, was repeatedly commissioned by the Government as a manufacturer of fire-arms, and his last and largest armament was built at Middletown, Conn. He originated the manufacture of pistols so that these weapons should be interchangeable. One of his sons was offered the sole charge of the Harper's Ferry Arsenal, and a grandson has taken out a very large number of most useful patents. In the year 1840, Mr. Plum learned telegraphy, and in February, 1862, offered himself for army service. He was refused on account of his age, but finally obtained charge of the first office opened in Columbus, Ky. He was soon given the management of a repeating office through which were sent dispatches to or from the forces operating against the border, and Colonel Morgan threatened Frankfort, Mr. Plum was sent there to take charge of the telegraphing; and thence to the Nashville office. He was now one of the most expert operators, especially in taking charge of a service. With the last conflict, Mr. Plum started out to take charge of General Gordon Granger's office in the field. When Granger moved off the line of the telegraph, Mr. Plum went to General Rosser's headquarters at Murfreesboro', and shortly thereafter, started for Vicksburg, where he was employed, but then the emergency ceased while en route, he was temporarily sent to Columbus, Ky., and then given command of all lines and men from Paducah, Ky., to Mississippi. He divided his staff with headquarters at the latter. In the performance of his duties he had several narrow escapes from guerrillas, who had sent word they would kill him, and who did kill two of his repairers. After many months of manual service in keeping open the second time graphic route of communication with the North, Mr. Plum, at his earnest request, was sent to the front. Joining General Thomas near Atlanta, he remained in charge of his telegraphic and cipher service until the close of the war, having with him at the battle of Jonesboro', Ga., and Nashville, Tenn. By the General's orders, he remained with him until the fighting was over, signing all cipher messages sent from him, and being one of the select committees of the War Department, which were frequently suggested as to the main plans of commanding officers as any other man in the Military Division of the Mississippi. Such a trust is rarely reposed in one yet in his teens. In April, 1865, Mr. Plum returned to attend to the business of his office, Mr. Riddle subsequently entered Yale College, and graduated from its law department in 1867. During the two years he was studying law he was also night-manager of the New Haven city telegraph office. In 1869, he began the practice of law in Chicago, with Mr. DeSoto, Bates & Towslee. Three months later he entered the office of Joel S. Page, with whom he remained until Mr. Page's death, in August, 1883. His practice has been general and includes many important cases. In 1877, he began his history of the "United States Military Telegraph Corps of the War of the Rebellion," which, five years later, was published by Jansen, McClurg & Co., of Chicago, in two large octavo volumes, Mr. Riddle being the highest comrade from the press of this country and Europe, but the burden imposed upon him impaired his health, which a trip of four months in New Mexico and Colorado restored. Mr. Plum was largely instrumental in organizing the Society of the Military Telegraphers of the United States, in 1881, and he has since been its president. In 1882, he was elected president of the Old Timers' Association, a similar organization, composed in part of the most eminent telegraphers of this country. He drafted a bill for the proper recognition of the service and status of army telegraphers, which was introduced in the United States Senate by General John M. Palmer, and favorably acted upon by the same body. He served on Military Affairs, but, owing to pressure of other matters, it has not yet come up for action. Mr. Plum was married, in 1867, to Helen M. Williams.

J. HERBERT GARY was born in 1846, in DuPage County, Ill., and is the son of Erastus Gary, who came to Illinois from Pomfret, Conn., in 1831, and, after pursuing various vocations, became a wealthy land-owner. The ancestors of the present Gary family were settlers at Rosabury, Mass., in 1631. Mr. Gary utilized to the best advantage the liberal education bestowed upon him at the common schools and at college, and laid the foundation for the reputation he now enjoys as a scholar and a distinguished lawyer. He studied law in the office of Vaille & Codette, of Naperville, Ill., two years, after which he entered the Union College of Law at Chicago, graduating in June, 1867, and in October of the same year being admitted to the bar. During the following three years, he was chief deputy clerk of the Superior Court of Cook County, and, in 1870, commenced the practice of the law, continuing it two years on his own account. In October, 1872, he formed a partnership with his brother, N. E. Gary, under the name of Gary & Gary. In 1879, Judge H. H. Cody became a member of the firm, and its style was changed to Gary, Cody & Gary, which firm occupied a leading position among the Chicago practitioners. Judge Gary is the general solicitor and counsel for many of the insurance companies represented in this city, and also has charge of the legal interests of a number of prominent manufacturers. He was born at Wheaton, where he was brought up, under the principal proprietor of that place; is the president of the Agricultural and Mechanical Association of the county; and is a large real-estate owner in DuPage County and in Chicago. From 1872 to 1876, he was president of the Town Council of Wheaton; and was made judge of the County Court of DuPage County in the fall of 1882, which office he continues to hold, ably performing the duties of his position.
The following case will remind the reader of Jarnycz vs. Jarnycz. The names of the parties originally, fifteen years ago, were S. W. Hardin vs. Andrew Forsyth, in ejectment. It involved the title to six hundred and forty acres of land, near Joliet, worth $50,000. The plaintiff claimed the title under a judgment of a previous suit by Eagan, the former owner; the defendant, by virtue of a deed directly from Eagan. The case was first tried in Joliet, in 1871, and resulted in favor of the plaintiff. It was thereupon appealed to the Supreme Court and the judgment reversed. Then the venue was changed to Cook County. Here, three years after, it was again tried before Judge McAllister in 1878, but this time the verdict was in favor of the defendant; which, as in case of the preceding trial, was set aside by the court. The next time it appeared, was before Judge Rogers again, and the defendant was once more successful. For the second time it was carried to the Supreme Court. But a change of tribunals did not change the result, the judgment of the court below being affirmed. In almost any other case, this would have ended the litigation; but under our statute the plaintiff had a right to a new trial, which he took. The case was not reached until 1884, when it again resulted in favor of the defendant. This judgment the Supreme Court was again asked to reverse; and it did as requested, leaving the plaintiff once more in a position for another trial. Thus far there had been five hearings of the case in the Circuit Court and three in the Supreme Court. In the meantime, although the defendant had died, the case was still alive. The plaintiff, becoming doubtful somewhat weary of the protracted and uncertain litigation, had sold out his interest to his attorney, E. S. Holbrook, who was now the plaintiff de facto. At last, as it seemed impossible to settle the dispute in the courts, a compromise was effected between the plaintiff and John Forsyth, son of the original defendant; but before the final judgment was entered up in the court, in September last, in accordance with the terms of the compromise, John Forsyth died. And so the case is finally disposed of.

George L. Padlock was born on October 8, 1832, at Augusta, Ga. His parents, George Hussey and Rebecca M. Padlock, were born in Hudson, N. Y., where they long since gave up residence. After the War by colonists from Nantucket, Mass., among whom were Stephen Padlock, the great grandfather, and Laban Padlock, the grandfather of the subject of this article. Mr. Padlock's father was for some time a banker in Augusta, Ga., having charge of a branch of a house. His parents subsequently returned to New York City, where they remained until 1836, when they moved to Princeton, Boren Co., Ill., and settled upon a farm in that locality. When of age, he commenced the study of law, while serving as deputy circuit clerk under E. M. Fisher and deputy county clerk under Stephen G. Padlock, his brother. He was admitted to the bar in 1856, and graduated at the Harvard Law School in 1859. Returning to Princeton, he was the partner of Joseph I. Taylor, a leading attorney, for two years. In April, 1861, he entered the 12th Illinois Volunteers, Infantry as first lieutenant of Co. "I," A. A. Ferris; entered the reorganized regiment in the same position at the end of three months' service, and afterward filled different positions on the staff, serving much of the time as brigade quarter-master. He returned in active service, in the operations of General Grant in 1862 and 1863, in Kentucky, Missouri, Tennessee and Mississippi. Resigning his commission, he re-entered the United States service as major of the 5th U. S. Heavy Artillery (Colored), and was in command of the 11th U. S. Colored Infantry. He was finally assigned to the post of duty as assistant inspector-general on the staff of Major-General Dana, headquarters of the Department of the Mississippi, and was mustered out for the above cause in 1865. He became a member of the Society of the Army of the Tennessee and of the Loyed Legion of the United States, having been elected a companion in the latter by the Illinois Commandery on January 13, 1882. Returning to Princeton, in 1866, he resumed the practice of his profession with Harvey M. Trimmell, since county judge. He was appointed by Judge Edwin S. Leland as master in chancery of the Circuit Court of Bureau County, and acted as such for several years. Coming to Chicago in 1870, he entered the office of Gallop & Peabody, and was placed in charge of their general court business. In 1877, he formed a partnership with George O. Ide. The firm of Padlock & Ide continued in business twelve years, and became one of the most active law firms in the city. On May 1, 1884, he became associated with Owen F. Aldis under the name of Padlock & Aldis. Mr. Padlock was married on October 1, 1862, to Miss Caroline M. Bolles, daughter of Gen. John A. Bolles, deceased. Judge Bolles was at one time Secretary of State of Massachusetts and was judge-advocate on the staff of Major-General John A. Dix, during the War; after the War he was Solicitor of the United States, and died in Washington. Mr. and Mrs. Padlock have five children.

Charles Murray Harris is a native of Munfordville, Hart Co., Ky. His parents, John and Jane (Murray) Harris remained with their family from Kentucky to Illinois. Charles was born in 1825, and settled in Oquawka, Ill. Charles returned to Munfordville soon after, and attended school at Greensburg, acquiring a good education. On returning to Oquawka, he was employed in his father's store and also commenced the study of law. In the course of two years he had mastered the elementary principles, and, in 1845, after a thorough examination, was admitted to the bar. For complicated land cases in the district were intrusted to him, and conducted to a successful issue. Civil practice was his specialty and preference, but in criminal suits his success was good. In 1846, he was the democratic nominee for Congress, his district being republican by two thousand majority. A vigorous canvass resulted in his election over Hon. Charles B. Lawrence by nearly three thousand majority. At the expiration of his term, he resumed his practice, and, in 1860, moved to Chicago, where he has since practiced successfully in both State and Federal courts.

Huntington Wolcott Jackson was born on January 25, 1836, in Newark, N. J., the son of Hamilton and Mary J. Jackson. He is a member of the Bar Association, Law Institute, and the Irving Literary Club of Chicago. He is also a member of the Union Park Congregational Church, of which he has been one of the deacons for several years. He is superintendent of the Sunday School, and connected with that church. He was among those actively engaged in promoting the organization of the City Missionary Society, and is one of the Chicago Congregational Church, under whose auspices he has always been an active Republican. He has been repeatedly urged to become a candidate for the people for important offices, but has always declined. Mr. Jenkins married, in 1864, Mary Jane Goodrich. They have three children, George Raymond, Helen Mary, and Edith Daisy.
pointed aide-de-camp on the staff of Major-General John Newton, who commanded the First Army Corps, participating in the battles of Freehold, Chantilly, Gettysburg, and other engagements of the Army of the Potomac. He married then an event which cannot be held liable personally, even under the law as it now stands, unless it be made to appear that the debt contracted was for her personal benefit, and about her personal interests, or for the purpose of profiting her personal estate, or that she became surety for her husband.

ABNER SMITH, of the firm of Smith & Burgett, was born at Orange, Mass., on August 4, 1843. His parents were Humphrey and Sophronia A. Smith. After graduating from Middlebury College, in 1865, he taught in the town of Shoreham, Vt., where he removed to Chicago, and entered the law office of J. L. Stark, and commenced the study of his profession. He was admitted to the Bar in 1868, and formed a partnership with Mr. Stark under the firm name of Stark & Smith, which continued until terminated by the death of Mr. Stark in 1873. In April, 1877, he formed the partnership with John H. Burgett, which still exists. Mr. Smith has never been a politician, except to express himself freely and independently on all questions of the day and vote accordingly. He was married, on October 5, 1869, to Miss Ada C. Smith, daughter of Sereno Smith, of Shoreham, Vt.

FRANCIS W. S. BRAWLEY, of the law firm of Brawley & Dunne, was born at North East, Erie Co., Penn., on February 12, 1825. John Brawley, his father, was for many years an assistant judge of the Court of Common Pleas of that county. Mr. Brawley commenced the study of his profession with John Gollbricht. During this year he removed to Chicago, and, in 1847, to Freeport, Ill., where he was admitted to the Bar and began practice. For the first three years he was in partnership with Martin P. Sweet, and after his marriage associated with J. M. Bailey and Thomas J. Turner. In early life he was a staunch democrat and a friend of Stephen A. Douglas, and for about a year edited the Freeport Herald. He twice served as superintendent of schools for Stephenson County, and for a long time was a member of the Board of Education of Freeport, and prepared the special charter under which the public schools were conducted. He was postmaster from 1852 to 1856, and city attorney between 1860 and 1869. Mr. Brawley is a Mason of high degree and a member of the Protestant Episcopal Church. He married, in 1856, Mary Keitzell, daughter of Phillip Keitzell, of Stephenson County.

LOTHROP SMITH Hodges, of the firm of Hodges & Shippen, attorneys and counselors at law, was born in Durham County, Canada, on August 18, 1832. He remained at home, attending school until seventeen years old, at which time he entered Victoria College, at Cobourg, where he continued four years. After leaving college, he read law for three years at Osgood Hall, subsequently resuming his study at Pontiac, Oakland Co., Mich., where he was admitted to the Bar in March, 1861. Located at Jacksonville, Ill., he engaged in active practice in that city eight years, and in 1869 settled at Chicago. Until the time, in 1871, he was associated with George W. Smiley, the firm being Hodges & Smiley; but in 1874 he associated with J. McClean for three years. After practicing alone for several years, he formed his present connection with Joseph Shippen, in 1876, and enjoys a lucrative clientele, and is known to both Bench and Bar as a scholarly lawyer, and a zealous counsel and advocate. Mr. Hodges was married on September 22, 1858, to Miss Helen C. Williamson, of Brooklyn, N. V. They had two children,—George H., who died in Nevada in 1882, at the age of twenty-one years, and Fanny, now the wife of Dr. H. P. Newman, of Chicago.

FARLIN QUIGLEY Ball, attorney and counselor at law, is the son of James M. and Keturah F. Ball, and was born near Shivelyville, Ohio, on March 28, 1856. His parents were descendants from a prominent Scotch family that came to this country over two hundred years ago and settled in Virginia. His grandfather, Farlin Ball, in 1812, located in the old Quitter settlement of Richmond, Ohio, marrying a Miss More, of Virginia. His mother was a member of the family of Thomas Ford, formerly Governor of Virginia. When young Farlin was eleven years old, his parents went West and settled at Monroe, Ind., where he was born. He was, at the age of eighteen, a student at the University of Madison, Wis., from which he graduated in the class of 1861. During the late War he enlisted in the 2d Wisconsin Volunteers, and was in active service on the Mississippi until after the battle of Chattanooga, Tenn., November, 1863, he was promoted to a first lieutenant, and in the following year received a captain's commission while at Nashville, Tenn. His command was a part of Sherman's famous "march to the sea," during which he was advanced to the rank of major. At the close of the War he returned to Madison, Wis., and in the fall of 1865 was admitted to the Bar. In the fall of 1866, he was elected State's Attorney of his county, an office he held until 1869, when he came to Chicago. He was associated with George A. Shufeldt from 1871 to 1875, and afterward was
with Monroe & Bibbee for some time. Mr. Ball disented from the opinions of leading lawyers in the matter of the right of the West Park Board to take Washington Street as a boulevard. Upon the submission of the question to the Supreme Court he was sustained in his views, and thereafter acted as attorney for the commissioners in that improvement until the boulevard was completed. His standing in Chicago is of the best, and he ranks among the foremost lawyers of Chicago. His specialties are real-estate, banking, insurance and chancery law. Mr. Ball was married on June 23, 1868, to Miss Elizabeth Hall, of Chicago, daughter of Thomas W. Hall, the wool merchant. They have two children. — Farlina H. and Sydnie H.

Board of Trade Contracts.—In the Revised Statutes of Illinois, chapter 38, section 130, it is provided:

"Whoever contracts to have or give to himself or another the option to sell or buy, at a future time, any grain or other commodity, stock of any railroad or other company, or gold, or forestalls the market by spreading false rumors to influence the price of commodities therein, or corners the market, or attempts to do so, in relation to any such commodities, shall be fined not less than ten dollars nor more than one thousand dollars, or confined in the county jail not exceeding one year, or both; and all contracts made in violation of this section shall be considered gambling contracts and shall be void."

In the case of Pickering et al. vs. Cease, appealed from the Superior Court of Cook County, the Supreme Court says (79 Illinois, 329):

"So far as anything is proven in this case, the alleged purchases are purely fictitious. The grain, plaintiffs bought of H. H., was in the hands of seller back to him. It was not paid for, as was expected by the parties it would be called for or delivered. The parties were merely speculating in differences as to the market values of grain on the Chicago market. Such contracts are void at common law, as being prohibited by a sound public policy."

"Agreements for the future delivery of grain, or any other commodity, are not prohibited by the common law or by any statute of this State. Whether a law to prohibit, and what is deemed detrimental to the general welfare, is speculating in differences in market values. * * * What were they but 'optional contracts' in the most objectionable sense? That is, the seller had the privilege of delivering or not delivering, and the buyer the privilege of calling or not calling for the grain. On the maturity of the contracts they were to be settled by adjusting the differences in the market values. Being in the nature of gambling transactions, the law will tolerate no such contracts."

In the case of P'lsey et al. vs. Boynton et al. (same volume of Illinois Reports), appealed from the Circuit Court of Cook County, the court decides:

"A purchase of grain at a certain price per bushel, made in good faith, to be delivered in the next month, giving the seller until the last day of the month, at his option, in which to deliver, is an illegal or gambling contract, and the purchaser will be entitled to its benefit, no matter what may have been the secret intention of the seller."

A later case is that of J. B. Lyon & Co. vs. Culbertson, Blair & Co., appealed from the Superior Court of Cook County (83 Ill. 34). The appellees brought suit against appellants, to recover damages for an alleged failure to perform contracts for the purchase of a quantity of wheat. One of these contracts was as follows:

"We have this day bought of Culbertson, Blair & Co. 10,000 bushels of No. 2 spring wheat, opened at from $1.55 to $1.57, and declined during the day, closing, after exchange hours, at from $1.44 to $1.38. On the 20th of the month the market opened at from $1.27 to $1.34, and fell rapidly during business hours. Between 11 and 1 o'clock it was as low as $1.10 2/3 a bushel. It is alleged that on the morning of the 20th, the appellees became entitled to further deposits, and thereupon, by written notice sent to the office of the buyers, demand was made of Lyon & Co. for further margins; but failing to respond to the demand within the next banking hour, Culbertson, Blair & Co. elected, under the rules, to consider the contracts filled, and charged to account of Lyon & Co. the difference between the purchase-price and $1.1½, and notified appellants thereof. This difference was the matter in dispute between the parties. On the trial in the court below, the jury found for the plaintiffs the difference as claimed. The Supreme Court (Judge Walker) decided:

"The fact that no wheat was offered or demanded shows that neither party expected the delivery of any wheat, but in case of default in keeping margins good, or even at the time for delivery, they only expected to settle the contract on the basis of differences, without either performing or offering to perform his part of the agreement; and if this was the agreement, it was only general on the price of wheat, and if such gambling transactions shall be permitted, it must eventually lead to what is called corners, which entitle hundreds of swindlers and unscrupulous persons injuriously on the fair and legitimate trader in grain, as well as the producer, and are pernicious and highly demoralizing to the trade. A contract to be thus settled is no more than a bet on the price of grain during, or at the end of a limited period. If the one party is not to deliver, or the other to receive, the grain, it is, in all but name, a gambling on the price of the commodity."

The judgment of the court below was thereupon reversed and the cause remanded, Judge Dickey dissenting.

A later case is that of Jackson vs. Foote, in the United States District Court, before Judge Blodgett, in 1882. The defendant gave orders from time to time to Hooker & Co., commission merchants and members of the Board of Trade, to buy or sell commodities on the Board for his account, which orders they executed in the usual forms of such transactions, where the seller had the option to deliver within a certain time. These dealings continued until 1876. When they were closed, the defendant was indebted to Hooker & Co., some $22,000, in payment of which he transferred four notes of $5,000 each, held by him against the Couch estate, the payment of which he guaranteed, two of which notes were transferred by Hooker & Co., to the Third National Bank, upon which the suit was brought. The court held:"

"The testimony in the case fully satisfies me that Mr. Hooker, when he assumed for his firm to act as the defendant's broker, did not contemplate nor intend to make any different transaction from the defendant than for his other customers. He undoubtedly intended to make purchases or sales when the seller had an option as to the time within which to make delivery, and he intended to so perform the defendant's transaction as to avoid taking and paying for any article bought; and he seems to have explained to the defendant how, by reason of his many customers, some of whom were sellers and others buyers on the market, he could so manage the defendant's deals that he need not take any commodity bought, and could settle simply the difference between the purchase-price and the market-price when the seller had the right of delivery. Hooker did not, I am satisfied from the proof, intend to engage in time contracts or to buy sell at a future time."

An action decided directly contrary to the above, was the case of Foote vs. Pearce, brought in the Cook
County Circuit Court, appealed to the Appellate Court, and thence to the Supreme Court, by the defendant. It was an action of trover to recover the value of one of these same Couch notes for $5,000, which had been assigned to Hooker & Co., and by them to defendant Pearce. Judge Scott, in his opinion, remarks:

"It is plain that under the contract between Foote and Hooker & Co., it is not within the contemplation of the parties that any actual purchases or sales of grain or other commodities, should be made for plaintiff, or on his behalf. All the speculating that was to be done was in differences in options, or, as the parties intended it, "buying and selling in the market." * * Such a contract is obviously fictitious, having none of the elements of good faith, as in a contract where both parties are bound, and is defined by statute as a gambling contract."

"When a person met with losses under an optional contract, and, in adjusting such losses, transferred to his brother, through whom and in whose name the deal was made, certain promissory notes which he held, with his guaranty thereon, the assignment and guaranty of the notes were void, not only in the hands of the immediate assignee, but also in the hands of another to whom the latter might transfer the notes without value, as in the case of an assignee for the benefit of creditors, as in this case."

The plaintiff's judgment of $7,265 was accordingly affirmed in the Appellate and Supreme Courts. (113 Ill.)

WALTER MORTON HOWLAND, attorney and counselor at law, the son of William Avery and Hannah (Morton) Howland, was born at Conway, Franklin Co., Mass., on July 22, 1840. He is lineally descended from John Howland, one of the passengers in the ship America in the Mayflower, and his family have since been highly connected throughout the New England States. He remained at home during his boyhood, and after graduating from the Williston Seminary in 1853, entered Amherst College, taking the regular course, and graduated among the first in 1856. After leaving college, he determined to take up law as a profession, became a student in the office of his brother, Jos. W. Howland, one of the leading lawyers of Lynn, Mass., since deceased, and later continued his studies in Chicago. He was admitted to the Bar by the Supreme Court of this State in 1869, and by the Supreme Court of the United States in 1876. He is recognized by both Bench and Bar as a most scholarly lawyer. As an able advocate and a sound counselor, he has been successful in securing a lucrative clientele, to which he devotes his unceasing attention and energy.

Mr. Howland was married, on July 2, 1873, to Miss Florence C. Reynolds, daughter of Hon. John Reynolds, of Terre Coupie, Ind.; she died on January 2, 1874. His marriage to Miss Mildred Warner, of Chicago, occurred on July 13, 1881. They have one child, Florence Elizabeth, born on May 28, 1883.

JAMES FRANK, attorney-at-law, was born in the town of Loughborough, Leicestershire, England, on March 29, 1841. George Frank, his father, immigrated to America in 1833, and with his family settled at Wheeling, Cook Co., Ill. The senior Frank died upon his farm, in March, 1846. The mother of James Frank subsequently married John Henley, a farmer of Northfield, with whom he and his brother lived and worked on the farm until they were eighteen years old. He then decided to obtain an education, and, with no other resources than his own energy and determination, he started out to prepare the way for his future life. He entered the preparatory school connected with the Northwestern University, at Evanston, and during his academic career supported himself, and so ambitious and determined was he to succeed in his purpose that he reduced his expenses to the lowest possible figure by keeping bachelor's hall. He passed through college successfully and with honors, being at the head of his class when he graduated, in July, 1866. During almost the whole period while at the school his health at times was very poor, and his physical condition did not improve for several years after entering into the practice of law. From the Northwestern University he received the degree of A.B., and, after leaving the college, he became principal of the Bloom Academy, where he remained one year. He then went abroad. Upon his return, he attended the Chicago Law School, from which he graduated in 1869. In May of that year, he was admitted to the Illinois Bar, and in the Supreme Court, by the State Board of Law, being called upon to fill out the unexpired term of Joseph S. Dennis, resigned. Mr. Frank was first married, in 1869, to Melinda Doty, of Fort Wayne, Ill., and in October, 1870, he married, in Wheeling, Mrs. Mary E. McKeen, daughter of John Allen, Sr. They have two children, a boy and a girl. Mr. Frank is a member of the Century M. E. Church.

WALTER J. ELY, one of the most reliable and successful members of the Chicago Bar, is the son of Andrew and Johanna Ely, and was born in Bergen, Norway, on April 13, 1841. He remained at home until seventeen years of age, during which time he attended the Wesleyan Grammar School and the public schools of his native country. At Boston, he went to sea in the coasting trade, continuing in that vocation until 1860, when he secured a position upon the school-ship, "Massachusetts," which he filled until the Rev.

Mr. Frank retired in 1869. He was called upon to fill out the unexpired term of Joseph S. Dennis, resigned. Mr. Frank was first married, in 1869, to Melinda Doty, of Fort Wayne, Ill., and in October, 1870, he married, in Wheeling, Mrs. Mary E. McKeen, daughter of John Allen, Sr. They have two children, a boy and a girl. Mr. Frank is a member of the Century M. E. Church.
their property, and that all other property-owners on LaSalle Street, and other streets in the vicinity of the Chamber of Commerce Building, would also be damaged to a great extent. The bill prayed for an injunction restraining the City of Chicago from proceeding to execute its orders for the vacation of that part of LaSalle Street between Jackson and Van Buren streets.

FRANK J. SMITH was born at Centre Lisle, N. Y., on January 26, 1835. When he was fourteen, the family removed to Ashtabula County, Ohio. He there entered Kingsville Academy, with a view fitting himself for college; but circumstances over which he was powerless thwarted his intentions. On leaving the academy, he taught school one winter and worked for a railroad company about three months. In the spring of 1866, he came to Chicago, and, obtaining a place in the office of Melville-W. Fuller and Company, commenced his study of the law, finishing his course in two years, and being admitted to the Bar in the fall of 1868. He began practice in company with Justice D. Harry Hammer, with whom he was identified until after the great fire. In 1872, he was associated with S. K. Dow, and they continued together until 1875, when the firm dissolved and Mr. Smith joined William C. Ives, now of Omaha, Neb. At the end of two years they separated. In 1883, Mr. Smith admitted Frank A. Helner into partnership, and the firm is now Smith & Helner. Mr. Smith applies himself to a miscellaneous civil practice, and among the prominent cases in which he has appeared was the special assessment against the State Insurance Company. The creditors of that corporation employed Mr. Smith to look into its affairs, and by his efforts he succeeded in adding about $80,000 to the assets of the bankrupt concern. Single-handed he fought against a number of the most prominent attorneys of the City and State, and he fairly earned the victory. For five years Mr. Smith was secretary of the Chicago Law Institute. He is a member of Garfield Lodge, No. 686, A. F. & A. M., and for several years has been an elder of the Chicago First Presbyterian Church. He is also secretary of the John Morris Company, and is a stockholder and director of the Chicago Trust and Savings Bank. Mr. Smith was married on July 2, 1871, to Miss Myra C. Gilbert, a daughter of F. P. Gilbert, of Creston, Ill. They have two children,—Lottie and Foster.

GEORGE MANIERE, the eldest son of Judge George and Ann H. (Reid) Manierre, was born at Chicago on February 5, 1845. He was graduated from the University of Michigan in 1867, and entered the law school, and after graduating returned to Chicago. He was married in 1876, to Arnie E. Edgerton, daughter of Hon. Alfred P. Edgerton, of Fort Wayne, Ind. They have had six children,—Juliette, Alfred, Louis, Arthur, Samuel and Frances; Juliette and Samuel are deceased.

WILLIAM J. ENGLISH is the son of John and Elizabeth (Hill) English, and was born at Kenosha, Wis., on May 16, 1845. His father, now deceased, was a merchant of Chicago, was formerly a prominent business man and treasurer of Kenosha County, and afterward engaged in the wholesale millinery business in this city. William J., after acquiring a preparatory education at the Kenosha High School, entered the Michigan University at Ann Arbor, in 1863, graduating in 1867, with the degree of A. B. He began the institution as Greek tutor, assistant librarian and curator, pursuing also a two years' course in the Law School, from which he graduated in 1869, and was admitted to the Michigan Bar. In July, 1866, Mr. English came to Chicago and entered the law office of Walker & Dexter as assistant to J. M. Walker, counsel for the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy, the Michigan Central, and the Joy railroad companies. In 1871, he formed a copartnership with Thomas A. Moran, under the firm name of Moran & English, this association lasting until Mr. Moran, in the fall of 1879, was elected circuit judge of Cook County. In 1880, with W. J. Hynes and Edward F. Dunne, he formed the great partnership of Hynes, English & Dunne, Mr. English making corporation law his specialty. Among the important corporations retaining his services may be mentioned the Catholic Bishop of Chicago, Hibernian Bank, Hibernian Banking Association, Chicago City Railway Company, Gas-Light and Coke Company, and the Fortune Brewing Company. In addition, he has the management of a great number of estates and a large common-law docket. He has been a member of the Chicago Board of Education, on which he served from 1874 to 1881, a large portion of the time as chairman both of the committee on school lands and property, amounting to $3,000,000, and of the committee on high schools. Although a thorough classical scholar, and fully appreciating the value of the higher branches of study taught in the city high school, he favored giving every possible advantage to the primary schools, when the condition of the city finances made retention of a necessity. Mr. English served for many years attorney for the Board of Education. He has not lost his fondness for his early studies and pursuits, and his opinion

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is regarded as of great value on any question relating to comparative etymology, on which subject he has constantly lectured and written with the best authorities in the country; and he is also deemed an authority on philology.

Mr. Leonard, a lawyer of high standing in Chicago, and closely identified with the best interests of Hyde Park, was born on June 19, 1847, in Stafford, Genesee Co., N. Y. Educated at Columbiana College, Washington, D.C., he graduated at the law school of that institution in June, 1869, and immediately became a resident of Hyde Park. In 1881, he was elected a member of its Board of Education, on which he still serves, and has been influential in maintaining the high reputation for efficiency which the schools of the village have ever possessed. Mr. Leonard was elected a trustee of the village in April, 1882, and one year later president of the Board. While holding this position his reports to the Board were considered models of their kind, recommending, in an honest, common-sense manner, the policy of economy and the trimming away of all governmental excesses. As a lawyer, he evinces the same characteristics. Mr. Leonard was married in September, 1876, to Laura R. Bultin, daughter of Thomas G. Bultin, of Hyde Park.

MEMBERSHIP IN BOARD OF TRADE NOT PROPERTY.

In the case of Barclay vs. Smith (107 Ill.), our Supreme Court decided:

"A certificate of membership in the Board of Trade of the City of Chicago is not property, in any such sense as to render it liable to be subject to the payment of the debts of the holder by legal proceedings.

"The Board of Trade of the City of Chicago is a corporation. Under its charter and by-laws, no one can become a member except upon the vote of not less than two of the board of directors; nor is a certificate of membership transferable to any person except he be approved of by the directory after due notice. The right of membership is not a right which the holder can dispose of as he pleases; nor can he be condemned in favor of a purchaser or assignee by the courts. It has none of the elements of property to render it liable to a judicial sale."

In 6 Bissell, Judge Blodgett decided:

"I am of opinion that the bankrupt's membership in this Board [of Trade] being in the nature of a franchise, title or privilege, does not vest in or pass to his assignee, and can not be treated as a portion of his assets."

In the case of Weaver vs. Fisher (110 Ill.) it was held:

"A person engaged in the milling business in Chicago employed an agent to manage the financial part thereof, and furnished him with a certificate of membership on the Board of Trade, to enable him to conduct that part of the business advantageously; and such agent, on leaving his employment, refused to transfer such certificate to the successor under the same to his employer. Held, That a court of equity would compel him to assign the same in blank, and deliver the same to his employer."

"It is a misapprehension to suppose that this court held in Eareck vs. Dawson (107 Ill.) that there are property rights of any kind in a certificate of membership in the Board of Trade of the City of Chicago. It was simply held in that case that such a certificate is not property which is liable to be subjected to the payment of debts of the holder by legal proceedings, under the law as it now exists."

MYRON A. DECKER was born in Livingston County, N. Y., on February 21, 1837. His father, Henry Decker, sprang from an ancient Dutch family, while his mother, Martha (Mather) Decker, was descended from the famous New England family of that name. When he was fourteen years of age, his mother died; and, in order to give his boy good educational advantages, Mr. Decker removed to Livingston, where Myron studied in Genesee College and Genesee Wesleyan Seminary. In the spring of 1850, at twenty-three years of age, he was admitted to practice at the Bar of the Supreme Court of the State of New York. He at once established himself at Livonia, N. Y., and practised law for two years, when he accepted a position in the United States Treasury Department, at Washington, which he retained until the close of the War. In February, 1865, upon motion of Senator Timothy O. Howe, he was admitted to practice before the Supreme Court of the United States, and during the succeeding three years he spent most of his time in Washington or Wisconsin, engaged in suits for setting aside fraudulent government sales that took place in the northern part of that State. In 1870, Mr. Decker located at Chicago, and practised law for seven years. His office and library were completely burned out in the great fire, but he continued his practice alone until 1873, when he associated with himself Henry Decker, of Des Moines, and thereafter, until 1879, they practised together. In 1879, he returned to Chicago, and since then has given himself to the care of his large real-estate interests and to the management of large companies. Mr. Decker was married on April 29, 1869, to Miss Kittle L. Knox, of Milwaukee, daughter of Thomas M. Knox, deceased, formerly a judge of the city of Madison, Wis., and the son of Cyrus and Susan Allen, and was born in Erie County, N. Y., on May 16, 1837. When he was six years of age, his parents removed from Mears County, Mich., to the village of Genesee, N. Y., where he attended the public schools until prepared to enter the college at Genesee, from which he graduated, with honors, in 1853, and shortly afterward went to Watervill, Cal., pursuing natural legal ability, he became interested in law, and began his study in the office of Jabez Chadbourn, a prominent lawyer of the Trinity County Bar. He was admitted to practice on April 20, 1863, and succeeded to a partnership interest with Mr. Chadbourn. He continued there in active practice until August, 1870, when he came to Chicago. From 1875 to 1880, he was associated with his brother Charles Allen, but since has been alone. Mr. Allen is recognized by the Chicago Bar as a reliable and brilliant advocate, who leaves no stone unturned in the interest of his clients, withal a gentleman of sterling principles and integrity. Mr. Allen was married on March 23, 1854, to Miss Diantha Joy, of Cass County, Mich. They have one child.—Susie J."

WILLIAM J. MANNING, whose ability and energy called forth a petition from many business and professional men of Chicago requesting the use of his name with that of his leading city attorney, was admitted to the bar in 1884, first came to this city twenty years before. The early period of his residence was spent in various commercial pursuits, but having persisted in his legal studies he took a course in the Union College of Law, graduating in January, 1884, being admitted to the Bar during the latter part of that year. For three years after the fire, besides attending to a large commercial business, he established himself as an insurance lawyer in the adjustment of losses, and subsequently made his mark as an attorney in bankruptcy cases. He brought to punishment, under the old bankrupt law, Henry Fenestein and Charles Plucher, for defrauding their creditors. The former was sent to the penitentiary for one year and the latter to the county jail for six months. Since 1874, his practice has been general. He has been the attorney for many years of leading manufactories and wholesale houses of New York and Boston, and a collection of large debts. He practiced alone until November 1, 1884, when he formed a partnership with Percy V. Castle, under the firm name of Manning & Castle. Mr. Manning was born at Waterloo, Seneca Co., N. Y., on April 15, 1835. In 1849, his parents removed to Warrenville, DuPage Co., Ill., where his father was for many years a leading merchant. Graduating from the seminary in 1856, he worked in a store and afterward went into business for himself at Aurora, meanwhile pursuing his legal studies. While in Warrenville and in Aurora, he was one of the leading members of the republican party, and was for several years a member of the central committee of DuPage County. Mr. Manning was married on May 10, 1858, to Ellen P. Curtis, daughter of N. B. Curtis, formerly a banker of Peoria. They have two children,—both boys."

THE CITY VS. EX.-TREASURER GAGE ET AL.—This was a case involving over half a million of dollars, and the facts were as follows: On November 7, 1871, David A. Gage was duly elected his own successor as treasurer of the City of Chicago. The records in his office were destroyed by the fire of October 9. Subsequently he reported that there was in the city treasury $645,749 on October 9; and that at the date of the expiration of his second term, in December, 1873, there was in his hands the sum of $965,780, of which sum he paid over to his successor $458,077, leaving a deficit of $507,703. This action was brought in the Circuit Court against Gage and his sureties on his official bond, to recover this amount.

The circumstances of giving the bond were as follows: In November, 1871, Robert Clark, Gage’s son-in-law, at Gage’s instance, took the bond in blank, except the treasurer’s signature, and proceeded to secure the names of W. F. Tucker and John B. Sherman. Mr. Tucker inquired what was to be the amount of the bond, to which Clark replied that the amount had not then been fixed, but that he (Tucker) could find out that when he obtained the bond from Sherman and Tucker signed under these circumstances, and procured Sherman to do so. The lat-
ter made the same inquiry as to the penalty of the bond, and stated that he would not sign it if it was to be over $250,000, and not then unless the co-sureties were satisfactory to him, which contingencies he would reserve until he went to acknowledge the bond. Sherman never did acknowledge it, and never saw it again until on the trial of the case; he never authorized anyone to fill up the bond, and never ratified or approved it after it was filled up. On November 27, Gage lodged with the city clerk the same paper without signatures of the parties whose names were subscribed thereto, but with all the blanks still unfilled. The paper so remained with the city clerk until December 11, at which date Gage went to said officer, and requested him to fill up the blanks, stating that the required amount of the penalty was to be $1,000,000. This clerk declined to do. The two then went to Mr. Clyde, an attorney then in the employ of the city, and at the request of Gage he filled up the blanks in the bond. It was subsequently, on January 8, 1872, approved by the Common Council.

The trial in the Circuit Court resulted in a verdict against the defendants for the penalty of the bond and $507,703 damages. The defendants took the case to the Appellate Court, where the judgment was reversed, from which decision the city appealed to the Supreme Court. There it was decided:

"A party executing a bond, knowing that there are blanks in it to be filled by inserting particular names or things necessary to make it a perfect instrument, must be considered as agreeing that the blanks may be filled after he has executed the bond. If the party signing the paper shall insert in the appropriate places the amount of the penalty, or the names of the sureties, or any other thing he knows to be of importance as affecting his interest, he may in that way protect himself against being bound otherwise than he shall thus specify; but if, relying upon the good faith of the principal, the surety shall permit him to have possession of a bond and signed in blank, the surety will have clothed the principal with an apparent authority to fill the blanks at his discretion, in any appropriate manner consistent with the nature of the obligation proposed to be given, so that, as against the obligee receiving the bond without notice, or negligence, and in good faith, the surety will be stopped to allege that he executed the paper with a reservation or upon a condition in respect of the filling of such blanks, and this without the knowledge that there were such blanks in the instrument, or that there had been filled subsequent to the signing by the sureties, and in their absence, will not operate to affect the obligee with notice of any secret conditions upon which the sureties may have signed the bond."

There was a question whether the deficit occurred under the first or second term of the treasurer. On this point the court said:

"In an action on such bond, the sureties will be precluded from showing that the amount so appearing as treasury balances in the hands of their principal was not actually in the treasury at the time. Nor would it be competent for the sureties to prove that a part of the balance shown to have been on hand to a certain time, was actually loaned out for the benefit of the city."

The judgment of the Appellate Court was, therefore, reversed, and the cause remanded, with directions to enter a judgment of affirmance of the judgment of the Circuit Court.

Offield & Towle, comprising Charles K. Offield and Henry S. Towle, devote their whole time to practice in the U. S. Courts; and in that branch of practice consists almost entirely of patent, trademark and copyright cases. Their clientele is probably as exclusive as that of any firm in the city, and in their practice they are associated in several prominent cases with the finest legal talent in the United States. One of the most prominent cases involved the practice of Charles K. Offield and Benjamin F. Thurston. In their professional ethics, they disdain to do a dishonest act, and give disinterested advice to actual or prospective clients, discouraging unjust or groundless litigation. They have been prominently identified with many of the most important patent causes in the country,—e.g., the Washburn-Moen Manufacturing Company and Isaac L. Ellwood hollow-suit wires, the "horse-nail" litigations, the beef-canning suits, and the oil-throwing combination suits; general attorneys for the large Manufacturers Park Car Company and had charge of the suits against the Wagner Sleeping Car Company; in matters in the West, for the Singer Sewing Machine Company; general attorneys for the Company Manufacturing Company, New York; general attorneys for the Meigs Patent Manufacturing of Olean, and managed the extensive suits on that behalf in the United States Court of this city; attorneys for James S. Kine, of Chicago; and held in personal elevations, represented principally by W. E. Hale & Co.; for R. J. & Co., New York; for Jones & Laughlin's large iron interests; for the tobacco trade-marks of S. W. Venable & Co., of Petersburg, Va., and for the Chelms Electric Company; attorneys for the car-lamp combination, and for the large packing firm of Libby, McNeil & Libby; in addition to many of the wealthiest corporations and firms in the United States.

Charles K. Offield was born at Lebanon, Fulton Co., Ill., and is a son of Franklin Pike Offield, a prominent business man, who was honored by numerous offices of trust in that county. He was one of the incorporators of the town of Canton, Ill., and erected the "Henry S. Temple" buildings of Fulton County. Haled when Charles K. was a child, leaving him to care for his mother, who is now Mrs. E. O. Thompson, of New Haven, Conn. Mr. Offield began his professional education at the University of Illinois, and as early as 1867, was engaged as a lawyer for the firm, and his place was filled by Mr. Offield, the firm name being changed to Goodwin, Offield & Towle, which continued until the death of Mr. Goodwin in 1875, when the business offices and firm were continued by Mr. Offield. He is an expert in mechanics, but also in chemistry and natural philosophy, and likewise erudite in the law in all its details, and thoroughly conversant with all the decisions of the courts of Europe and America bearing upon patents. He is brilliant and comprehensive in his presentation of cases, and possesses pre-eminent ability as a forensic orator. Mr. Offield is a public man in politics, but, in consequence of the demands of his profession, gives no more consideration to that subject than becomes a good citizen. In 1875, he was married to Miss May K. Munson, of New Haven, Conn. They have had three children,—Charles K. Jr., Franklin Pike (deceased), and James Rogers.

Mr. Towle was born at Mishawaka, Ind., on October 10, 1842, the son of Gilman Towle, who is still a leading citizen of Mishawaka. He received a thorough education at Mishawaka and Valparaiso, Ind. In 1862, he was appointed by Governor Morton to fill in the vacancy caused by the death of Mr. Offield, as an assistant examiner of patents and trade-marks, and was charged with the duties of the office. In 1864, he was appointed a member of the Board of Incorporated Navigators of the United States; and in 1866, he was appointed and served as a member of the United States Board of Trade-Marks and Patents. Mr. Offield & Towle, subsequently Goodwin, Offield & Towle, and Offield & Towle. Mr. Towle has a high standing in his profession, and has played a very important part in building up the extensive practice of this firm. For some years he has not taken an active part in politics, but his sympathies are with the republican party. He has been a trustee of the Northwestern University, at Evanston, for ten years, which position he still fills, and is prominently identified with the interests of that institution. He is also one of the board of management of the Union College of Law. He is greatly interested in all educational matters, and is an earnest advocate of raising the standard of educational excellence. In 1868, he was elected to the Board of Trustees of the University of Michigan, at Ann Arbor, in 1867, graduating in 1869. Coming to Chicago, he was admitted to the Bar of Illinois, and began practice in the office of Arrington & Dent. He afterward became a member of the firm of Goodwin, Larned & Towle, and Offield & Towle. Mr. Towle is a Methodist, having been identified with that church many years.

Mr. Dunlap Adair was born at Carlisle, Penn., on November 24, 1843. His father, D. Dunlap Adair, one of the most distinguished lawyers of Eastern Pennsylvania, was an earnest whig, and included among his many progressive and patriotic traits, the fact that after the war the young Dunlap Adair was commissioned to serve in the Potomac Regiment of Maryland. Young Adair received his higher education at Dickinson College, Carlisle, but, before graduating, enlisted in Co. "A," 7th Regiment Pennsylvania Reserves, 3d Division, 1st Corps. Army of the Potomac. He was soon promoted to the rank of lieutenant of Co. "G," and after the battle of Antietam became captain and commissary of subsistence, serving on the staff of General Meade, then commanding the Division to which he was attached. In 1865, he was transferred to the staff of S. Wylie Craw-
ford, and then to that of General Abner Doubleday. In the latter position he was present throughout the Gettysburg campaign, and was subsequently appointed inspector of the subsistence department for the Army of the Potomac. Richmond, being stationed at General Grant’s headquarters, where he remained until the movement against Richmond in 1865. He was then assigned to the staff of Brigadier-General Randall S. McKenzie, commanding the cavalry brigade of the Army of the James, and Captain Adair remained on duty at Richmond until mustered out in November, 1865. He was brevetted major and lieutenant-colonel for gallantry in the field, but, higher than any title, he prides a letter from General Meade, speaking in high terms of his services. He returned to Carlisle in the winter of 1865-66, and commenced the study of law with A. Brady Sharp, being admitted to the bar in 1867. He removed to Chicago in 1870, and was admitted to the bar in 1872, and thenceforward a resident of John V. Hollin, Wisconsin, where he remained five years. In 1883, he formed a partnership with Lorin C. Collins, Jr., which was dissolved upon Mr. Collins’ elevation to the bench.

SLEEPING-CAR COMPANIES NOT LIABLE AS INNKEEPERS OR CARRIERS.—In the case of C. M. Smith vs. Pullman Palace Car Company (73 Ill.), it appeared that the plaintiff bought a sleeping-car ticket from Chicago to East St. Louis, for which he paid $2, and took a berth in a Pullman car at nine o’clock p.m. His money ($1,180) was in an inside vest-pocket, and when he retired for the night the vest was placed under his pillow. In the morning he found the vest as he left it, but the money was gone. On trial in the Superior Court, the plaintiff obtained a verdict and judgment for $277. On appeal to the Supreme Court, the judgment was reversed and the cause remanded.

The court said:

"The owners of sleeping-cars, who receive pay from lodgers merely for the sleeping accommodation afforded by their cars, are not liable as innkeepers for money that may be stolen from the person of such lodgers on the cars. The proprietors of sleeping-cars, and can not be held responsible for ordinary thefts by or from persons on board the cars."
an effort to save her child, which she was carrying in her arms, she fell backward, sustaining a severe injury of the spine, from which she suffered intense pain. It was not until after six months that she could be carried, even on pillows. She recovered a judgment against the city for $7,500. On appeal by the city, the Supreme Court decided:

Where a city suffers a sidewalk on a frequented street, built some four feet above the grade, to become dilapidated and out of repair, and in such a condition as to become dangerous, and after notice of its unsafe condition did not repair the same, the right of the plaintiff to recover, no want of prudence being attributable to her for the injury so received, was clear.

HOWARD I. HENDERSON, attorney-at-law, is a native of Chicago, and a son of one of its most respected and useful citizens, the Rev. Abner W. Henderson, well known in the Presbyterian church and as one of the early settlers of the city. The son was naturally afforded every opportunity to acquire a thorough education, preparing for college at a select school in Clinton, N. Y., and then going to Heidelberg, Germany, to pursue a course of study in its famed university. While there he gave particular attention to the study of civil law, and afterward attended the University of Edinburgh. Upon his return to this country, Mr. Henderson entered the Albany Law School, from which he graduated in 1878. After being admitted to the Bar of New York State, he returned to Chicago, where he commenced practice as a member of the Illinois Bar. At first he went into the office of Miller, Van Arman & Lewis, but soon afterward established his own office, and has built up a successful practice. He is a standing and valued member of the bar, and is favorably known as an attorney representing banking and other large interests.

CHARLES A. DIBBLE, a prominent member of the Chicago Bar, and president of the Chicago Union Veteran Club, has been a resident of this city for over fourteen years, and since the great fire of 1871 has been identified with the most advanced progressive interests of the metropolis. Mr. Dibble was born in Herkimer County, N. Y., the son of William L. and Sarah Dibble, on January 31, 1832. His mother was descended from the McQueen family of Scotland, and his father was a well-known resident of Herkimer, Salisbury and Stratford, where for many years he was engaged in the lumber business. In 1849, the family came West and located at Randolph, Columbia Co., Wis. Here the elder Dibble engaged in farming, and the son began the acquirement of the rudiments of a thorough practical education, attending the schools of Randolph and Fox Lake, and finally became a teacher in the academy where he had made his early studies. When the War of the Rebellion broke out, the young schoolmaster had not very extensive opportunities, but with all the ardor of honest patriotism he set to work to help organize the noted Fox Lake company, which recruited mainly professional men, merchants and students. On August 13, 1862, Mr. Dibble was formally enrolled in the Union service, in Co. "E," 29th Wisconsin Infantry. The regiment went into quarters at Camp Randall, near Madison, Wis., and soon afterward was sent South, first to Helena, Ark., then to Prior's Point, Miss., and to Miliken's Bend, La., where it was assigned to the 13th Army Corps, under General McClernand. The regiment was present at the running of the battles on the night of April 22, 1863, at Vicksburg, and, following the Grant campaign, was present at the Grand Gulf gunboat attack of April 29. On May 1, 1863, at the battle of Port Gibson, Miss., Co. "E" came out of a terrible sortie on the enemy with over twenty-five men killed and wounded, among the latter Surgeon Sergeant Dibble. He was carried back to his regiment by Dr. James H. Plecker, now of this city, and at that time a stranger to him, and was conveyed to the hospital, where his wounds necessitated the amputation of a leg. Later, he was taken North with others by boat to near Young's Point, from he sailed up hard, curvy roads across Young's Point, then by boat to Memphis, Tenn., and then to the Jefferson barracks at St. Louis, Mo., where he was discharged on September 2, 1863, after over a year of active service. Mr. Dibble then returned to the old domicile, Wis., and resumed his tutelage of the public schools at that place and at Fox Lake, Dodge Co., and, in the summer of 1866, went to Milwaukee, where he attended the Milwaukee Law School and studied the course of law lectures, preparatory to adopting the profession of the law. Returning again to Columbia County he was made clerk of the Circuit Court at Portage City, a position he filled for six consecutive years, being re-elected twice to the office. In 1871, he
was admitted to the Wisconsin Bar in Dodge County, and at that time was one of the best-known professional men in the southern portion of the State. In October, 1871, Mr. Dibble resigned his position as clerk of the court and came to Chicago, arriving in this city about the time Mr. Blair had left the practice of law, and soon became a representative member of the city bar, for some time having Congressman Hiram Barber as a law partner. In addition to this, he became identified with veteran societies, formed for the promotion of the interests of veterans of the Civil War, and it was on the recommendation of General Blair, a member of the Illinois delegation to the first session of the Thirty-seventh Congress, that Mr. Dibble was elected to the Republican national convention of 1872. Mr. Dibble was married, in 1875, to Miss Sarah P. Winter, eldest daughter of P. Winter, of Horton, Wis., formerly solicitor of the 19th Wisconsin Infantry, and connected by ties of relationship with the family of John I. Blair, of New Jersey. They have two charming and interesting children,—a daughter, aged fourteen years, named Sarah Peck Dibble, and a three years' her junior, the eldest daughter, Little Blair Dibble. Mr. Dibble's parents died some years since, in Wisconsin. Of the members of the family still living are two brothers, Mr. Dibble, farmers in Minnesota, one brother engaged in mercantile business at St. Louis, another in the abstract business at Minneapolis, and another, a clergyman, in Dakota.

WILLIAM LATHROP MOSS, one of the ablest and most successful members of the Chicago Bar, is the son of William L. and Minerva C. Moss, of Granville, Mass., and was born on October 25, 1835. During his infancy the family came West and settled in Peoria County, this State, where young William attended school and was later married. He entered Peoria College, under Bishop Chase, where he finished his education. Some years later he determined upon law as a profession and began reading in the office of Jonathan K. Cooper, a leading lawyer of Peoria County, and was admitted to the Bar in 1859. He continued active practice, as an associate of Mr. Cooper, until 1871, when he came to Chicago and settled down to practice just after the fire. Mr. Moss is well known to both the Bench and Bar as an able lawyer and to a numerous clientele as aforcible advocate and sagacious counselor. He was married June 14, 1865, to Miss Hattie L. Leavitt, of New Hartford, New York, an estimable lady of many accomplishments. They have three children,—Amicie Tilden, Edith Helen and Charles McLean.

FRANK J. CRAWFORD was born on July 12, 1832, in Huntingdon county, Pennsylvania, is the son of a family of that name, of Scotch extraction, that settled in Pennsylvania during early history. His youth was spent on a farm in Central Pennsylvania. In the fall of 1855, when he was fourteen years of age, his family removed to Western Maryland. He subsequently became a student in Alleghany College, at Meadville, Penn., from which he received the degree of Master of Arts. He taught school in Maryland, Pennsylvania and Illinois. In 1859, he came to Illinois, and resided in LaSalle County, engaging in mercantile pursuits and teaching school. Later, he read law in Ottawa, Ill., in the office of Leland & Leland. Mr. Crawford was admitted to the Bar in 1859, after examination by Judges Beckwith and Peck and Hon. N. B. Judd. He practiced until the opening of the War, in 1861, when he enlisted in the 53d Illinois Volunteer Infantry, passing through all gradations from private to captain. He was afterward brevetted major of volunteers, for meritorious services in the field. He participated in the Tennessee and Vicksburg campaigns; was promoted to a second lieutenant "for meritorious services at the battle of Pittsburg Landing," or Shiloh; and was soon after appointed aid-de-camp on the staff of the brigadier commander, General J. G. Lauman, of the 7th Iowa Infantry, remaining with him until he was transferred to the subsistence department. On the latter, he, in his official report of the battle of Hatch's River, fought in October, 1862, says: "To Captain Secret, assistant adjutant-general, and Lieutenant Frank J. Crawford, my aide, I owe the most sincere thanks for the valuable assistance they rendered me. I can truly say of them that they were the right men in the right place." He was appointed by President Lincoln as commissioner of subsistence, with the rank of captain, November 10, 1862, on the recommendation of General Hawkins, chief of the subsistence department of the staff of Major-General Grant. With the exception of one year that Major Crawford was stationed at Port Hudson, La., he was in active field-service during his entire term of three years and eight months. He was on the staff of Major-General Alvin P. Hovey, of Indiana, during the Vicksburg campaign, and was aide-de-camp upon the staff of Major-General George L. Andrews, in Louisiana. Major Crawford, at the close of the War, returned to Illinois, and resumed the practice of his profession. In 1871, he came to Chicago, and has been connected with interesting cases, involving important litigation, since that time. Major Crawford is an able lawyer. He is diligent and persevering in business and leaves no part of his duty unperformed. In politics he is a Republican, having cast his first ballot for General Fremont, in 1846. Ever since that time he has uniformly supported the republican party. In 1865, he married Miss Mais Fayette, daughter of the late General E. P. Fayette of Ohio, and the eldest sister of Captain Joseph Fayette, U. S. N.

LIABILITY OF STREET-CAR COMPANIES FOR ACCIDENTS.—On May 13, 1875, the plaintiff, Mrs. Phebe R. Mills, in company with Mrs. Camp, took passage on the West Division Railway open-cars, at a point on the southern part of its line, intending to go to a point a short distance south of the northern terminus of its line; but this intention was abandoned on the coming up of a slight shower of rain, and they remained in the car (intending to return home by it) until it had been run to its northern terminus and returned by train as far as the corner of State and Randolph streets, where, the car stopping, the plaintiff and her friend again changed their minds, and concluded to leave the car at that point. Mrs. Camp left the car without difficulty, but the plaintiff, while attempting to leave it, was, in consequence of the car being suddenly started forward, thrown with great violence to the ground. She received a severe and painful injury, and was put to serious expense for attendance of physician and care in nursing. The plaintiff then recovered a judgment against the company, before Judge Rogers, from which an appeal was taken to the Supreme Court. Here the judgment was reversed and the case remanded.

At the January Term, 1882, of the Circuit Court, another trial was had, which resulted, as the first, in a judgment for the plaintiff. The case was then appealed, first to the Appellate Court, which affirmed the judgment below, and then to the Supreme Court, which also affirmed the judgment. The law is laid down as follows:

In an action to recover for personal injuries, when the plaintiff was injured while being assisted by the negligent starting of the car while the plaintiff was in the act of going to or from the car, it is of no consequence whether the car was stopped at the instance of the plaintiff or not, or whether the plaintiff asked and obtained permission to alight.

"If a street-car is stopped for any cause where passengers are in the habit of getting off, a passenger will have the right to alight without making any request or obtaining any permission; and if the driver of the car knew, or by the exercise of due care would have known it, will be negligence to start the car before a passenger in the act of leaving the car has had a reasonable time in which to alight."
Northern Vermont; entering St. John's College, near Montreal, Canada, where he graduated at twenty-two years of age.

The course of study there being conducted in French, he mastered that language so as to write and speak it fluently. Reading law with J. L. Edwards, a prominent lawyer of Derby, and paying his way by teaching French, he was admitted to the Bar of Vermont in 1862. The same month, he enlisted in Co. "E," 8th Vermont Infantry, and afterward became captain of Co. "I" of the same regiment, serving with credit in the campaign through which that division passed to the Potomac. At Harper's Ferry he was captured, released on parole, and sent to Camp Douglas, Chicago, where he remained until exchanged, when he rejoined his regiment, resigning, on account of disability, in 1865. He then returned to New York and soon built up an extensive law practice. In 1866, he was elected State's attorney of Orleans County and was re-elected in 1867; but soon resigned and became deputy collector of customs, which office he held until 1869, when he was elected to the legislature, and re-elected in 1870. He was placed on the most important committees, and was among the acknowledged leaders of his party. Some of his arguments were pronounced the best ever made in that house. From 1865 to 1870, he was United States commissioner for Vermont under the extradition treaty. He removed to Chicago just before the fire of 1871. He had great faith in the future of Chicago, and his success, both financially and professionally, indicate that his judgment was sound. Mr. Bisbee has had several partners, and is at present with John P. Ahrens and Henry Deckert, under the firm name of Bisbee, Ahrens & Deckert. In 1871, he removed to the Illinois legislature, receiving the most unanimous vote of his district. He at once took rank as one of the most formidable debaters in that body. His speeches in nomination of Senator Logan have often been referred to as a model of eloquence, and his powerful effect in securing his election. In 1874, he was married to Miss Jane E. Hinman, of Vermont. They have two children.—Hattie and Benjamin H. Mr. Bisbee is a member of the firm of B. K. and H. & C. Law Institute. Masonic connection is with Garfield Lodge, No. 680, A.F. & A.M.; York Chapter, No. 148, R.A.M.; and St. Bernard Commandery, No. 35, K.T.

John E. Dalton was born at Detroit, Mich., on June 26, 1847, his father, Michael Dalton, being a pioneer of the State. A few years after his father's death (1852), his mother Margaret (Goschody) Dalton, also passed away, leaving the boy to the care of his uncle, Francis A. Dalton, of Lake County, Ill. Mr. Dalton obtained some schooling at Lake Forest, and later continued his studies at Detroit College. In 1868, he commenced the study of law in the office of Ruman, Avery, Loomis & Comstock, in this city, graduated at the Law University, in 1871, was admitted to the Chicago Bar. He has given his attention chiefly to real estate and chancery law. Since the spring of 1878, Mr. Dalton has been Counsel, Fourth Ward, in the City Council, having been, during all this period, chairman of the Committee on Judiciary; and what is quite remarkable, although a pronounced democrat, he has been twice re-elected as a Republican without any opposition. He is interested in such organizations as the Catholic Library Association, the Illinois and the Irish-American clubs, and various charitable and benevolent institutions. He is an army man, whose mind is devoted to the study of his profession and its practice in the interest of the clients he so efficiently protects.

Thomas C. Whiteside was born on February 28, 1827, in Marion, Grant Co., Ind. He began a collegiate course at Farmers' College, College Hill, Ohio, and subsequently entered Union College, Schenectady, N. Y., in the fall of 1845, from which he graduated in 1848. He became a law student in the office of Daniel D. Pratt (afterward a United States Senator), of Logansport, Ind. He was admitted to the Bar in 1850, and commenced practice at Peru, Ill., where, in company with Leslie Robinson, he continued practice for a short time. In 1854, he settled at Wabash, Ind., where his father resided. In the fall of that year, he was appointed State's attorney for the eleventh district, and held the office, by election, until the autumn of 1864. In 1864-5, he represented Kosciusko and Steuben counties in the House of Representatives, during the session introduced the joint resolution ratifying the amendment to the Federal Constitution which abolished slavery. In June, 1866, he was appointed judge of the Twenty-first Judicial Circuit of Indiana. In 1870, he was an unsuccessful candidate for Congress, but withdrew in favor of his law preceptor, Daniel D. Pratt. In 1872, he ran for Congress as a Liberal republican, sharing in the general defeat, although his votes were largely cast in behalf of the ticket. In 1868, he was a candidate for the State Senate, and in 1871, for the State House of Representatives, for the 1872 election, and in 1873, for the United States Congress, where he held his seat, and to which he was re-elected in 1875. He has been a resident of the city of Logansport, Ind., since 1868.

George B. Walker, of Logansport, Ind. They have one son, Walker, aged fifteen years, who is already distinguished in literature, and destined to make the country as a talented youthful tragedian. He is called "The Young Rosclus," and has played an engagement as a star in the leading companies of Hamlet and King Lear. Mr. Walker was born in Danville, Ill. He is acknowledged by the press and public to be the greatest actor of his age, in Shakesperian characters, now in America.

Kerr vs. the South Park Commissioners.—This was a case involving the title to about one hundred and ninety-six acres of land in the South Park. It presented several important and interesting questions under the provisions of homestead and statutes of the State. One Charles B. Phillips was the owner in fee of the land in 1849, and all parties to the suit claimed under him. The case was tried in the Circuit Court of the United States, and the opinion was given by Mr. Justice Harlan. The facts of the case are exceedingly complicated. The final result of the case was that the complainant, Kerr, recovered one hundred and sixteen acres of the land, while eighty acres declared subject to the right of homestead. Both sides appealed to the Supreme Court of the United States, which, at the October Term, 1881, affirmed the decree below, the court being divided.

The points decided by Judge Harlan were as follows:

"In Illinois, the sale of property, while occupied as a homestead, by virtue of an execution and levy is void; and it makes no difference whether the premises are worth more or less than the $150. It is fixed by the terms of the statute as the limit of the price, the same as if the sale had been made in the manner prescribed by law.

"In determining whether there has been an abandonment of the homestead, regard must be had as well to the purposes and declarations of the wife as of the husband; and where there is an intention or desire on the part of the wife to return, the right of homestead may not be lost, even though the husband did not intend to return."

Robert Stevenson Carroll was born at New Bedford, Mass., on November 20, 1845, the son of Robert and Meribah B. Carroll, and was educated in the public schools of his native place. His father died when he was twelve years old; and when sixteen years of age he enlisted in one of the companies of the Merchants Guards, 17th Regiment Massachusetts Volunteer Infantry. He served in all the battles of the Wilderness, General Grant's campaign and was at Petersburg and at the battle of the Crater, on July 30, 1864. At the explosion of the mine he was taken prisoner and carried to Danville, Va., where he was confined over six months. Being released February 22, 1865, Mr. Dalton went to Annapolis, Md., where he participated with his regiment in the grand review at Washington, and was mustered out in Massachusetts, as a first sergeant. Afterward he went to Boston and was appointed inspector in the custom house. He was also appointed judge of the City of Boston. Mr. Dalton married Miss Mary S. Governor Washburn. He was admitted to the Massachusetts Bar and practiced in Boston. Returning to Chicago, he established himself in the practice of mercantile law and the collection of accounts. He is a member of Corinthian Chapter, No. 69, R.A.M., and of Chicago Council, No. 4, R. & S. M. He is also a member of Post No. 28, G.A.R. In November, 1879, Mr. Carroll married Helen M. Erickson.

Lewis Ellsworth (deceased), although not a resident of Chicago, had hosts of friends in this city. He was prominently identified with the public affairs of DuPage County and the agricultural interests of Northern Illinois. In 1836, Mr. Ellsworth married Miss Sarah Jane Perry, of Port Hope, Ontario. This union, in 1836, was somewhat uncertain, as to whether Naperville or Chicago would eventually lead in the commercial race. Judge Ellsworth cast his lot with the former, where for nearly half a century he resided, but had property interests in Chicago, and was always coming to this city to meet his many friends. Judge Ellsworth was born at Walpole, N. H., July 22, 1805, and in 1823, removed to Rutland County, Vt., where he resided four years. In 1827, he went to Appleton, Wis., where for nine years he engaged in various mercantile pursuits. In the spring of 1836, induced by a favorable business offer and desire to see the Great West, he left New York for Naperville, and in the fall of that year purchased a farm, and now resides upon the farm that bears the name of the family homestead. The next year he erected his dwelling-house, to which, in October, 1837, he removed his family, and immediately commenced his career as a successful country lawyer. In June, 1839, he was elected the first judge of DuPage County, and subsequently was internal revenue collector for his district, and repeatedly served upon the county board of supervisors. Judge Ells-
HISTORY OF CHICAGO.

The statute of Illinois, on this subject, passed in 1874, which prohibits common carriers from limiting their liability by any stipulation expressed in the receipt given for the property transported, was construed by the court as follows:

"I do not think that the statute of Illinois intended that a common carrier should be prevented from limiting its liability when it asked for the value of the commodity of which it undertook the transportation, and the information requested is withheld."

Judgment was given for plaintiff, and his damages assessed at $50.

EDWARD OSGOOD BROWN, of the firm of Peckham & Brown, attorneys and counselors at law, is the only son of Edward and Eliza (Dalton) Brown, and was born at Salem, Essex Co., Mass., on August 5, 1847. His parents were natives of England, with the exception of Edward, who was born in New Hampshire. The Brown family have been connected with the law in America for many generations. Mr. Brown was educated at the schools of his native town, and at the close of the war a member of the First National Bank, at which time he was engaged in active practice, at Providence, with Charles E. Gorman, and later with Mr. Brown, and was admitted to the bar of the Rhode Island Supreme Court for some time, he finished his studies in the office of Mr. Brown and subsequently in the office of Mr. K. I., and, in April, 1870, was admitted to the bar. He was elected a member of the Senate of which he has served for many years.

In 1879, he was appointed by the United States Court receiver of the Denver & Rio Grande Railway Company, pending the litigation between that company and the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railroad. On September 1, 1885, he was married to Carrie J. Hazen, of Boston, Mass., who died on March 17, 1881.

MILTON R. FELLOWS was born in Brooke County, Va., on August 8, 1844, his father, George Freshwater, being a member of one of the oldest families in the State. Both of his parents, and his grandfather, are still living on the old homestead, which has remained in possession of the family for many generations. He obtained his primary education at the Hopedale (Ohio) Seminary, and then entered Alleghany College, at Meadville, Penn., completing his course, however, beyond the full sophomore year and the junior year in mathematics. He entered Houghton College in 1864, graduating in two years, and having the pleasure and profit of an acquaintance with James A. Garfield, for so many years its trustee and afterward twenty years, he commenced the study of law in the office of Joseph Pendleton, at Wheeling, W. Va., and during the succeeding year was elected county superintendent of education. He was offered a re-nomination but refused it, and was admitted to the bar and at once began practice. Nathanial E. Jones, a prominent criminal lawyer of Wheeling, was his partner for about six months, but Mr. Freshwater being elected State's attorney of his county was obliged to sever the connection. He served as a lieutenant of the Union army for two years, and, in 1862, went to Chicago, where he has since that time has had a good practice, especially in real-estate, chancery, and probate matters. Since coming to this city he has joined the Mu-sonian order of the Red Cross of Rome and Constantinople, which is under the jurisdiction of the grand lodge in England. No Mason who has not taken at least the "third" degree is admitted to membership.

LIABILITY OF EXPRESS COMPANIES.—This was an act of assumpsit, tried before Judge Blodgett, without a jury, the facts being that a package containing two gold watches and five gold chains, worth about $500, was delivered to the agent of the Southern Express Company at Bethany, Ga., directed to the plaintiff, James M. Decker, of Chicago. The Company forwarded the package to Cairo, where it was delivered to the American Express Company, which undertook to transport it to Chicago. No value was marked upon the package. The receipt given to the consignor stated, "Value asked, but not given." The package was lost after arriving in this city, by theft, by reason of its not having been treated as a valuable package and deposited in the safe, where it would have been placed if its true value had been marked upon it.

Conflict of Jurisdiction.—The Tice Meter Case.—The Commissioner of Internal Revenue having
adopted the patent meter of Isaac P. Tice, to be used by distillers under the act of Congress, the plaintiffs, A. Nashbaum et al., distillers, at Peoria, received these meters from Enoch Emery, the collector, and paid to him the purchase price of Emery. On the death of the meters, the plaintiffs were dissatisfied with their operation, and abandoned their use, bringing suits in the Peoria Circuit Court to recover the purchase money. They also filed bills in chancery against Emery and Tice, in the same court, alleging that the meters were worthless and the law requiring their use unconstitutional, and praying that Emery be inquired from paying the money over to Tice. All these cases were removed to the District Court of the United States, at Chicago, where they were pending at the time of the fire. After the fire, the record was restored in the common-law cases but not in the chancery cases. To the restored declaration, the defendant pleaded the general issue, and filed special pleas, to which the plaintiffs demurred. The court overruled the demurrers, and allowed the plaintiffs twenty days—their attorneys not being present—to elect whether they would stand by their demurrer or plead.

The record stood in this manner until July, when the defendant appeared and asked for judgment on the demurrer. Notice was forwarded to the plaintiffs' attorney, whereupon he came into court and dismissed the common-law case.

A few days after this dismissal it was ascertained by the court that, after the decision upon the demurrer, one of the plaintiffs had brought suit in chancery in the Peoria Circuit Court, alleging that the money for the meters was wrongfully withheld from him, and praying for the enforcement of the contract. A decree was entered on the 25th of July against him, and on the 25th of July, the day before these cases were dismissed, he paid over to complainant the amount of money in his hands. Thereupon counsel called the attention of the United States Court to these facts, and asked that these cases be re-instated, claiming that he was entitled to a judgment on the demurrer and to an order that the money be paid to Tice. The motion was sustained on the ground that the cases had been "improperly dismissed." Defendants' attorney then asked for a rule against Mr. Emery, to show cause why he should not pay this money into court, which was granted. Mr. Emery appeared, and moved to set aside the order re-instating the cases, and to re-dismiss them. Judge Blodgett said, that he could see no reason for changing the order of reinstatement.

"I think in the present status of the record, and in view of what has transpired elsewhere, it is the duty of this court to retain these cases within its own control and within its jurisdiction, for the purpose of protecting the rights of the real parties in interest.*

* I can not look upon the proceedings at Peoria, whereby an attempt, at least, was made to obtain the adjudication of the Peoria Circuit Court upon the matters in controversy between the parties, as anything less than a fraud upon the jurisdiction of this court and the real parties interested in the suits here. It seems to me that this is as mild a term as the court should, in justice to itself and to the parties, apply to the transaction."

After going on to show that there must have been a connivance between the plaintiffs and defendants, and a collusion between them in bringing to a successful termination the Peoria suit, the court finally made an order that Mr. Emery—who had in the meantime ceased to be collector—should pay the money into the District Court within twenty days. Thereupon, Judge Cochran, of the Peoria Circuit Court, issued an attachment against Judge Doolittle, of this city (of counsel in the case), and Isaac P. Tice, for contempt of court, in having ignored and disobeyed the injunction issued by that court. They were arrested and taken to Peoria. A motion was made to quash the writ of attachment, and upon argument, the respondents were discharged.

A few days later the suit was filed in favor of the distillers paying to Mr. Tice some $13,000. The distillers, however, eventually succeeded in having the order of the Commissioner, requiring them to use this particular meter, revoked.

James M. Flower, of the law firm of Flower, Remy & Gregory, comes of an old Massachusetts family, and was born at Han- nibal, Oswego Co., N. Y., on March 10, 1835. Calvin and Han- niah (Phillips) Flower, his grandparents, were natives of New Hampshire, that State, and, in 1814, came to Wisconsin on the Prairie. There his father still lives, his mother having died in 1881. Mr. Flower was graduated from the University of Wisconsin, in 1856, and immediately commenced to read law at Madison. For about a year after graduating he was deputy clerk of the Supreme Court, and, in 1857, was appointed clerk of the Commissioners to revise the Statutes of the State. From Harvard, Conn., whither he had gone to supervise the publication of the statutes, where he went on to the Albany Law School, graduating in May, 1859. He opened an office at Madison, and, in the spring of 1860, became a member of the firm of Abbott, Gregory, Pinney & Flower, with which he remained two years. During the summer of 1868 he associated himself with leading attorneys, also holding the offices of police justice and deputy collector of internal revenue. In Janu- ary, 1868, Mr. Flower removed to Chicago, and, in the spring, Daniel K. Tenney and Otto P. Abercrombie, formed the firm of Tenneys, Flower & Abercrombie, which partnership continued until January, 1879. From that date until October, 1880, the firm was Flower & Cratty, at which time the latter partnership was dissolved and the present one formed. The several firms with which Mr. Flower has been connected have made a specialty of commercial law. For some years, he was engaged in winding up the business of the German National Bank, of which he was receiver and attorney, and which was successfully closed up, and its creditors fully paid by him, in the summer of 1884. In September, 1884, he married to Lucy J. Cours. They have three children.

John P. Ahrens, of the firm of Bisbee, Ahrens & Decker, is a native of Germany, and the son of Edward A. and Elizabeth M. (Paulsen) Ahrens. Mr. Ahrens' grandfather was a noted physician of large practice in Germany, and his maternal grandfather was the Rev. W. Paulsen, an able Lutheran clergyman. When but four years of age, he came to this country with his parents, who located at Davenport, Iowa, and here he received a good education, and commenced the study of law with General J. B. Leake, then practicing at Davenport. Removing from Chicago in May, 1872, Mr. Ahrens was appointed a deputy clerk of the Superior Court of Cook County, and held that office for several years, being admitted to the Bar on June 7, 1873, and commenced practice in January, 1875. He obtained his full share of legal business previous to the formation of his partnership with G. H. Hamblin in 1879. This association placed him in connection with one of the ablest and most successful lawyers. Mr. Ahrens himself is a good trial-lawyer, makes a judicious, logical argument, and excels as a special pleader. In 1882, he was admitted to practice in the Supreme Court of the United States. Mr. Ahrens is widely known in social and business circles. For several years he has been prominently identified with the Royal Arcanum; he is Fast Regent of Fort Dearborn Council, and was elected Grand Regent of the State of Illinois, on April 14, 1885. He was married, on October 24, 1877, to Miss Fannie Hamblin, a lady of rare accomplishments and a fine musician. They have three children,—Edith Louise, Leila M. and Edward.

Frank Baker was born at Melmore, Ohio, where his father, a successful and prosperous farmer, still resides. His paternal grandfather, Samuel Baker, was a Revolutionary soldier and first judge of Steuben County, N. Y. His maternal grandfather was a member of Congress from New York, and the only son of Captain Silas Wheeler, a soldier and officer of the Rhode Island Line of the Revolutionary War. Mr. Baker was born at Ohio Wesleyan University, where he graduated in 1861, and at Albany Law School. He served as a private in the 54th Ohio Volunteer Infantry in the War of the Rebellion, and began the practice of law at Tiffin, Ohio. He became collector of Tiffin in 1867, and prosecuting attorney of Seneca County in 1869, and held both offices until his removal to Chicago in 1877. At Chicago, he has attained a high position, and is careful and thorough in the preparation of his cases for trial; in a trial always cool, self-possessed, and self-reliant; and is an earnest and forcible speaker. In politics he has always been a Democrat.
In 1852, he was the candidate of his party for probate judge, and after a close contest was defeated by Judge Knickerbocker.

Henry M. Matthews, of the firm of Matthews & Fowler, was born in Canton, Wyoming Co., N. Y., on April 16, 1835, the son of Isaac V. Matthews, a farmer and prominent man in that locality. During the Rebellion he enlisted in the 19th New York Infantry, and was stationed in the neighborhood of Resaca. He was wounded at Resaca. After being mustered out of the service, he entered Union College, at Schenectady, where he remained three years. He then joined the senior class of Amherst College, and graduated in 1858, in the first rank. He read law with Samuel Fulsom & Willett, of Buffalo, and was admitted to the New York Bar in 1872. Previous to coming to Chicago, he acted for about a year as managing clerk in the firm of Dorschel & Lawson. Since then he has been pursuing a general practice in this city, having, in December, 1882, formed a partnership with Edward A. Decker.

Mr. W. P. Brady, of the firm of Grant & Brady, attorneys and counselors at law, is the son of Owen and Mary A. Brady, and was born at Liverpool, England, on June 5, 1839. After attending the Academy of New York, Rev. M. A. Deluca, he was a pupil of the noted classical academy of Rev. T. Kelley, at Fertton, near Liverpool, and subsequently spent two years in the University of St. Philip. In 1864, he came to Chicago, and, after taking a course of law in the law schools of the state, was admitted to the bar in 1873. For some time afterward he continued in the office of Grant & Swift, and was engaged in general practice until 1880, when he became the junior member of the firm of Grant, Brady & Stuart. In May, 1883, Mr. Swift retired from the firm, since which time he has been associated with Mr. Grant, the style of the firm being Grant & Brady. He is known to the Bench and Bar as a thoroughly educated lawyer, and enjoys an enviable reputation as a successful advocate and prudent counselor. Mr. Brady is a Roman Catholic, of Irish origin, and since early manhood has been a republican in politics from conviction. Up to a recent date, the vast majority of the Irish in Chicago were democrats in politics. Mr. Brady, in answer to the question, often put to him: "Why are you, an Irish-Catholic, a republican in politics?" has invariably replied, "Because I am an Irish-Catholic. The race and Church to which I belong have always earnestly contended for liberty and the equality of all men before God, and, therefore, in conscience and by principle, I am bound to be a republican, since that party is opposed to slavery and battles for the rights of man in the true sense of liberty." In May, 1885, Mr. Brady, with other gentlemen of his race, organized the Irish-American Central Republican Club of Cook County, of which he is president, and which is largely composed of the Irish and blood, and the first organization of its kind in the nation. Mr. Brady was married, on May 25, 1852, to Miss Lizzie Johnson, of Helena, a native of New York. They have two children,—Rose Mary and Helena.

"Mark Twain" in Court.—This was a bill in chancery by Samuel L. Clemens against Belford, Clark & Co., filed in 1882 in the District Court. The complaint stated in his bill that he had been an author and writer by profession for twenty years, and that during that time he had been in the habit of publishing books and sketches composed by him for publication as "Mark Twain," the name assumed by him to designate himself as such author. That the said designation of "Mark Twain" had been used by him as his nom de plume; that the said writings, under said name, had acquired great popularity, and had met with a ready and continuous sale; and that no other person has been licensed by him to use said designation. That the exclusive right of selecting and publishing, in any form, the sketches and other writings written and published by him, by right ought to belong exclusively to him; and is of great value to his reputation; that the said defendants have published and sold, in great quantities, a certain book, called upon its title-page, "Sketches by Mark Twain, now first published in complete form," Belford, Clark & Co., 1886," containing three hundred and sixty-nine pages, many or most of which, in one form or another, are substantially like sketches published prior to 1880 by complainant; and that the said defendants had no authority from complainant to make publication of said book or any part of it. That complainant, by such wrongful act, has been greatly injured; and that his property in the said trade-mark of "Mark Twain" has been greatly deteriorated in value, wherefore he prays the Court to restrain the publication of a literary product without copyright is a dedication to the people, after which any one may republish it, and in connection with the author's name. An author who is known to the public under a nom de plume has the right to prevent the publication of matter which he did not write in connection with his nom de plume, and purporting to be written by him. Any person can publish any uncopyrighted production, and give the author's name on the title-page or elsewhere as he chooses. The nom de plume "Mark Twain" is not a trade-mark. The demurrer was therefore sustained.

Nathaniel Mauger Jones, a member of the Chicago Bar, and son of Benjamin and Rachel Cass, was born in Jackson, La., on August 8, 1850. When he was six years of age the family moved to Fort Gibson, Miss., where he received his early education. In 1865, he entered the Southern University, and was graduated in 1867, as a member of the Class of 1869. Shortly after his graduation he accepted a position as instructor in the Collegiate Institute at Baton Rouge, La., which he held two years, subsequently reading law with Trusen Polk, a leading lawyer of the St. Louis Bar. In 1873, he came to this city, and, during the same year was admitted to practice, and, until May, 1885, was associated with B. D. Mauger, now on the Supreme Bench. Mr. Jones has been known to the legal fraternity as a thoroughly posted and careful lawyer, of exceptional ability as an advocate and counselor. He was married, on October 4, 1881, to Mary E. Merrill, daughter of H. T. Merrill, of Chicago. They have one child, Helen M.

George Willis Cass, son of Abner L. Cass, a physician of Coshocton, Ohio, was born on February 11, 1831. He is a nephew of General George W. Cass, formerly president of the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railroad Company, and of General Lewis Cass, of Michigan, and a grandson of Jonathan Cass, a revolutionary patriot; his maternal ancestors being of an old Scottish family. Mr. Cass attended Kenyon College, at Gambier, Ohio, from which he graduated and entered the University of Michigan at Ann Arbor, completing his course in 1853, when he came to Chicago, and became a member of the firm of Elliott & Cass. This connection continued, this connection continued, and under the firm name of Cass & Cass has practiced alone, his specialty being real-estate and corporation law. He is a member of the Law Institute and Bar Association, and stands well with the profession and the public. Mr. Cass was married, in this city, to Kebercel. He was born in Ohio and is a graduate of the University of Michigan at Ann Arbor.

George Washington Kretzinger owes his German name to his paternal grandfather, who came from Frankfort to Virginia. His father, Rev. Isaac Kretzinger, is a clergyman of the United Brethren denomination. The poverty of a minister's family obliged George W. to support himself by manual labor during his college course, so that in this he followed the tradition of many other American boys who have won their way to high places. In his first college year, the War of the Rebellion broke out, and, though far under age, he dropped his books and went to the front as a member of the famous Black Hawk Cavalry. After being captured and paroled, he went back to college; being exchanged, when he returned to the service and remained until the close of the War. Then he again went back to college, and, still under age, graduated with high honors. Having obtained a position in a classical school, he taught with marked success, though working hard at the same time at the study of his chosen profession, that of the law. His legal studies were continued under the direction of the Hon. George W. McCrory, who was Secretary of War under President Hayes, and after serving as district judge of the United States Circuit Court, in Iowa. Mr. Kretzinger subsequently entered the office of Henry Strong for a short time, and, in March, 1867, was admitted to the bar. In September, 1867, he formed a partnership with Judge R. L. Hannaman, of Knoxville, Ill., which lasted until 1873, when the rising young lawyer accepted an offer of partnership with John I. Bennett, of Chicago, now master in chancery of the United States Circuit Court. Some time later this partnership was dissolved, and Mr. Kretzinger has since been associated with his younger brother, J.
The "FUND W." Case.—This was an indictment in the United States District Court against Frank L. Loring and John Fleming, on a charge of using the mails for fraudulent purposes. The case was tried before Judge Rindge in November, 1883, and created a great deal of interest, both in the city and in the country generally, among those who had been the victims of the alleged fraud.

General Leake, United States district attorney, was the principal prosecutor for the United States, and Messrs. Storrs and Goudy for the defendants. The trial occupied eleven days, and was attended by large crowds of spectators.

The facts in the case appeared to be, that the firm of Fleming & Merriam were the ostensible authors of a scheme, on the principle of a "mutual co-operative fund" for speculating in grain, provisions, and stocks; buying and selling on the Chicago Board of Trade and the New York Stock Exchange. Circulars were sent all over the country, and advertisements put in the newspapers, showing immense profits, and by this means a large number of persons were induced to send money for shares.

The dividends were not "profits," but a part of the investment, and were paid to encourage investors to send on more money, as was charged, until the scheme was ripe, when the entire capital disappeared. A warehouse was rented on Market Street, and it was proposed to let shareholders have the profits derived from the business done there. This it was alleged was only a part of the plan to get people excited and induce them to pour in the cash for shares more liberally. Merriam did not appear in the case—was a myth, so far as the trial was concerned, if not so in fact. Frank L. Loring, it was charged, was the principal of the firm, who, with defendant Fleming, were its chief manipulators.

One witness testified that he invested in the scheme $30 of his own money and $175 due him for getting subscribers. He received back $100 in dividends, but none of the principal. A large number of witnesses testified to transactions of a similar kind, some losing more and some less; the losses, in some instances, ran up into the thousands of dollars. It was proven that when their bank account was closed, on January 31, 1883, they had a balance of $600,000 in one bank, which was all drawn out in two or three days thereafter. The postmaster had excluded them from the use of the mails on January 30, 1883. Fleming left the city. The inspector's report shows that the firm received, during the first twenty days of January, through the Chicago Post-Office, seven hundred and seventy-five registered letters. None of these letters, he states, contained less than ten dollars, and many of them contained amounts varying from one hundred to five hundred dollars. They had, at the same time, received about eight hundred and twenty money orders, aggregating $20,416. They also received, during said period, large sums by express, estimated at not less than $30,000. Their customers were found not only in this, but in nearly all the other States and Canada, and even in France and Germany. The stoppage of their mails, brought this magnificent scheme to a sudden and disastrous termination. For some days, large crowds visited the city, and called at the late place of business of the enterprise firm, endeavoring to ascertain its whereabouts and its status. There were loud threats of mob violence, but there was nobody found to mob. The more the matter was investigated, the greater the swindle was developed to be. Then followed the indictment and trial.

T. Kretzinger. It will be observed by the foregoing, that the subject of this sketch pursued his studies with gentlemen who are prominent in railroad law. Mr. Kretzinger paid particular attention to these branches of the law, and his identification with many of the prominent railroad legal controversies of the last ten years has established himself as a cornmissioner lawyer in the West. In 1877, he accepted the general solicitorship of the Chicago & Iowa Railway, which was, at that time, involved in difficulties which were considered beyond legal redress. Mr. Kretzinger's genius, however, is well known to be fully aroused only in emergencies, and in these famous contests he gained for himself an eminent position and won for his client the right to redeem itself from hopeless bankruptcy to a condition from which it could realize its full value. Since the close of these cases he has been engaged in many important controversies, and is acknowledged to be a lawyer of almost inexhaustible resource and energy. The qualifications of Kretzinger are supplemented by analytical powers of remarkable clearness and a wonderful memory which has become a proverb among brother lawyers and judges who know him.

As an orator, he is possessed of an extraordinary and condescending power, and a contemptuous rejecter of every flavor of rhetoric, his speeches all bear the stamp of an illuminating imagination which brings every outline of the subject into distinctness under its lightning flash, and lays all the weapons of logic or ridicule or biting sarcasm, at his own disposal. He is a lover of the study of law, attending lectures at the Harvard Law School and enjoying for two years the advantage of a course of law study under Professor Kent of Cambridge; he also received instruction at the Boston Law School. In the spring of 1875, he came to Chicago, and, after studying until the fall in the offices of Lyman & Jackson and Isham & Lincoln, was admitted to practice before the Supreme Court of Illinois in 1876. During his twelve years' practice Mr. Thornton has conducted many suits involving large real estate interests, and has been called upon so frequently to adjust the rights of owners of land, that he has become recognized by the bar and real-estate profession as an authority upon real estate litigation and matters relating to that branch of the profession. He has taken an active part in the conduct of public affairs in the Town of Lake, where he has been especially prominent in educational matters.

Henry McCloy was born at Belfast, Ireland, on August 1, 1832, where his father, who bore the same name, was a prominent business man and contractor. In 1848, the son emigrated to America. He entered Harvard College, graduating from which he graduated. In 1859, he entered the Harvard Law School, but his father died, and he was compelled to return home. He was graduated in 1862, and was ordained a deacon, in the Protestant Episcopal Church. Shortly afterward he married a daughter of Mr. Perse, of Perse & Brooks, a paper manufacturer. His father-in-law assisted the elder Bennett when he was establishing the Herald on a few hundred dollars' capital, and through life the warmest friendship existed between them. It thus happens that the same feeling has descended to James Gordon Bennett and to Henry McCloy. Mr. McCloy spent the first five years of his service in the Church as rector of a parish in Boston. He subsequently removed to Plattsburg, N. Y., where, in 1850, he lost his wife. It was a severe blow to him and seemed to dishearten him for future work in the Church. Soon after his wife's death, he commenced the study of law, and in 1851, was admitted to the Michigan bar, settling in Three Rivers to practice his profession. In 1854, he removed to Chicago, and subsequently married Matilda Perse, a sister of his first wife.

Elbridge Nance, a prominent member of the Chicago bar, was born at Trenton, Wis. During his childhood, the family removed to Milwaukee, where he attended the public schools and finished his studies in the Milwaukee Academy, graduating, with honors, in 1875. At the commencement of the following year, he entered the law office of Mr. Motion, and began reading law in the office of Hervey, Anthony & Gilg. In September, 1874, he was admitted to the bar, and, until 1877, was indirectly associated with Mr. Hervey, but has since been a member of the bar.

Mr. Haney was married in March 1, 1876, to Miss Sarah Burton, of Chicago; they have four children.
own use the money which other persons should send them for investment in "Fund W." The jury arrived at a conclusion in about one hour, and their verdict was "guilty." After the usual delays on motions for a new trial and rehearing, which were overruled, the defendants were sentenced to one year imprisonment, and to pay a fine of $500 each. After serving a few months of their sentence, they were pardoned by President Arthur.

GEORGE F. WESTOVER, a prominent member of the Chicago Bar, and long known as the associate professor of George A. Shufeldt at Waukesha High School, was born in Manlius, N. Y., where he was born on August 18, 1836. When he was nine years of age he came West, accompanying Professor Bailey, of Manlius, making the voyage from Buffalo to Milwaukee on the steamboat New Orleans. At that time there were no railroads, and the great Northwest was but sparsely inhabited. Upon his arrival at Milwaukee, he sought the keeper of the light-house, Eli Bates, a family friend, to whom he had a letter of introduction, and through his directions made his way to the residence of a married sister. Mr. Bates was then keeping the light-house at $55 a month, but subsequently became a resident of Chicago, and died a millionaire. Mr. Westover was graduated from the Michigan Military Institute in 1852, when he entered Oberlin College. In the following year he returned to Milwaukee, his parents having settled there, and became a student in the Milwaukee Seminary, where he graduated, and later, was appointed instructor of Latin, Greek and mathematics in that institution. He read law with Hon. Jason Downer, also with Leander Wyman, both prominent lawyers of the "Cream City," and was admitted to the Bar in 1860. In 1861, he located in Waukesha County, and two years later received an appointment in the paymaster's department of the Army, then lying before Vicksburg. After recuperating his health after the War, in 1866, he associated himself with D. W. Small, at Oconomowoc, Wis., with whom he continued until Mr. Small was elected circuit judge, in 1879. During this time he edited and published, for a brief period, the newspaper "La Belle Aline," and in 1874, he became a member of the Chicago Bar and formed a partnership with George A. Shufeldt, a brother of Admiral Shufeldt, of the United States Navy, and continued to be associated with him until the spring of 1885, when Mr. Shufeldt retired from the firm. Mr. Westover is one of the leading members of the Bar, and has figured conspicuously as a corporation lawyer. He is known to both Bench and Bar as an able and scholarly lawyer, a sagacious counselor and an eloquent advocate. Mr. Westover was married on April 11, 1858, to Miss Elizabeth Miller, of Brooklyn, N. Y. They have one child, Nestor M.

M. S. ROBINSON was born at Comersville, Fayette Co., Ind., in 1823, and when a boy he removed with his parents to McLean County, Ill., where he remained until 1860. At the breaking out of the War he joined Co. "D," 20th Illinois Infantry, and served throughout the War. In 1869, he removed to Pontiac, Livingston Co., and studied law with L. E. Payson, now member of Congress from that district, and other attorneys. During this year he was admitted to the Bar, coming to Chicago in 1874, and engaging in a general practice. He has lately published a book on "The Law of Partnership and Divorce," containing a compilation of the laws on this subject, which has already run through three editions. Mr. Robinson is a member of Post No. 28, G. A. V., and of Fort Dearborn Lodge, Royal Archm. He is also connected with the National Association of ex-Union Prisoners of War, being a member of the executive committee. HENRY F. MECKY, member of the law firm of Doolittle & Mecky, was born in the County of Mayo, Ireland, on December 18, 1840. He came with his parents, Edward and Mary A. (Toole) Mecky, in 1842, to America. They first located in New York State, but in 1845 removed to their present home in Juabne Co., and when his degree of A. M., his father, Edward and Michael F. Mecky, were prominently identified with the business interests of Janeville, and both accumulated large property in Chicago and in Wisconsin up to the time of their deaths. The uncle, John, died in 1858, and his father in 1875, and to Mr. Mecky intrusted the settling up of the estates. Upon graduating at Racine College, Mr. Mecky took a course of study in the law department of the Michigan University, and graduated in 1869. Soon after graduating he took a trip to Europe with his father's family, and in the summer of 1871, owing to ill health, caused by close study, he took another trip, and on returning attended to the re-building of the deceased property owned by his father. In this he managed the practice of law, and associated himself with Hon. James D. Doolittle and James R. Doolittle, Jr. His attention was directed to real-estate law, for which branch he is well qualified. He has been employed in settling several large estates. Mr. Mecky married, on October 25, 1876, Miss Adella S. Parkinson, daughter of William S. Parkinson, a prominent lawyer, late of Rome, N. Y. They have three children—Henry Parkhurst, Edward Bennett and John William. Mr. Mecky is a non-affiliated member of the Pythian Order, a Land belongs to the Iroquois, Calumet and Ken-wood Club. His residence is in Hyde Park.

AZEL F. HATCH, partner of Thomas H. Bryan, was born on September 6, 1848, at Lisle, DuPage Co., Ill., where he received his early education. When it was necessary to complete his education, he entered Oberlin College, Ohio, where he remained for three years, when he joined the senior class of Yale College. Graduating in 1871, he removed to Cheboygan, Wis., where, for one year, he acted as an attorney. He returned to Chicago in 1872, and, entering the office of Storey & Norton, began the study of law. In September, 1874, he was admitted to the Bar, and in December commenced the active practice of his profession, first associating himself with Norton & Hulker. In 1880, he formed a partnership with O. F. Aldis, under the firm name of Hatch & Aldis, and December 1, 1883, was associated with Mr. Bryan. A late case, which has attracted much attention, was the suit brought by Mr. Boston against Grisell for an alleged infringement of patent by the latter in the manufacture of his electrical or mechanical pen. Mr. Grisell, through his attorney, Mr. Hatch, showed the existence of another patent, which was said to anticipate the patent in question made by the defendant. Mr. Hatch also conducted the reorganization of the Chicago Herald Company, of which he was the president for two years and is now vice-president and active. Mr. Hatch was married February 5, 1880, to Grace L. Greene, of Lisle, Ill. They have three children.

THE LIABILITY AND DUTY OF TELEGRAPH COMPANIES. — The law on this subject was settled by our Supreme Court, in the case of Tyler, Ullman & Co. vs. Western Union Telegraph Company (66 Ill. 423).

This was an action of assumpsit, to recover damages for alleged carelessness in transmitting a dispatch for apprentices, by apprentices, from Chicago to the City of New York. The manner in which the written and delivered to the operator, was as follows: "To J. H. Wrenn or A. T. Brown. "Sell one hundred (100) Western Union. Answer price. "T. U. & Co." As delivered to Wren, in New York, the message read as follows: "To J. H. Wrenn, care Gilman, Son & Co. "Sell one thousand (1,000) Western Union. Answer price. "T. U. & Co."

The message was written on one of the blanks prepared by the company, which contained the following stipulation: "In order to guard against and correct, as much as possible, some of the errors arising from atmospheric and other causes attendant to telegraphy, such incorrect message shall be repeated by being sent back, from the station at which it is to be received, to the station from which it is originally sent. Half the usual price will be charged for repeating the message, and the companies will not hold themselves responsible for errors or delays in the transmission or delivery, nor for the non-delivery of repeated messages, beyond two hundred times the sum paid for sending the message, unless a special agreement for insurance be made in writing and the amount of risk specified on this agreement, and paid at the time of sending the message. Nor will these companies be responsible for any error or delay in the transmission or delivery, or for the non-delivery or non-receipt of any message, unless the amount paid for sending the same, unless, in like manner, specially insured, and amount of risk stated herein, and paid for at the time. No liability is assumed for error in cipher or obscured messages, nor for any error or neglect by any other company over whose lines this message may be sent to reach its destination; and these companies are hereby made the agents of the sender of this message, to forward it over the lines extending beyond those of these companies. No agent or employer is authorized to vary these terms, or make any other verbal agreement, nor any promise as to the time of performance; and no one but a superintendent is authorized to make a special agreement for insurance. These terms apply through the whole length of this message, on all lines by which it may be transmitted." On receipt of this message, Wrenn sold one thousand shares of this stock, and to do so was obliged to
go into the market and purchase nine hundred shares; to re-place which, he had to buy on a rising market the same number of shares; so that the difference in the selling and buying price amounted to $729.77, which amount was wholly lost to the plaintiffs.

It was admitted that the message in question was not repeated.

The case was tried before Judge Gary, in the Superior Court. The jury found for the plaintiffs, and assessed the damages at two dollars and sixty cents, being the cost of the message with interest. A motion for a new trial was overruled, and judgment rendered on the verdict, to reverse which the plaintiffs appealed. The Supreme Court (opinion by Breese) decides:

"A telegraph company is a servant of the public, and bound to act whenever called upon, their charges being paid or tendered. They are like common carriers, the law imposing upon them a duty which they are bound to discharge. The extent of their liability is, to transmit correctly a message as delivered.

"When a party, desiring to send a telegraphic dispatch, is required by the company to write his message upon a paper containing a condition exonerating the company from liability for an incorrect transmission of the message unless it shall be repeated, and at an additional cost therefor to the sender, such a restriction, even if it be regarded as a contract, is unjust, without consideration, and void.

"Nor is such a restriction relieved of its objectionable character by stipulation in the contract that the company will make sure the correct transmission of the message by a special agreement, to be made with the superintendent of the company, the amount of risk to be specified in the contract and paid at the time of sending the message.

"It is against public policy for telegraph companies to secure exemption from the consequences of their own gross negligence by contract. So, notwithstanding any special conditions which may be contained in a contract nullifying the liability of the former, in case of an inaccurate transmission of the message, the company will still be liable for mistakes happening by their own fault, such as defective instruments, or carelessness or unskilfulness of the operators, but not for mistakes by uncontrollable causes.

"The receiver of a telegraphic message is not required to telegraph back, to ascertain the correctness of the message. The company is bound to send the message correctly in the first instance.

"If the sender of the message in this instance was compelled to, and did, purchase nine hundred shares of the stock to re-place that so sold by reason of the carelessness of the company in transmitting the message, and that of the interval between the selling of one thousand shares, and the re-purchase of the nine hundred shares to re-place the extra number of shares sold, that stock had advanced in price, this advance, in an action against the company, would be the measure of damages." The judgment was accordingly reversed.

The cause having been remanded, a new trial was had in the court below, which, applying the principles above recognized as correct, resulted in a verdict and judgment for plaintiffs, in an amount sufficient to cover the damages they had sustained by the negligence of the defendants in transmitting their message. From this judgment the telegraph company appealed. Mr. Justice Breese, in giving the opinion of the court (74 Ill.), says:

"Great efforts have been made to induce this court to depart from the ground it occupied on the first appeal, by questioning the correctness of the principles which governed our ruling. These have caused us to examine that case and those principles,—to explore anew the whole ground; and we desire to say, and that most emphatically, there is nothing in the opinion then delivered we desire to retract or modify, fully believing it is sanctioned by reason, by law, and by justice,—alike demanded by public policy and public
necessity." The judgment of the Superior Court was accordingly confirmed.

James H. Raymond, was born at Wilbraham, Hampden Co., Mass., on June 6, 1850. His father, Rev. Nathan Raymond, died in 1884. Mr. Raymond was educated in the Wesleyan Academy in that town, the oldest educational institution under the auspices of the Methodist Church in this country. In 1864, Dr. Raymond settled at Evansville, Ill., where he now resides, being professor of systematic theology at Garrett Biblical Institute. There he was educated, graduating from the Northwestern University in June, 1871. In July, 1871, he was appointed secretary of the first Board of Warehouse Commissioners of Illinois; remaining in that position until December, 1873. In April, 1874, Mr. Raymond was elected secretary and treasurer of the Western Railroad Association. After graduating from the Union College Law School, Chicago, he began practice before the State and United States courts, and, in 1877, before the Supreme Court of the United States. Having, in November, 1883, severed his relation with the railroad association, he commenced the practice of corporation and patent law. In January, 1885, he formed a partnership with W. G. Rainey, under the firm name of Raymond & Rainey. Mr. Raymond was married, in October, 1873, to Mary Jane, daughter of Judge Benjamin S. Edwards, of Springfield, Ill. They have five children.

Frederick Silas Baird, attorney and counselor at law, is the son of Silas and Martha W. Baird, and was born in Erasmus County, Ill., on February 17, 1852. He remained at home until his seventeenth year, going to school and assisting on the farm, subsequently removing to Warren, Jo Daviess County, where he continued his studies. Becoming interested in law, he began his legal training, in 1872, in the law office of Jones ("Long Jones") & Hayes. In the fall of the same year, he came to Chicago, and entered the law office of Kuyun, Avery, Loomis & Comstock; at the same time was a student in the law department of the Chicago University, from which he graduated in 1875. Upon the organization of the Union College of Law, he attended one year, received his diploma as an attorney and counselor in June, 1874, and was admitted to the Bar during the same month. He continued with Kuyun, Avery, Loomis & Comstock until 1875, when he began active practice. From 1880 to 1882, he was associated with F. E. Lansing, but since has been alone. Mr. Baird's parents are Vermont people, his father coming West, about 1850, from Chitteniden, Vt., and settling in McHenry County, where he married Elizabeth Witt, of Woodstock, Vt. The Sterling principles and traits fostered by the descendants of the old Puritan stock find a notable exhibition in the character of Mr. Baird. Besides his prominence as a lawyer, he has been honored by being chosen to represent the Ninth District in the XXXIVth General Assembly, in 1884. He was one of the "103" who elected General John A. Logan to the United States Senate, and he took an active part in passing the new election law, which has proven so effective in securing the purity of elections. Mr. Baird was married on November 9, 1882, to Hattie E. Rogers, of Warren, Ill., daughter of James H. Rogers. They have four children: Blaine C., Manley F., Hattie S. and Frederick R.

Simon Straus was born at Milwaukee, Wis., on November 21, 1855. His father was Samuel Straus, a well-known Chicago lawyer and one of its earliest settlers. Simon commenced his education in the public schools of Chicago; entered Valparaiso College at the age of 13, when only sixteen years of age, and was graduated from that institution with a complete record as a bright student with excellent prospects. At nineteen years of age he was admitted to the Bar at New Haven, Conn. He was associated with his father in the practice of law until May, 1875. He was then employed as attorney exclusively for the Greenbaum banks, consisting of the German National Bank, the German Savings Bank and the banking house of Henry Greenbaum & Co.; and was so retained up to the time of their withdrawal from business, in December, 1877. Probably no member of the Chicago Bar, of the age of Mr. Straus, has had intrusted to his care and management, as many large and important cases as have fallen to him since he began the practice of the law. He has been eminently successful, and his business is steadily increasing. He is diligent in his professional career, and has written many articles on legal subjects. His judgment is well balanced, and he manages his legal business with care and discrimination. Mr. Straus was married on February 14, 1888, to Miss Alice Eisenroth, an intelligent and accomplished young lady of Chicago. They have three children.—Samuel, David and Ira E.

Charles A. Folson was born at Skowhegan, Somerset Co., Me., on February 20, 1836. He is a direct descendent of General Nathaniel Folson, a delegate to the first Congress of the United States. He commanded a brigade of New Hampshire troops during the Revolution, and distinguished himself as a captain in the battles of Fort Edwards and Crown Point during the French and Indian War, in 1755. Mr. Folson fitted himself for college at Lowell, Mass., where for a number of years he was a surveyor. Then, up to the breaking out of the War of 1861, he was employed by Naylor & Co., steel manufacturers. He first enlisted in the 4th Battalion Massachusetts Infantry, and re-entered the service, with the rank of lieutenant, and subsequently became captain, for his meritorious service during the Battle of Gaines's Mill; and joined the 24th Regiment Volunteer Infantry; was in the battles of Raccoon Island, Newbern, Rowles Mills and Trantor's Creek; built the fort at Washington, D.C.; was in the three months' siege of Petersburg, Va.; and was mustered out in front of Petersburg, Va., in May, 1865. Having served in the assault on the rebel rifle-pits while the latter stronghold was being invested. Captain Folson also erected the earthworks on Seabrook Island, made for protecting the navy while occupying the approaches to Charleston, engaged in the campaign of Florida; assisted in superintending the erection of the fortifications at Bermuda Hundred, Va.; was active in the operations before Petersburg, Va., and was mustered out in front of Petersburg, Va., in May, 1865. The suit was brought upon a contract entered into between the parties, for the sailing of the vessel "Scotia," during the season of 1850, it being claimed that the plaintiff prevented the defendant from performing his contract.

On the trial in the Superior Court, the evidence tended to prove that the agreement was entered into on Sunday. The defendant asked the court to hold that the contract was prohibited by our statute, and was void, and that was the principal question involved in the case.

The provision of our statute which, it is claimed, renders this contract void, is section 261 of our Criminal Code, and is as follows:

"Whoever disturbs the peace and good order of society by labor (works of necessity and charity excepted), or by amusements or diversion, on Sunday, shall be fined not exceeding $25."

The court, by Mr. Justice Walker, said:

"The common law did not prohibit the making of such contracts. The law of nature and the civil law permitted contracts to be made even upon Sunday. The law of commerce does not depend upon statutes or public enactments; and in the various States of the Union the statutes vary, in language or substance, and the decision of the different courts have been on the phrasing of their several statutes. * * *

Is the making of such a contract as that under consideration embraced in our statute as labor? Could the parties to this contract have been criminally prosecuted, convicted and fined? If they could, then the contract is void, as no principle is more firmly established or better recognized than that a contract made which violates a statute is void. If the term "labor" necessarily embraces business of all kinds, why were the terms "labor" and "business" used in the various statutes to which we have referred? It was for the obvious reason that those who framed and adopted the statutes supposed that the word "labor" did not necessarily embrace "business"; nor does the word "labor" include, as a definition, mere "business" and this being the ordinary meaning of the word, we must accept it as the sense in which it was used by the Legislature.

Is this contract to be held to be illegal, then every contract not shown to have been absolutely necessary or performed for charitable purposes, would be void, and render parties to it liable to the penalty. The marriage contract is held to be a civil contract, and yet vast numbers of such contracts have entered into on Sunday. It would be difficult to show such contracts necessary, in the sense of the statute; and shall it be held that such contracts are void, and the parties to them guilty of living in an open state of adultery or fornication, and liable to criminally
punished; and must their children be held to be bastards? Must a person be criminally punished for writing a letter to a friend on Sunday? Must a person be arrested for defending a pass? in 1875, was admitted to another bar, or purchasing and reading a newspaper on Sunday, and for almost innumerable like acts? * * * When the Legislature shall prohibit labor, whether in the fields, in busi- ness, or the making of contracts, on Sunday, we will unhesitatingly carry out the legislative will; but we can neither add to nor detract from the statutes as they are enacted. Judgment affirmed.

John M. Thacher, member of the firm of Coburn & Thacher, attornies and counselors at law, is the son of Rev. Joseph and Nancy A. Thacher, and was born in Barre, Vt., on July 1, 1836. Both parents were from Woodstock, Vt., and on the paternal side he is descended of a long line of clergymen who were chiefly interested in their religious work and talents. He was fitted for college at Barre, and entered the University of Vermont in 1855, graduating with honors in the class of 1859. After his graduation, he was engaged as instructor in the academies of Lyndon, Vt., and Andover, Mass., until 1861, when he enlisted in Co. "F", 1st Vermont Volunteer Infantry, with the rank of captain, and served three years in the War of the Rebellion. In 1864, he entered the Patent Department, Washington, D. C., as clerk, where he continued until 1874, during which time he was advanced, by successive appointments, until he occupied the position of Commissioner of the Depart- ment, when he disengaged much of his time to pursue his studies of law, and in April, 1870, was admitted to the Bar at Alex- andria, Va. He took an active part in the political construction of the State of Virginia, and was a delegate to the National Republic- can Convention in 1868, which nominated Grant and Colfax. In 1870, was a member of the State Central Committee of Virginia. In 1873, he represented the government in the international patent congress at Vienna, Austria. Two years later he located in Chi- cago, associating himself with L. L. Colburn, and has since been actively engaged in practice, making a specialty of patent law.

George A. Gibbs is the son of Aaron Gibbs, an early resident of Chicago, and Catherine Gulliver. He was born in this city, and educated in both the University of Chicago and the University of Michigan. Mr. Gibbs pursued both a collegiate and a law course, and after- ward studied law with Waite & Clark, of Chicago. He was ad- mitted to the Bar of New York State, and has been a practicing attorney in this city for the past ten years. Mr. Gibbs was married in June, 1881, to a daughter of James P. Smith, an old resident and merchant of Chicago.

Newton Calvin Wheeler is a member of the Chicago Bar, and is a native of Illinois, but of New England parentage. His father (Dr. Calvin Wheeler), was a native of the old Granite State, and his mother (whose maiden name was Sarah J. Hoyt) was born in Connecticut. They afterward resided in the State of New York, where they were married in 1833, and then removed to Kendall County, III., where the former was a prominent physician, and the latter a distinguished lady. He was a member of New York University and of Ohio State University. His son, Mr. Gibbs, is still residing in his old homestead at Bristol, III., where he was born on August 21, 1839. He enjoyed the benefits of the public schools of his native village, and at the age of sixteen entered Clark's Seminary, at Aurora, Ill., and graduated from the University of Chicago, in 1857, where he completed his preliminary course. The fall and winter of 1856-57, he spent in teaching near his home, and, notwithstanding his youthfulness, was very successful and evinced a peculiar talent in that profession. He intended to return to Beloit and pursue his collegiate course, but, yielding to the solicitation of friends, he changed his purpose, and joined the freshman class of the University of Chicago in the fall of 1859, where he continued his studies unimpairedly until after the great fire. He then dis- continued them for a brief period, to take a position as tutor in Washington University, at St. Louis, Mo. He achieved a decided success in this capacity, but declined an invitation to return to Beloit College, where he completed his preliminary course in 1873—a class noted in the annals of the University for scholarship and oratorical ability. As a writer and speaker, Mr. Wheeler was considered one of the first of his class; his graduating oration re- ceived the pronounced commendations of the board of examiners. Mr. Wheeler was a bright scholar, and a diligent, earnest stu- dent; and, although a leader in college sports, he did not subor- dinate himself to his physical improvement. He was an enthusiastic member of the Psi Upsilon fraternity, and in his junior year was elected president of his class. He spent the year follow- ing his graduation at the Union College of Law, and subsequently continued his legal studies in the office of Lyman & Jackson, and, upon examination before the Supreme Court, at Ottawa, in Sep- tember, 1876, was admitted to the Bar. In 1875, was admitted to another bar, or purchasing and reading a newspaper on Sunday, and for almost innumerable like acts? * * * When the Legislature shall prohibit labor, whether in the fields, in busi- ness, or the making of contracts, on Sunday, we will unhesitatingly carry out the legislative will; but we can neither add to nor detract from the statutes as they are enacted. Judgment affirmed.

The Douglas Monument.—The Legislature of 1877 made an appropriation of $50,000 for the completion of the Douglas Monument at Chicago, to be paid out of the treasury as the work progressed. In December, 1878, there remained undrawn of this appropriation $8,648, and the commissioners appointed to superintend the work reported that fact, and that it would require a further appropriation of $9,000 to complete the Monument. In May, 1879, the Legis- lature appropriated the additional sum asked, and on September 30, 1879, all the first appropriation was drawn except $4,798, and nothing from the second. After September 30, 1879, and up to July 1, 1880, the commissions had drawn $8,450, when they checked for $1,200, but for which the Auditor refused to draw his warrant.

The Supreme Court (p6 Ill.), on an application for a mandamus against the Auditor, held, that under section 18, article 4, of the Constitution, the $4,798 balance of the first appropriation had lapsed, and could not be taken from the State treasury, by reason of the expiration of the first fiscal quarter after the adjournment of the regular session of the General Assembly succeeding that at which the application was made; and that said provision of the Constitution is not confined to appropriations for the ordinary and contingent expenses of the government, but applies to all appropriations of public money.

Luman Allen, attorney and counsellor of law, was born on "Greenwood Plantation," in the Shenandoah Valley, Virginia, November 6, 1845. His parents, both now deceased, were Dr. Luman and Alvernon (Greene) Allen. His father was a graduate of Ohio University; his mother was an accomplished, finely educated, and talented daughter of Dr. John Greene, of Virginia. The subject of our sketch received an elaborate classical and practical education in private and public schools in Cincinnati, Ohio, and in the Shenandoah Valley of Virginia. He entered the Union College, where his father, abandoned everything and came North, locating at Cincinnati. There he took up the study of law, under the guidance of Judge Carter; but delicate health and too close application to his studies forced him to suspend them for the time being. A very strong predilection, however, for a military life, led him to enlist, in 1862, in the Army. He joined the 2d Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and immediately left for active service, intending to go through the War. Camp fever and a chronic stomach disorder soon compelled him to abandon this cherished purpose; and he resumed his legal studies at Cincin- nati, where he was graduated in 1867. In 1868, he married Miss Julia Ellis, the beautiful and accomplished daughter of Charles W. Ellis, a banker of Cincinnati, and shortly afterward moved to Columbus, Ohio, when he was admitted to the Bar by the Supreme Court of Ohio. From 1871 to October, 1875, he was engaged in private practice, in Cleveland, as a corporation lawyer, and then removed to Chicago, where he continued in the same capacity until January, 1883. In the last named date he was in general practice, having a valuable clientele among a number of resident and foreign corporations. Mr. Allen has been an extensive traveller, and is familiar with nearly every "nook and corner" of his country. He is a hard student, an indefatigable laborer, a patient and skilled scholar and writer. He has long been a valuable contributor to the press, under the nom de plume of "Tee Green," and has written several books. He is the author of the "Sage of Mentor," a remarkable epic poem, which has been extensively reviewed by leading journals, and pronounced by them a proof of splendid genius. One of its verses aptly expresses his philosophic creed:
"All human laws, all mortal plans, but aid
That Will which moves the Universe,
Which force may not resist, nor art evade.
So, though presumptuous man may oft refuse
Such gifts; yet high Heaven—his will is vain.
The plan of Nature's first: its laws remain.

John R. Parker, attorney and preacher at law, was born on August 27, in Grand View, Spencer Co., Ind., his parents being Henry Nelson and Mary (Stillwell) Parker. In September, 1853, his father removed to DeKalb County, Ill., where, until John was fifteen years of age, he spent his time as a farmer. He was working and attending school at the same time. After attending the Sycamore High School for a time, he taught a district school and finished his education at Clark's Seminary and Hillsdale College. In 1872, he took the full course of four years at the latter institution, graduating in 1871, and in the fall of the same year became principal of public schools, holding, also, the same position at Fulton during 1872. In August, 1873, he came to Chicago, pursued his law studies in the office of Wheaton, Canfield & Smith, and in June, 1875, was admitted to the Bar, at Mount Vernon, Ill. He associated himself with Mr. Canfield for about a year, and then opened an office alone, and has since practiced without a partner, giving much of his attention to real-estate matters. Mr. Parker was married, on September 29, 1875, to Mary J. Daniels, of Kendallville, Ind. They have two children. —Irving and Rosida.

John M. H. Burgett, member of the law firm of Smith & Burgett, was born at Hartland, Vt., on April 28, 1850. His parents, Daniel A. and Adeline Burgett, came to Illinois in 1854, locating near Lewistown, where they have since resided. Here John received his education, graduating from the high school in 1868, and from the University of Michigan, at Ann Arbor, in 1872, with the degree of B.B. After studying law with K. B. Stevenson, of Ann Arbor, he was admitted to the bar in 1872, and engaged in practice before the Supreme Court, at Mount Vernon, Ill., in June, 1875. Mr. Burgett came to Chicago during the following September, and, in April, 1877, formed his partnership with Abner Smith. He was admitted as an attorney and counselor at law in the United States Supreme Court in 1883, at which time he was engaged in the case of Drury v. Hayden, on appeal taken from the United States Circuit Court for the Northern District of Illinois, and was also attorney for defendant Drury before the appeal, and had the gratification of seeing the decision of the Circuit Court reversed by the higher tribunal. Justice Gray delivered the opinion, with directions to dismiss complainant's bill for want of equity. The case, which obtained considerable notice, is reported in 11 Ill. Rep.

Frederick William Packard is one of the most prominent and promising of the younger members of the Chicago Bar. No lawyer of his years enjoys a better reputation. He is very popular with his professional brethren as well as with all who know him. He has taken a very high position for the length of time he has been in the Bar. He is always courteous and gentlemanly, is endowed with the faculty of legal analysis, has an excellent education, and is well read in general literature as well as in the law. When he appears in court it is apparent that he is carefully prepared on all subjects connected with points of his case and his style of pleading is clear, forcible, and entertaining. He was born at Orange, Franklin Co., Mass., on November 5, 1850; prepared for college at Williams, Mass., attended, in 1867, one of the famous schools of New England, and graduated at Amherst College in 1872; entered the law office of King, Scott & Payson, as a student in the fall of 1872, and was admitted to the Illinois Bar in January, 1875; and has ever since been actively engaged in law practice in the State and Federal Courts. Several years since, after the dissolution of the firm of King, Scott & Payson, Mr. Packard became a partner with Mr. King, under the firm name of King & Packard, which firm still continues. He was married, on July 28, 1877, at Amherst, Mass., to Stella C. Williams, a most worthy lady. They have one daughter,—Fanny.

Masses for the Soul.—The following opinion of Judge Tuley of the Circuit Court, in the case of Kehoe vs. Kelso, attracted wide attention, and was extensively copied in legal and other newspapers. On account of its novelty and the interest taken in the subj ect-matter, its main points are here given.

John W. Kehoe, a few weeks prior to his decease, made a deed to complainant of certain personal property, upon oral directions or trusts, which were in substance that the funds should be devoted to the purpose of procuring masses to be said for the soul of the said John W. and for the soul of his mother, also deceased. The defendants, his legal representatives, contended that the trust was void because it was not wholly in writing; and because the funds were given for a superstitious purpose or use. After ruling against the first objection, and reviewing the English law on the subject of superstitious uses, and how far the statutes of England have been adopted in this country, the judge proceeds to say:

The question being freed from the force of precedents, must be decided upon principle. In the United States, where no discrimination is made in law between the professions of any particular religious creed, whether the same shall be as an absolute or derivative, and in all its opinions and modes of worship,—can any such thing as a superstitious use be said to exist? Who is to decide whether or not a use, as connected with the religious belief of the donor, is or is not superstitious? Must it be decided according to the se nse of the donor or the views of the chancellor? Nor is the question here whether or not the doctrine of a purgatory is well or ill founded? or whether or not masses for the souls are efficacious, or are against the religious liberty? This property was appropriated by the donor to a use according to his religious belief. That there is a purgatory, and that masses for the souls therein are efficacious, is a part of that doctrine of the Catholic religion. In the formulary of the faith of Pius IV., which is still that of the unchangeable Church, and which persons becoming members are expected to give their adhesion to, I find the following:

'I firmly hold that there is a purgatory, and that the souls therein detained are helped by the suffrages of the faithful.' This being the don or's belief, why should not his desires be carried out? It has become a maxim of the law that a man may do what he will with his own. The only limitations are that he does not violate the law of the land, nor does he commit any crime. A person may gratify any whim or caprice, religious or irreligious, that he may desire. The Legislature has not declared such a disposition of this property illegal. Neither the Legislature nor the Court has the power to declare that any religious use is a superstitious use. With us there is a legal equality of all sects, —all are equally orthodox. To discriminate, and say what shall be a pious use and what a superstitious use, would be to infringe upon the constitutional guarantee of perfect freedom and equality of all religions.

The right of a person to devote his property to any purpose which he believes to be in accordance with his religious purposes, is a right to which the religious liberty is guaranteed by the Constitution, as is the right to believe and worship according to the dictates of one's own conscience. The wish of the donor must be followed, and the funds appropriated to the spending of masses to be said in accordance with his instructions.

Thomas A. Banning was born on January 16, 1851, in McDonough County, Ill., and studied law in Brownfield, Mo., and this city. In September, 1875, he was admitted to the Bar, and, after acting as assistant counsel, was engaged in the law practice before Judge T. J. Lyle Dickey, he associated himself with his brother. The firm was first brought into prominent notice by their pro perly in a successful suit in certain cases involving the use of various agricultural machinery, and in a number of cases favorable to the brewers. Mr. Banning lives at Hyde Park, where he takes an active part in all local public affairs, being especially prominent in his position to the proposed division of the two towns. He was married, in 1875, to Sarah J. Hubbard. They have three children.

Edwin Fletcher Abbott, of the firm of Abbott & Johnson, counselors at law, is the son of Dr. Nathan W. and Sarah Y. Abbott, and was born at Janesville, Wis., on May 4, 1852. During his infancy his parents moved to Dixon, Ill., where he remained until 1869. After attending the Dixon public schools, he entered the State University at Champaign, in 1870, where he continued two years. In the fall of that year, he entered the law department of the Michigan University, at Ann Arbor, from which he graduated, with honors, in the class of 1873. In the meantime spending his va rant, he was admitted to the bar in December, 1872. Following his graduation, he spent in completing his studies in the same office, and subsequently began active practice. In 1883, he associated himself with Cratty & Johnson, as a member of the firm of Cratty, Abbott & Johnson, from which Mr. Cratty retired in 1884, since when the firm has remained Abbott & Johnson. Mr. Abbott is recognized by the profession as an energetic, painstaking and clear-headed lawyer, and, through his unvarying success, he has won a place in all of the highest courts of this State. He was married on September 30, 1885, to Miss Nellie Howe, daughter of J. L. Howe, of Chicago.

F. H. Newman was born on November 12, 1852, and removed with his father's family, in 1853, to Butler County, Ohio. At the age of ten years, he removed to Noblesville, Ind. In 1867, he went to Washington, Penn., and later in that year he came to Chicago. He graduated at the University of Chicago in 1873. He read law in
the office of Hon. James R. Doolittle, and was admitted to the Bar in 1875. He at once entered into partnership with Judge Graham, and began a successful career. Judge Graham removed, in 1877, to a western city, leaving Mr. Newman with a good clientele, which he was able to retain and increase. He practiced alone until 1881, when he entered into partnership with Adolph Moses, under the firm name of Newman, Moses & Co. Their business has steadily increased until it is one of the most profitable in the city. Mr. Newman is a Jewish faith, and is connected with several of its educational and charitable societies, and in that, as in everything to which he gives his attention, he is energetic and active, ever ready to do his part with a cheerful heart and a willing hand. In politics he is an ardent Republican.

Jesse Billing Bartoa, of the law firm of Bartoa & Hoch, was born in Demorestville, Ontario, in 1820. His father, Samuel E. Bartoa, descended from a staunch old Puritan family of Massachusetts, and his mother, Philana Billings, from the well-known family of Vermont and New Hampshire. In 1873, Jesse graduated from Albert College, Belleville, Ontario, and immediately removed to Chicago and began the study of law with Ewing & Leonhard. He was admitted to the Bar in January, 1876, and entered the office of Corporation Counsel Elliott Anthony. He afterward became assistant corporation counsel, which position he held until Carter Harrison was elected mayor, in 1879. Mr. Bartoa then commenced the practice of his profession in a private capacity, being associated for a short time with E. L. Chamberlin. In May, 1883, he formed a partnership with James J. Hoch. Mr. Bartoa's practice has been general, he having acted for a few years past as attorney of the South Park Commission. He was married in 1879, to Miss Ella Wilcox, of Jefferson County, N. Y. His wife died during the same year. In February, 1885, he married Mrs. J. F. Bonfield, under whose husband he had formerly served as assistant corporation counsel, and is a daughter of Jesse E. Thomas, at one time judge of the State Supreme Court; her grandfather on her mother's side was Theophilus Smith, also a judge on the Supreme Bench.

The Wilson Homicide.—The mysterious murder of Mr. and Mrs. James L. Wilson occurred in Winnetka, in this county, on February 13, 1884. The tragedy was notified in Chicago about ten o'clock in the morning, when a young woman named Emma Dwyer called at the residence for the purpose of keeping Mrs. Wilson company during the day, as had been her custom on Wednesdays, which day Mr. Wilson usually spent in the city. Finding the kitchen door, at which she usually entered, locked, and the blinds down, and concluding that one or both of the aged couple was sick, she opened a window and let herself in. Passing into the bedroom, she beheld through the dim light the body of Mr. Wilson lying on the floor, behind the stove. Thinking the old man had fallen, she hastily called for help. On raising the window-blind they saw that Mr. Wilson was lying in a pool of blood, dead. Two other neighbors being called in, they proceeded up-stairs in search of the wife, and found her lying half-naked on her bed, her head pounded into a jelly and the pillow and bedclothes literally soaked with blood.

The village was soon aroused, and at a meeting of the citizens the popular indignation at the enormity of the crime which had been committed in their midst was expressed in offering a reward of $1,000 for the arrest and conviction of the murderer. Mr. Wilson was an old citizen, and had been president of the village board for the past three years. He was a brother of the late Judge John M. Wilson, of Chicago, and, with his wife, had been highly respected. He came to Chicago in 1843.

The hour of the crime was not known, neither was there the slightest clue to its perpetration. The detectives and others were soon actively engaged however, in search of evidence which might lead to his discovery. Their efforts resulted in the indictment, in April, of Neil McKeague. He was put upon his trial for the murder on May 5, 1884, before Judge Anthony. The Criminal Court room was thronged daily with an audience which closely watched every development as the trial progressed. The State had to rely wholly upon circumstantial evidence; and although all the facts known were ably presented and sifted by the State's attorney, the jury was not able to find sufficient evidence to convict. Their verdict, accordingly, after a two weeks' trial, was "not guilty."

Up to the present time no new facts or circumstances have been discovered. It is one of the murders which remains enshrined in mystery.

Curts H. Remy, of the firm of Flower, Remy & Gregory, was born near Hope, Indiana, in 1829. Mr. Remy, Alexander C. Remy, is one of the commissioners of Marion County, Ind., and commenced his son's education by sending him to Nazareth Hall School, Penn., when the boy was fourteen years of age. In 1870, he graduated from Transylvania College, Lexington, Ky., and the next year from its law department. In 1872, he pursued a legal course at the law department of the Northwestern University, Indianapolis, Ind., and immediately commenced the practice with Judge Byron K. Elliott, now of the Supreme Court of Indiana, and afterward with General Thomas M. Browne, then United States District Attorney and now a member of Congress. Mr. Remy practiced law in his first firm from 1872 to 1875, when he removed to the firm of Summerson & Ruger. In the fall of 1879, associated himself with Judge J. C. Chamness. In 1882, he became a member of the present firm. Mr. Remy was married in October, 1875, to Fanny Wheeler. They have one child.

Henry S. Robbins was born at East Stoughton, Mass., on February 5, 1855, and is a lineal descendant of Colonel Oliver M. Spence, Revolutionary soldier in General Washington's army. His grandfather's brother was Chancellor Halstead, of New Jersey; and Judge A. M. Spencer, of Cincinnati, is his great-uncle—all being in the general line. Mr. Robbins, who was named after Henry Spencer, formerly mayor of Cincinnati, and a brother of Judge Spencer, is the son of John V. and Anastasia (Ford) Robbins. He was educated at a boarding school preparatory to entering Yale College, from which he left during his junior year, and attended law school at Madison, Wis., where he was admitted to the bar. He then went to New York City, and practiced law two years. In 1876, he came to Chicago, and entered into a partnership with Hempstead Washburne, doing a flourishing business. In 1877, Mr. and Mrs. Trumanell became a member of the firm, which assumed its present style, Trumbull, Washburne & Robbins. Mr. Robbins was married, on December 12, 1883, to Miss Fanny F. Johnson, daughter of H. Morris Johnson, of Chicago.

Owen F. Aldis, of the firm of Paddock & Aldis, was born at St. Albans, Vt., on June 6, 1853. He comes of a legal family, for his father and grandfather having been honored by positions on the Supreme Court Bench of this State. Mr. Aldis, in years of his life abroad, studying as he travelled, and at the age of eighteen years entered Yale College, graduating therefrom in 1874; and then studied law in the firm of Lyman Smith & Co., in Lexington, D. C.; was admitted to the Chicago Bar in 1876, and immediately entered practice. In 1880, he formed a partnership with A. F. Hatch, under the firm name of Hatch & Aldis. This connection being severed in the spring of 1883, he became associated with George L. Paddock, his present partner.

Edward Fisk Gorton, of the firm of Conger & Gorton, attorneys and counselors at law, is the son of Anson and Ellen F. Gorton, and was born at Ashtabula, Ohio, on May 6, 1854. His mother dying at that time, he was reared by his grandfather, at Rochester, N. Y., where he attended the public schools and graduated from Wilson's private school. In 1874, he went to Columbus, Ohio, where he remained until the spring of 1883, when he came to this city and entered the law office of E. A. Small as student and clerk. Subsequently, he entered the Union College of Law, and graduated, with honors, in the class of June, 1876, and was once admitted to the Bar. During the same year, he formed a partnership with W. P. Conger, his present associate, and since then has been engaged in active practice. He is recognized by the legal fraternity and among other important clients as a successful and successful advocate and counselor. Possessing natural talents, so highly requisite in the legal profession, he has, by assiduous study and diligent work, acquired the experience which constitutes a first-class practitioner, and his position at the Bar is an enviable one. Mr. Gorton was married on June 19, 1879, to Miss Fannie Louise Whitney, of Chicago.

Perry II. Smith, Jr., was born at Appleton, Wis., on May 10, 1854, and came to Chicago, with his father's family, when five years of age. Pursuing his primary studies in Racine College until his eighteenth year, he visited the Paris Exposition and travelled throughout France and Germany, returning to this country, residing for some time at the Chauille Institute, in New York City, he continued his studies, and

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then took a European trip of two years. Entering the sophomore class of Hamilton College in 1871, he graduated in 1874. Mr. Smith spent another year abroad, and, in 1875, entered the Columbia College Law School, from which he graduated in 1876, with the degree of LL.B. He was admitted to practice in the Supreme Court of the State of New York, when he returned to Chicago and entered the office of John N. Jewel. In 1879, he formed a partnership with Francis H. Kates, and after the latter's decease, in 1882,

became connected with Samuel P. McConnell. During the Hancock campaign in 1884, he was the democratic candidate for Congress in the Third Illinois District, and, although defeated, carried the city precincts by one thousand majority. Mr. Smith was married at Baltimore, Md., on June 18, 1878, to Emma L., the daughter of William N. McCormick. They have had three children: Perry H., who died on September 13, 1851; Ruby McCormick and Perry Herbert.

**The Election Conspiracy Case of 1884.**—This celebrated case occupied not only the public mind of Chicago, but also that of the State and Nation, from November, 1884, until March, 1885. And being as yet undetermined, in some of its legal aspects, it still holds a place of absorbing interest in political circles. No trial involving so many questions of interest and importance to the public generally, and which in its progress developed so many sensational features, ever occurred in this State.

The defendants in the case were Joseph C. Mackin, secretary of the Democratic State Central Committee, William J. Gallagher, a judge of election, and Arthur Gleason and Henry Biehl, deputy clerks of the county clerk of this county. The facts which led up to, and resulted in, the information upon which the above-named parties were put upon trial in the United States District Court were as follows:

The presidential election occurred on Tuesday, November 4, 1884. At first, it was claimed by the Republicans that they had carried the Legislature of this State by five or six majority; but it was soon discovered that the complete and corrected returns left that body a political tie—that is, the democrats had one majority in the House and the Republicans one majority in the Senate. The election, therefore, of a United States Senator, to succeed General Logan, whose term had expired, would be impossible, if each member voted according to his political complexion, unless some change should be made.

Under the law of this State, it is made the duty of the county clerk, together with two justices of the peace to be selected by him, to canvass the returns of the election for members of the Legislature and other public officers, and certify the result to the Secretary of State, as a basis for the issuing of a commission to the officer entitled thereto. The performance of this duty by County Clerk M. W. Ryan, and Justices Scully and Kersten, who had been called in to assist him, began November 11. A State senator was chosen at this election from the Sixth District, which included the second election district of the Eighteenth Ward of Chicago. Thirteen candidates were Henry W. Leman, republican; and Rudolph Brand, democrat. When the vote of this district was counted on the night of the election, it appeared that Leman had received four hundred and twenty votes, and Brand two hundred and seventy-four votes, which, with the returns from the other precincts of the district, elected Leman by two hundred and forty-four majority. The canvassing board, in the course of their labors, reached this election district on November 18. Upon opening the envelope containing the returns therefrom, it was found, to the surprise and astonishment of those who were watching the canvass, that the certificate appeared to have been changed. The word "four," in the sentence "Henry W. Leman had four hundred and twenty votes for State Senator," as it was originally written, had been erased, and the word "two" had been written in its place. And the word "two" opposite the name of Rudolph Brand, as originally written, had been erased, and the word "four" written in its place, making his vote to appear to be four hundred and seventy-four instead of two hundred and seventy-four. A forgery had evidently been committed by some one, and the question immediately arose whether or not the Board was authorized to go behind the returns as thus presented to them, and to ascertain their correctness by examining the ballots. Upon application of those interested, arguments were heard on this question, and the Board decided that they had no power to do so. The returns, as they had been changed, and as they came before the Board, elected Mr. Brand by a majority of ten. And this, as the result of the election in the Sixth Senatorial District, was certified to the Secretary of State.

If a high crime had been committed, the result to be accomplished was no less high. The giving of Mr. Brand a seat in the Senate instead of Mr. Leman gave the democratic party control of the XXXIVth General Assembly, and the election of a democratic United States Senator in the place of General Logan was assured. A change of senators from Illinois would go far towards changing the complexion of the United States Senate for the succeeding two years. To effect these momentous results,—to capture a State Legislature and the Senate of the United States, had there been a conspiracy to manipulate the returns of the election? That was the question which took full possession of the minds of good citizens of all parties.

It so happened that the United States Grand Jury was in session at that time in the Government Building. Witnesses were subpoenaed, and an examination into the alleged fraud was entered upon at once. It was determined to inspect the ballots of the second precinct, where the change had been made; but as there was some question in regard to their legal right to do so, the opinion of Judge Blodgett was invoked by the District Attorney. Upon his decision, a subpoena was issued, requiring the county clerk to produce the poll-book, tally-sheet, and ballots of said precinct, for the inspection of the grand jury. This writ was served at 2 o'clock on the 21st. The clerk doubted the right of the grand jury to demand these papers. He appeared before that body without them, and asked for time to consult an attorney. District Attorney Tuthill insisted upon the immediate production of the returns and ballots. The county clerk left the building, and had not returned when the grand jury adjourned. He and his associate canvassers were notified that they must appear with the required documents by ten o'clock on the 22d. They appeared, as requested, before the jury on the 22d, and testified, but not with the ballots or returns. An attachment was asked for, Mr. Ryan stating that he had been advised by counsel that the grand jury had no authority to compel him to produce the poll-book and ballots, and that he would not do so except upon an order of the United States District Court. It was on this day that the canvassing board unanimously decided
to return the vote to the Secretary of State as it appeared on the face of the poll-book and tally-sheet.

On the opening of the court on Monday morning, Mr. Ryan, by his attorney, Mr. Green, appeared before it to answer why he had not obeyed the subpoena of the grand jury. Authorities were cited, tending to show that the original papers called for should not be produced. The judge, however, made an order, that unless the clerk should produce the required documents within one hour, the court would hold him in contempt. The attorney departed to inform Mr. Ryan, who was not present, of the order just issued; but in a short time, A. C. Storey, of counsel, returned just as the court was about to adjourn, and entered a formal protest against the grand jury being allowed to examine the ballots cast in the precinct in question. He read authorities to substantiate his position. The judge thereupon stated that he would order the foreman of the jury not to open the ballots until the court gave him an order to do so. At two o'clock, the clerk appeared before the grand jury with the poll-book and tally-sheet. They were then examined, but Mr. Gleason, the deputy, was instructed not to leave the papers with the grand jury, as they requested, but to bring them away with him, which he did.

At 11:20 on the 24th, the court issued a further order, that Mr. Ryan appear before it within one hour with the tally-sheet and poll-book. The court was asked, by Mr. Green, if the order covered the ballots. Judge Bledgett replied, "If the jury want them, the order covers the ballots." The papers were, accordingly, again brought before the grand jury, where they remained.

On the morning of the 25th, after a further hearing of the matter, the court overruled the objections to the production of the ballots, and they were thereupon produced before the grand jury.

The fact revealed by an examination of the ballots was another surprise. It had been supposed that they would show that "pasters" had been used, making the numbers correspond with the erasures on the certificate; but instead of this, ballots, with the name of Mr. Brand printed on them, were found to the number of four hundred and ninety-eight, while only one hundred and eighty-nine tickets appeared having on them the name of Mr. Leman. But the investigation still continued. In addition to the county clerk and his deputies, John B. Jeffery, who had printed the republican ticket, was interrogated. According to his testimony, the tickets with Brand's name printed on them, to the number of over two hundred, were counterfeits of the genuine republican ticket. Many leading citizens who had voted for Leman, but who according to the tickets found in the ballot-box had voted for Brand, were examined and testified to that fact. New developments were made each succeeding day of the investigation. By Monday, December 1, sufficient evidence had been advanced to justify the belief that spurious republican tickets, with Brand's name on them in the place of Leman's, had been printed in the city on November 21. The engraver of the counterfeit head and the printer were both found.

The inquiry before the grand jury resulted, on December 11, in the finding of an indictment against the judges and clerks of the precinct in question, for malfeasance in office; and also in an indictment against Mackin, Biehl and Gleason, for a conspiracy to change the returns.

In the meantime, it was believed by the District Attorney that the man who really did the "fine work" of changing the certificate of election, and of making out the forged tally-sheet, had not yet been discovered. At length the persistence of his efforts in that direction was rewarded. A comparison by experts of the handwriting of the substituted tally-sheet with that of William J. Gallagher, seemed to show conclusively that they were the same. The grand jury had now adjourned, but such, in the opinion of the District Attorney, was the urgency of the case, that he determined to commence the prosecution at once. This he did on December 31, by bringing in the District Court of the United States an information against Joseph C. Mackin, William J. Gallagher, Arthur Gleason and Henry Biehl. The charge was for unlawfully conspiring together to break open the envelope containing the election-returns of the second district of the Eighteenth Ward, to remove therefrom the returns, to alter the certificate of election, to destroy one of the tally-sheets and substitute therefor a false and spurious one, to break open and abstract therefrom the package containing the ballots cast at said election, and to substitute therefor, in the same form, spurious printed papers.

The defendants were arrested, and the trial began before Judge Bledgett on February 5, 1885, and continued until the 21st. The court-room, having a seating capacity of only about one hundred, was filled at every session by interested spectators. Every inch of space was occupied, while hundreds stood in the corridor outside the door, vainly trying to obtain admission. Assisting Hon. Richard S. Tuthill in the prosecution were Israel N. Stiles, General Hawley and Judge James R. Doittle. The attorneys for the defense were Judge Turpie, of Indianapolis, Leonard Swett, H. W. Thompson, F. D. Turner, Peter S. Grossecup and William S. Young, Jr.

The theory of the prosecution was, that the erasures in and change of the certificate and the substitution of the forged tally-sheet were accomplished, with the connivance of the deputy clerk or clerks, by some one or more persons, prior to their being opened by the canvassing board on November 18, and that the spurious ballots were ordered and procured by defendants Mackin on November 21, and placed in the ballot-box, in lieu of the same number of genuine ballots taken therefrom on the same night.

The examination of the people's witnesses was concluded on the 13th. All the defendants testified in their own behalf, denying the charge against them.

After the examination of several witnesses for the defense, on the 14th G. B. Titman testified that he had rented his printing-press and materials, on State Street, to one J. J. Sullivan, to be used on Monday evening before the election, and that on the next morning he found on the floor of his printing-office the lower half of the republican ticket. The next witness called for the defense was J. J. Sullivan. He testified that he had engaged Titman's press to print a split-ticket, the day before the election, for a man named Gilmore. One of the Brand tickets alleged to have been spurious being shown him, he identified it as the one printed by him. On cross-examination, he stated that he did not know Gilmore, but had met him in a saloon on Clark Street occasionally, and that he received twenty dollars from him for printing the tickets.

Charles E. Gilmore then took the stand, and testified that he had been employed at the democratic headquarters during the late campaign, at a compensation of three dollars a day. A few days before the election he was told to see if he could not get an impression of the republican ticket. He was somewhat acquainted
with the office of John B. Jeffery, and bargained with a young man employed there, for twenty dollars, to obtain a stereotype of the republican ticket, with Rudolph Brand's name inserted in place of H. W. Leman's for July State Senator in the Sixth District. He received the stereotype block from the young man the next day. He had met Sullivan, and knew he was a printer. He employed him to do the printing of the tickets the day before the election, agreeing to pay him twenty dollars therefor. He got the tickets from Sullivan, at Titman's office, between three and four o'clock on the morning of the election.

Edward N. Simons then testified that he was clerk at the democratic headquarters. He had told Gilmore that he would make it all right with him if he would get a cast of the republican ticket with Brand's name on it. This was on Saturday, November 1. On Monday night, Gilmore brought the tickets to headquarters. He had made them up in packages, and delivered them in the fifth and sixth precincts of the Eighteenth Ward.

The tendency of the foregoing testimony was in the direction of giving a satisfactory explanation of the appearance of the so-called spurious tickets, an important branch of the investigation, so far as at least the defendant Mackin was concerned. Mackin then took the stand, and gave his version of the defense. But in the meanwhile there was that in the evidence, as well as in the appearance and manner, of the witnesses Sullivan and Gilmore which aroused the suspicion that they had not sworn to the truth. Their conduct was narrowly watched. Sufficient evidence was soon obtained to justify their arrest, together with that of Titman and O'Brien.

The next scene in this exciting drama was the imprisonment and confession of Sullivan. On Tuesday, the 17th, he again appeared in court, and, taking the stand, testified that he had nothing to do with the printing of the tickets, as he had previously sworn to; that he had never seen Gilmore until during the trial; that O'Brien had introduced him to Mackin at the Palmer House; that Mackin had there given him a ticket, which he, Sullivan, swore he had printed at Titman's on the night of the 3d—the same ticket which he had produced when he gave his testimony; that Mackin gave him two dollars; that, after testifying on the 14th, he again met Mackin at the Palmer House, who had told him that his evidence had been given "all right," gave him two dollars more, and assured him that he would get him a place in the Government printing-office at Washington.

O'Brien was arrested on the 17th, and admitted that he had introduced Sullivan to Mackin at the Palmer House, as he had stated.

Titman also again testified on the 17th. Being confronted with J. J. Sullivan, he said that he was not the man he had rented his office to on the night of November 3d. The ticket which he had alleged to have been printed in his office at that time was given to him by Mackin. The evidence tending to show that perjury had been committed by witnesses for the defense was complete. But the trial went on; the evidence being all in, the addresses to the jury began on the 18th. These occupied nearly three days, and were concluded on Saturday, the 21st. Then followed the charge of Judge Blodgett. The jury, at 4:30 p.m., came into court. Their verdict was that defendants Mackin, Gallagher and Gleason were guilty.

They requested for a new trial having been overruled, Mackin and Gallagher were sentenced to be imprisoned in the penitentiary for a term of two years, and each to pay a fine of five thousand dollars.

The cause was then removed to the Circuit Court, before Judge Gresham. The sentence of Gleason was suspended. On March 24, Judge Gresham decided that the defendants were entitled to have their cause reviewed by the Circuit Court. The defendants having been admitted to bail, the hearing was had before Judges Harlan and Gresham in May, when a divided opinion was certified to the Supreme Court of the United States.

TRIAL OF MACKIN FOR PERJURY.—The next event to be noticed in connection with the election frauds of 1884, is the trial of Joseph C. Mackin, for perjury, before Judge Moran, in the Criminal Court of Cook County. He was defended in this case by Emery A. Storrs. The prosecution was conducted by State's Attorney J. S. Grimnill, Israel N. Stiles and Joel M. Longenecker.

In the course of the investigations of the State grand jury, W. H. Wright—and S. B. Wright had testified (as they had previously in the conspiracy trial) that on November 21, 1884, they had been employed by Mackin to print the alleged spurious tickets, under the name of Brand upon them as a candidate for the State Senate in the place of Leman, and delivered the said tickets to Mackin, at the Palmer House, on the same night. Mackin, being called as a witness before the grand jury, denied that he had employed the Writings to print said tickets, as they had testified to. For this he was indicted.

The trial was a brief one, only lasting two days. On July 1, the jury brought in a verdict of guilty. A motion for a new trial was overruled, but sentence was stayed to give the defendant an opportunity to apply for a writ of error. This was issued, and the cause argued in the Supreme Court, at Ottawa, in September.

It was while he was engaged in this case, in attendance upon the Supreme Court at Ottawa, that the death of Emery A. Storrs occurred.

The Supreme Court filed their opinion on November 17. They reviewed the case at great length, and decided not to disturb the judgment of the court below. Mr. Mackin is, therefore, now in the penitentiary serving out his sentence in the penitentiary at Joliet.

WILLIAM ERNEST MASON, son of Lewis and Nancy (Winslow) Mason, was born at Frankville, Cattaraugus Co., N. Y., on May 7, 1850. His father, who died in Iowa, in 1865, was a merchant, a man of marked character, and a strong abolitionist. His mother also died in Iowa in 1875. Mr. Mason came West with his father's family in 1858, and settled at Bentonport, Van Buren Co., Iowa. When thirteen years old, he entered Burlington College, in Van Buren County, where he remained two years, and, during the succeeding two years taught school in the winter, and subsequently taught for two years at Des Moines, Iowa, where he began his law studies, in 1870, under Hon. Thomas F. Withrow. When that gentleman became general solicitor of the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad, in 1871, Mr. Mason removed with him to Chicago, remaining in his office another year. For the five years following, he was in the office of John N. Jewett, where he completed his studies and perfected himself in practice. In 1877, he formed a partnership with M. K. M. Wallace, which firm continued until Judge Wallace was appointed prosecuting attorney. Mr. Mason is a republican, an active politician, and an efficient worker in the ranks of his party. He was a member of the State Legislature in 1879, and, in November, 1882, was elected a State Senator from the new Ninth Senatorial District. He was chairman of the committee on the committee on warehouses in the XXXIVth General Assembly, and was chairman of the Committee on Judiciary in the XXXVth General Assembly, serving, in addition, as a member of the committees on judicial department, corporations, insurance, military affairs, and miscellaneous. He married, in 1873, Miss Julia Edith White, daugh- ter of George White, a wholesale merchant of Des Moines, Iowa. They have five children,—Lewis F., Ethel Winslow, Ruth White, Winifred Sprague, and William Ernest, Jr.
John Foster Rhodes was born at Brownsville, Penn., on September 14, 1850. He is a son of Rev. D. Rhodes, of the Ohio Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church. He received his education chiefly at St. Mary's Academy, Dayton, Ohio. In 1867, he went to Chicago, where he engaged with Andrews, Co., bankers. In 1873, he came to Chicago, where he was employed by the Hibernian Banking Association for several years. During the period of his bank service he occupied his spare hours in study. Later, he was systematically employed in law. Small, and, entering the law department of the University of Chicago, was graduated and admitted to the Bar in 1877. Up to early 1884, he practiced in this city. He then became interested in building in Chicago. The celebrated art-studio building which he had to do was the Commercial Bank. He was next associated with W. K. Nixon in the Northwestern Safe and Trust Company, and with the Exchange Commission Building, one of the largest office-buildings in the city. In the fall of 1884, he became interested, with others, in the Traders' Safe and Trust Company's Building, opposite the new Board of Trade. He has now completed the formation of this body, in connection with Mr. W. Rhodes, treasurer of the Globe Electric Light and Power Company. In 1881 he organized the Dearborn Savings, Loan and Building Association, and has since been its secretary and manager, making it one of the most successful institutions of its kind in the country. The position that Mr. Rhodes holds has been gained by his ever persistent industry and integrity, as since he was twelve years of age he has been by his individual energy the leading force in the enterprise. He was married, in Chicago, to Miss Margaret W. Patterson, daughter of one of the early residents. They have two children—Margaret Elizabeth and Joseph Foster. He is a member of Lakeside Lodge, No. 729, A.F. & A.M., of Corinthian Chapter, No. 60, R.A.M.; and is a charter member of Chevalier Bayard Command, No. 52, K.T.

Hiram H. Cody is a man whose office and honors have persisted with the passing of party lines, and possess constantly the united abilities, which merit confidence and admiration. He was born in Oneida County, N. Y., in 1824. His ancestors were among the pioneer settlers, and his grandfather was a soldier of the Revolution. He was early designed for the law, and educated with this object in view. In 1843, he removed with his family to Kendall County, Ill., and settled a year later, at Bloomington, DuPage Co., a four years afterward, he was chosen clerk of the Commissioners' Court of that county. He then removed to Naperville, and upon the adoption of the Constitution of 1848, was nominated by acclamation, and elected the first county clerk of that county, making his whole service as clerk six years. Meanwhile, while having been admitted to the Bar, he declined re-nomination, and devoted himself to his profession. Although a democrat in politics, he was indebted to his party vote for no other office. At the time of the Rebellion, he became an ardent Union man, and his energy and eloquent appeals contributed very largely to the brilliant war record of DuPage County. In 1861, in a convention comprising all parties, he was nominated for county judge, and elected by an enormous majority. In 1865, he was chosen a member of the Constitutional Convention by a majority of nearly two hundred, though his opponent was one of the most popular republicans in a county where the democratic majority was exceedingly small. In this body he was chairman of the important committee on revision and adjustment, making his report at the hour of final adjournment—a pronouncement which secured his committee the only unanimous vote of thanks given during the session. Judge Wilcox, of the Fourth Judicial Circuit, then composed of Kane, DuPage and Kendall counties, resigned his office in 1874, and Judge Cody was elected his successor, by the largest majority ever given any candidate for three terms in history. The nomination was all but fourteen out of ten hundred and twenty-one ballots. In 1877, three republican counties were united with the Fourth, to make the Twelfth Circuit, and in the contest which followed, Judge Cody was not elected, though he reduced his opponent's majority from twelve thousand to about two thousand votes. He then became a member of the firm of Gary, Cody & Gary, doing business in every important local line and retaining his business in supreme. Since then he has been nominated for State Senator, and twice elected, without contest, regardless of his protest and continued refusal to accept office, because of his professional engagements and the interests confided to him. He was a careful and intimate member of the firm, and over eighty per cent. of his appealed decisions have been affirmed by the higher courts. He is an effective advocate; is sincere, earnest and eloquent; and performs every duty with the singlemindedness of a true profession. He is a good lawyer, and over eighty per cent. of his appealed decisions have been affirmed by the higher courts.

John McKeen and Joseph Naper.

Harry Rubens was born at Vienna, Austria, on July 7, 1850. At the age of fifteen he entered the Vienna Polytechnic School, receiving his diploma of the Astronomical Department in 1866. When, as one of the students' Legion, he entered the army, and participated in several important battles. At the conclusion of the war, he returned to his school, from which he graduated, in 1867. He went to the United States the same year, and was employed in journalistic work, principally on German papers. In St. Louis he was employed on the Westliche Post; and subsequently, in 1871, with Joseph Keppler, the artist, he founded and started, in the summer, the pictorial Post; and the next winter in New York. During the same year he became private secretary to Hon. Carl Schurz, then United States Senator, and removed to Washington. In the winter of 1872, he was assistant secretary of the Missouri State Senate. He came to Chicago in the spring of 1874, and was local editor of the Freie Presse, subsequently being connected with the Times and the Evening Mail. After reading law with Edmund Jessen, he was admitted to the Illinois bar, at Mount Vernon, on June 8, 1877, and commenced practice with Henry Hiestand, under the firm name of Rubens & Hiestand. Mr. Hiestand withdrew in 1882, and Mr. Rubens formed a partnership with John McGaffey, which continued until the present firm of Barnum, Rubens & Ames was organized on December 1, 1884, Judge William H. Barnum resigning his seat on the Circuit Bench in November, 1884, to become a member of the firm. Mr. Rubens was appointed by the mayor, in 1879, a member of the board of directors of the Chicago Public Library, and, in 1882, he was elected president of the board. He was for several years attorney for the Liquor Dealers' State and National Associations, and has been president of the Germania Society (1883) and of the West Side Turnverein. He is now attorney for the Board of Education.

J. Blackburn Jones, a prominent and well-known lawyer, was born on September 7, 1842, and came to Northern Illinois, with his father's family, in 1840. He was a student at Rock River Seminary, and afterward attended the Northwestern University and the Chicago Law School. When Fort Sumter was fired upon, although in the senior year of the law school, he raised a company in Lake County which was credited to the First Congressional District, and on April 25, 1861, was mustered in as captain of Co. "E," 15th Illinois Infantry. The regiment was mustered into the United States service of September 4, 1861, and the regiment of Tennessee, participated in all the battles of the Southwest. He was in a number of the prominent battles of the War, was several times seriously wounded, and was promoted, through the grades of captain, major, colonel and general. At the end of his term, he was chosen to the Illinois legislature. With one exception he was the youngest general in the army. At the capture of Fort Blakey, one of the defenses of Mobile, on April 9, 1865, he was very severely wounded. After he had partially recovered, he was, in August, 1866, assigned to the Department of West Louisiana; but his wounds becoming very troublesome, he was sent North for medical treatment, and on October 19, 1865, he resigned his commission in the Army, and began the practice of law in Knox County, in Southern Illinois, subsequently removing to St. Louis, where he became a partner of ex-Governor Thomas C. Fletcher. From 1866 to 1877, General Jones was employed in almost every important trial in the county political campaigns, as in many in Missouri, Kentucky, and Tennessee, and was conspicuous in the railroad litigation of those years, being for eight years attorney of the St. Louis, Alton & Terre Haute Railroad Company. In the spring of 1877, he formed a co-partnership with Hon. Henry T. Steele, and removed to Chicago. That partnership ended in four years, but the partners still occur jointly the same concern. General Jones is a law partner of a number of companies, has a large and desirable clientele both in this country and Europe, is the Western representative of a prominent New York bank, and is an authority upon all questions affecting loans, commercial law and contracts. He is solicitor of an important railway company, and is largely interested in the development of Southern enterprises. General Jones was in Chicago before the city had a population of a thousand and before it had a single railroad. He is well informed, quick and energetic, pre-
The case was taken to the Supreme Court. The position taken by the city was that the Legislature had no power to exempt these institutions from paying their share of the cost of public improvements; that it might exempt them from taxation, as that was a burden on the property, but not from assessments which enhance the value of their property. This view has been sustained by the Supreme Court, in a decision filed in the October last, in which it is held that the charter-provision on this subject is unconstitutional and void.

The decision is a far-reaching one, affecting a large number of cases. A number of improvements, heretofore deemed impossible on account of these exemptions, were ordered to be made.

WILLIAM A. PAULSEN was born in this city on May 26, 1854, and is the son of Martin and Augusta (Edson) Paulsen. His father is one of the early settlers of this city; and his grandfather, Robert Edson, was a soldier in the War of 1812, and took part in the battle of Lundy's Lane. Mr. Paulsen received his preparatory education in Lake Forest University, and subsequently entered Racine College, Wis., from which he was graduated in 1876, receiving the prize for excellence in Greek composition. He attended the Chicago College of Law, and acquired himself so well that when he graduated in 1878, he received a prize of $50 for the best Greek examination. He was admitted to the Illinois bar. He continued his legal studies in the office of Hon. Elliott Anthony, and was for two years attorney for the National Line Steamship Company, during which period he traveled over the world, visiting in the principal ports of Europe and Asia, and many other important points and historic localities in other quarters of the globe. Upon his return to this city, he entered into partnership with Eugene Clifford and Charles E. Anthony, and their practice has since become remarkable for its extent and prosperity as well as for the distinction, social and commercial, of its clients. This success is, with justice, attributable in a great measure to Mr. Paulsen's legal ability and the comprehensiveness and deductions which he draws from the stated premises have, in a number of cases, been of convincing effect before both court and jury. He was married June 21, 1854, to Miss Carrie H. Brown, a native of Utica, N. Y., a lady as distinguished for her social qualities as is Mr. Paulsen in his profession.

WALTER MATTOCK, son of Rev. John Mattocks, of St. Paul, Minn., and Frances Helen (Haywood) Mattocks, was born in Toronto, N. Y., on June 28, 1854. He was educated in St. Paul, and, in April, 1872, removed to Chicago. He was admitted to the Bar in April, 1875, and is a member of the present law firm of John & Walter Mattocks.

CHARLES HERBERT JOHNSON, of the firm of Abbott & Johnson, attorneys and counselors at law, is a prominent member of the Chicago Bar. He is a son of Gilbert D. and Nancy Jane Johnson, and was born at Lawsonville, in North Carolina, on March 23, 1851. He remained at home until his nineteenth year, during which time he attended the public schools and graduated from the high school, when he entered the office of Edwards & Sherwood, a leading law firm of Kalamazoo, Mich. (Mr. Sherwood is now a member of the Michigan Supreme Bench), with whom he read three years, and was admitted to the Bar in September, 1875. In the latter part of the same year he came to this city, and, until March, 1881, remained in the office of E. F. Abbott, with whom he engaged the firm of Tenney, Flower & Cratty. In May, 1883, he became a member of the firm of Cratty, Abbott & Johnson, and upon the retirement of Mr. Cratty, in 1884, formed his present law firm. Mr. Abbott. Mr. Johnson is known to the profession as a man of integrity and a capable lawyer. His specialty is commercial law.

Sexton vs. The City.—A case involving a difference of $36,000 was decided at the September term of the Supreme Court, which has been in controversy since 1879. Sexton sued the city on a contract for the iron-work of the new City Hall,—the question being whether or not the city had a right to declare said contract forfeited. The Supreme Court, on the first hearing, decided that it had not, and that the city was entitled to recover for the work done by him; under which decision Sexton was entitled to recover $12,000, being $3,000 more than the original contract. A rehearing was re-
fused. When the case came up for hearing the second time, before Judge Smith, the latter, under the rulings of the Supreme Court, felt obliged to render a judgment in favor of the plaintiff for $86,000, being the amount before found due, less what the city had paid him. The city claimed that only $20,000 were due the plaintiff. The case was thereon appealed by the city to the Appellate Court, which affirmed the judgment of the Superior Court. The city then took the case to the Supreme Court. Upon the cause coming before the Supreme Court for the second time, it was decided that the city was only bound to pay the plaintiff what it admitted on the trial to be due him. By which decision there is saved to the city upwards of $66,000.

John D. Gill was born at Antwerp, Jefferson Co., N. Y., on February 23, 1851, and is the son of James and Sarah (Beaman) Gill. He was ambitious to improve himself, and early acquired proficiency in the common branches and commenced to teach. He then obtained a season of schooling at Ives Seminary, now Black River Conference Seminary, in his native town, and, in 1869, completed his course there. In 1871, he came to Illinois, entering the Illinois Industrial University, at Champaign. There he taught and engaged in manual labor, in order to pay his way. He was obliged to absent himself from the University a year, but finally graduated in 1876. He first studied law with George W. Gore, of Champaign, and then attended the Cincinnati Law School, from which he graduated in 1879. At once coming to Chicago, he commenced practice, although previous to his admission to the Bar, he had acquired considerable business at Champaign. Mr. Gill has obtained a good reputation among the younger members of the Bar for his industry, the thoroughness with which he prepares his cases, and the clearness of his arguments in court. In May, 1885, Mr. Gill was appointed attorney for Chandler & Co., the mortgage-bankers, and still continues his general practice of law.

John Gibbons was born in the County Donegal, Ireland, in March, 1848, being the youngest child of John and Cecelia (Carr) Gibbons. His father, though a farmer of limited means, took great pride in the education of his children, but as he died in 1851 and as educational advantages were few in that part of the country, John was compelled to work on the farm until he was about seventeen years of age. His brother, Hon. Patrick Gibbons, now of Keokuk, Iowa, enabled him to commence his scholastic training at a private academy in Londonderry, which was resumed, on coming to America in 1866, at Broad-street Academy, Philadelphia, and afterward pursued his studies at Notre Dame, the course there which latter institution in 1877 made him, by honorary degree, a Master of Arts. He returned to Philadelphia in 1868, and entered the law office of Mr. William H. Marzill, and continued to work for his honor, and was admitted until January, 1870. In March, 1870, he was admitted to the Bar at Keokuk, Iowa. His career in Iowa is best told by Hon. S. M. Clark, of The Gate City, in his sketches of the Keokuk Bar, published in 1879: "Every hour that he has been a lawyer he has been a student; he has been at once practitioner and pupil. The fact deserves recognition as the method of earning a livelihood. Seeing his capacity and his promise, his new legal friends at Keokuk, with that spirit de corps which makes the law the most magnanimous and admirable of professions, solicited and obtained for him, shortly after his coming to Keokuk, the appointment of assistant prosecuting attorney. He held the place until he resigned it, nearly five years later. From 1873 to 1876, he was also city attorney, kept in the place by the vote of both republicans and democrats. Some of the most noticeable and distinguishing work Mr. Gibbons ever did was in this capacity. The city was a debtor at once compromising and defense. Many nice and intricate points under the law of contract and debt, complicated by intruding elements of Federal law, were involved in or arose under these city cases, taxing alike the ingenuity of counsel and the resources of courts. Many of these points, at once practical and obscure, refined but germane, were enlightened by the originality, developed by the industry, and made cogent by the capacity of Mr. Gibbons. Elected to the Legislature in 1876, as a member of the most brilliant and probably the best delegation Lee County ever had in the General Assembly, he was put at a disadvantage at the outset by being, if not the youngest, the least known, and so at the start did not fare so well as his associates in the assignments to committee work. But the test of the work of a session showed the qualities of the man. Before the Legislature adjourned he was conceded to be the highest authority in the house upon questions of constitutional law. The nourishment then given his influence by his ability, secured for him a year later the nomination of his party for the attorney-generalship of the State. Successful as a practitioner, it would yet seem a fair presumption that Mr. Gibbons highest qualities and capabilities are judicial. That if he had opportunity he would win his highest possible distinction and do his best work as a judge."

While a member of the Legislature of Iowa, his proposed amendment to the State Constitution, shortly after General Grant delivered his famous speech at Des Moines with reference to public schools, was taken up and introduced recently before the country—being himself a Catholic. It is here given:

that no public funds, moneys, or revenues whatever, shall ever be appropriated or used in the establishment, support, or maintenance of any school, seminary, college, or institution of learning or charity, unless the same shall have been established by the laws of the State of Iowa and under its control; nor shall any institution established, supported and maintained at the public expense, be under the control of any religious denomination, nor shall sectarianism, atheism, or infidelity be ever taught therein.

It was defeated principally upon the ground that the latter portion of it might bar out the Bible from the public schools. While pursuing the practice of the law Mr. Gibbons was for some years professor of Medical Jurisprudence in the Keokuk Medical College, and was also editor and part owner of the Keokuk Times. In the field of journalism he did some effective work during the Tilden campaign. He is independent in politics and thoroughly American in sentiment. In 1879, he removed to Chicago, where he has built up a practice in which so few early advantages, his career has been somewhat remarkable.

Henry A. Foster, of the firm of Sears & Foster, was born at Winona, Minn., on January 12, 1858. He is a grandson of Henry A. Foster, of Rome, N. Y., formerly a judge of the Court of Appeals of that State. Mr. Foster received his education in the University of Toronto, leaving that institution in 1876 and coming to Chicago. He was for a time in the county treasurer's office, but was admitted to the Bar in 1879, as a result of studying law under the guidance of Gardner & Schuyler. While Mr. Foster has a general practice he gives special attention to probate matters.
validity of a Gaming Statute—This was an action on a case sued in the Superior Court, founded upon section 132 of the Criminal Code, brought for the use of Mary Larned, of Detroit, to recover the sum of $2,000, which it was alleged one E. P. Larned lost and paid to the defendant by playing cards. The defendant demurred to the plaintiff’s declaration, and, in support thereof, insisted that this section of the revised Criminal Code is unconstitutional and void, because the subject-matter thereof is not expressed in the title of the Act of which it forms a part. Judge Smith, presiding, sustained the demurrer.

The case was taken to the Supreme Court, where the ruling of the Superior Court was reversed. The court decided that said section is not in contravention of the Constitutional provision referred to, and say:

“This Constitutional provision has always received a liberal construction, and the courts hold, substantially, that there may be included in an Act any means which are reasonably adapted to secure the object indicated by the title.

For the purpose of suppressing and punishing crime, the Legislature may constitutionally provide punishments other than by indictment, a public prosecution, and fine on conviction. It may, in its discretion, provide for civil action in favor of the party injured, or give a penal action at the suit of any one who will probably for the same, in which the guilty party may be subjected to fine, penalty, forfeiture, or damages.”

Edgar A. Fellows was born, in 1847, at New Orleans, La., and the son of Thomas and Celeste (Pivina) Fellows. His father passed his early manhood in New York State but removed to New Orleans in 1825, where he spent the remainder of his years as a prominent banker until his death in 1868. At the commencement of the War, Mr. Fellows was a member of the Beaux-Arts Club, and afterward called the Home Guards. The Guards encamped at Carrollton, about six miles from the city, and upon the present site of the Exposition. He served as first sergeant of his company. When General Butler captured the city he was paroled, and exchanged in September, 1862. After the War he was in business for about seven years, being at one time a commission merchant. While a resident of New Orleans, Mr. Fellows took a deep interest and a leading part in social and literary matters, and was connected with many of its prominent societies, among others, the Shakespeare Club, the historic worth of whose members are of no mean order. In religious belief Mr. Fellows is an Episcopalian. He came to Chicago in 1874, and studied law in the office of his brother, Eugene J. Fellows, being admitted to the Bar in 1880. Mr. Fellows was entered into a co-partnership with his brother, which continued until the latter was elected to the XI.11d General Court, in 1883. Since then he has been engaged in general practice alone. Mr. Fellows has figured rather prominently in politics, coming out during the Bisnach gubernatorial campaign of 1884. He was made chairman of the Third Ward Democratic Club, which position he now holds. As a lawyer he is very pugnacious, as well as tenacious, never giving up until he finds himself thoroughly defeated, when he submits with a good grace.

William Harrie Shieland was born at Troy, N. Y., on July 4, 1831. Before reaching his majority he had acquired an academic education, travelled extensively in North and South America, and located in California, where he became connected with the United States mint, and commenced to read law with General Oscar Hugh LaGrange, of San Francisco, formerly a prominent cavalry officer of Wisconsin. After his transfer to Washington he was in government employment, and subsequently took a course in civil engineering at Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, at Troy, N. Y. There, resuming his law studies with Martin B. Townsend, of the United States District Court, he was admitted to the bar of New York in 1854 and to the Supreme Court of the United States in 1857. Mr. Shieland removed to Chicago in 1858, and was briefly connected with Emery A. Storr, and in 1856 formed a partnership with W. C. Avery. On the dissolution of the latter firm, in December, 1853, he has been alone and engaged in a general practice of the law.

Lawrence M. Ennis, eldest son of James and Mary A. (Sexton) Ennis, was born in Chicago, on November 5, 1859. He was educated in the grammar and high schools of the city, to which was added instruction in the languages under private tutors. He then entered the office of his father as a law student, where he remained until his father’s death, on November 2, 1880, when Mr. Ennis had barely attained his majority. He immediately formed a co-partnership with F. W. Walker, but a few years his senior, under the firm name of Ennis & Walker, and the firm immediately took charge of the large practice which the father had left, much of it being
among Germans, whose language Mr. Ennis speaks with fluency. At the time of his father's death he had not yet been admitted to practice. On November 16, 1880, he made his application and was examined before the Appellate Court, where the judges, in consideration of the necessities for his immediate admission, granted him permission to practice until the convening of the Supreme Court, January 12, 1881, at which time he was formally admitted as a member of the Illinois Bar. Mr. Ennis was successful in retaining his father's faith at that time through an appeal to his knowledge of the law, and was permitted to practice.

The court held:

"The Supreme Court, having power to grant a license to practice law, has an inherent right to see that the license is not abused." A license is granted on the implied understanding that the party receiving it shall, in all things, demean himself in a proper and decent manner, and abstain from such practices as can not fail to bring discredit upon himself and the courts.

"When an attorney publishes advertisements without any signature, representing that he can procure divorces for causes not warranted by the law, and with the intention of gaining the confidence of the people, and thereby tempting some to submit to the residence of the parties, and, by such advertisements, solicits business of that character by communication through a particular post-office by its name, such conduct is a libel on the court and a disgrace to the attorney, and is calculated to bring reproach upon the profession."

The court concluded by saying:

"We are satisfied that the defendant has disgraced the profession of the law and his position as one of its ministers, and that he ought to be, and he is from this time forth, one name will be stricken from the roll of attorneys of this court."

In the case of the People, etc., vs. Samuel Appleton (105 Ill.), the court decided:

"Although the general rule is, that an attorney-at-law will not be disbarred for misconduct not in his professional capacity, but as an individual, there are cases forming an exception, where the misconduct, in his professional capacity, may be of so gross a character as to require his disbarment."

The title was discharged in this case.

John Le Taylor was born at Carbondale, Luzerne Co., Penn., on August 24, 1884. He is of Irish parentage, being a descendant of George Tann's, of Belle Plains. After his father's death, he was brought up by Mr. Henry S. Wilcox, of Union, Ill., who was admitted to the Illinois Bar in 1867. When he was about twelve years of age, he lived about the mines of Luzerne County, when he went, with Dr. II. I. Res, to Millville, Carroll Co., Ill. In the summer of 1860, he removed to Iowa, where he was admitted to the Bar. He served in the 1st Iowa Volunteer Cavalry, entering the service August 24, 1861. He was wounded and captured at Kielin, Miss., on August 26, 1862, but escaped the following night. He was also severely wounded in a cavalry charge near West Point, Miss. In April, 1864, he was detailed from the regiment to the headquarters of the Sixteenth Army Corps, General S. A. Hurlbut commanding, and stationed at Memph. Tenn.; afterward he was with General C. C. Washburn, commanding the district of West Tennessee; and was mustered out of service October 3, 1864, at Davenport, Iowa, after having served for three years and three months.

Mr. Taylor participated in nearly all the battles and skirmishes in which his regiment was engaged, numbering some twenty or thirty, among which were New Madrid, Island No. 10, the cavalry charge at Farmington, battle of Booneville (which made Sheridan his first star), and at Kielin, Miss., the battle-line of the 12th Missouri Artillery against the Missouri and the St. Louis and Recessors at the battle of Corinth, October 4, 1862, and was an eye-witness to the charge of Colonel Rogers, of Texas, on Fort Robbette. He was in the raid from Memphis, Tenn., to West Point, Miss., was wounded at Chickamauga, 1863, and at West Point. He was in Memphis when Forrest made his raid into that city in August, 1864, and fought a squad of Forrest's men at corner of Union and Main streets, and again, on the retreat, at the 7th Wisconsin Battery camp, capturing one of the enemy. He declined promotion as a commissioned officer in two different colored regiments. He ended his military career as captain of Co. A, 4th Mounted Rifles, a frontier organization. Early in the fall of 1865, he commenced the study of law, which he continued irregularly for several years. He was admitted to the Bar, in February, 1874, at Vermillion, Dak., where he had lived five years. He became prominent in politics in Dakota, being prosecuting attorney of Clay County and deputy United States marshal. He was chairman of the Republican Central Committee of Dakota two years, and a delegate to the National Union Convention at Philadelphia, in 1866, and to the National Convention which nominated Abraham Lincoln. Judge Hill was named for his patent was large in patents. Hill & Ellsworth dissolved in 1878, and Judge Hill continued until in May, 1881, when he formed a partnership with T. S. E. Dixon, of Chicago, under the firm name of Hill & Dixon. Judge Hill has held several important positions, being register in bankruptcy of the Eighth Judicial District of Virginia from 1867 to 1869, when he was appointed judge of that district, to fill an unexpired term, which office he held until 1870. He was chairman of the Republican State Central Committee of Virginia two years, and a delegate to the National Union Convention at Philadelphia, in 1866, and to the National Convention which nominated Abraham Lincoln. Judge Hill was named for his patent was large in patents. Hill & Ellsworth dissolved in 1878, and Judge Hill continued until in May, 1881, when he formed a partnership with T. S. E. Dixon, of Chicago, under the firm name of Hill & Dixon. Judge Hill has held several important positions, being register in bankruptcy of the Eighth Judicial District of Virginia from 1867 to 1869, when he was appointed judge of that district, to fill an unexpired term, which office he held until 1870. He was chairman of the Republican State Central Committee of Virginia two years, and a delegate to the National Union Convention at Philadelphia, in 1866, and to the National Convention which nominated Abraham Lincoln.

Disbarment of an Attorney.—An information was filed in the Supreme Court, by three members of the Chicago Bar, in 1875, against Alphonso Goodrich, charging that he had been guilty of improper conduct, in causing false and fraudulent advertisements to be inserted in the newspapers, inviting divorce business. The following are specimens of said advertisements. They were published anonymously, but admitted in the defendant's answer.

"Divorces legally obtained, without publicity and at small expense. Address P. O. Box 1037, The owner has obtained 577 divorces during the last seven years."

"Divorces legally obtained for incompatibility. Residence unnecessary. Fee due after decree. Address P. O. Box 1037."
Ohio and lived with his grandfather, Daniel Morse, who then resided on the Western Reserve, where he remained five years. His father having married Adaline Howell, an old school-mate of his mother, William accompanied his father's family to Quincy, Ill., in 1851, when he was ten years old. He attended the public schools of that city, and receiving a scientific and classical course at the academy of Sonle & Hyatt, famous for its educational advantages, during the War. He always stood at the head of his class, and took high rank as a debater and orator. He spent four years in the Merchants' and Farmers' National Bank, at Quincy, under President Lorenzo Bull, obtaining an excellent training in financial matters. On March 4, 1859, he came to Chicago, and engaged in the insurance business, in which he continued until June 1, 1879. He then began the study of the law in the office of Emery A. Storrs, being admitted to the Bar by the Appellate Court of the first division of that State in that year, and was one of its most successful practitioners. He immediately began practice in the office of Mr. Storrs, doing a prosperous business up to August 1, 1855, when he entered into a partnership with that gentleman. Among the cases in which Mr. Elliott's ability has shown conspicuously may be mentioned that of Matthew H. Escott, an insolvent debtor who had been imprisoned over two years under the insolvent debtor's act. It was generally held that he was hopelessly imprisoned for life; but Mr. Elliott took this case and persevered until he discovered technical defects in the proceedings by which he had been committed, which resulted in his discharge. He is a Republican, and has been intimately identified with all the campaigns of that party since the nomination of President Garfield in 1880. He was a prominent candidate for the office of State's attorney before the Cook County Republican Convention in the fall of 1884. He is a member of the Young Commercial Republican Club of Chicago, of the Young Republican Club of Chicago, of the Cook County Central Republican Club, of the Twelfth Ward Central Republican Club, and of the Seventh Precinct Republican Club. He is a member of Garfield Lodge, No. 656, A.F. & A.M.; Orator of Garden City Council, No. 202, Royal Arcanum; a member of Archon Council, No. 21, Royal High Priest; and of the Grand Lodge A. & L. No. 66, National Union. Mr. Elliott has a wonderfully retentive memory, and possesses the power of analysis in a high degree. He conducts his business in accordance with the highest standard of professional ethics. He is a logical reasoner and illustrates his discourses with similes, metaphors and antitheses in rich and varied profusion.

The Circuit and Superior Courts the Same.

The question of the identity of these courts was raised in the case of Jones vs. Albee (70 Ill.). The Supreme Court held:

"The intention of the Constitution of 1870 is, to give the several judges of the Circuit and Superior Courts of Cook County identically the same powers, and place them on the same footing of Circuit Courts, but composed of branches corresponding with the number of judges, each judge, while holding such branch, to have all the powers of the Circuit Court. It does not require a majority of the judges of either of said courts to sit together, but each may hold court by himself."

In the case of Hall vs. Hamilton (74 Ill.), it was held:

"It is error for more than one judge to preside at the same time during the trial of any case, or to participate in any decision. The record should show that but one judge presided."

In a still later case (112 Ill.), it was held:

The Superior Court of Cook County being, in law, a Circuit Court, it is not within the province of this court to infer on the Circuit Court, the Superior Court will, by the same act, though not named, acquire a like jurisdiction, and vice versa.

William C. Asay, son of Edward G. and Emma (Oliver) Asay, was born at Chicago, in 1817. After attending school at Lakeville, he went to Yale College, where he prepared for college; entering Yale College upon his return, from whence he graduated in 1850. He then attended the Law School at Chicago, and in 1851, was admitted to the Bar, undergoing his examination before the Appellate Court of this State. He commenced the practice of law in Chicago with his father. In 1859, he went to Europe and related to his son the care of his large practice during his absence. This duty was performed to the satisfaction of his father and the clients whose interests he had protected; during this period he prepared the briefs for a number of very important litigations. So thoroughly satisfied

Mr. Asay was a lawyer of marked ability, and in the capacity of counsel for a large number of eminent clients, he has been more than generally successful. His practice is extensive and successful, and has always been conducted with the highest degree of integrity and professional ethics. He is a man of marked ability, and his success in this practice is due to his great industry, energy and perseverance. His ability is of a marked character, and his success in this practice is due to his great industry, energy and perseverance. His ability is of a marked character, and his success in this practice is due to his great industry, energy and perseverance. His ability is of a marked character, and his success in this practice is due to his great industry, energy and perseverance.
HENRY J. FISHER was born on March 27, 1847, at Point Pleasant, W. Va. His father (Henry J. Fisher, deceased) was one of the oldest lawyers of that portion of the State, served in the Legislature, and was otherwise prominent in State affairs. Mr. Fisher graduated from the military school at Lexington, studied law with his father for two years, and, in 1863, was admitted to practice in the State courts. For the succeeding three years he practiced in West Virginia. After spending some time in Kansas, Texas, Arkansas and Minnesota, he removed to Cincinnati, Ohio, where he remained until 1884. During that year he came to Chicago and established himself as a lawyer whose specialty from the first has been corporation law and the management of will contests. He is a stalwart republican, and took an active part in the last presidential campaign. Mr. Fisher is a member of the Law Institute; also is a member of Ashlar Lodge, No. 308, A.F. & A.M., corporate limits, is not a tax in the Constitutional sense of that term.

RUFUS NAPOLEON RHODES, son of Rufus R. and Martha F. Rhodes, was born at Pascagoula, Miss., on June 15, 1826. When thirteen years of age he was sent to the preparatory school of Dr. J. B. Shearer, at Custer Springs, Halifax, Va.; but before his course was finished, Dr. Shearer was elected president of the Southwestern Presbyterian University at Clarksville, Tenn., where Mr. Rhodes followed him, graduating in 1843. The next year he was appointed assistant treasurer of the Mississippi levee Board, with headquarters at Greenville, Miss., where he remained nearly one year. He then began the study of law with Senator James E. Bailey, of Clarksville, Tenn., and served as his private secretary at Washington in 1876-77. In 1877, he was elected city attorney of Clarksville, to which office he was successively re-elected five times;

LaFayette Chapter No. 1, R.A.M.; and St. Bernard Commandery, No. 35, K. T. He was married on June 27, 1875, to Maria Proctor, of West Virginia.

The Constitutional Power to License.—This question was raised in the cases of Braun et al. vs. The City of Chicago (110 Ill.). The Supreme Court held:

"The Legislature is fully authorized by the Constitution to confer power, by general law, upon incorporated cities to demand and collect a license-fee or tax of all persons who shall pursue the business or calling of brokers within their limits, and to prohibit, within such limits, the business of a money-changer or broker, broker or commission merchant, including that of merchandise, produce or grain broker, real-estate broker, and insurance broker, without license therefor: and such a provision in the charter of a city, and an ordinance in pursuance thereof, are not in conflict with any Constitutional provision.

"A license-fee imposed by a city or village, in pursuance of power conferred by the Legislature for that purpose, upon certain avocations, trades, business, or occupations, carried on within the and, in 1880, was elected by the State-debt-paying democrats to the General Assembly of Tennessee. In the latter part of 1857, he moved to Chicago and resumed his legal practice, associating himself with Hon. Frederick H. Winston, now Minister to Persia, in February, 1884. Mr. Rhodes comes from a prominent Southern family. His grandfather, Thomas Rhodes, once owned nearly every vessel on the Alabama River, and his father was a lawyer of distinguished talents at the New Orleans Bar, who, prior to the War, was a member of the Court of Appeals. All of the members of his mother's family were wealthy ship-owners. Mr. Rhodes was married on June 27, 1854, to Miss Margaret Dabney Smith, a relative of the prominent Dabney family of Virginia.

WIRT DEXTER WALKER, son of James M. and Ella M. Walker, was born at Chicago, on September 1, 1860. His parents formerly resided at Ann Arbor, Mich., and removed to this city about 1852. Hon. James M. Walker was a prominent member of the Bar during the earliest history of this city, and until his death stood in the foremost rank of able lawyers. W. D. Walker received his elementary education under private tutors, and at the age of sixteen entered Yale College, whence he graduated in 1880, taking a classical diploma. Immediately after his graduation he returned to this

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city and entered the law office of Witt Dexter, the prominent advocate and counselor, remaining with him as a student three years, when, after a successful examination, he was granted a certificate to practice law. Mr. Walker confines himself to civil practice.

POWER OF THE CITY TO LICENSE PACKING-HOUSES.

The location of so many packing-houses, tallow-chandlery, bone and soap factories, and tanneries, within the city limits and adjacent thereto, had become a matter of serious investigation by the Board of Health and others. That these establishments were noxious to the health and comfort of the citizen was evident from experience and observation. The question arose as to how they could be regulated and controlled. In 1874, City Attorney R. S. Tuthill drew up an ordinance to cover the case, which was adopted by the City Council.

It provided for the licensing of these establishments, fixing the sum to be paid therefor at one hundred dollars. It also empowered the Mayor to revoke any license on conviction of any one for a breach of the ordinance. Of course, such an ordinance provoked profound opposition, and many good lawyers thought it would not stand the test of examination by the Supreme Court. A case soon arose,—the Chicago Packing and Provision Company vs. The City. The facts were agreed upon, and the ordinance was sustained by the court below. On appeal to the Supreme Court, where it was urged that the city had no power to pass the ordinance, that Court decided "That the law giving cities the power to direct the location and regulate the management and construction of packing houses, etc., conferred the power to license such establishments, as one means of regulating the same." The results of this ordinance have been as important as beneficial to the health of the city.

CALVIN CATE MARSH, attorney and counselor at law, one of the most successful members of the Chicago Bar, is the son of Reed C. and Mary Marsh, and was born at Londonderry, N. H., on April 30, 1846. At the age of eighteen, he attended the public schools and assisted his father in farming. His parents, meanwhile, coming to this State, and settling at Dixon, in 1855, he became a student of the Dixon Seminary, graduating with honors, from that excellent institution in the class of 1863. Becoming interested in law, and possessing natural qualifications for that profession, he read for some time with Hon. J. K. Edsall, of Dixon, State attorney-general, and entered the law department of the Michigan University, at Ann Arbor, acquiring himself a standing in the class of 1870. Locating at Rockeillo, Ill., he engaged in active practice of his profession during the succeeding three years, then formed a partnership with M. D. Hlawsey. In 1884, he removed to this city, where he has since been engaged in general practice. Mr. Marsh is a successful advocate and a prudent counselor, and devotes his entire attention to a lucrative clientage.

Hiram Bigelow, attorney and counselor at law, is the son of Joel and Mary A. Bigelow, and was born at Whitby, Ontario, Canada, on January 28, 1865. When he was five years of age, his parents removed to Milwaukee, where they remained until 1867, and then came to Chicago. After passing through the public schools, he attended the High School, and from there entered the University of Chicago, and graduated from the College of Law in 1892, he entered the Union Law School, from which he graduated, with honors, in the class of 1874, and was admitted to practice. Mr. Bigelow's natural legal talents, together with a thorough and conscientious preparation for his profession, have already seemed him a prominent man in the Chicago Bar. Reliable as a counselor and a ready advocate, he has met with enviable success as one of the younger members of the legal fraternity, and his position as a leading lawyer is more than assured.

George Washington Northrup, Jr., attorney and counselor at law, is the son of George W. and Mary A. Northrup, and was born at Rochester, N. Y., on January 29, 1861. The father has all his life been identified with educational institutions, and now occupies the president's chair of the Morgan Park Theological Seminary. In 1867, the family came to the West, and took up residence here. Young Northrup received his early education, subsequently entering the Rochester (N. Y.) University, from which he graduated in the class of 1881, with high honors. Immediately after his graduation, he was appointed a member of the Board of Administration of the Morgan Park Military Academy, which he filled one year, and afterward turned his attention to the study of law in the office of Grant & Redford. In 1884, he was admitted to the Bar after a rigid examination before the Appellate Court here, with the highest degree in a class of thirty. Mr. Northrup, although one of the youngest members of the Bar, is a thoroughly educated lawyer, and has won conspicuous clientage through his success as an advocate and counselor.

Cuthbert Ward Laing was born at Newcastle, on the borders of Scotland, on June 23, 1845. His father, David N. Laing, was then a prominent iron manufacturer, of the firm of Laing & Gardner. Mr. Laing, sr., served his apprenticeship in the same shop and at the same bench with Robert Stephenson, son of the famous inventor of locomotives, and assisted in producing the castings for the first engine, which was completed in 1821. Cuthbert was the second son of a family of six children, four of whom are living. After the panic of 1847, the Laing family emigrated to Flatbush, Long Island, and afterward to Buffalo, N. Y., where Cathart graduated from the nearby high school and studied civil engineering with General William Sooy Smith, now of Chicago. In Detroit he also pursued a course of study, his father leaving him there, and going with his family to the Northern Michigan Lake. There, in Lapeer, in 1861, on the 4th of July, with his bride, he was married. They went to reside, having celebrated their golden wedding in September, 1882. The elder Mr. Laing started the extensive Boomer Iron Works in Chicago. He is the owner of several farms in Michigan. Cuthbert Laing was graduated at the Michigan Military Institute, in the class of 1861, and in the following October became second lieutenant. After the battle of Shiloh he was made first lieutenant, being the only officer of his command killed or captured. Of his battery of six guns; four were captured on the afternoon of the fight, on April 6, 1862, and Lieutenant Laing was ordered to another part of the field with his section, where he lost a number of horses, thus compelling him to spike one of his guns, and leave it on the field; but soon after he rallied his men, and brought it off by hand. He was afterward commissioned captain of a new battery, but not mustered. Subsequently, he became adjutant of the 14th Illinois Infantry, (Governor Palmer's own); and afterward engaged in business as an architect. He was subsequently admitted to the Bar, and has been for some time a practicing attorney in this city. In 1863-64, Colonel Laing served as adjutant of the 1st Regiment, I. N. and G., and from that time until 1884, as lieutenant-colonel and assistant adjutant-general of the 1st Brigade, I. N. G. He also holds the position of adjutant-general for the State of the Uniform Rank of the Knights of Pythias. Colonel Laing is a Mason in good standing, being a member of Detroit Lodge, No. 2, A. F. & A. M., and Lafayette Chapter, No. 2, R. A. M. In 1874, he was married to Clara Irene, daughter of the late Isaac C. Day, many years a leading wholesale merchant of Chicago. She died in August, 1876, leaving one child,—Clara Irene.

John Bliss Porter, attorney and counselor at law, is the son of John B. and Mary S. Porter, and was born at St. Augustine, Florida, on September 27, 1857. His father was a surgeon of the regular army. After having received his rudimentary education, he was fitted for college in the Williston Seminary, East Hampton, Conn. In 1875, he entered the University of Chicago, and graduated, taking his degree of B. A., with the class of 1880. His degree was conferred upon him as a profession, and, shortly after finishing his collegiate course, attended lectures in the law department of the Alma Mater, and took his degree of LL. B. in 1882, with the University of Connecticut Bar. During the following year he came West, and entered the office of E. G. Asay, and has since been engaged in general practice, giving special attention to the law relating to real estate.

LAW AND ORDER.

The Citizens' Law and Order League is a new thing in the world of reform. It originated in Chicago, and has spread throughout the country; has attained a
national organization, and has attracted attention in other parts of the world. The president of the National League is now Charles C. Bonney, who has long been known as one of the most celebrated members of the Chicago Bar, and a writer on political and legal subjects of wide reputation, and from whose published addresses and official reports of the local and national organizations has been compiled the following brief historic sketch of the Law and Order movement.

The object of this organization is the enforcement of the existing laws, particularly those enacted for the restriction of the liquor-traffic, and especially those which forbid the sale of intoxicants to children and youths. The supreme purpose of the Law and Order movement is the preservation of the rising generation from habits of dissipation and vice. Protect the young, and the State will endure. This new crusade is against those who violate the laws. It teaches respect for the constituted authorities, a reverence for the sacred principle of human government, and the duty of all who receive the protection of the laws to uphold and enforce their requirements. It leaves the propriety of the laws to the people whose representatives enact them, and insists that, while a statute intended to suppress an evil or advance a remedy is in force, it shall be obeyed. It seeks neither truce nor compromise, but demands only obedience to the laws. The only terms which Law and Order organizations offer to law-breakers are "unconditional surrender," and they "move immediately upon the enemy's works." The League is not vindictive; it seeks no revenge, but it insists upon submission to the laws.

The Law and Order movement originated in Chicago in 1877. During the railroad riots which, in that year, startled and alarmed the country, Frederick F. Elmendorf and Andrew Paxton observed that a large proportion of the rioters were half-drunk boys. Subsequent observations, carefully conducted, showed that an army of such boys, estimated to number thirty thousand, were habitual patrons of the liquor-saloons of Chicago, and were undergoing a rapid transformation into drunkards, vagrants, paupers, lunatics, and criminals. Those men gathered a handful of friends, and earnestly sought a remedy. They were led to the creation of a new agency for the repression of the worst evils of intemperance. On November 25, 1877, the "Citizens' League of Chicago for the Suppression of the Sale of Liquor to Minors" was organized. This is the parent organization of the new movement. Mr. Elmendorf was elected president, and Mr. Paxton appointed prosecuting agent. The president raised the funds; the agent prosecuted the cases.

The methods of operation were simple. Mr. Paxton, and sometimes others, visited the dram-shops in a regular order, and whenever a minor was found drinking in a saloon a complaint was made before a magistrate and a prosecution instituted. Obstacles were encountered, but they were speedily overcome; and soon the penalty of fine or imprisonment followed the complaint so swiftly, that the then three thousand liquor-saloons of Chicago practically surrendered, and have ever since acknowledged the power of the Citizens' League. It is believed that fully five-sixths of the sale of liquors to minors has been effectually suppressed. The extraordinary success of the new crusade led people to wonder if it had not been thought of before. It has had from the beginning, the warm support of the pulpit and the press. Its meetings have generally been held in churches and on Sunday evenings. The newspapers, almost without exception, have commended the work and published its progress.

Such a movement could not long remain merely local. It soon extended to other States, and attained a National organization in Tremont Temple, Boston, on February 22, 1883, through a convention of delegates from eight States, and took the name of "The Citizens' Law and Order League of the United States." The second annual meeting was held at Lake Iliff, near Chicago, on August 28-29, 1884, and the third in New York City, on February 23, 1885:

The spread of the movement has been so rapid and so spontaneous, and without direct aid from the original or the National organization, that exact statistics are not accessible; but the secretary reported at the second annual convention, that, from all the information he had been able to obtain, he felt warranted in stating that there were then probably not less than five hundred Law and Order Leagues in the United States, with a membership of at least sixty thousand persons.

Inquiries for information of the movement, which such extraordinary successes have achieved, have come from several foreign countries, including England, the Sandwich Islands, and the Cape of Good Hope. It was the belief of Mr. Elmendorf, that the Law and Order movement would finally become not only national, but also international; and the signs of the times indicate that his faith will yet be verified.

The anniversary of the birthday of Washington has been adopted as the annual Law and Order day.

In an address setting forth the nature and principles of this reform, Mr. Bowey said:

"While the present work of the Law and Order movement is concentrated on the single point of enforcing the laws for the regulation and restraint of the liquor-traffic, and especially the preservation of the youth of the country from the evils it engenders, the vital principle of the movement is as broad as the domain of government, and is essential to the endurance of constitutional liberty. That vital principle is the supremacy of the laws. Liberty must be obedient to the laws that self-government enacts, or liberty itself will degenerate into anarchy, and perish. It is generally admitted that the laws for the restriction of the liquor-traffic are the most difficult of enforcement. If they can be enforced, any others which public opinion approves can be carried into effect. The Law and Order movement is manifestly entitled to the support of all good citizens, unless it can be shown that those engaged in the liquor-traffic are entitled to a special indulgence to disobey the laws. All other classes are required to yield obedience to the requirements of the law-making power, and the last persons who should ask to be made an exception to that rule are the saloon-keepers and liquor-dealers."

The organization of the National Law and Order League, for 1885, is as follows:


The following are the officers of the Chicago Citizens' League for 1885:


THE ILLINOIS STATE BAR ASSOCIATION.

This society was organized at Springfield, January 4, 1877, and the Chicago Bar has always taken a leading part in its proceedings. It is not within the province of this work even to enumerate all the valuable contributions of Chicago lawyers to the proceedings of the State Association, but some of the more important may be named. They include addresses, essays and reports by E. B. Sherman, J. B. Bradwell, C. C. Bonney, M. W. Fuller, H. F. Vallette, F. H. Kales, T. Lyle Dickey, J. K. Edsall, Isaac N. Arnold, John A. Jameson, J. B. Leake, Thomas Dent, G. W. Cothran, and Van Buren Denslow.

ReCAPITULATION OF CASES PROSECUTED SINCE THE ORGANIZATION OF THE LEAGUE.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Charges against saloon-keepers</th>
<th>1878</th>
<th>1879</th>
<th>1880</th>
<th>1881</th>
<th>1882</th>
<th>1883</th>
<th>1884</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Held to the grand jury</td>
<td>241</td>
<td>166</td>
<td>96</td>
<td>233</td>
<td>779</td>
<td>1,128</td>
<td>1,114</td>
<td>3,757</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fined by justices</td>
<td>81</td>
<td>90</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>112</td>
<td>98</td>
<td>105</td>
<td>596</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF ARRESTS.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Before the Organization of the League</th>
<th>Since its Organization</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>No. of general arrests</td>
<td>26,430</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No. of arrests of minors</td>
<td>5,138</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No. of minors committed to House of Correction</td>
<td>1,335</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No. of girls under 20 years of age sent to House of Correction</td>
<td>279</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

On the death of Hon. O. H. Browning, in 1881, Mr. Sherman, who was then vice-president for the Seventh Judicial District, became president of the Association, and served until the close of the term. At the annual meeting in January, 1882, C. C. Bonney was elected president for the ensuing year. David Davis, whose interests and judicial services in Chicago, make him, in a certain sense, a Chicago man, was president of the Association in 1883.

Its work has been of a highly practical nature, embracing such topics as criminal-law reform, the legal education of lawyers and the people, the prevention of
needless expense and delay in litigation, bankruptcy legislation, the regulation of corporations, and other subjects of general importance.

THE AMERICAN BAR ASSOCIATION.

This organization, which embraces a large number of the most distinguished lawyers of the United States, was organized at Saratoga, New York, on August 21, 1878. It has held an annual meeting in the same month of each succeeding year.

Chicago has taken so prominent a part in the proceedings of this Association, that some mention of what it has done in that connection is due in the present history. Chicago has been represented in the vice-presidency by C. C. Bonney and E. B. Sherman; in the executive committee by C. C. Bonney; in the general council by Thomas Hoyne, E. B. Sherman, and James K. Edsall; in the State council by Lyman Trumbull, B. F. Ayer, R. Biddle Roberts, Isaac N. Arnold, and Richard S. Tuthill; and in the proceedings of the Association by Mr. Sherman’s resolution, calling for legislation discriminating between professional and non-habitual criminals, and a speech on the proposal of a National Appellate Court; and Mr. Bonney’s speeches on the same subject, and on “Judicial Supremacy,” “Defective and Slip-shod Legislation,” and “The Delay and Uncertainty of Judicial Administration.”


HARBOR AND MARINE.

HARBOR.

The Chicago harbor, since 1833, when the first appropriation was expended in opening a straight outlet from the river into the lake, has gradually been extended to its present splendid proportions. Since 1871, the work of forming an outer harbor has been carried steadily forward. Besides the north and south piers and the new light-house, the improvements include over five miles of substantial breakwater and two pier lights. The work now in progress, when completed, will afford an outer harbor for all vessels seeking the port, and the breakwater a safe protection to all craft driven to the southern end of the lake under stress of weather. The annual appropriations, and expenditures on this work, since 1871, have been—

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date of appropriation</th>
<th>Amount</th>
<th>Net annual expenditure</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Surplus of 1870-71</td>
<td>$ 90,000</td>
<td>119,999 89</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>March 3, 1873</td>
<td>90,000 00</td>
<td>90,000 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>June 23, 1873</td>
<td>75,000 00</td>
<td>75,000 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>August 3, 1876</td>
<td>5,000 00</td>
<td>5,000 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>June 15, 1878</td>
<td>75,000 00</td>
<td>75,000 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>March 3, 1879</td>
<td>145,000 00</td>
<td>145,000 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>June 14, 1889</td>
<td>150,000 00</td>
<td>150,000 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>March 3, 1881</td>
<td>150,000 00</td>
<td>150,000 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>August 2, 1882</td>
<td>200,000 00</td>
<td>200,000 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>July 5, 1883</td>
<td>100,000 00</td>
<td>100,000 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Totals prior to 1871</td>
<td>606,305 00</td>
<td>486,305 10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grand totals</td>
<td>$1,689,305 00</td>
<td>$1,639,304 90</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Surplus balance</td>
<td>50,000 00</td>
<td>50,000 00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

For 1885, the liabilities exceeded the balance of former appropriations, and no appropriation having been made this year, Congress, on July 5, 1884, made the appropriation of $100,000 to cover the deficiency. The amount expended during the fiscal year ending July 1, 1885, exclusive of the outstanding liabilities of July 1, 1882, was $136,843. On July 1, 1883, the outstanding liabilities were $62,357, and the amount available at this date was $45,651 40. An item of $250,000 for the Chicago harbor was inserted in the river and harbor appropriation for 1885, but it was lost with the other items in that bill.

The engineer officers who have had charge of the harbor improvements since 1871 have been—

Lieutenant F. A. Hinman, assistant to Colonel Houston, October 4, 1872, to December 19, 1873; station, Chicago.

Major G. L. Gillespie, temporarily on duty under orders of Lieutenant-General Sheridan, April 1, 1873, to May 3, 1877; in charge of improvement of Chicago harbor from July 14, 1874, to May 3, 1877; engineer officer, Military Division of the Missouri, from July 16, 1878, to September 28, 1878; station, Chicago.

Major G. J. Lydecker, assistant to Colonel Houston, May 1, 1874, to May 3, 1877; station, Chicago, to April 29, 1875; engineer officer, Military Division of the Missouri, May 3, 1877, to July 16, 1878; in charge of construction of harbor of Chicago, May 3, 1877, to June 19, 1882; station, Chicago.

Major W. H. H. Benyaurd, in charge of construction of harbor of Chicago, June 19, 1882, up to date.

Captain J. F. Gregory, lieutenant-colonel and aide-de-camp, engineer officer, Military Division of the Missouri, from December 27, 1878, to October 29, 1883; station, Chicago.

Major T. H. Handbury, engineer officer, Division of the Missouri, December 15, 1883, to date; temporarily in charge of improvement of Chicago harbor during Major Benyaurd’s leave, on account of sickness, December 4, 1884, to date; station, Chicago.

The light-house keepers since 1871 have been Charles H. Baum, appointed April 9, 1874, resigned in 1875; Antony Aagen, present keeper, appointed June 23, 1875. The first assistant keepers for the same period have been James Peterson, Hans S. Hanson, H. S. Hagens, Charles Klingston, Samuel Hendrickson and S. P. Nelson.

MARINE.

The marine interests of Chicago, at the time of the fire of 1871, were in an extremely flourishing condition, and although the Custom-house records were destroyed, an accurate estimate of the business done that year has been made. This shows 1871 as comparing favorably with all preceding years, as also with those succeeding, there having been, down to 1885, only one year when a larger number of vessels was owned in the district, and two years in which the tonnage has been larger. Navigation opened in 1871 on April 3, the earliest date then known in the history of the port. By December, 12,330 vessels, with 3,096,101 tonnage had arrived, and 12,312, with tonnage of 3,082,235, had cleared; vessels with a sail capacity of 2,406,300 tons, and steam capacity of
In this table, a decrease is shown in the number and tonnage of vessels owned in Chicago in 1884, as compared with 1871, of 278 vessels and 34,454.39 tonnage; although, during the intervening period, there had been built in this district 126 vessels, with a tonnage of 13,025.45. Of these, there were 32 schooners, 23 propellers, 21 steam canal-boats, 27 tug-propellers, twelve tugs, one scow schooner, three steamers, and one sloop-yacht. Whatever increase in the tonnage these additions made to the marine made, was more than offset by the loss of vessels from this port by burning and sinking, of which there were 119 schooners, two propellers, one scow, two tugs, one steam canal-boat, one steamer, one sloop, five barges and five barks, a total of 137 vessels with 27,413.91 tonnage. Following is a record by years of the ships built and lost, with their tonnage:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Vessels built</th>
<th>Tonnage</th>
<th>Vessels lost</th>
<th>Tonnage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1872</td>
<td>112</td>
<td>3,280</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>4,470</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1873</td>
<td>101</td>
<td>5,548</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>1,548</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1874</td>
<td>1,074</td>
<td>1,074</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>2,561</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1875</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>3,421</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>4,281</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1876</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>5,404</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>4,184</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1877</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>2,146</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>1,074</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1878</td>
<td>1,026</td>
<td>1,049</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>9,044</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1879</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>477.51</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>1,944.17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1880</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>58.77</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>714.72</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1881</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>85.40</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>2,184.40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1882</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>1,926.21</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>2,732.36</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1883</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>1,060.58</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>2,528.40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1884</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>506.70</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>4,335.40</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The largest tonnage represented was in 1873, when ten large schooners were built; and the largest number constructed in one year was in 1882, when ten tug-propellers were built. In 1883, the list of marine disasters exceeded that of any year since 1872, and one steamer and more tug-propellers than had been built in 1882, were wrecked and destroyed, at a loss of $191,000, with an insurance of $129,100. Fifty persons lost their lives by the destruction of the vessels represented.

The dates of the opening of the Straits of Mackinac have been:

1871, April 3; 1872, April 28; 1873, May 1; 1874, April 29; 1875, April 28; 1876, April 25; 1877, April 20; 1878, March 14; 1879, April 23; 1880, April 5; 1881, May 4; 1882, April 5; 1883, April 25; 1884, April 21.

The records of vessels engaged in a foreign trade shows arrivals as follows:

1872, 152; 1873, 182; 1874, 140; 1875, 81; 1876, 117; 1877, 101; 1878, 115; 1879, 233; 1880, 423; 1881, 291; 1882, 154; 1883, 95; 1884, 57.

Clearances for foreign ports have been—

1872, 150; 1873, 197; 1874, 138; 1875, 72; 1876, 40; 1877, 95; 1878, 136; 1879, 228; 1880, 406; 1881, 277; 1882, 185; 1883, 106; 1884, 63.

During the same period, inclusive of 1871, the amount of annual collections from tonnage dues, clearances and enrollment fees, penalties and fines have not increased materially. For 1873 and 1874 the average was $36,005.13 as against $21,051.56 for 1884. The collections for the ten years were—

1875, $27,445.39; 1876, $24,027.36; 1877, $23,681.74; 1878, $29,504.81; 1879, $21,267.79; 1880, $23,025.38; 1881, $34,174.08; 1882, $32,102.28; 1883, $36,628.97; 1884, $21,051.56.

A detailed statement of the marine at the end of 1884 shows, in addition to the figures given in preceding statements and tables, a loss in wrecks and collisions among vessels hailing from this port, of $57,800 for the year, with $13,200 insurance, divided among the following classes: 27 screw steamers, tonnage 7,919.82; 4 paddle steamers, tonnage 137.97; 26 steam canal-boats, tonnage 2,035.60; 4 steam yachts, under five tons, tonnage 5.49; 227 schooners, tonnage 49,765.68; 5 sail yachts, tonnage 13.17. Of the 63 vessels clearing for foreign ports and 57 vessels arriving from foreign ports, during 1884, the tonnage represented was 21,552 and 19,752 respectively.

A table is following showing the arrivals and clearances of vessels at this port, with their tonnage, from 1871 to 1884:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1871</td>
<td>12,312</td>
<td>3,082.335</td>
<td>12,320</td>
<td>3,096.101</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1872</td>
<td>12,531</td>
<td>3,017.790</td>
<td>12,824</td>
<td>3,059.752</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1873</td>
<td>11,876</td>
<td>3,336.803</td>
<td>11,985</td>
<td>3,325.911</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1874</td>
<td>10,720</td>
<td>3,134.078</td>
<td>10,927</td>
<td>3,105.633</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1875</td>
<td>10,607</td>
<td>3,157.051</td>
<td>10,488</td>
<td>3,122.004</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1876</td>
<td>9,625</td>
<td>3,076.284</td>
<td>9,021</td>
<td>3,059.072</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1877</td>
<td>10,234</td>
<td>3,314.053</td>
<td>10,923</td>
<td>3,274.332</td>
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The Chicago Dredging and Dock Company was incorporated in 1877, with a capital stock of $85,000. Charles S. Crane is president, Daniel Booth, vice-president, Frank K. Crane, secretary. William H. Woodbury, treasurer, and Fred Davis, superintendent. The company is made up of several others, Mr. Crane having bore the effects of the plant of the estate in bankruptcy of Fox & Howard, who had been in the business from fifteen to twenty years, and one or two others, combining with him, own into one company, which was incorporated. The company does a general business as contractors, in dredging, building docks, piers and bridges, in the lakes and rivers of the north and west. It owns and operates seven dredging machines, five pile-drivers and three tug boats, with all the machinery necessary for doing their work and carrying out their contracts. It has at all times two hundred men in its employ, and its business often exceeds $500,000 per annum.

Charles S. Crane, president of the Chicago Dredging and Dock Company, was born at Paterson, N. J., on March 21, 1834, and is the son of Timothy R. and Marian (Kyser) Crane. After completing his studies in the schools of his native town, he came
to Chicago, where he has resided since 1843. He engaged in business with his brother in brass manufacturing, under the firm name of R. T. Crane & Brother and the next year they added the manufacture of iron pipes to the business. In 1839, they built and operated a foundry in connection with their other work. In 1860, they moved to Chicago in the manufacture of iron pipes. The name was changed west of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, and the same year they erected works for the manufacture of malleable iron. About this time, they organized as a stock company and changed the name to the North-West Malleable Iron Company, which they retained until 1872, when they again changed the name to The Crane Brothers Manufacturing Company, by which title it is still known. In 1871, Mr. Crane, in the organization of the Wright & Ladd Lead Manufacturing Company, and became its vice-president.

In January, 1885, he became its president. He engaged in the dock and dredging business as a general contractor, in 1873, carrying on with his other interests until the present company was incorporated. Mr. Crane was married on September 23, 1857, to Miss Eliza Jane Bevey, of Pittsfield, N. J.; they have two children—Frank R. and Charles B. He is a member of Cleveland Lodge, No. 211, A. F. & A. M.; of Washington Chapter, No. 45, K. A. M.; of Silicon Council, No. 53, R. S. M.; of Chicago Commandery, No. 19, K. T.; and of Oriental Consistory, S. P. R. S. 92. He has taken the ninety-six degrees of the Egyptian Rite of Memphis, and is a member of the Benevolent and Protective Order of the Knights of the Red Cross, of Rome and Constantinople.

**Daniel Booth**, vice-president of the Chicago Dredging and Dock Company, was born at Stafford, York, England, on November 31, 1817. He went to work on a farm when he was twelve years old, and remained there six years, his wages for the first year being one pound and a shilling. After completing his sixth year on the farm, he entered college in the work of the firm as a clerk, and continued in that capacity for fourteen years. He then commenced taking sub-contracts. In 1841, he went to France, where he worked on a sub-contract about two years, under Mr. Brassey, one of the most noted and successful contractors in the world. In 1843, he came to Chicago, and soon afterward purchased a farm of eighty acres in Jefferson township, about nine miles from Chicago, for $2.50 per acre; which he still owns, having added to it, until he has now over four hundred acres, finely improved. He made his connection with the Illinois Central Railroad, in 1846, and is now a director of the firm. In 1853, he was elected president of the Chicago Dredging and Dock Company, which position he still holds. He took an active part in the organization of the C. O. D. Live Stock Company of Montana, in 1853, which has a capital stock of $100,000, and he is one of its directors. He was a political officer of the town of Jefferson for over forty years, holding every office, with the exception of that of collector and constable. He was supervisor of that town when Levi D. Boone was mayor of Chicago, and served for twenty-eight years as justice of the peace, his last term in 1885.

In August, 1845, he married Henrietta Chappl, of Yorkshire, England, at Le Havre, France. They have five children—Josephine, Richard, Daniel, Henrietta, Theresa, Mary, James and Charles.

**Fred Davis**, superintendent of the Chicago Dredging and Dock Company, was born at Gorham, Maine, on July 14, 1830, and is the son of Josiah and Eunice (Frost) Davis. He is a civil engineer. In 1854, he went to New York City and was employed in the shipping trade for some time, both in the interests of others and on his own account. He came to Chicago in 1867, and formed a partnership with J. T. Hayden, under the firm name of J. T. Hayden & Co. They did a general contracting and dredging business on the lakes and rivers, with offices at Chicago and Buffalo. In 1878, the firm was changed to Hayden, Carlin & Company, and continued until 1875, when they sold out the entire interest. Soon after, Mr. Davis went to Rome, where he was employed in the manufacture of iron. In 1884, he returned to Chicago and accepted the position of superintendent and manager of the Chicago Dredging and Dock Company, which position he has now occupied for several years.

**Frank R. Crane**, secretary of the Chicago Dredging and Dock Company, is the son of Charles S. and Eliza Jane (Bevey) Crane, and was born on May 26, 1862. He received his education in the public schools of Chicago, and is a member of the Board of Education of Chicago. In 1882, he commenced work for the Chicago Dredging and Dock Company, and in 1884, was elected secretary thereof.

**W. H. Ammon**, treasurer of the Chicago Dredging and Dock Company, was born at Chicago, Ill., on January 22, 1832, and is the son of Luther and Catharine M. (Harbach) Woodbury. In 1850, he went to Sutton, Mass., where he remained about four years, when he came to Chicago and engaged in the grocery trade on his own account.
JOHN EUSTICE EARLE, the general western manager of the Anchor ocean steamship line, is the single agent in Chicago who signed all of the important contracts for British ports, and has acted in that capacity since May 1, 1876. He was born while his parents, Thomas and Hennricia Earle, were en route from France to England on a pleasure tour, on February 28, 1825, at the town of Jersey in the British Channel, and he continued his early education at his ancestral home at Gloucester, later completing his studies at Worcester and Bristol. He came to New York in 1864, the ensuing year engaging with Austin, Baldwin & Co., and at the expiration of his first contract at Wash Irving Street, and more recently at No. 48 Clark Street. Mr. Earle was severely injured in the terrible railroad accident which occurred at Ashtabula, Ohio, on December 29, 1876, in which lives of many prominent Chicagoans were lost. He was the only passenger in the smoking coach who was not killed, and for a time was himself reported dead, being compelled to remain near the scene of his injuries for sixteen days in a critical condition. The line he represents, which, rendered homeless by the great fire, was selling tickets in an up-town basement in 1871, has had an extraordinary progress under his management. Mr. Earle was married on June 1, 1868, and has three children; Myra Mary, Hess Kate and Thomas Eustace.

ALFRED MORTENSON was appointed general western agent of the Thingvalla ocean steamship line, in 1851. At that time the company owned one steamer and, although a direct line between Seattle and San Francisco was its only one, a substantial competence was maintained. From that date, the success of the Thingvalla line was almost phenomenal. Five new steamers were built in four years, and the Chicago agency, in 1854, sent by that route no less than five thousand passengers, and a large number of goods. Mr. Mortensson was among the first to make a railroad excursion, sending ten parties to Europe in three years, in one instance six hundred and eleven passengers sailing in one steamer. In 1855 an express train was opened between Chicago and St. Paul, which, in 1855, was rewarded by the general agency of the Compagnie Generale Transatlantique, was characteristic of his previous busy career. He was born near Copenhagen, Denmark, in April, 1813, and is the son of Mr. and Mrs. Mortensson. Having received an education at his native place, he left home at the age of seventeen and came to America. His first employment was as a laborer under General John and Daniel Cushman, railroad contractors, then engaged in the construction of the Philadelphia and Erie line in a short time he was made foreman, and directed the building of the road from Lock haven to Corry, Penn. At its completion, he accompanied the contractor to the Far West, and superintended the construction of the Union Pacific from its inception, in 1864, to the laying of the last rail three years later. He came to Chicago in 1867, engaging in a general steamship and railroad ticket business. In 1868 he dissolved the business and purchased the Exchange Hotel, and other small hotels, near the great emigrant center in North Chicago, which, combined with his present place of business, he now owns. Mr. Mortensson is engaged exclusively in the steamship agency business, controlling the western district of the line, and has his offices at No. 120 Kinzie and No. 101 Clark Street. He was married in 1852, to Miss Anna Rothman, and has one child, a son, ten years of age. Mr. Mortensson resides at Lake View, where he recently purchased the residence of ex-Postmaster Palmer for $30,000.

ANTON BOERNER, general western agent of the Royal Netherlands Mail Line (Rotterdam Line), was born in Eastern Prussia, on April 4, 1848. His father and mother, Peter and Magdalena Boerners, were landowners in his native town, where he received an education under private tutelage for the purpose of entering the theological profession; but, after having devoted great attention to the study in that direction, changed his mind and went into the mercantile business. From 1868 to 1871, he devoted his time to the legal profession, and during the last year in that period, filed an application, as secretary, to the University of Kiel, Holstein. Two months before the great fire of 1871, Mr. Boernert arrived in Chicago, and became employed with Consul Hansen and American consulates. He was thus engaged until 1876, when he made a trip to Europe to settle private affairs and inheritances. On returning to this city, he entered into the steamship, banking and real-estate business, at No. 94 LaSalle Street. Five years later, he removed to 119 East Randolph Street, where he became city passenger agent for the Anchor, Star and American Steamship lines, which position he abandoned in 1884, when he assumed the General Western Agency of the Amsterdam Line, which position he held until two years before the last great fire, with the Royal Netherlands Mail Line (Rotterdam Line). He was also agent general of the Trieste-American Steamship Line, plying between New York and the Mediterranean ports, but this line, on account of great opposition and lack of other means, experienced but a short existence. Mr. Boernert was married in July, 1871, to Miss Augusta Hellriegel; they have two children.—Arthur and Mary. Mr. Boernert was a member of several societies, for several years of the Platt-Deutsche Verein von Chicago, and occupies a high social and business position in the community.

NILS ANDERSON, general western agent of the White Star Line, has filled that important position in Chicago since 1885, and is a resident of Chicago for sixteen years anterior to that date. Mr. Anderson is a native of Sweden and was born in the city of Lund, in 1857. He received the rudiments of a thorough practical education in his native city, and afterward went to the railroad schools of the Government, to prepare for a career as a railway official. After his graduation he was appointed bookkeeper in charge of line of service and line, traveling inspector, which position he filled for six years, and then was sent to New York, and for three years was a resident of New York City. In 1869, he came to Chicago and took up a permanent residence here. It was four years later that the White Star Line established its first agency in Chicago. The office of the company was located on Wabash Avenue, and was burned out by the fire of 1871. It was re-established on Market Street, later on Clark Street, then at 120 Randolph Street, and finally was removed to its present location, No. 48 Clark Street, in 1876. When Mr. Anderson first came to Chicago he became identified with the Swedish American, a newspaper published in this city. Soon afterward, in 1869, he went with the inspectors of the Swedish Government Railroad at Flen, near Stockholm, Sweden. Mr. Anderson was married in this city, in 1874, to Miss Emily Glock, a native of Boston, Mass. They have two children, Eva Ellen and Anna Sophia. Mr. Anderson is intimately identified with the social and professional life of the Swedish people in Chicago, and, during 1868-69, was secretary of the Svea Society.

The Dunham Towing & Wrecking Company, was born at Bulston Spa, Saratoga Co., N.Y., on January 1, 1857, and is the son of James and Rebecca (Sears) Dunham. When he was fourteen years old, he began making life as a cook on a vess on the Hudson River. The wages paid for that service in those days were three dollars a month. In 1854, Mr. Dunham, after serving in various capacities, determined to come West. He landed in Chicago, and for the succeeding three years, engaged in the towing business. In 1857, he took the tugs "G. Mosher" and "A.C. Gunnison" from Chicago to New Orleans, La., through the Illinois and Michigan Canal, and down the Mississippi River; the first craft of that description on that made the trip at that time. He ran them in that vicinity until 1861, when the close of the Rebellion began. The Confederates confiscated the "Mosher," which afterwards was instrumental in the capture of the monitors by the United States Navy. The "Gunnison" was taken by the C.S.A. and placed on the block as a "Keyt." In 1862, Dunham returned to the Western River with the "Gunnison," for Mobile, Ala., and was ordered to the coast by the Federal authorities, and, to the great benefit of the Confederacy, removed from the Federal fleet and made over to the C.S.A., and the vessel remained in Mobile until the last day of the war. In 1865, Dunham took possession of the seven tugs of the C.S.A., to which the Federal government was ready to give a million dollars to confiscate. He was sent North, and arrived in Troy, N.Y., in May, 1861. The "Gunnison" was taken over by the C.S.A. The gunboats opposed the Fort Pickens, held by Confederates, at Mobile, Ala. The Federals, after several days of siege, surrendered, and Fort Pickens ordered its stoppage; the order not being obeyed, on the next trip, the first gun fired by Fort Pickens during the Rebel-
THE BOARD OF TRADE.

1872.

This organization, whose measures are watched with interest in every market of the civilized world, is more closely identified with the growth and welfare of the City of Chicago than any other of its many fostering and progressive institutions. Having for its design the management and control of the exchanges and commerce of the city and the Great West, to advertise and disseminate valuable commercial and economic information, and to secure to its members the benefits and privileges of an enlightened and equitable co-operation, it has steadily advanced in the achievement of these objects. Neither the war of 1861, the cholera epidemic of 1866, nor the unparalleled conflagration of 1871, were sufficient to hinder its onward progress, the courage, energy and resources of its members having been equal to every emergency.

On October 11, 1872,—two days after the destruction of the Chamber of Commerce, with its library, trophies and valuable papers,—the directors met and resolved to reconstruct their building on the old site. The first work was done on October 14, while the stone and the brick were yet warm. The first stone in the foundation was laid on November 6, the first brick in the wall on December 6, and the first cut-stone on the 12th. In exactly twelve months, the new building was completed and formally opened, and the Board of Trade installed in one of the finest buildings for commercial purposes in America. At noon of October 9, 1872, the members of the Board of Trade and invited guests, formed in procession, headed by the officers of the Board, at the temporary offices, corner of Franklin and Washington streets, and marched east along Washington Street to the Chamber of Commerce. They were formally received by Daniel A. Jones, and being escorted to the main hall, the following guests, in addition to the officers of the Board of Trade, were seated upon the platform:


Having reviewed the circumstances connected with the re-building of the Chamber of Commerce and the difficulties encountered, Mr. Jones continued:

And now, Mr. President, in fulfilment of our promise made to you last October, nearly one year ago,—that at this time we would have completed for your Board of Trade a finer building and a more beautiful hall than the old one; and while, owing to the advance in the price of material and labor, which has raised the cost above that contemplated at the commencement, we have spared no pains or expense to make it a model commercial building; I, therefore, now give you formal possession of this beautiful hall, and in so doing, permit me to say that I hope that no act of the members of the Board of Trade will have a tendency to clog the great wheel of commerce which are continually rolling in this city, but that every facility will be given to accelerate the trade that naturally seeks this market."

The response of Vice-President Culver, was historical in its character, and therefore is given in full, as follows:

"Mr. President: Unexpectedly called upon as I am by the absence, on account of sickness, of Mr. Preston, the president of the Board of Trade, I shall not attempt a speech, and will say only a few words in response to your remarks.

"The charter granted by the Legislature of our State to the Chamber of Commerce allows your corporation to own real-estate to an unlimited amount, while the charter of the Board of Trade gives our association the right to own real estate of the value not to exceed $200,000—an amount less than the cost of a building such as was desirable and creditable to our city that our association should occupy. For these and other reasons, in the year 1863, an agreement was entered into between the two institutions, by the terms of which the Chamber of Commerce was to erect a building for commercial purposes, and having a hall and rooms for the special accommodation of the Board of Trade.

"For the use of such hall and rooms the Chamber of Commerce was to receive a specified annual rental for the period of ninety-nine years. In case of loss by fire of the building, it was to be restored in as good condition and shape as before damaged or thrown down. In compliance with this agreement a building was erected, and, on the 30th of August, 1863, the Chamber of Commerce gave to the Board of Trade possession of the finest hall used for commercial purposes in the country. The event was celebrated in ways thought fitting for the occasion, and the exercises of the day were participated in by representatives from the different commercial bodies of the United States. For six years or more your corporation
Medill recounted the events of the fire, its results, and the re-building of the city.

The building was handsomely finished and conveniently arranged. The building committee consisted of John L. Hancock, George C. Wright, and Daniel A. Jones. J. C. Crandall was the architect.

The last annual April meeting of the Board was held on the first day of that month, 1871. In the December previous, the rules had been changed so as to make the year of the association correspond with the calendar year. The custom of confining the presidents to one term of office was departed from this year, it being considered advisable to retain the services of the president of 1871, till the completion of the Chamber of Commerce Building. J. W. Preston was accordingly re-elected to that office, and with him Charles E. Culver and William N. Brainard, first and second vice-presidents respectively.

The directors' report exhibits the financial condition of the association for the year as follows:

**RECEIPTS.**
From initiation fees of 141 new members at $100.00 each ........................................ $14,100.00
From annual assessments, 1354 members, at $20.00 each ........................................ $27,080.00
From visitors' tickets ........................................ $2,500.00
From interest ........................................ $2,426.11
From miscellaneous sources ........................................ 3,713.78

Total ........................................ $33,346.89

**DISBURSEMENTS.**
For Chamber of Commerce stock ........................................ $33,346.25
For current expenses ........................................ 20,058.77
For new furniture ........................................ 11,755.25
For expenditure on Commercial Building ........................................ 10,544.00
For miscellaneous expenses ........................................ 5,661.64

Total ........................................ $81,665.91

**Balance on hand.** ........................................ $1,201.02

**CORNERS.**—The first gigantic attempts at wheat and pork cornering were made in 1872, but all were disastrous excepting one, that of William Wilson, who made $200,000 on his deal.

**CHANGES IN RULES.**—In September, an important change was made in the rules of the association, as a result of a conference of committees from the Chicago and Milwaukee Boards of Trade, which was designed to protect both parties to trades against any loss in the event of the failure of either to meet engagements by affording means, which, if availed of, would furnish ample margins. At a meeting of the Board, Mr. Brainard had the following substituted for section 9 of rule 1:

On time contracts, purchasers shall have the right to require of sellers, as security, ten per cent, margins, based upon the contract price, and further security, to the extent of any advance in the market above said price. Sellers shall have the right to require, as security from buyers, ten per cent, margins on the contract price of the property sold, and, in addition, any difference that may exist between the intrinsic value and the price of sale. In case of decline of the intrinsic value of any such property, sellers may from time to time require of buyers additional security to the extent of any such decline. Such security or margins to be deposited with the treasurer of the Association, unless otherwise agreed upon by the parties. In determining the intrinsic value of property
der this rule, its value for shipment to eastern or southern markets, or for manufacturing, shall alone be considered, irrespective of any fictitious price, it may, at the time, be selling for in this market; and in case of a disagreement between the parties as to such value, it shall be decided by the Secretary of the Board, and in his absence, by the President of the Board of Trade, under the control and approbation of the Board of Directors.

ELLI A. BEACH, of the firm of Mead, Beach & Co., grain commission merchants, is a native of Stratford, N. H.; but, in 1842, he went to West with his father's family in 1852, when but ten years old, he received his early schooling at Beloit, Wis.; and afterward, on the removal of the family to Burlington, Grant County, he finished his school work. A few terms at the Beloit College, after leaving school he taught a single winter term to break in a disorderly school, and out of it have grown some of the pleasantest associations of his life. In January, 1864, he came to Chicago and entered the office of David H. Lincoln, the well-known Board of Trade man and former president of the Board, and after an apprenticeship of three years he was taken into partnership, in June, 1867. This proved a profitable business arrangement, but, in 1872, the house dissolved and each of the partners continued in business alone. In May, 1879, a partnership was formed, composed of Eilli A. Beach and Sidney B. Mead, and, later, they took Henry C. Arvey into the company, and thus done a successful business. His father, Lawrence Clinton Beach, came West as early as 1836, and like some others who saw Chicago about that time, would not have stayed in the mud-hole for the world. He, however, remained and thought better things were on the way and helped to erect the first house in Beloit, Wis. His business East requiring his presence there, he started on horseback, by the way of Cairo, Ill., riding the entire distance, as he described it, "the most disagreeable and uncomfortable country under the sun." Then, he went by way of the Ohio River to Pittsburgh, then by stage, river and canal to Philadelphia, and by sea to New Haven, where he was born. There he met and married Miss Lucy A. Brockett, and took her to Stratford, N. H., to reside, where he opened the well-known Beach House, and became known to the travelling public far and wide as Captain Beach. For a number of years he maintained that hotel, and made for it same second to none in the city; it stood upon what was then the great main thoroughfare between Boston and Montreal, and hence had many competitors in the business, but everyone would strive to attract his journeys to reach the beach house. It was one of those old-fashioned inns, whose prototypes in England Dickens loved to write about; and there are numbers of people still living who dwell with delight upon their reminiscences of the Beach House. There Eilli A. Beach was born, on July 9, 1842, as were several other children, but in 1859, the father started with his family for Beloit, Wis., taking New Haven on their way. While there, Mrs. Beach died, and, in 1854, the remainder of the family came West. On both sides, Mr. Beach comes of old Connecticut families who settled in New Haven in a very early day. On October 13, 1868, he married Miss Abbie D. Stillwell, of Providence, R. I., who, dying in January, 1870, was buried with three children by Mr. Beach. Clinton S. On December 17, 1884, he was united in marriage with Miss Hattie A. Peck, also of Providence. Mr. Beach is a member of the Memorial Baptist Church, of which he is also one of the deacons. He has been a member of the bar two years has been. 

MORRIS ROSENBAUM, the head of the cattle and grain commission house of Rosenbaum Brothers, is a native of Schwabach, Bavaria. He came to America in the fall of 1850, when only thirteen years old. His father had preceded the family and settled in Dubuque, Iowa, where he received their arrival on their way. It is a good indication of the excellent character of the schools of Bavaria, as well as of the precocity of the pupil, that Morris had not only the well trained in his own tongue, but had also received a fair English education before leaving his native country. He was therefore already prepared, even at that tender age, to be of great service in shrines, especially fitted to his years. He had found immediate employment in a grocery store as a clerk, where he remained eight years. This was a good practical school and he must have been a good scholar, for his first business venture was a prohibition house. With his young partner, Joseph, he went into a general store at Cedar Falls, Iowa, having accumulated sufficient capital to do so. They remained there until 1865, about seven years, and made a deal of money. Though they began during one of the worst periods of depression this country has ever experienced. In 1865, they removed to Waverly, Ia., and began to handle live stock and grain for the Chicago market. In this they were again successful, both in business and money, and two years later, Mr. and Mrs. Rosenbaum, together with their brother, Joseph, that of Waverly. Both of these institutions were prosperous, but the field was too narrow, and, in 1874, they sold their stock in both banks at $1200 and came to Chicago. They at once opened their present business and have had an unbroken record of success since, and have never suffered any reverse of fortune or suspended their business, and have always paid one hundred cents for every dollar of indebtedness and had money left. The volume of business done has increased to $10,000,000.00 a year, and they have a reputation second to none in the city in their line. The brothers are of Jewish extraction and both members of Sinai Congregation, of which Dr. Hirsch is pastor. Mr. Rosenbaum was married on October 9, 1883, by Rev. Mr. Steele, to Miss Laura Annette Bach, and has had four children; Ibbetie, Stella, Maude, and Alma.

JOSEPH ROSENBAUM was born in Bavaria on April 1, 1858. His business history has been incorporated with that of his elder brother, because their lives have been so intimately connected that they could not be separated. They have never had any separate business interests, but have always acted as a single individual in all their affairs. Their whole lives have been a modern rendition of the beautiful narrative of David and Jonathan. Joseph Rosenbaum enlisted in June, 1862, in Co. "B" of the 31st Iowa Volunteer Infantry, and followed the fortunes of the 15th Army Corps until the end of the War. He was an active participant in all its grand achievements, from Arkansas Post, Vicksburg, Chattanooga and Atlanta to the sea, and all between them, until he was mustered out and discharged with honor at Louisville, in July, 1865. He then returned to Iowa and engaged in the pork and sausages business. In 1876, he married Miss Emma Frank, a Chicago lady. They have five children; Minnie, Edwin Stanton, Blanche and Walter. Both he and his brother are Royal Arch Masons, but have never omitted from their Iowa Chapter and affiliated in Chicago.

HENRY II. CARR is a son of Joseph Henry and Eve Eliza (Moshelle) Carr, and was born in La Salle County, Ill., on June 29, 1844; and was educated in the public schools of his native county. His ancestry dates back to the original Carrs who were granted land from the English Government, and settled the State of Rhode Island. His father was a resident of the State of New York during his early manhood, but came to Illinois some years prior to the War. During the latter event the senior Carr was apprised of his inheritance to property in New York, and the family returned thither, locating at Syracuse, where they resided nine years. They then came back to this State, taking up their residence in the vicinity of where they had first located. In 1853, when the line now known as the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad was first laid, the senior Carr had a town lot laid out between the towns of Aurora and Mendota. He opened up a general store, and he succeeded in getting people to locate there, and thus it was that he became a founder of the thriving town of Sandwich, of which he was the first mayor, and the city is yet called in his honor. After the first period of peace, the senior Carr was eighteen years old, but, obtaining the consent of his parents, he enlisted in Co. "H," 15th Illinois Infantry Volunteers, for three years service. He was mustered as a private at Dixon, Ill., and during the War his regiment was chiefly engaged in the campaigns of the Army of the Cumberland, participating in the battle of Atlanta, marching with Sherman to the sea, tramping through the swamps of the Carolinas, and engaging in many of the most prominent battles in the Southern States. His corps witnessed the surrender of General Johnston near Raleigh, N. C.; their final battle was at Bentonville, N. C. After General Johnston's surrender, his corps, with General Sheridan's whole army, marched from Raleigh to Richmond. According to a report of the Third Division, General Sheridan, had participated in that magnificent review, by the President and his generals, of the Army of the Cumberland. From there, returned to Chicago, and his regiment was mustered out in this city in June, 1865. It was then April 17, 1867. 

Mr. Carr upon coming home from the War, soon after started to make his own living, and thereby displayed his independence as well as energy and thrift. He went to Lewes, with the idea that it would be the future. It did not remain long, for, on January 1, 1866, he returned to Chicago and took a position in Martin O'Brien's art emporium. In the spring of 1867, he married, and immediately thereafter he went to Quincy, Ill., with the idea of making a home there, previously entertained of Lewes. He remained there three years, connected with the wholesale and retail goods house of Johnson & Co., filling the important position of bookkeeper and financial manager. At the time of the great fire, he found...
his opinion of Quincy's future greatness a mere fallacy, and, in December, 1860, he returned to this city. He took a position in the wholesale department of Field, Leiter & Co., where he remained a short time only. An opening occurred in the firm of I. F. Puller & Son, of Duncan, and was engaged in that commission house for the greater part of six years. The great fire of 1861 destroyed his home and all his effects (he at that time residing on 57th Avenue). In 1865, he engaged with the firm of John & Hogan, with whom he remained until March 1, 1877. Owing to the arduous duties devolving upon him as manager of their brokerage and commission business, his health became imperilled, and following a long convalescence, he moved to McLean, Illinois, in 1878.

He was a member of the firm of B. Ream & Co. from 1865 to 1895, when he became partner in B. Ream & Co. with Bravington & Ream, and was connected with the firm of N. B. Ream & Co., and continued in active business until his death.

Mr. Ream was a member of the Board of Chicago, Illinois, and was elected as vice-president of the Call Board, his numerous business interests preventing him from accepting other positions of a like nature. Since 1865, Mr. Ream has been in the stock lines on the plains and seeking stock on his many farms located in Kansas. In 1866, he was elected secretary of the Ohio Western Fire Insurance Company of Chicago, of which he was vice-president until he sold out his interest. Mr. Ream is eminently a country gentleman, and though retired from active participation in the commission trade, he continues to be interested in the business of the Board, and devotes his attention to his private enterprises. His logical mind grasps, as it by instinct, all the intricacies of a business proposition, which, coupled with his well-known energy and dispatch, enables him to bring matters to successful issue.

Mr. Ream was married to Miss Carrie T. Putnam, a descendant of General Putnam of Revolutionary fame, at Madison, N. Y., on February 17, 1876. Mr. Ream is prominently identified with the Chicago, Calumet and Washington Park clubs. He has been a member of the Odd Fellows and Masonic organizations, and has been very successful in his career that he is now numbered among the most extensive operators, and ranks, financially, among the millionaires of Chicago.

He has served as vice-president of the Call Board, his numerous business interests preventing him from accepting other positions of a like nature. Since 1865, Mr. Ream has been in the stock business on the plains and seeking stock on his many farms located in Kansas. In 1866, he was elected secretary of the Ohio Western Fire Insurance Company of Chicago, of which he was vice-president until he sold out his interest. Mr. Ream is eminently a country gentleman, and though retired from active participation in the commission trade, he continues to be interested in the business of the Board, and devotes his attention to his private enterprises. His logical mind grasps, as it by instinct, all the intricacies of a business proposition, which, coupled with his well-known energy and dispatch, enables him to bring matters to successful issue.

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1873.

At the twenty-fifth annual meeting, held on January 6, 1873, a unanimous vote elected Charles E. Culver to the presidency, George M. How, who had been put into nomination by friends without being consulted, retiring in his favor. The first vice-president for 1872, William N. Brainard, was continued in that office for this year in order to give effect to the new rule in that respect, which provided that after 1874, the second vice-president should succeed the first by rotation. Howard Priestly became second vice-president.

The annual elections were held on the first Monday after the second day of January in each year, and the elective officers, as above indicated are, a president for a term of one year, a second vice-president for two years, and fifteen directors for three years, five of whom are elected each year. A committee of arbitration, and a committee of appeals, consisting of ten members each, and holding their offices for two years, are also elected, one-half of them each year. The secretary, assistant secretary (afterward provided for), and treasurer are appointed each year by the Board of directors. Charles Randolph was re-appointed secretary, having served in that position since 1869, and was appointed treasurer.

J. W. Preston, who had ably performed the duties of chief executive officer of the association during the critical years of the fire and the re-construction, was tendered a special vote of thanks by the Board for his services, upon his retirement. A vote of thanks was also tendered to Charles Randolph, secretary, for his unintermitting zeal in the Board's interests during this period. This was a notable demonstration of the belief in the established rule of the Board, as well as of all similar organizations, which preclude the recognition of the services of employees in this manner.

HISTORY OF CHICAGO.
The assets of the Board of Trade, in 1872, amounted to $79,672.50, and at the end of 1873 they amounted to $121,603.23.

The following is an exhibit of the receipts and expenditures for the year:

**RECEIPTS.**

Initiation fees .................................. $42,300 00
Annual assessments ................................ 41,300 00
Dividends on Chamber of Commerce stock .......... 8,524 00
Visitors tickets ................................... 2,287 00
Miscellaneous ...................................... 3,883 00

Total .............................................. $95,794 00
Balance 1872 ...................................... 1,901 62

**DISBURSEMENTS.**

Current expenses ................................ $89,999 67
Incidental expenses ................................ 5,161 73
Market and Annual Reports ......................... 6,794 18
Withdrawals and deceased members ................. 1,212 00
Payments on Commercial Building ................ 9,112 49
Purchase 400 shares of Chamber of Commerce stock 35,542 00
Miscellaneous .................................... 1,980 39

Total .............................................. $99,995 62
Cash on hand January, 1874 ......................... 103 16

At the end of 1873, the membership was one thousand six hundred and sixty-two, an increase of two hundred and ninety-eight in the year. The annual assessment was fixed at $25 per capita, an increase of $5 on the year previous.

**FINANCIAL PANIC.** The most notable event of the year was the financial panic of September. The chief effect upon the Board of Trade operations was the decline of wheat from $1.10 to $0.90, but as the decline was gradual it was not sensibly felt. When the minimum figure was reached, the bears appeared on 'change as buyers. Were it not for this it is difficult to calculate where the downward movement would have ended. The Board of Trade, unlike similar institutions in other large cities affected by the panic, continued its regular business sessions. A fact which members of the Board are even yet proud to refer to is, that not one of its members was reported to have failed by reason of the panic.

**NATIONAL BOARD.** The National Board of Trade held its sixth annual meeting in this city, in October, at the Kingsbury Music Hall. The delegates from the Chicago Board were Charles E. Culver, A. M. Wright, G. M. How, N. K. Fairbank, W. E. Daggett, E. W. Blatchford, and J. C. Dore. Charles Randolph held the office of secretary, and Mr. Culver was elected a vice-president for the year following. Mr. Culver, on behalf of the Board of Trade, tendered a formal welcome to the delegates, and availed himself of this, the first opportunity since the fire, of thanking the Boards of Trade and Chambers of Commerce throughout the United States, through their delegates present, for the assistance that had been rendered them and the sympathy they manifested for Chicago in that calamity. The matters discussed by the Convention embraced such subjects as the bankruptcy laws, shipping interests and the right of American merchants to purchase foreign tonnage and raise the American flag; the advisability of establishing a Department of Commerce and Trade, under the control of the General Government, and the creation of a Board of Commissioners of Internal Improvements; transportation matters, involving the opening of a freight line from St. Louis to New York, connecting with Chicago (a project which originated here); and the memorializing of the Secretary of the Treasury and the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, with a view to securing full scope and facilities for the manufacture for export of distilled spirits.

**STOCK YARDS.** The establishment of new stock yards at East St. Louis, and the suggestions facilities which that point afforded for reaching Southern markets, did not divert trade in provisions from Chicago as many Board of Trade men and prominent packers apprehended.

**SHORT WEIGHT.** The matter of short grain-weights was the subject of a host of complaints to the Board of Directors during the year. While companies carrying grain by the water routes furnished ample guarantee of the delivery of the full quantity received in their bills of lading, the bills of lading of the railway companies, which gave no evidence of the quantity or value of property shipped, furnished no guarantee of such delivery. As pointed out by President Culver in his annual report, these bills of lading "present a temptation to misrepresent, and sometimes offer a reward for rascality." A law was passed at the instance of members of the Board, and approved in April, 1871, requiring corporations in the State receiving grain for transportation to weigh the same, and to deliver in quantity equal to that received. This law, through its wording furnished ample protection to receivers and shippers as against carriers, was never enforced, and the Board decided to call the attention of the railroad and warehouse commissioners to it.

**NEW RULES.** In May, a special meeting of the Board was held for the purpose of making alterations in the rules of the association. The new rules in reference to the eligibility of applicants for membership and to fees read as follows:

Any person approved by the Board of Directors may become a member of the association, by signing the rules and regulations, paying the initiation fee and the annual assessment. The initiation fee until July 1, 1873, shall be $100, and thereafter $250.

"Provided, That no person shall be approved by the Board of Directors as a member of the association, who is not a resident of, or permanently doing business in, the city of Chicago."

The following important rule in reference to the non-compliance with contracts and the filing of a statement as to financial condition was also passed:

"Any member of this Association who fails to comply with and meet any business obligation or contract, may, on complaint of any member of this Association, be required to make an exhibit of his financial condition on oath to the Directory of this Board, which shall be open to the inspection of any aggrieved member; and should such member, failing as aforesaid, refuse to make such statement, he shall be expelled from this Association."

**NATHANIEL K. FAIRBANK** was born at Sodus, Wayne Co., N. Y., in 1820. He received a common school education, studying also at home, and at the age of fifteen was apprenticed to a bricklayer. The year afterward he went to Rochester and served his apprenticeship. He then entered a bearing mill as bookkeeper, where he remained several years, and, in 1855, came to Chicago, entering the employment of David Dowes & Co., of New York, as their western representative. After ten years of steady service in this position, he furnished the capital for the construction of a large and oil refinery, which was built on the south side of Eighteenth street, just west of the river. A firm was organized under the caption of Smolich,
Peck & Co., Mr. Smedley being the practical man and Mr. Peck placed there to look after the interests of Mr. Fairbank. This factory, after doing a successful business for four years, was burned out in 1866 at a loss of $50,000, and in the following year the factory, at the corner of Eighteenth and Blackwell streets, was erected at a cost $80,000. A little over two years after the building of the new factory, Mr. Smedley sold out his interest, and was followed six or seven years later by Mr. Peck, W. H. Burnett and J. Sears, who now have an interest in the business, going in. In 1875, a branch house was built at St. Louis to more conveniently supply the Southern trade; another was put up at Omaha.

The following table shows the increase in the firm's output year by year since 1870:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Lbs.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1870</td>
<td>11,277,711</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1871</td>
<td>14,155,999</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1872</td>
<td>21,696,451</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1873</td>
<td>25,862,155</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1874</td>
<td>32,993,780</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1875</td>
<td>29,312,386</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1876</td>
<td>41,958,435</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1877</td>
<td>44,781,321</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The output this year, it is said, will amount to nearly 125,000,000 pounds. The product of the factories—what is left of it after supplying the home market—is exported to England and the Continent, India, Australia, New Zealand and other distant countries, rendering it to-day next to impossible for a nomadic Chicagoan to sight-see any foreign city where white men dwell without encountering the resplendent lithographs symbolic of the fact that N. K. Fairbank & Co.'s lard is for sale in the neighborhood. The projects which have felt the sustaining power of Mr. Fairbank's hand are numerous and very diversified in character. When the members of the Chicago Club had been moving from place to place in search of comfortable quarters, he broached the idea of building a new and handsome club house, but met with disappointing apathy. The times were not as good as they might have been, and no one cared to invest his money in real-estate just then. Instead of being discouraged, Mr. Fairbank declared that he would build the house himself and trust to the future prosperity of the club for repayment. The result of his resolution is the handsome building immediately opposite to the ladies' entrance to the Palmer House, on Monroe Street. The club's new home cost $135,000, but while it was in course of construction a number of the members came forward, and before it was finished $85,000 of the stock had been taken off Mr. Fairbank's hands. The remaining $50,000 he kept, and holds to-day. It is now a fairly profitable investment, yielding about 6 per cent. The club moved into the new building in 1876, and in that year Mr. Fairbank was elected president of the institution, an office he has retained ever since. When the late George B. Carpenter conceived the idea of building Central Music Hall, he went to Mr. Fairbank as the man best fitted to help push the scheme through. The two figured the matter out and the plans were left with Mr. Fairbank, in whose desk they lay for two years, in waiting for a favorable opportunity to commence operations. In 1879, the year after Mapleton's first visit to what was then Haverly's Theatre, Mr. Fairbank placed the plan before the public. The city was in the throes of a grand-opera furor, and the representation that the city sorely needed a hall like that which now adorns the southeast corner of State and Randolph streets had a marked effect. Every dollar of the stock was

COUNSELMAN BUILDING,

in 1853 to do the same thing for the West; and a third at New York, last year, to meet the eastern and export demand. The Chicago house has double the capacity of any of the other three, and the quartet of factories keep a trifle over 1,000 hands busy the year round. It is only in the last two years that the firm, in its Chicago and St. Louis houses, has been engaged in the manufacture of soap, lard and lard-oil having previously occupied its entire attention.
placed by Mr. Fairbank, and the building commenced and pushed to completion with all the speed commensurate with satisfactory work. The Newsboys' Home also owes its present unincumbered condition to the efforts of Mr. Fairbank, who, in 1877 and 1878, three different times of raising funds for subscriptions for the purpose of paying off the mortgage on the property; the consequence of which is, that the institution to-day owns, without incumbrance of any kind, the site recently so largely increased in value by the trans- mission to the State of Trade to the city of New York. Brought up a Presbyterian, it was once thought Mr. Fairbank would become a preacher of that denomination. His pew in the Fourth Church was rarely empty Sabbath mornings when Professor Swing was the preacher. On March 4, 1866, he married Eliza Hamill, a lady who was being taken up to pay the balance due on the organ, Mr. Fairbank sent up a note to Professor Swing to the effect that he would meet any deficiency remaining after the note was taken up and added to the fund. The gap amounted to just $1,000, and a check bridging it over was duly received by Professor Swing the following Monday morning. When Professor Swing left the Fourth Church, Mr. Fairbank was one of fifty gentlemen to guarantee the success of the services at Central Music Hall for three years, the plaxmen agreeing to meet any deficiency that might arise in the time specified. He is now one of the Board of Trustees and a member of the Music Committee. In addition to the services, Mr. Fairbank takes a great interest, being a passionate lover of music. The fifty guarantors, it may be said, never had any deficiency to meet, the church contributing $2,500 out of its own funds, after which the Rock Church, the organ, and the rent of the building were paid, and the congregation's appreciation of their act any less marked. What among his friends is termed one of Mr. Fairbank's "right hand" is his wife's, Miss Eliza Hamill. When the project was set afoot of erecting a new and fittingly commodious structure on the site of the old frame one, Mr. Fairbank came forward with a sum estimated by different parties at all the way from $25,000 to $50,000, and set the ball rolling. He also went canvassing in aid of the project and collected a considerable amount in subscriptions. He is at the present time a frequent visitor at the hospital and probably its most interested well-wisher. Of the musical societies which Mr. Fairbank has helped to support, the Fourth Church will always remember with pride, and render the congregation's appreciation of their act any less marked. What among his friends is termed one of Mr. Fairbank's "right hand" is his wife's, Miss Eliza Hamill.
At the annual election of officers this year there were three candidates for president, and a spirited contest ensued. The first day's balloting resulted in no choice, but on the next day, George M. How, receiving 532 votes, a majority of all those cast, was declared duly elected. J. R. Bensley was at the same time elected second vice-president. The membership of the Board numbered one thousand eight hundred and fifty-one names. The annual dues were fixed at $25. The assets of the Board were found to be as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1905 shares of stock in the Chamber of Commerce</td>
<td>$96,810</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chicago city bonds</td>
<td>$10,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Investment in Commercial Buildings</td>
<td>$8,675,628</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cash on hand</td>
<td>$45,533</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**RECEIPTS:**
- Initiation fees: $17,250
- Annual assessments: $14,275
- Interest and miscellaneous: $21,927

**DISBURSEMENTS:**
- Cash on hand: $193
- Current expenses and salaries: $40,580
- Chicago city bonds: $10,000
- Miscellaneous: $21,550

Total: $211,717

Cash on hand: $8,558

Notwithstanding the disastrous panic which swept over the country in the fall of 1873, the general trade and commerce of Chicago during the year 1874 was satisfactory. While the depression in business was clearly manifest, the amount of agricultural products handled, although slightly less in volume than the year previous, was greater in value. In May of this year, the Produce Exchange was organized. Its membership is composed of dealers in the minor agricultural products, such as butter, eggs, poultry, etc. Co-operation and concert of action in dealing in this class of products, thus inaugurated, has resulted in the continued and successful operation of this Exchange.

The power of the Board, under its by-laws and regulations, to discipline its members, was confirmed this year by repeated decisions of the courts.

**TRANSPORTATION.**—The entering into the city of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, in November of this year, thus opening up a new line of transportation east, was a subject of much congratulation to those interested in legitimate competition in rates of freight. As a part of the history of the transportation question, it may be as well to mention that it was during this year that a bill was introduced in Congress providing for the construction of a ship canal from Hennepin, on the Illinois River, to the Mississippi River. The project has absorbed a large portion of public attention since that time.

**DAVID W. IRWIN,** of the firm of Irwin, Green & Co., commission merchants in grain and provisions, is the son of W. P. and
Meitable Irwin, and was born at Sodus, N. Y., on December 14, 1830. The members of the Irwin family are rare examples of steadiness of purpose, as found in characters of sterling integrity and grace. Mr. Irwin was a member of the Oswego, and William P., of Albany, N. Y., are men of remarkable ability and foresight, having begun at the lowest rung of the ladder, and, through their own exertions, have won their way to the most elevated posts of life, and are respected everywhere. They are both at the head of extensive business and commercial interests. David remained at home, and was engaged in several local and operating firms, but produced nothing, when he finished his studies by a collegiate course. In 1852, he left home for Newark, N. J., where he entered the grain trade in the employ of A. T. Blackman, with whom he remained two years, but afterward came in Canadian business, in the month of December, 1853, he came to Chicago, and purchased all the old corn he could procure about the city during the following winter, and extended his operations by buying large quantities in the country, principally the neighborhood of Morris and Hinsdale, for which state, for which he paid New York currency, as all Western money was at a discount. This venture proved highly remunerative. He continued in the grain business here until 1858, during which time he bought and shipped large quantities of wheat to the Oswego Mills (N. Y.) and other points. Close application to business injured his health, and he left the inclement weather of our Northern climate for the calmer and warmer Valley. He spent the winter of 1859-60 at Albany, N. Y., where he bought the greatest part of the Van Rensselaer farm, in connection with his brother William P., and erected a elegant residence, built barns, and in- planted the farm by setting out in the morning from of brothers also built, for renting, a number of residences, also a fine school-house. In 1862, Mr. Irwin returned to Chicago, and became an active member of the Board of Trade, of which he is one of the oldest. He served successively as director and as manager for erecting the new Board of Trade Building, which was completed in 1885, and has been a local director of the Canadian Wheat Board. Its organization, its agents and its methods, is one of the oldest grain merchant firms in this city, and has successively been a member of the following firms: Blackman & Irwin, D. W. Irwin & Co., Irwin, Orr & Co., and at present of Irwin, Orr & Co., Mr. Irwin, Irwin & Spruance. The latter firm is comprised of A. W. Irwin and Charles D. Irwin. Mr. Green has been associated with Mr. Irwin since 1866. Mr. Irwin has made an enviable record during his long career as a business man, and is self-made in every respect. His character is an example of benevolence and Christian heart, and are too numerous to be mentioned in detail. Mr. Irwin was married on August 28, 1866, to Miss Harriet L. Nash, grand-daughter of Judge Byron Green, of Wayne County, N. Y., one of the four men who established the Board of Foreign Missions at Williamstown, Mass., and a member of Congress during Van Buren's administration. They have two children.—Charles D. and Elizabeth H. H.

HENRY H. ALDRICH was born in Cass County, Mich., in 1840, and was educated in that State, remaining there until 1861. In that year he joined the Army as private in the 6th Michigan Infantry, and during the Civil War maintained that march with General Benjamin F. Butler, after its capitulation. In 1863, he received the appointment of hospital steward, but only wore the stripes for a short time, being appointed first lieutenant and regimental quartermaster, serving for some months as post quartermaster at Fort Madison, Iowa. In 1864, he resigned, and was then chief clerk for Captain L. W. Pence, chief quartermaster for General W. T. Sherman, during the siege of Port Hudson, here, who was the quartermaster of the Union navy, and went into the commission business, and was for eleven and a half years engaged with Wiley M. Egan. He became a member of the Board of Trade in 1874, and was for two years on each of the Committee of Grievances and Administration. Mr. Aldrich has been his own account on January 1, 1882, and during his whole career has been thoroughly identified with the energetic and honorable classes, of Chicago's business men, retaining the exactitude and probity that made him a successful paymaster's clerk, and maintaining his own qualities in all his commercial life. Mr. Aldrich was married, in 1879, to Mrs. E. J. Mackenzie, of Springfield, Ill.

WILLIAM R. LINN was born in March, 1850, in Butler County, Ohio. When quite young, his parents moved to Terre Haute, Ind., where he was educated. He came to Chicago in 1867, and was for five years employed by Linn & Reed, commission merchants, his father, M. G. Linn, being the senior member of that firm. In June, 1875, he became a member of the Board of Trade, and has since carried on a large general commission business. He is a member of the Chicago and Calumet clubs and of the Citizens' League. GEORGE W. MURISON was born at Milwaukee, Wis., on January 18, 1835, and received his education at the Manual Training School. He came to Chicago in 1879, at the age of seventeen years, and shortly thereafter entered the employ of the First National Bank, under Lyman J. Gage, with whom he remained eight years. During these relations with this house, Mr. Murison rose to a position of trust and affection; and was placed by the Board of Directors of the Citizens' League, to one of the most responsible positions. On November 10, 1879, the day that General U. S. Grant came to Chicago, after his visit around the world, Mr. Murison entered into partnership with F. P. Erskine, under the name of Murison & Co., commission merchants in grain and provisions on the Chicago Board of Trade. Mr. Erskine had been in partnership with Mr. Murison's father, the firm of Erskine & Murison having been dissolved by Mr. Murison's death in 1876. The business association of Erskine & Murison continued until May 1, 1882, when it was dissolved by mutual consent, and the firm of Murison &
& Steele formed. This firm lasted until May 1, 1854, since which time Mr. Marion has been alone. He is one of the keenest and most alert business men on the Board. Although a young man, he is widely and favorably known throughout commercial circles for his energy, foresight and thorough reliability to carry to a successful completion whatever he undertakes. An excellent physique enables him to endure an amount of exertion and fatigue that would incapacitate a less hardy man, and his business ability always turns his energy in the right direction. Mr. Marion became a member of the Board of Trade in July, 1876.

1875

The membership of the Board had increased to one thousand eight hundred and fifty-one names. Previous to the raising of the initiation fee, on March 18, from $250 to $1,000, two hundred and fifty-one members were admitted. The rule allowing the transfer of memberships subject to the approval of the Board, was adopted, under which one hundred and forty-two transfers occurred. The yearly assessment was fixed at $30. The assets remained the same.

RECEIPTS.

Initiation fees. $63,500 00
Assessments. 46,275 00
Interest and dividends. 12,163 76
Cash on hand January 1, 1875. 8,552 42
\[ \text{Total: } 118,461 08 \]

DISBURSEMENTS.

Current expenses. $22,405 98
Salaries. 14,168 93
Miscellaneous. 7,850 50
Extraordinary expenses, attorneys fees, etc. 12,049 89
Paid for stocks and bonds. 37,962 90
Reports, etc. 116,727 00
\[ \text{Total: } 116,727 00 \]

Cash on hand. $ 31,889 08

The year 1875 was full of complaints of hard times, and there was a stagnation of business, which was the result of former extravagant expenditures, the undue pressing of credit, and speculation beyond the limits of prudence or sound financial economy. The movement of produce fell off somewhat, and although trade generally was not so active as formerly, Chicago had its full share. While the yearly exhibit shows a decrease of seventeen and one-half per cent. in the volume of the produce trade as compared with 1874, an increase of seven and one-half per cent. was gained in the wholesale trade. The continued increase in speculative trading, although noteworthy, did not lead to any disastrous corners. The adoption of the rule by the Board that no member should be disciplined because he refused to pay fictitious damages, had a marked effect upon attempts to manipulate the markets in this way.

Charles L. Hutchinson was born at Lynn, Mass., on March 7, 1851, and came West, with his parents, when only two years of age. He received his education in this city, graduating from the High School in 1873, and immediately entered upon his business career with his father, E. P. Hutchinson, a Chicago millionaire, well known as one of the leading business men and real-estate owners of this city. Charles L. is the eldest son, and will eventually succeed to his father's varied and important business enterprises. To make him competent to handle such large interests, his business training has been as follows: One year in the grain business, one year in the packing house, then he entered his father's banking house, going faithfully through every department until he became cashier. He is a very promising young man, and entirely worthy of the confidence intrusted in him, and has, in addition, the respect of the business community of this city. Mr. Hutchinson is a very strong Universalist, and is the superintendent of the Sunday-school at St. Paul's Church. In 1881, he married Miss Frances Kinsley, daughter of H. K. Kinsley.

Edward S. Washburn, of the Board of Trade, is the resident partner and manager of the Chicago branch of the extensive New York commission firm of Field, Lindsey & Co., buyers and sellers and exporters of grain, flour and provisions. The house was established in the city of New York, in 1833, by the late Mr. Washburn and the Chicago branch opened on the same day. The firm is composed as follows: General partners, Edward M. Field, Daniel A. Lindsey, Pope C. Tefft, John P. Truesdell and Edward S. Washburn; special partners, Cyrus W. Field and Frank H. Peets.

Wheeler, Gregory & Co.—The business of this firm was started in 1874, by O. H. Roach and William B. Andrews, at the same office in which the firm of Wheeler, Gregory & Co. is at present located. The firm was then known as Roach, Andrews & Co. It continued until 1889, when E. F. Wheeler and another partner, who were admitted to the firm, withdrew. They were admitted to partnership in the firm, and the character of the firm was changed that Messrs. Wheeler and Gregory became the general members of it, with Mr. Andrews as special partner, under the firm name of Wheeler, Gregory & Co. The business, which started in 1874, has not decreased, and has continually grown, until now it reaches, in commissions, $145,000 a year.

William B. Andrews, the special partner of this firm, was born in 1830, at Winsted, Litchfield Co., Conn., a manufacturing town, delightfully situated on Mad River, at the outlet of Long Lake. Here he lived during the first twenty-two years of his life, and received an excellent common-school education. In 1863, he went to California, and located at Forest City, establishing himself there in mercantile business, packing and shipping large quantities of goods to mining districts. In 1855, he returned to the East, settling in New York City, and with his father engaged in the wholesale trade. In 1857, he returned to his old home in Connecticut, and engaged there in the dry goods trade, which he continued until 1869, when he came West, settling in Quincy, Ill., and carrying on there, exclusively, a dry goods business, and, disengaging the same, he engaged in the wholesale grocery business. After the great fire of 1871, he sold out his business in Quincy, and came to Chicago, and by close attention has been more than ordinarily successful in acquiring a competence.

J. F. Wheeler, senior member of this firm, was born at Quincy, Ill. His father was John Wheeler, a native of Vermont, who moved West to Quincy in 1854. J. F. Wheeler connected business as clerk in his father's dry goods store, at Quincy, at the age of sixteen, and has been in business ever since. For some years he was with the firm of Ladd, Wheeler & Co., his father as special partner, after which he went into the dry goods business, with his brother. Then, for some years, he was in the retail, and, still later, the wholesale grocery business, with William B. Andrews, special partner of the present firm of Wheeler, Gregory & Co. In 1873, he came to Chicago, and, in 1881, became a member of this firm. He has been a member of the Board of Trade for about nine years.

Walter D. Gregory, junior member of this firm, is a native of Buffalo, N. Y. His father, Daniel Gregory, left Buffalo and went to St. Louis, moving to Chicago in 1865. Walter D. Gregory then attended the city public schools and high school, and, later, the University of Buffalo, and New York University. While at New York University, he was clerk for J. W. Jones, then bookkeeper for Duggar, Chase & Spears, from 1872 to 1877. He then attended the University of Buffalo, and, later, was with Crosby & Co., as stockbroker in 1875. In 1877, he became partner of the Board of Trade, and, in 1881, became a member of the Board of Trade in 1875, and of the Committee of Arbitration in 1882. During 1883, he was second vice-president of the provision, grain and stock call-board.

John G. Beazley, junior member of the firm of George Stewart & Co., was born at Belfast, Ireland, on June 28, 1843. His father was a custom-house officer at Belfast during the whole of his active life, and still survives, at the advanced age of eighty-three, supported by a liberal pension from the British government. His mother's maiden name was Ann Meade. She was the mother of seven children: whom the elder, the Rev. William Meade, the Episcopal faith. John G. was the second child, and received a common-school education, supplemented by the occasional advantages of private tutors. He left school at the age of sixteen, and spent a few months in the country, before entering the Commercial College at Belfast, intending to study law, but at the end of two years, when about eighteen years old, chose commercial life in preference, and entered a business office. In 1865, when twenty-six years old, he came to this city, entered an office in New York, where he remained until 1874, when he then came on to Chicago. Here, he entered the employ of George Stewart, his present partner, as his bookkeeper. This was in 1870, and, after four years' service, a partnership was formed, under the style of George Stewart & Co., which still continues. John G. Beazley has been a member of the Board of Trade, and was a director for three years. Aside from his membership in the Trotwood Club, he belongs to no public or private club or institution.
whatever. On June 23, 1874, he was married to Miss Jane A. Fenimore, a Chicago lady, by whom he has had four children, three of whom still survive,—two daughters and a son.

**Edward de Corts Loud** was born at Philadelphia, Penn., on December 18, 1849, and is a son of Joseph E. and Rachel (Plaghty) Loud. His father, who is still living, was of the well-known firm of Loud & Brother, piano-forte manufacturers of Philadelphia. His grandfather, Thomas Loud, while in the army, was taken prisoner, and became of age while confined in the Trenton Jail, during the war of 1812. His mother was a descendant of Caleb Pusey, a partner of William Penn, some of her ancestors being refugees to this country from the country of the United States.

In 1861, he was mustered into the Pennsylvania Artillery, and was afterward promoted first lieutenant, and subsequently to the command of the battery, and detailed as instructor of artillery of regiments at the defenses of Philadelphia. D. C. Later, being on sick leave, he was detailed as an assistant (in charge of deserters, convalescents and stragglers) to the provost-marshal of Philadelphia. Regaining his health, he went to the front in command of his battery, participating in the battle of Cold Harbor, and the battle of the siege of Petersburg. On June 27, 1864, he was taken prisoner in front of Petersburg, and confined under guard at that place; then removed to Libby Prison, thence to Lynchburg, Va., thence to Danville, Va., thence to Charlotte, N.C., thence to Columbus, Ohio, thence to Macon, Ga., thence to Savannah, Ga., thence (under a fire of Union guns in the yard of a hospital) to Philadelphia, S. C. to the yellow fever hospital on Ashland avenue, and Camp Sorghum at Columbia, S. C., and thence to the north on parole on December 9, 1864, on the steam transport "Crescent," arriving at Annapolis, Md., about December 16. On June 3, 1864, his term of service having expired, he was discharged, and the following year was appointed captain and aide-de-camp of the Fourth Brigade, First Division of the National Guards of Pennsylvania. He subsequently received the appointment of major and brigade inspector, and, later, major and assistant adjutant-general of the same brigade, which position he resigned in December, 1866. His service in the State forces commenced at the beginning of the year 1876, when he was appointed major and inspector of the First Brigade, resigning in June of the same year. In the December following, he was commissioned brigadier general of the Second Brigade, First Division of the National Guards of Pennsylvania, and, in July, 1877, was ordered to Pittsburg, to participate in the railroad riots and the anti-Government feeling prevailing a part in all troubles there and in the coal region. (See report of Committee of Investigation of the Legislature of Pennsylvania.) He resigned his commission in August, 1877, and is at present aide-de-camp to the commander-in-chief of the Grand Army of the Republic, a member of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion of the United States, and ex-president of the Prisoners-of-War Association of Chicago. Mr. Loud is a member of business houses that have always been of a respectable nature, he having turned his attention to the grain markets early in life. In July, 1865, he engaged as a clerk with L. G. Graff & Co., of Philadelphia, and, in 1867, was admitted to a partnership in the concern, and, subsequently, Mr. Graff retiring, the firm was made Dickson, Loud & Co. In 1872, Mr. Dickson retiring, Mr. Loud associated with Mr. Moore, the firm being Loud & Moore, and so continued for one year. On the dissolution of this partnership, he associated himself with Hancock, Griever & Co., of Philadelphia, New York and Peoria, remaining with them until March, 1883, when he opened their branch house in Chicago. In January, 1884, he went into, and still continues, business alone, making a specialty of buying car and cargo lots of grain, for Eastern account, in which particular branch he is one of the wealthiest dealers in Chicago. He is a member of Union Lodge, No. 124, A. F. & A. M., of Philadelphia, T. G. A. R. of the same city; also of the same city; also of the Illinois Commandery, Military Order of the Loyal Legion of the United States. Mr. Loud was married, on April 8, 1869, to Miss S. Annie Warden, of Philadelphia, who died in November, 1876. Mr. Loud has one child,—Mary W., eleven years of age.

1876.

The number of members reported this year was one thousand eight hundred and forty-two, and the yearly assessment was $80. No new members were initiated, but there were one hundred and sixty new members admitted by approved transfers. The assets of the association amounted to $167,841.16. 

**Receipts.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>From annual assessments</td>
<td>$6,840,00</td>
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<tr>
<td>Sale of tickets and transfers of membership</td>
<td>19,170</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Interest, rents and premiums</td>
<td>17,823</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cash on hand</td>
<td>31,889</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>810,122</strong></td>
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</tbody>
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**Disbursements.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Rent, heating and water</td>
<td>$22,291</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Salaries, including elevator</td>
<td>19,846</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Purchase Chicago city certificates</td>
<td>25,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>For accent of Commercial Building</td>
<td>11,324</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Market reports and telegraphing</td>
<td>6,215</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Incidental expenses and repairs</td>
<td>3,241</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Annual reports and miscellaneous</td>
<td>9,066</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>15,816</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The year's business was more or less affected by the fact that it was not only the Centennial year, which was generally observed by making patriotic pilgrimages to the great expositions at Philadelphia, but that it was the year for the Presidential election, which invariably has a disturbing effect upon the finances and business of the country. Besides this, the embarrassments resulting from the long depression which had existed in commercial and industrial pursuits, were not yet recovered from, or the reasons therefor removed. The year's business, however, was not without its encouragements and favorable aspects. There was a falling off in the receipts of wheat of nearly seven million bushels, but a surprising increase in corn receipts of eighteen million bushels. The aggregate receipts of grain and live stock, however, were greater than in 1875. The wholesale trade was not equal to that of the last year by four per cent. The manufacturing interests, outside of the packing business, also shows a material decline, notwithstanding the shrinkage in the price of the raw material, and of labor—wages having fallen off eleven per cent. The year is noticeable for the fact that the rates of transportation for the greater portion of the time were lower than ever before. The combination, which existed among the leading railway lines at the beginning of the year, came to an untimely end at the opening of lake navigation, when a war of rates commenced which was continued with unabated vigor throughout the year. The nominal rate to New York and other eastern ports, was 20 cents per 100 pounds on grain and fourth-class freights, and forty cents per barrel on flour, but even these unprecedented low rates were further reduced at times to as low as 14 cents per 100 pounds on grain. West-bound freights were still lower. These extremely low railway rates so interfered with freights by water that there was no profit in the lake-carrying interest. Medium sized vessels were practically forced to abandon the trade, many of them having remained at their docks the whole year.

**Court Decisions.**—An important question was adjudicated by the Circuit Court in regard to the right to demand relief from suspension, by a member of the Board, who had been suspended for failure to fulfill commercial contracts, but who had subsequently applied for and obtained a discharge in bankruptcy. The court held that such discharge was not a satisfactory adjustment and settlement of the obligations of the bankrupt as contemplated by the rules of the Board.
The question also of the liability of a member's stock to be levied on for his debts, or to garnishment, was also decided this year, the courts holding that it was not liable. The United States District Court had previously held that these memberships were not properly liable to be scheduled by a bankrupt, but a personal franchise.

James M. Bryant was born on January 1, 1823, near Lancaster, Gerrard Co., Ky. His grandfather, John Bryant, was a Virginian, and a civil engineer by occupation. John went to Kentucky in 1824, when that State was a portion of the territory of Virginia. He there surveyed and entered two tracts of land, of one thousand acres each, near Lancaster, taking patents in the name of his father, James, who then resided in Culpepper County, Va. John Bryant several years afterward made Kentucky his home, and married Mary, daughter of Thomas Owseley; he settled on the lands he had previously entered, and lived there until his death in 1833, from an unlucky fall, he retired from business on to his farm, where he died in July, 1868. In the beginning of 1850, Mr. Bailey bought out the grocery business of D. Taft & Co., and, taking in a Mr. Park as a partner, they ran the business under the name of D. Taft & Co. for the following year, when he bought a feedmill and elevator, and the firm added grain and the feed business. In the fall of 1857, Mr. Bailey sold out the grocery business to his partner, and bought out D. Taft & Co.'s grain interests, adding to it his own. By this operation he controlled the grain trade and milling of Montpelier, and did a very prosperous trade, putting him in control of the eastern branch of the business which he still controlled, being L. L. Taft, the son of D. Taft whom he bought out, as his bookkeeper, and on January 1, 1850, took him in as partner. In June, 1859, Mr. Bailey came to Chicago, and opened a grain commission house with W. W. Brown & Co., the name of Bailey, Bullock & Co. On July 1, 1882, Bailey, Bullock & Co. dissolved partnership, and since then the firm is known as E. W. Bailey & Co. Mr. Bailey became a member of the Board of Trade in 1859. In May, 1866, Mr. Bailey was married to Miss Jennie Carter of Montpelier, Vt. They have two children.

George C. and Mary B.

Dwight & Gillette.—This firm, consisting of J. H. Dwight and J. F. Gillette, was formed in 1874. Previous to that year, Mr. Dwight had been a member of the firm of D. L. Quirk & Co., joining the firm in 1859, and remaining a member of it, most of the time, until severing his connection with Mr. Gillette. Mr. Gillette became a member of the firm of A. E. Kent & Co., in 1859, and was continuously with it until 1872. Dwight & Gillette at first located in the Board of Trade Building, where they remained about two years, then they removed to their present office in the Merchants' Building. They deal in grain and provisions, and their business has so increased that they are now one of the largest commission firms on the Board of Trade.

John H. Dwight was born in April, 1835, at Jackson, Mich., where his father carried on a general store. He came to Chicago in January, 1856, and was for some time employed in the Chicago Bank of J. H. Birch & Co. In 1858, he was employed by D. L. Quirk & Co., for six months, when he was admitted to partnership. In 1860, Asa Dow became a member, and the style of the firm was changed to Dow, Quirk & Co. In 1866, Mr. Dwight severed his connection with this house, and joined Charles G. Cooley, under the name of Cooley & Dwight. In 1872, the firm name was changed to Cooley, Dwight & Gillette. Mr. Gillette being admitted in 1874, Mr. Cooley retired and the firm then became Dwight & Gillette. Mr. Dwight has been a member of the Board of Trade since 1858. He has served on various committees, has been second and first vice-president, and was president in 1880. J. F. Gillette was born at Suffield, Conn., in 1832. As a business man, he was engaged in mercantile pursuits until he came to Chicago in 1856. Here, he was employed for some time as bookkeeper by a dry goods house, and in 1859 joined A. E. Kent & Co. In this he also became a member of the Board of Trade, and has since held various offices on committees. In 1874, he associated himself with J. H. Dwight, as junior member of the firm of Dwight & Gillette.

Antony Browne, commission merchant, was born at Liverpool, England, on June 6, 1825. During his youth he studied at Stonyhurst College, in Lancashire, and entered the wholesale grain commission house at Liverpool, where he served his time in a clerical capacity. In 1809, he came to Chicago, and secured a position with a commission house, which he retained until launching out into business on his own account. In 1831, the firm of Stuart & Browne began business as general commission merchants in grain and provisions, and they continued in partnership relations until October, 1844, when Mr. Stuart withdrew. Mr. Browne continued under the style and title of Anthony Browne & Co. Having devoted his entire life to the business with which he is connected, Mr. Browne is thoroughly acquainted with the modern operations of the Board of Trade, of which he has always been a member and a leader in this city. Mr. Browne does a general commission and option business, and, from the first, has carried a large list of customers on his books. He is a resident of Kenwood, and is a member of the Union League, Washington Park and Kenwood clubs.

1877.

At the annual meeting of 1877, the number of members reported was one thousand eight hundred and thirty-one. A few memberships were forfeited for non-payment of assessments. The annual assessment was continued at $25. There were two hundred and six transfers of memberships, but no initiations. The
assets of the Board, not including furniture and fixtures, were $176,903.59.

**RECEIPTS.**

- For annual assessments ...................................... $36,620 00
- Clerks' and visitors' tickets .................................. 21,610 00
- Transfer of memberships ...................................... 2,060 00
- Cash on hand ..................................................... 6,936 00
- Interest, dividends, rents and fines .......................... 18,869 15

**DISBURSEMENTS.**

- Rent, heat and water ........................................... $21,000 27
- Salaries and elevator .......................................... 20,302 45
- Reports and repairs ............................................ 12,916 04
- Legal expenses .................................................. 4,822 34
- Miscellaneous ..................................................... 5,275 22
- Paid for city 7 per cents ...................................... 15,000 00
- Cash on hand ..................................................... 2,708 83

**Total** .................................................................... $86,095 15

The year, as affecting trade and commerce, was distinguished by many remarkable events. Among these were the Turco-Russian war, the unprecedented fall of rain and spell of bad weather during the fall months, and the great railroad strike in July. This latter event paralyzed for a time the industries of the country, clogged the wheels of transportation, besides involving the destruction of large amounts of property. It was in fact a year of hesitation, timidity, distrust and failures, especially of banking institutions; and the restoration of business activity and commercial prosperity, which so many had hoped for, was far from being realized. The shrinkage in values (incident to the appreciation of the currency), in nearly all descriptions of property, rendered investments uninviting, while labor was far in excess of the demand for its employment. The agricultural products of the country, however, were fair and of better quality than those of the previous year. In these the trade was large, and prices reasonably satisfactory. There was a falling off in the receipts of wheat of over two million bushels, and of corn of nearly one million bushels. The aggregate receipts of live stock, also, were less than in 1876.

**TRANSPORTATION.** — Railway freights east were more uniform, but higher, than in 1876. The lowest rate on grain from Chicago to New York was 30 cents, and the highest 40 cents per 100 pounds. Rates on wheat by lake to Buffalo, and thence by rail to New York, averaged four cents per bushel higher than in 1876. Lake freights were also higher, and the movements of grain by water routes were very much larger.

**Leonard Brauns**, the senior member of the commission firm of Brauns & Rinehart, was born in Hanover, Germany, on March 16, 1831. He is the son of Ferdinand Brauns, a Lutheran minister, and received a good education in his native country before coming to America. In 1853, he landed in New York, and soon after obtained a situation as clerk and bookkeeper in a large importing house, which he retained for three years. He came to Chicago in 1856, and kept books a year for Gerstenberg & Westerman, dealers in fancy goods and toys. Having command of a fair capital, he formed a co-partnership with his brother, G. Brauns, and opened a general store at Crete, Will Co., Ill., doing business as L. & G. Brauns until 1860. In this venture, both brothers lost everything they had, and came back to Chicago without a dollar. A friend loaned Leonard $80, to be returned if he succeeded, to be his own if he failed; and he went into the grain commission business on West Randolph Street. Despite his misfortunes he had made many country friends; they gave him their patronage, and he prospered. In 1862, he took Nelson W. Hewes into partnership, under the name of Hewes & Brauns, and moved over the river, to the old Wigwam building. They did a profitable business up to 1875, when George F. Rinehart, a prosperous grain-buyer at Blackberry, Ill., entered the firm and added the "Co." to the firm name. In 1877, Mr. Hewes withdrew and the firm has since done business as Brauns & Rinehart. They are doing a general produce commission business of about $500,000 a year. The fire of 1871 was a severe blow to the house, then Hewes & Brauns, at No. 133 South Water Street, and they came out several thousand dollars in debt. Their loss on goods held on consignment alone was over $22,000.

Twenty-two thousand pounds of butter, in their cellars, added to the violence of the fire. Nevertheless, they resumed business before the embers were fairly cold, and paid dollar for dollar on all their losses. Such incidents show the material men are made of, and when one has been "tried by fire," he may be justly regarded thereafter as "pure gold." Mr. Brauns has been a member of the Board of Trade since 1861. In 1869, he took his whole family back to the old home in Hanover, and spent five months among the scenes of their youth. Mr. Brauns is not a politician, nor ambitious of worldly distinction, and, except in a few instances,
has never accepted office at the hands of his fellow-citizens. He resides at 140 North LaSalle, and is president of the Commerce and Exchange Company. He is a member of the Lutheran Church. He was married on April 8, 1858, to Miss Emma Schilling, of Kaetzlinger, near the city of Celle, Hanover. Six children have been born to this枕合, Emma, Herman, Charles, Philip, and Mr. Kessler has resided in his native country. His studies at Peru, he entered one of the commercial colleges of Chicago, from which he graduated in 1861. After graduating, Mr. Peironeut engaged in the lumber business at Peru, continuing for two years, when he again came to Chicago and began business under the firm title of J. S. Peironeut & Co. Mr. Peironeut was married on February 15, 1873, to Miss Fannie S. Baker, of Chicago. They have two sons, Clarence, George, Fred and Jane. Since 1875, Mr. Peironeut has resided in Wheaton, Ill.

CHRISTOPH BUNGE, a heavy dealer in grains, provisions, coal and wood, and an old and prominent member of the Board of Trade. He was born in the village of Eizen, province of Hanover, Prussia, on July 27, 1836. His father's surname was Henry, and his mother's maiden name was Catherine Lupau; eight sons and three daughters were the result of their union. Christoph received his education in the religious schools of his native country, in Chicago, age of fifteen he left home to battle with the world for himself, and engaged his services to a farmer as a common hand, which vocation he followed until 1850, when he took passage for America, and came directly to Chicago. His first work in this country, for Philip Hohlauer, a prominent and well-known pioneer of Cook County, who, at that time, was engaged in farming near the city. His farming industry and economy he continued, in the spring of 1856, to start a small flour and feed store at No. 608 West Lake Street, in which business he is engaged at the present time, having added a coal and wood yard in connection therewith. In the spring of 1857, he purchased a hundred feet front at No. 616 West Lake Street, his present location, so that he might have better facilities for his fast increasing business. He erected a large and commodious warehouse as well as coal-sheds and other necessary outbuildings to accelerate his enterprises. In 1859, he became a member of the Board of Trade, with which he has retained his connection ever since. He is a strictly cash operator and never deals in options. He is a member of Union Park Lodge, No. 610, A.F. & A.M.; York Chapter, No. 145, R.A.M.; and of St. Bernard Commandery, No. 35, K.T. He is also a member, of ten years' standing, of the Chicago Congregational Church; has been a member of the family of trustees of the church for seven years, serving as chairman. Mr. Bunge was married, in this city, in April, 1863, to Miss Dora Darger. They have three children,—Emma, who acts as bookkeeper and manager of her father's business; Albert J., who attends to all the business in connection therewith, and Gustav, who is at the present time at West Division High School, continuing his education.

WARNER, of the firm of H. J. Warner & Co., was born at Montrose, Penn., in July, 1857, at the age of twenty-five years, to a family of traders for two years. In 1856, he entered the employ of Jones & Cubertson, and afterwards in his business, he was president, with whom he remained until 1876. In the latter year, he opened business on his own account in room No. 3, Chamber of Commerce, where he remained until 1882, when he formed a partnership with W. H. Sterling, under the firm name of H. J. Warner & Co., and removed to No. 125 LaSalle Street. In 1883, F. R. Warner was admitted to partnership, the firm name remaining unchanged. In the spring of 1884, an office was taken in the Cabinet Building. With the exception of fluctuations in prices, the business throughout the country, the operations of this firm have steadily increased until they will bear a favorable comparison with other houses in the same line.

Peter Kessler was born in France, on February 25, 1820, where he spent his childhood and received his education. When seventeen years old he left home to learn the miller's trade. In 1842 he came to America, landing at New York City in July of that year. He worked at his trade, for a time, at Lockport, N.Y., and then went to Dutchess County, and, in connection with a partner, engaged in the milling business, but at the end of eight months, financial trouble compelled them to give up the enterprise. In 1849, he came to Chicago. Immediately on his arrival he was employed by E. H. Hadduck & Co., who, at that time, owned and operated the old Marine Mills, located at the foot of Wabash Avenue, which were swept away by the fire of 1871. He remained with that firm for three years, and then managed the old Washington Hotel on Randolph Street. At the end of one year, becoming tired of the honors of "mine host," and being in the good graces of Mayor Gray, he went on the police force for one year. In 1856, he moved to St. Charles, on the Fox River, and engaged in milling with Robert Haines, under the firm name of Haines & Kessler. At the end of twelve years, the business was dissolved, Robert Haines retaining the business and Mr. Kessler returning to Chicago. In the fall of 1858, he started in his present line of trade, which he has successfully carried on ever since. He became a member of the Board of Trade in 1859, being one of the oldest business in the city. He relates many amusing and interesting incidents of operations on the same. Mr. Kessler was married, in 1855, to Miss Mary K. Cohoon of St. Charles. They have three children,—John, George and Madeline.

1878.

This year, the assets of the association remained nearly the same. The membership at the close of 1877, had been reduced by death (seventeen), and by losses for non-payment of the annual assessment, to one thousand seven hundred and ninety-nine. The receipts of the Board for 1878, were $10,000 less than for the preceding year, arising mostly from decreased payments for admission tickets, while the current expenses were increased about $2,500, as will be seen by the following table:

Receivables.

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<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Amount</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
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<td>From annual assessments</td>
<td>$25,000.00</td>
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<tr>
<td>Admission tickets</td>
<td>$3,000.00</td>
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<tr>
<td>Transfers of membership</td>
<td>$1,000.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Interest, dividends, etc.</td>
<td>$2,000.00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cash on hand</td>
<td>$7,196.98</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Disbursements.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Rent, heating and water</td>
<td>$2,172.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Salaries and elevator expenses</td>
<td>$2,377.59</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Market reports and telegraphing</td>
<td>$7,394.79</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Annual report and repairs</td>
<td>$7,095.91</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stationery and printing</td>
<td>$1,260.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Legal expenses</td>
<td>$4,554.65</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Miscellaneous</td>
<td>$3,090.65</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Commercial Building expenses</td>
<td>$3,155.17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cash on hand</td>
<td>$4,707.77</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

$7,196.98

With the year 1878, came the revival of business, and the cry of hard times, which had prevailed for so many years, was heard no longer. Unparalleled activity in the movement of farm products, especially, was a conspicuous feature of the year's business, the receipts of nearly every leading item being largely in excess of any previous one in the city's history. In grain (four reduced to wheat) the receipts aggregated 134,886,595 bushels, being nearly 20,000,000 bushels in excess of those of 1877, and over thirty-five per cent, larger than those of 1873, in which year they were greater than any other. The trade in corn also assumed a magnitude so
far beyond any previous year that the proportion was somewhat startling. The receipts aggregated 63,651,518 bushels, nearly 15,000,000 bushels in excess of any former year. In hogs, also, there was a marked increase, the receipts for the year having amounted to the enormous number of 6,442,166, an increase of fifty per cent. over 1877, and forty per cent. larger than any previous year. Prices, however, ruled extremely low, yet as nearly everything the farmer required to purchase had also declined in price, the exchangeable value was nearly maintained. There was also a large increase in the volume of the mercantile business of the city. The wholesale trade was extremely active, and a general feeling of encouragement was apparent in all commercial circles.

The condition of our foreign trade was also decided in our favor. The balance sheet for 1873, was $65,000,000 against us, while that of 1878, was over $262,000,000 in our favor. The direct export trade was 602,018 tons as against 309,185 tons in 1877, the increase being marked in flour, wheat, corn, hog products, butter and cheese, and seeds.

**Transportation.**—Freight rates eastward during the year ruled low with small fluctuations. All rail rates to New York ranged between twenty and forty cents per 100 pounds on grain. Lake freight averaged lower than in 1877. The water-route is undoubtedly what gives Chicago the great advantage in handling the produce of the Northwest. By this line its dealers were enabled this year to transport wheat to New York City at a cost of six and three-quarters cents per bushel. While railways are invaluable auxiliaries to water lines, the latter will continue to regulate the rates of freight.

**Inspection.**—A reorganization of the inspection of provisions was effected this year, by consolidating under one head the whole official inspection in this market. A system of the registration of all warehouse receipts for provisions delivered on contract by members of the association, was also established. A system of inspecting flour by grade was likewise founded.

Frank Drake, assessor of the Town of South Chicago for the past seven years, was born at Elba, Genesee Co., N.Y., on July 12, 1827. He was educated at the Cary Collogiate Institute, in the vicinity of his birthplace, and then remained at home, farming and teaching school, until October 17, 1848, when he went to Unadilla, Mich., and took charge of a school. In the spring of 1849, he established a nursery at Stockbridge, Mich. After traveling for C. H. McCormick and others, he settled at Racine, Wis., in 1852; and there kept a nursery for ten years. While living at Racine, he was elected town clerk and treasurer of the Racine County Agricultural Society during three successive years, and was the republican nominee for the Wisconsin Legislature, but was defeated by only a few votes. In 1852, he came to Chicago, but did not bring his family here until two years later. He became a member of the Board of Trade, and was engaged in the grain and produce business until 1859, when he was elected assessor of the Town of South Chicago; and the voters of that town have continued to reward his ability and integrity, by re-electing him to that important and responsible position for the six successive years. In July, 1883, he was appointed chief State grain inspector by Governor J. M. Hamilton; he served one term of two years, giving entire satisfaction and receiving the hearty approbation of all the business interests connected with the department. In 1885, Mr. Drake married Rebecca C. Stone, of Rochester, N.Y. Mrs. Drake died on September 5, 1885, leaving two children,—Lula M. Raymond and Frank S. Drake.

Charles H. G. Mixter came to Chicago in February, 1859, and went into the grain and commission trade, and at the same time became a member of the Board of Trade. He has since remained constantly in that business and in his membership and in long relations, has conscientiously earned, and enjoys, a reputation for probity and scrupulous fidelity to commercial transactions second to none. He is conservative in his operations, but in the commencement of any enterprise, he may be relied upon to fulfill every iota of his agreement. The stability and energy of the men from Maine flows in his veins, he having been born in Saco, Me., in 1833. He was taken by his parents to his birthplace, in four years old, where he remained, and received his business education and early mercantile experience until 1859. In 1859, he was married to Miss Annie Edgerly. They have two children,—Mary A. and Charles T.

Z. K. Carter & Co., wholesale grain and hay, is composed of two brothers, Zina R. and James R. Carter. Zina R. Carter, the founder of the business, was born in Jefferson County, N.Y., on October 23, 1846, and was the eldest of a family composed of three sons and one daughter. His father, Benajah Carter, who was married in early life to Miss Isabelle Cole, was a lover of the water, and followed the lakes for years as captain of a vessel in which he owned a one-half interest, and which floated under the firm name of E. J. Merrick & Co. While lying in this port, in 1855, he was taken suddenly ill with the yellow fever, from which, after several weeks of suffering, he died. He was a distinguished Mason, and was buried with the honors of that order. The widow, accompanied by Zina and the rest of the family, removed to this State in the spring of 1864, and settled on a farm near Wolverine, Green Lake County, Wis. In his twentieth year he commenced farming for himself, which business he followed until the fall of 1871, when he came to Chicago and started a grocery store, connecting with the same a small flour and feed business, and nowadays owns three stores on the streets. He remained there for six years, during which he associated with himself his brother James, as a partner. The grocery was finally disposed of, the firm retaining the grain and hay business, which has rapidly grown under their efficient management from a small retail house to one of the leading wholesale establishments in the city. During 1884, they did a business of over $300,000. Zina R. Carter married a Miss McCutcheon in 1872. His operations on Change are conducted on strictly cash principles, and he never deals in options. He was married in this city, on December 9, 1868, to Miss Mary L. Wheaton, by whom he had one child, Helen. On was married again, in 1878, to Emma A. Dennis, by whom he has had two children,—Mildred and Roscoe.

James R. Carter, the junior member of the firm, came West with the rest of the family. He remained on the homestead, at Wheaton, until 1868, when he came to this city and entered into partnership with his brother. He was born on October 16, 1849, and received nothing but a common school education, as is also the case with Zina R. By honorable and upright dealings in his early business, these brothers have risen from poor farmer boys to an enviable place in the business circles of this great city and have amassed a handsome fortune. Mr. Carter was married, on December 26, 1887, to Emma Chambers; they have three children,—Edith, Anna and Nettie.

Gilbert Montague, of the firm of G. Montague & Co., receivers and exporters of flour and grain, is a son of Simeon and Sybil Montague, and was born at Montague, Berkshire Co., Mass., on November 24, 1835. His advantages for an education, during his earlier years, were meagre, but he found many opportunities for improvement in after years, and managed to secure more than ordinary cultivation before he reached his majority. At ten years of age, he began business life, as an office boy, in the wholesale shoe manufactory of E. A. Forbush, Ashland, Mass., with whom he remained for two years, spending his vacations in study. Going to Boston, he worked one year in the retail grocer house of Andrew Hutchinson, and then entered the employ of Stratton & Ayers, wholesale grocers, and from the duties of office boy was advanced to the position of salesman and buyer during the next two years, associated with that firm. After conducting a retail grocery business on Pleasant Street for one year, on his own account, he sold out, and went to New York, and engaged with the wholesale boot and shoe house of A. B. Meeker & Co., on the west corner of B way, with the charge of the stock within three months from the date of his engagement. This firm failed during the fall of that year, and he was employed by Thayer & Thorp, receivers of provisions, etc., and shortly afterward was sent as their agent to other markets as they were established there, in their behalf, for a number of months. On his return to New York, he was appointed receiver for the firm, and in 1865, formed a partnership with George F. Baker, under the name of Baker & Montague, and conducted the same line of business. In the spring of 1871, he came to this city in the interest of his firm, and upon heavy loss, incident with the great fire, the
firm was dissolved. With the revival of business in Chicago after the fire, he formed a connection with Charles A. Gump & Co., and controlled the purchasing department of the firm three years, when he retired and associated himself with John Merton, in the commission business, under the firm name of Montague & Merton, at Nos. 86-88 LaSalle Street. At the end of three years Mr. Merton retired, and was succeeded by D. H. Tolman. The firm of Montague & Tolman conducted business four years at No. 164 Randolph Street, when he purchased Mr. Tolman's interest and continued that interest under the name of G. Montague & Co., and in May, 1884, removed to his present location, Nos. 5 and 7 Sherman Street. This house does the largest exclusive commission flour and grain trade in the West, and does an immense exporting and receiving business. Mr. Montague was the first Master Mason raised in Lakeside Lodge, No. 759, A.F. & A.M., of this city, after it received its dispensation, and was the fourth master of that lodge; he is also a member of Chicago Chapter, No. 127, R.A.M., and was the first to receive the orders of Knighted in Chevalier Bayard Commandery, No. 52, K.T. He is also a member of the Indiana Club. Mr. Montague was married, on April 6, 1859, to Miss Lydia A. Thayer, of Connectic., Mass.; she died on July 15, 1879, leaving one daughter, Lydia S. He married his present wife, Miss Eldora A. McGee, daughter of G. A. W. McGee, of Waukegan, on July 21, 1882.

H. G. Fisher is the son of John and Mary (Iyon) Fisher, and was born in Brooklyn, Jackson Co., Mich., in 1850. He attended the public schools in Jackson until he was seventeen years of age, and then entered the employ of Bennett, Knickerbocker & Co., of Jackson, and with them learned the milling business. He remained there four years, when, in 1871, their mills at that place having been destroyed by fire, he removed to Albion, Mich., and became resident manager of the firm's extensive flouring-mills there. This position he held for nine years, when he came to Chicago, and associating himself with H. P. Aldrich and H. Milne, under the firm name of Aldrich, Milne & Co., commenced the grain business at No. 176 Washington Street. The following year, Mr. Milne retired, and, in 1884, Mr. Aldrich withdrew, and Mr. J. W. Hobson became a special partner, the firm name being changed to H. G. Fisher & Co. Upon the completion of the new Board of Trade Building, the firm moved to their present quarters in the Counsellor Building. Mr. Fisher has been a member of the Board of Trade since 1858, and has the credit of having made the first trade in wheat upon the floor of its new building. He was married to Carrie, only daughter of S. V. Irwin, president of the First National Bank of Albion, Mich., on May 20, 1875, and has a daughter, Genevieve, aged six years.

1879.

The election for president this year was an exciting one, and the vote, 11,117, was the largest ever polled. The regular ticket was defeated by a "reform" ticket, headed by Asa Dow; he receiving 673 votes, was elected president. Henry W. Rogers, Jr., was elected vice-president, Mr. Randolph was continued in the secretaryship, and C. J. Blair was appointed treasurer.

The roll of members numbered one thousand seven hundred and ninety-seven. There were two hundred and sixty-seven memberships transferred, and ten deaths. The assets of the Board, although some of the items increased, remained about the same: $172,502.31.

The authority conferred on the directory to issue clerks' tickets to the exchange-room having been withdrawn, there was a falling off of the year's revenue on this account of $8,660. The receipts and disbursements for the year were as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Receipts</td>
<td>$71,005 23</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>From annual assessments, $20 each</td>
<td>$35,940.00</td>
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<tr>
<td>Visitors' tickets</td>
<td>$5,845.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rent and premiums</td>
<td>$1,220.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>and drawers</td>
<td>$1,115.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Transfers of memberships, $10 each</td>
<td>$2,070.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Interests and dividends</td>
<td>$1,370.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Miscellaneous</td>
<td>$1,170.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sale of 100 shares C.&amp; A. R. stock</td>
<td>$9,457.50</td>
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<tr>
<td>Cash on hand</td>
<td>$449.77</td>
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**DISBURSEMENTS.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Rent, heating and water</td>
<td>$21,588.73</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Salaries and running elevator</td>
<td>$22,165.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Market reports and telegraphing</td>
<td>$1,661.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Legal expenses</td>
<td>$2,312.32</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Expenses of Commercial Building</td>
<td>$3,095.13</td>
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<tr>
<td>Purchase of Cook County bonds</td>
<td>$5,000.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Miscellaneous, stationery, printing, taxes, etc.</td>
<td>$6,873.60</td>
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<tr>
<td>Cash on hand</td>
<td>$4,090.87</td>
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</table>

Encouraging as was the commercial exhibit of Chicago in 1878, that for 1879 was still more gratifying. A feeling of confidence was manifested, which imparted activity and strength to every department of business. The resumption of specie payment, as provided by law, on January 1, had been watched by many with distrustful forebodings. The uncertainty regarding its success as a financial measure had the effect of withholding capital from investment and unsettling business enterprises in a marked degree. Many able financiers doubted the practicability of the policy, and referred to the example of Great Britain in 1818, in its prolonged effort to achieve a similar result, as a warning to the United States. The great banking interests of the country, however, stood firmly in favor of resumption, and did the friends of "honest money" everywhere. The day came, and to the surprise of even the warmest supporters of the policy, there was scarcely a ripple on the surface to distinguish it from an ordinary day of bank transactions. From that time capital began to seek for profitable investment. New industries were established, and improvements in every direction were inaugurated. Indeed, there was very soon a tendency developed to run into the other extreme of undue trading and speculation, the disastrous effects of which, in many instances, were felt in after years.

The agricultural products of the year afforded an average yield, and in some localities were exceptionally large. The increased demand, in consequence of the revival of business, and of the partial failure of crops in some portions of Europe, created an active market all through the year. The grain receipts, large as they were in 1878, were greatly exceeded by those of 1879. The receipts of corn also were in excess of 1878, the crop for that year having been the largest ever produced in the country. The product in Illinois, was estimated by the State agricultural department to be 365,913,377 bushels, against 251,149,230 in 1878. In lumber, also, the receipts were largely in excess of any other year. The shipments of produce from Chicago to Europe on through bills of lading, increased twenty-seven per cent. over 1878, reaching the large amount of 768,153 tons, valued at $45,000,000.

**INSPECTION.—**The rules governing the inspection of flour were amended by the establishment of two grades of super and two grades of extra flour. The fees for inspecting and branding were fixed at two cents a barrel and one cent a sack.

The State Board of Railroad and Warehouse Commissioners also revised their rules for the inspection of
grain, to go into effect on December 31. Among others, the following rules were adopted:

"All persons inspecting grain under the direction of the chief inspector shall in no case make the grade of grain above that of the poorest quality found in any lot of grain, when it has evidently been mixed or doctored for the purpose of deception.

"All persons employed in the inspection of grain shall report all attempts to fraudulently alter the system of grain inspection as established by law. They shall also report to the chief inspector, in writing, all instances in which they discover a sample of grain of a lower grade than that called for by the warehouse receipt. They shall also report all attempts of receivers or shippers of grain to instruct or in any way influence the action or opinion of the inspector, and the chief inspector shall report all such cases to the commissioners."

JOHN J. BRYANT was born at Elizabeth, N. J. After leaving school, he went to the City of New York, where, for about a year, he was in the employ of H. B. Claffin & Co., wholesale dry goods merchants. Leaving them in 1864, served until the close of the War in the 9th New Jersey Volunteers. In May, 1871, he came to Chicago, and for two years represented the Elliptic Sewing Machine Company, as their general agent. In January, 1873, he entered the employ of G. P. Constock & Co., commission merchants, with whom he remained until early in 1875, when he established the firm of J. J. Bryant & Co., commission merchants and receivers and shippers of grain. He is an active and enterprising business man, and has, by his energy and ability, built up a large trade. His present partner is George H. Menden. Mr. Bryant has been a member of the Board of Trade since January, 1872, and in January, 1873, was elected a member of its board of directors.

FRANK G. LOGAN is a native of Wayne County, N. C., where he was educated. At the age of nineteen years, he came West, locating in Chicago in November, 1870. For over five years, he was employed in the dry-goods business, and in the spring of 1876 entered the employ of D. Elwell & Co., grain commission merchants, remaining with them until in October, 1877, when he established the firm of F. G. Logan & Co., brokers and commission merchants. His partner is Frank E. Dunn. Mr. Logan became a member of the Board of Trade in October, 1877, and in 1884, was elected a member of its Committee of Arbitration. He was also for some years a member of the Chicago Open Board of Trade, and a member of its Board of Directors for about three years. He has been very successful in his operations, and by uniting push and enterprise has built up a large business.

MICHAEL CONSIDINE was born in County Clare, Ireland, on the December 23, 1831, and is the son of Michael and Susan (O'Gorman) Considine. He attended the common schools of his native country until he arrived at the age of sixteen, when he left school, to work on a farm. He soon after came to America, and landed at New York on May 14, 1853; thence he went to Princeton, N. J., and worked for a farmer a short time. He came to Chicago during the same year, and, after travelling through the Northwest, returned to this city, and obtained employment with a farmer in the suburbs, where he worked for two months, and then sought and secured a position with Frisky Bros. as salesman in a trading store. He remained with this firm for a year, when he established a commission business for himself at No. 44 Market Street. About 1870, he moved to his present location, No. 118 West Lake Street. In 1853, he purchased a membership on the Board of Trade, but did not become an active member until 1871, since which year he has maintained a regular standing. Besides his commission business, he has dealt in real-estate, and now owns much valuable city property as well as several stock farms in LaSalle County. Mr. Considine was married, in 1860, to Miss Catherine Follon, of Chicago. They have five children,—James J., Mary E., Michael J., John F. and Susan.

WILLIAM W. WATKINS is a dealer in hops, barley and malt. He was born at Trenton, Oneida Co., N. Y., on July 24, 1834, and was the oldest child of Phineas and Sarah Watkins. His early education he received in the public schools, finishing his studies in the academy at Prospect, N. Y. At the age of fourteen, he had the misfortune to lose his father by death, and for four years later his mother died, so that at the age of eighteen he was left alone to battle with the world. He chose the occupation of a clerk, and entered a general merchandise store at Prospect, receiving only the small compensation of $15 a month. His aptness for business was soon apparent, and made his services so valuable to his employer that his salary was rapidly increased. At the age of twenty-two, five years from the time that he commenced life for himself, by the honest earnings, he had accumulated enough money to enter into the general merchandise business at Prospect, with his half-brother. The partnership lasted about four years when he bought out the interests of his brother, and continued for himself four years longer. Disposing of the same, he removed to Franklin, Penn., purchased

the United States Hotel there, and conducted it until April, 1867. He next went to Indianapolis, Ind., bought out what was then the Palmer House, and presided over it until July, 1868, when he removed to Macon City, Mo., and purchased the North Missouri Hotel, which he managed until 1873. In September of that year, he came to Chicago, and bought a one-third interest in the hop, barley and malt firm of Mr. Lidell, afterwards known as Hull, Lidell & Watkins. Their warehouse and office was at that time situated at Nos. 131-33 Lake Street. The partnership continued about four years, when Mr. Watkins bought out the interests of his partners, and is, for the past three years, he and Mr. Watkins became a member of the Board of Trade in 1876, and is now one of its most active promoters. He is a member of Landmark Lodge, No. 422, A. F. & A. M.; of Fairview Chapter, No. 161, R. A. M.; of Montjoie Commandery, No. 53, K. T.; and the Union League and Douglas Clubs. He represented the people of the Fourth Ward in the City Council for one term. Mr. Watkins has always been identified with the Episcopal Church. He is now, and has been for nine consecutive years, treasurer of St. Mark's Church of this city. He was married, in 1862, to Miss Joanna Fretts, of Richfield Springs, N. Y. He has a beautiful residence at No. 3536 Lake Avenue, which he built the year he came to the city. Mr. Watkins's career has been a success in every sense of the word. He began life at the very lowest round of the ladder, elevating himself, by his own efforts, into position and influence, in this the great metropolis of the plains. He has preserved his honor unshaken, accumulated a handsome fortune, and won the esteem and confidence of the thousands who have known him.
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The developments of the wonderful growth and prosperity of the City and the Northwest. The cereal crops of the country, excepting wheat, though abundant, were not quite equal in their value, but of a better quality. There was an increase of corn receipts of fifty per cent. The movement in oats was larger than ever before, and also in barley. There was not only a gratifying increase in the number of cattle and hogs received over 1879, but an extraordinary increase in their value, over any previous year, in the history of this important branch of Chicago trade. The foreign trade of the country continued to exhibit an increasing balance sheet, in favor of the United States, although the aggregate tonnage of direct exports from Chicago to Europe was less than in 1879.

Ocean Carrying Trade.—The total foreign tonnage entered at the seaports of the United States in 1860 amounted to 1,608,291 tons, in 1880, to 12,112,160 tons, while the American tonnage so entered was actually less in 1880 than in 1862. Within that period the tonnage engaged in the American trade, owned by the greatest customer, Great Britain, has steadily increased, and now constitutes more than half of the whole; but the most notable changes have been in vessels carrying the flags of other European nationalities. Scandinavian tonnage has increased from 42,672 tons in 1860, to 1,304,070 in 1880; German from 2,562,828 to 1,080,740; Italian from 31,501 to 612,584; Belgian from 640 to 226,349; Austrian from 5,494 to 20,349; all maritime nations largely increasing their tonnage, excepting our own. A very large portion of this trade is carried in bottoms not only foreign to us, but also to the nations to or from which the cargoes are taken. The question of remedying this condition of things, humiliating as it is to the people of the United States, is daily growing in importance, and its solution is engaging the serious attention of American merchants and statesmen.

Transportation.—The carrying trade continued much the same as in 1879. The successful entrance into the city of two new railroads, the Grand Trunk, in February, and the Wabash, St. Louis & Pacific, in August, gave increased facilities to shippers, and added new complications, rendering combinations and pooling more difficult of success.

More Room.—The question of enlarging the accommodations of the members for doing business had been raised and discussed as early as 1872. Each year it was debated with increasing interest, the advocates for a change at length constituting a majority. After the last annual meeting, steps were taken by the Board of Directors to purchase the ground and erect a new building at the south end of LaSalle Street, and a proposition to that effect was submitted to the members, at the annual meeting of 1881.

Commissions.—The following is the schedule of commissions adopted by the association and now in force as proper charges for selling grain and property:

For selling seeds in quantity............ 2 per cent.
For selling dressed hogs in car-loads..... 1 1/2 per cent.
For selling bran, shorts and mill stuffs..... $5 per car.
For selling corn meal and mixed feed..... $4 per car.
For selling broom corn.................. 10/G per lb.

Edward & Guhl.—This firm of commission merchants was established in 1879, by Ebenezer Edwards and Frederick H. Guhl, who were, prior to their embarkation in business, employees of commission houses on South Water Street, for a number of years. The firm, besides a specility of vegetable produce, and only handles car-load lots, its business being principally directed to the supply of other States, chiefly the Southern markets. It pays particular attention to the supply of potatoes, and has large bulk houses in different foreign seaports. Its quarters on South Water Street are conveniently situated, being located on the river and at the foot of Dearborn Street. It employs eleven men and in about the present, and does a business they consider successful.

Ebenezer Edwards was born in Wales, Great Britain, on September 20, 1851. He was brought up and educated on English soil, and after completing his studies at the grammar schools, entered business life as a clerk. In 1877, he came to America, and located in Chicago, going into the employ of J. M. Kingwell & Son, commission merchants. He was with that firm two years, at the end of which time, in company with his present partner, F. H. Guhl, he established his existing business. Mr. Edwards is one of the energetic business men of South Water Street, and has already built up a large trade in his line. He is a member of the Produce Exchange; also of Covered Wagon Lodge, No. 54.

Mr. Edwards was married, at Northampton, England, on August 2, 1871, to Miss Mary Baker Martin. They have three children,—

Annie May, William and Herbert.

Frederick H. Guhl was born in Germany, on January 22, 1839. His parents came to this country in 1858, and located near this city, where M. Guhl was educated in the common schools. In 1870, he commenced business life by going into the commission business, and becoming a partner in the firm of Handy & Co., at Nos. 213-15 South Water Street. This house was quite successful until the fall of 1871, when its business was swept away. M. Guhl lost all, and was unable to resume business for himself until some years after the great fire. In 1875, he formed a co-partnership with a Mr. Howes, under the firm name of Howes & Guhl, at No. 31 South Water Street. They continued in business for about two and a half years, when, in the spring of 1878, M. Guhl took a position in the commission house of Thomas Morehouse, where he remained three years. In 1879, he went into business with Ebenezer Edwards, his present partner; they have been very successful in the prosecution of their business. M. Guhl is a member of St. Bernard Commandery, K.T., and is also identified with the Turn-Gemeinde of the North Side. M. Guhl was married, in this city, on November 19, 1873, to Miss Agnes Blasheg. They have three children, William, Edward and Edith.

William Taylor Baker, of the firm of William T. Baker & Co., commission merchants in grain and provisions, is the son of Wm. and Matilda Baker, and was born at West, Winn, O., on September 11, 1841. He began commercial life at fourteen years of age, as clerk in a country store at Groton, N. Y., with H. K. Clark; afterward he was employed six years by D. B. Marsh & Co., of New Haven, N. Y. In 1861, he came to Chicago, Ill., a bookkeeper with Hinckley & Handy, commission merchants, who were then in the old Board of Trade Building, on South Water Street, with whom he remained several years, succeeding to an interest in the business upon the retirement of Mr. Handy. In the following year the firm of Hinckley & Baker dissolved partnership, Mr. Baker continuing the business. During 1868, he formed a partnership with C. A. Knight and W. P. Cobb, under the firm name of Knight, Baker & Co., which continued until 1872. When Mr. Knight retired and the firm was known as W. T. Baker & Co. Immediately after the fire of 1871, the firm occupied temporary quarters in the Wigwam on LaSalle Street, afterward moving to No. 86 LaSalle Street, where they remained seven years, when they removed to offices in the Chamber of Commerce. In the spring of 1885, upon the completion of the new Board of Trade Building, the firm removed to 240 LaSalle Street, the present location of the firm. Mr. Baker is a genial, pleasant gentleman, of sterling integrity and worth, and is held in high esteem by business and social circles.

Walter Franklin Cobb, of the firm of W. T. Baker & Co., commission merchants in grain and provisions in grain at the present time, was born at Newburyport, Vt., on January 18, 1844. When he was two years old, his parents came West, and settled in this city, where he received an excellent business education. In 1861, he began his career as a messenger and clerk in the banking establishment of J. M. Adsit, on Clark Street, with whom he remained until the deprecation of State currency rendered his services unnecessary, his duties being in that department. He then engaged as bookkeeper with C. S.
Hutchins & Co., commission merchants on South Water Street, where he continued four years, subsequently becoming a partner in the firm of C. A. Knight & Co. He was afterward connected with the firm of Knight, Baker & Co., and upon the retirement of Mr. Knight, in 1872, he continued the business with Mr. Baker, as a member of the firm of W. T. Baker & Co. They were located at No. 36 LaSalle Street for seven years, and removed from their offices in the Chamber of Commerce, in the spring of 1885, to their present quarters, No. 240 LaSalle Street. Mr. Cobb was married on May 31, 1877, to Miss Carrie J. Fish, niece of C. P. Kellogg, of Chicago.

William M. Gregg was born at Carlisle, Penn., on January 11, 1831, and received his education there. His parents came West in 1836, locating at Monmouth, Ill. He began his business career in the employ of the First National Bank of Monmouth, and was for some years cashier of that institution, remaining in its employ about five years; after which he was extensively engaged in the lumber trade until August, 1851. A year later, he came to Chicago, and entered the commission business, as a partner in the firm of T. W. Hallam & Co. In 1871, he became associated with David Kankin, under the style of Gregg & Kankin. This concern dissolved in 1876, and Mr. Gregg established the firm of Gregg, Son & Co., of which he is still the senior member, his son Charles O. Gregg being his partner. The firm does a large business, and is well and favorably known to the trade. Mr. Gregg has been a member of the Board of Trade since his arrival, here, and was elected a member of the Committee of Appeals in the spring of 1883, for a term of two years.

1881.

A very considerable change occurred in the membership this year, which numbered, at its close, one thousand nine hundred and thirty-six. Of these seventy-four were admitted by initiation prior to the advancement of the fee from $1,000 to $2,500, in February, and sixty-nine immediately preceding the advance in October, from $2,500 to $5,000. Two hundred and fifty-two new members were admitted by approved transfers. The mortuary list numbered eighteen, including the names of George Armour, a former president of the Board, and George F. Rumsey, for many years its treasurer. The assets of the association at the close of the year were as follows:

```
Invested securities .................................. $167,995 54
Cash on hand ........................................ 122,563 87
$290,559 41
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The current year's receipts and disbursements, showing a very large increase, were as follows:

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RECEIPTS.
For annual assessments, 1896 members, at $20.00 each ................................ $38,720 00
 Fees from 252 transfers ................................... 2,520 00
Sale of tickets .......................................... 9,830 00
Table and drawer rents and fines ...................... 7,921 00
Interest and dividends .................................. 13,918 12
 Initiation fees (7 at $1,000, 69 at $5,000) ........ 246,500 00
Total .................................................. $319,419 12
Cash on hand ........................................... 6,247 34
$325,666 46
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DISBURSEMENTS.
For rent, water, heating, salaries N. and elevators .................................. $43,302 77
Market and annual reports, and telegraphing ......... 6,896 98
Stationery, printing, postage, gas and ice .......... 1,444 93
Taxes, repairs, statistics and tlers. .................. 3,116 74
Expenses of lavatory and sundries .................... 1,725 10
Legal expenses and counsel fees ...................... 2,571 40
Expenses Commercial Building ......................... 1,675 19
```

The proposition to erect a new Board of Trade Building having been accepted, $40,000 of the above mentioned sum was appropriated for a site therefor, and $100,000 to the Board of Real-Estate Managers as a basis for a building fund.

BOARD OF REAL-STATE MANAGERS.—This body was created by Rule No. 2, adopted this year, and to it is committed the control and management of the real-estate owned by the Board. It is composed of the president and four other persons of special qualifications, two of whom are elected annually on the first Monday of March, to serve two years. It was authorized to accept plans and estimates for the construction of the new Exchange Building, to borrow money, arrange for a deed of trust, and to issue bonds for said purpose.

The year 1881 was one of varied experiences, of unusual excitement and extraordinary events. The winter of 1880-81, was intensely cold, of long duration, and was followed by remarkable overflows and floods in the spring. Added to this was a protracted railroad war, and the assassination of President Garfield. Each one of these occurrences had a direct and tangible effect upon the business of the country. It was a year of short crops, and in some sections, especially in Illinois, the failure was severely felt. Having to contend against a bounteous harvest in Europe, the exports of cereals was reduced 69,000,000 bushels; yet the shortage in this country gave an increased value to the produce marketed, and although the trade was much less in volume than in 1880, the money value was enhanced.

Trade in other departments of business, outside of produce, was of a larger volume than in any previous year. As an index to the growth of commercial transactions, the clearings of the associated banks of the city which, in 1877, were $1,044,678,475 had advanced to $1,725,684,894 in 1880, and to $2,249,097,450 in 1881, more than doubling in five years.

TRANSPORTATION.—The combination of leading railways for the maintenance of agreed rates, which had heretofore existed, was disrupted in June, from which time special rates were made as circumstances might seem to warrant, regardless of existing tariffs. In some instances, rates as low as ten cents per one hundred pounds from Chicago to New York were conceded. The contest over freights was extended to passenger rates, and they were lower to Eastern points than ever before known—as low indeed as $5 for fare to New York and Boston. The shipment of grain to New Orleans, which attracted considerable attention in the early part of the year, diminished as the season advanced, so that, as an aggregate, the entire movement of the year, by that route, was only about eighty-three per cent. of what it was in 1880, becoming still more insignificant in the closing months.
FRANK G. KAMMERER is one of the very few business men of Chicago who, in a comparatively short period of time, have been able to firmly establish themselves among the ablest and most untiring competitors of the most enterprising city in the world. Coming here only six years ago, from Washington County, Penn., where he had risen to the position of a leading merchant and manufacturer, Mr. Kammerer at once engaged in the grain and provision trade, and, by his energy and business foresight, he has made the house of F. G. Kammerer & Co. a synonym for fair dealing and stability. He has been a prominent member of the Board of Trade since coming to Chicago, in 1878, and in January, 1884, was honored by being elected a member of the Committee of Arbitration.

Charles B. Eggleston, dealer in grain and provisions, was born at Cincinnati, Ohio, on August 23, 1850. His father, D. Eggleston, was in the transportation and general commission business at Cincinnati, and acquired a large property. He freighted goods from New Orleans and intermediate points, by steamboat to Cincinnati, by canal to Toledo, by lake to Buffalo, and by the Erie Canal and Hudson River to New York. He owned a line of canal-boats, and did a very large and successful commission and forwarding business for many years. He died in November, 1878. Charles was his only son. At the age of sixteen he left school, and went into the grain, flour and provision trade, and by attention to business and strictly fair dealing he had accomplished success before he sold out to come to Chicago. He came here in the winter of 1871, and until 1876 was in partnership with his father, under the name and style of D. & C. Eggleston. In the latter year, they separated, although the style of the firm remains unchanged. Upon the organization of the National Elevator and Dock Company, in November, 1855, Mr. Eggleston was chosen vice-president—which office he still retains. He has been a member of the Board of Trade since 1871. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church on Michigan Avenue, and belongs to Oriental Lodge, No. 33, A.F. & A.M.

Mr. Eggleston was married to Maggie B. Ward, a daughter of Dr. D. E. Ward, of Cincinnati, on May 8, 1871. They have one child.—Charles Evans.

Edward Lees, of the firm of Lees, Hendricks & Co., meat packers and dealers, was born at Buxton, Derbyshire, England, on July 25, 1839. Until he was fourteen years of age, he attended school, gaining an excellent commercial education, and then began business life as an apprentice in the meat-packing trade. In 1857, he came to this country, and was engaged in the same business with Charles Taylor, in New York, until 1863, when he came to Chicago as meat inspector for J. K. Fisher, on South Water Street, with whom he remained one season. He took charge of the packing house of R. M. Graves & Co. in 1864; they were succeeded by Davis, Pope & Co., and he continued in the employ of the latter firm two years. At the end of that time, he began business at Twenty-second and State streets, and conducted the same until 1872, when he associated himself with A. J. Conigan, O. M. Huff and R. J. Hendricks, under the firm name of Lees, Conigan & Co., at Nos. 467-69 Canal Street. In the following year, the firm was changed, by the retirement of Mr. Conigan, to Lees, Hendricks & Co., Mr. Huff continuing with the firm until 1875. After a temporary suspension of active business, the firm resumed at Nos. 2639-37 State Street, with Thomas H. Miller as a member. Mr. Lees was married, on October 17, 1864, to Miss Ellen Elliott, of New York. They have one child.—William H.

1882.

This year the number of members remained the same, after two hundred and seventy-two transfers and ten removals by death. There were no initiations.

The assets of the Board were invested as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1050 shares Chamber of Commerce stock</td>
<td>$8,675.27</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>U. S. 4 per cent. registered bonds</td>
<td>40,000.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hyde Park 7 per cent. bonds</td>
<td>30,000.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lincoln Park 7 per cent. bonds</td>
<td>52,000.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chicago city bonds, $8,000; Cook Co.</td>
<td>13,000.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bonds</td>
<td>63,308.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cash on hand</td>
<td>$878,933.36</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The receipts and disbursements for the year were as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Interest and dividends</td>
<td>12,950.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chicago city bonds paid</td>
<td>2,000.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-----------------------------------------</td>
<td>------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rent, heating, salaries and elevator</td>
<td>$46,533.94</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Market and annual reports, and</td>
<td>7,796.32</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>telegraphing</td>
<td>1,453.94</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Repair and stationery</td>
<td>8,195.75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Attorneys' fees</td>
<td>7,900.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Court expenses</td>
<td>20,781.81</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Purchase $22,000; Harry Price bonds</td>
<td>55,640.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Miscellaneous</td>
<td>3,674.32</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cash on hand</td>
<td>63,508.09</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The increased expenditures for the year arose from the extraordinary amounts paid out for law suits. Among these were proceedings to nullify the vacation of that portion of 12A Selle Street, on which the Board proposed to erect its new Exchange Building. Other suits also grew out of the proposed removal from the Chamber of Commerce building. The Board was also made defendant in a number of suits by parties interested in "bucket shops," the claim being made that they had a right to all the information secured through telegraphic communication with the exchange room. The result of this litigation was in favor of the Board, the courts deciding that it had a right to control its own market reports.

The business of Chicago for the year 1882, while it had its drawbacks, uncertainties, and solicitations as to its final outcome, was by no means a period of less than considerable prosperity. The wheat crop was saved in fine condition, and was unprecedentedly large, while the yield of corn, notwithstanding the wet and cold weather of the fall, was greater in this State, and in the United States, than in 1881. The grain and provision market was active during most of the year, having an unusual speculative tendency; and while the trade of the city in agricultural products generally was less in volume than for several recent years, it had a greater monetary value than ever before.

Manufacturers.—Local manufacturing interests were prosecuted with increased vigor, and were generally in a prosperous condition, excepting, perhaps, such as were engaged in the production of iron. This branch of business seems to have been overdone, and in addition was greatly embarrassed throughout the country by demands of operators for increased wages.

The export trade was far less in volume and value than since 1879, while there was an increase in imports of over $50,000,000. A very large decline is also to be noted in the quantity of produce shipped from Chicago to Europe on through bills of lading, the aggregate being but 332,279 tons, against 616,718 tons for 1881. Transportation.—There was substantial harmony between railway lines in carrying freight to the seaboard. An arrangement was concluded during January which resulted in the maintenance of uniform rates. For several weeks near the close of the year a war of rates between the railway lines extending into Minnesota prevailed, and was carried on with bitterness for some time, in regard to which producers made no complaint. Lake freights averaged even lower than in 1881. Rates to Buffalo were not quite so low, but the season of low rates lasted much longer. Ocean freights, owing to light shipments hence to Europe, ruled unprecedentedly low.
united after midsummer. In the spring months grain was taken for ballast to a considerable extent, and in some instances a small premium was paid for the privilege of carrying it. The withdrawal of a large number of steamers in service of the English government caused an advance in rates, which were thereafter well maintained.

Milton C. Lightner was born in Montgomery County, Penn., in December, 1840. His father was an Episcopal clergyman, and sent his son to Racine, Wis., in 1860, to complete his education at the well-known Episcopal institution, Racine College, where he graduated in 1871. Mr. Lightner spent his vacations in Chicago, and shortly after his graduation he took up his permanent abode here, entering, in the summer of 1871, the employ of the Second National Bank, and remaining with that concern until its failure in 1873. He was then with the Merchants' National Bank until April, 1875, when he entered the employ of McCormick, Adams & Co., commission merchants. In January, 1876, he became associated with Ernest Smith, and formed the commission firm of Smith & Lightner, which was succeeded, on November 1, 1881, by Ellis & Lightner. This firm built up a very large business, and were the principal brokers in the famous "McGeech land deal." In the summer of 1883, the failure of which ruined them, and in August of that year the firm dissolved. In the following September, Mr. Lightner associated with him his present partner, Marshall P. Woolburn, under the style of Lightner & Woolburn, grain and provisions. The senior partner in the firm has been a member of the Board of Trade since December, 1873, and in January, 1883, was elected a member of the Committee of Arbitration. He is also a member of the Chicago Stock Exchange, the Chicago and Union clubs, and is a director of the latter. In 1881, he was elected a member of the board of trustees of Racine College, being the first of its graduates to hold that distinguished position.

Charles Floyd, dealer on the Board of Trade, was born in the City of New York on November 27, 1828, and is a son of Jra and Sarah (Mitchell) Floyd. He was educated at his native place. After leaving school, he went to Mexico, where he fought under General Winfield Scott in the Mexican War. Upon the close of hostilities, he lived in Texas four years, and was one of the Texas Rangers. He then went to Richmond, Va., and engaged in busi ness, which he continued until the commencement of the War of the Rebellion, when he entered the Confederate Army, and served as a major under Generals Lee and Johnson until the close of the War. He returned to Chicago, and in 1866 commenced opera ting on Board of Trade, which he has since continued with that varying success attached to all lines of business. Mr. Floyd is a member of Richmond-Randolph Lodge, A.F. & A.M., of Richmond, Va.; also of the Commandery of Knights Templar, Petersburg, Va. In 1835, he married Miss Helen Parmelee, a native of Vermont. They have seven children.

Charles Edwards is the son of Dr. E. W. and Catherine R. (Dif- fendener) Edwards, and was born at Baltimore, Md., on November 11, 1834. His father came to Chicago in 1860, and Mr. Edwards, who came here with him, after attending public and private schools, entered the University of Chicago in 1868, but left it in 1870, and commenced operations on the Board of Trade. He was first in the employ of Culver & Co., in the old Board of Trade building, where he remained for two years; then with Dennis & Ingham, No. 157 Washington Street, until 1876. In May, 1877, he began business for himself, under the firm name of J. A. Edwards & Co., having an office in the Watson Building; next the old Board of Trade Building, on Washington Street, where he remained until the new building was opened, when he moved to the Counselman Building, on LaSalle Street. He is a member of Ashlar Lodge, No. 908, A.F. & A.M.; of Lafayette Chapter, No. 14, A.O. of the Chicago Branch of the Commandery of K. T. Mr. Edwards was married to Minnie E., daughter of J. E. Paine, of Brooklyn, N. Y., on April 12, 1882, and one boy, who died in infancy, was born to them.

1883.

The number of members who paid their annual assessments was one thousand nine hundred and thirty-six. Of these three hundred and fifteen were admitted by approved transfers. There were no new members by initiation, and the death list numbered fifteen. The assets were as follows:

Invested securities......... $ 83,725 78
Cash on hand.............. $5,178 99

The receipts and disbursements for the year were as follows:

**Receipts.**
Annual assessments................ $ 53,720 00
Transfers of membership........... 3,215 00
Clerks' and visitors' tickets....... 41,298 00
Table and drawer rents and pre miums........................... 6,070 00
Interest and dividends............. 10,664 57
Sale of securities................. 148,026 25

**Total Receipts**........................................... $315,506 41

**Disbursements.**
Rent, heating, salaries and elevator $ 47,297 57
Market and annual reports and taxes................................. 8,723 70
Printing and stationery............... 1,162 47
Repairs, lavatory and sandries........ 3,019 83
Legal and court expenses............. 17,557 80
Taxes on new building................. 5,901 59
On account of law investigations..... 3,266 74
Interest on bonds issued for building 34,611 25
Miscellaneous items.................. 3,759 47
Paid real-estate managers........... 100,000 00

**Total Disbursements**.......................... $281,506 41

At the beginning of the year the Board found itself involved in about sixty law suits, which accounts for the large item of legal expenses in the above table. Among these were the "bucket shop" suits, before mentioned, and others involving the validity of contracts for future delivery, and the right of the Board to discipline its members. All of these were decided in favor of the Board. The question as to whether or not memberships are personal property, subject to taxation and attachment, or simply franchises, as contended for by the members, was also ruled in their favor.

An additional sum of $100,000 was appropriated towards the construction of the new Exchange Building. In consequence of the increased expenses incidental to the change of location, the directory advanced the annual dues to $30.

During the year the rules, which were found to be in bad condition from frequent modifications, were revised and reprinted.

**Clearing-house.**—Under these revised rules a clearing-house was established, and the committee having the same in charge made frequent reports of progress and of the successful workings of the institution. This meets a want which has long been unsupplied.

**General Trade.**—The transactions of the Board of Trade in 1883 point to the fact, that while it was a fairly active year in business affairs, indicating in many directions a healthy growth and the accumulation of substantial wealth, yet in some branches of industry there was more or less of stagnation and depression. The receipts of wheat in Chicago were less than in any year since 1877; the trade in farm products as a whole, however, was larger in the quantity handled than in the last year, the increase being large in oats, corn, rye and barley. The receipts of corn were the largest in the history of the trade except in 1880-81, and more than fifty per
cent. over those of 1882. The receipts of live stock show an increase in every kind except hogs. There was a radical shrinkage in the price of hogs and cattle, and a large falling off in the prices of wheat and corn. The receipts of lumber and salt were less than last year, with an increase of $2,000,000 in tints.

Shipsments from Chicago to Europe on through bills of lading, were greater by 132,000 tons than in 1882, Fresh beef, which is largely shipped in this way, is not billed through from the city, and hence is not included in the above estimate.

Prohibition of American Pork—France, followed in March by Germany, issued a decree entirely prohibiting the importation to those countries of American pork for consumption. The alleged cause of the prohibition is the assumed unhealthfulness of that article of food. This action in France was regarded as being so unwise and impolitic that, in November, the decree was rescinded by the Ministry, but was immediately re-enacted by the Chamber of Deputies. It has been urged that the real object of the prohibition, thus disguised, was to protect the home product of these countries against the cheaper meats of the United States. A commission was appointed by the President of the United States to make a thorough investigation of the whole subject, for the action of our Government.

Transportation.—The Chicago & Atlantic Railroad was opened for traffic eastward early in the year, forming, with its connection, the New York, Lake Erie & Western, a direct line to the seaboard. Lake freights on grain averaged higher than in 1882, and the larger class of vessels were operated with fair profit.

A renewed interest was awakened in reference to the continuation of the Henry Clay & Mississippi River canal. The Government survey ordered by Congress was most satisfactory, the report of the engineer showing the project to be not only feasible but less expensive than it had been supposed.

George F. Stone, secretary of the Chicago Board of Trade, was born at Newburyport, Mass., on April 24, 1836, and is the son of Jacob and Eliza (Atkins) Stone. He was reared in his native town, receiving his preliminary education in its public schools. Here he afterward attended Dunham Academy, at which place he finished his academic studies. He then went to Boston, and entered the counting-room of Denny, Rice & Gardner, a large and wealthy dry-goods commission house, which is still in existence. In 1850, he was enabled to enter business on his own account, and he established the firm of Lord, Stone & Co., flour, grain and produce commission merchants, and in a short time the house was among the largest firms in that line of business. In 1853, Mr. Stone had the distinguished honor of being elected to the presidency of the Corn Exchange of the City of Boston, and was re-elected to the same office the following year. He had previously served as director and vice-president, and his election to the presidency indicated the esteem and favor in which he was held by the business men of Boston. He resided at Melrose, a beautiful suburban seven miles from Boston, while he was a merchant in the latter city, and was actively identified with the history and development of that town. For several years he was a member of the Board of Selectmen, chairman of the school committee, and served in different positions connected with the vital interests of the place.

Mr. Stone, during all his life, has been greatly devoted to literary pursuits and studies, and as an orator he has been somewhat conspicuous, having, during his residence at Melrose, Mass., delivered several addresses on notable occasions. Upon the invitation of the citizens of Melrose, he delivered the address upon the dedicating of their new Town Hall, on June 17, 1874. Mrs. Louisa Parsons Hopkins, author of "Motherhood," "The Path of Field and Shore," and other poems, also a distinguished writer on the science of Pedagogy, is a sister of Mr. Stone. During the Rebellion, he was very active in supporting all war measures, by contribution of money and dollars, and by speeches upon the question of the day, arousing much enthusiasm among the Eastern people, and always devoting his energies to the great cause and the aid and comfort of the soldiers and sailors of the Union. Two brothers, Captains Goodwin A. Stone (salutatorian of the 1862-class of Harvard), of the 21 Massa-
DISBURSEMENTS.

Rent, heating, water, salaries (coun-
sel) and elevator................. $43,290 98
Market and annual reports........ 8,597 40
Repairs, painting, labor, and
sundries.......................... 5,071 19
Legal expenses, counsel, costs, etc. 4,811 56
Expenses National Board of Trade.. 1,665 50
Furniture and miscellaneous....... 1,932 61
Taxes and assessments on real
estate............................. 10,157 30
Interest on building bonds...... 49,685 00

Cash on hand........................ 24,019 72

$124,447 54

$149,067 26

CALL BOARD.—This organization was dissolved this year, immediately following which event an afternoon session of the regular board was established, for the purpose of filling late orders, aiding largely in doing away with irregular trading and curbstone quotations.

GENERAL TRADE.—The year 1884 was one of general business depression and diminished values, not only in Chicago but in all the marts of commerce in this country. Its disappointments, failures and disasters were foreshadowed by the great fall in prices of 1883, and the gradual wasting of surplus earnings. There were 11,620 failures, being an increase of twelve per cent. over 1883, and a greater number than was ever before recorded. Undue speculation began in 1879, increasing each year without regard to well established conditions, and, being out of proportion to surplus revenues, could but have an unprofitable and disastrous termination. Reckless speculation in Wall Street, complicated by the grossest frauds, was followed by the failure of Grant & Ward, the Marine Bank, and the serious crippling of others. Then came the shrinkage in the value of stocks, and a further decline in wheat, corn and provisions and nearly all kinds of merchandise. Add to these the further facts of a plethora of goods in the hands of the manufacturers, large crops all over the world, and that this was a presidential election year, and the unfavorable commercial record of the period is complete.

The business of the exchange, though sharing in the general depression, was exempt from any serious embarrassment, and its members were able to handle the immense crops which were poured into the city, with their usual energy, sagacity and success.

The receipts of wheat were 26,397,587 bushels, an increase, over 1883, of 6,933,432 bushels; and the shipments amounted to 21,046,577 bushels, which were 9,317,823 in excess of the previous year. The exports exceeded those of the last year by 7,183,800 bushels. The average price for No. 2 spring was 83 3/4 cents per bushel. The movement of corn was less than in 1883. There was a wide range in the price, being from 34 3/4 to 87 cents. In September, a control of the market was perfected, and prices went up or down as the operators desired. So completely masters of the situation were the managing brokers, that they would bid 90 and 95 cents, with no corn to be sold. The average price for the year was 51 1/2 cents.

The crop of oats, 583,628,000 bushels, was the largest ever grown in this country, and that of Illinois, viz. 125,314,958 bushels, was larger than that of any other State. Prices averaged from 23 to 34 1/2 cents.

The following table shows the highest and lowest prices for No. 2 spring wheat, No. 2 corn, and oats, each year since 1872:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Wheat</th>
<th>Corn</th>
<th>Oats</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1872</td>
<td>101  @ 161</td>
<td>29 3/4 @ 46 3/4</td>
<td>20 3/4 @ 43 3/4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1873</td>
<td>89  @ 146</td>
<td>27  @ 54</td>
<td>23 1/2 @ 40 1/2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1874</td>
<td>81 1/2 @ 128</td>
<td>25  @ 50 1/2</td>
<td>27 3/4 @ 45 1/4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1875</td>
<td>83 3/4 @ 130 1/2</td>
<td>45 3/4 @ 76 1/2</td>
<td>29 1/2 @ 64 3/4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1876</td>
<td>83  @ 129 1/2</td>
<td>38 1/4 @ 50</td>
<td>27  @ 35</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1877</td>
<td>103 1/2 @ 176 1/2</td>
<td>33  @ 50</td>
<td>22  @ 45 1/4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1878</td>
<td>77  @ 114</td>
<td>29 3/4 @ 49 1/2</td>
<td>18  @ 27 1/2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1879</td>
<td>81 3/4 @ 133 1/2</td>
<td>29 3/4 @ 43</td>
<td>19 3/4 @ 36 3/4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1880</td>
<td>86 3/4 @ 132</td>
<td>31 3/4 @ 43 1/2</td>
<td>22 3/4 @ 35</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1881</td>
<td>95 3/4 @ 143 1/4</td>
<td>33 1/2 @ 76 1/2</td>
<td>29 3/4 @ 47 1/2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1882</td>
<td>91 3/4 @ 140</td>
<td>40 3/4 @ 51 1/2</td>
<td>30 1/2 @ 60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1883</td>
<td>90  @ 113 1/2</td>
<td>36  @ 70</td>
<td>25  @ 43 3/4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1884</td>
<td>69 3/4 @ 96</td>
<td>34 1/2 @ 87</td>
<td>23  @ 34 3/4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1885</td>
<td>73  @ 91 1/4</td>
<td>34 1/4 @ 90</td>
<td>22 1/2 @ 36 3/4</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The amount of direct shipments to Europe was somewhat in excess of the average for the last three years, but 52,869 tons less than in 1883, the decrease being mostly in excess, flour, cheese and oil cake. There were about 300,000 bushels more of wheat, and 1,000,000 pounds more of butter exported than in 1882.

TRANSPORTATION.—Rates of railway freights are recorded for this year "vaccillating and disturbing," with by no means a strict adherence to published tariffs. Lake and canal rates were lower than for many previous years. In August, the average rate by Lake for wheat was 4 3/4 cents per bushel from Chicago to Buffalo, and for corn 3 8 cents. From Buffalo to New York, by canal, the rate was 1 94 for wheat, and 1 69 for corn.

Following is a table from the valuable report of Secretary Stone, giving the rates on wheat and corn by lake and canal from Chicago to New York, since 1872:

| Year | Lake | Can.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Wheat</td>
<td>Corn</td>
<td>Wheat</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-------</td>
<td>------</td>
<td>-------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1872</td>
<td>12.0</td>
<td>11.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1873</td>
<td>10.6</td>
<td>9.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1874</td>
<td>9.0</td>
<td>8.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1875</td>
<td>8.1</td>
<td>7.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1876</td>
<td>5.8</td>
<td>5.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1877</td>
<td>5.0</td>
<td>5.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1878</td>
<td>5.5</td>
<td>5.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1880</td>
<td>5.9</td>
<td>5.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1881</td>
<td>4.1</td>
<td>3.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1882</td>
<td>5.4</td>
<td>4.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1883</td>
<td>4.0</td>
<td>4.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1884</td>
<td>4.2</td>
<td>3.8</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

THE RECEIVERS' ASSOCIATION.—This is an organization which has been formed to act directly and especially in view of the interests of shippers and receivers, and the maintenance of such regulations as will promote the interests of both these departments of business. It is efficiently managed by George M. How, president; George H. Stickwell, vice-president; A. M. Henderson, treasurer; H. H. Carr, secretary.

A. H. B. Hewett was the son of Jephtha and Lurancy (Butler) Hewett, and was born in Peru, Clinton Co., N. Y., in 1820. After completing his education at an academy in Plattsburg, N. Y., he entered the Redford Glass Company, at Redford, N. Y., for two years, and then for various parties during the next four years, when he opened a general merchandise store at Plattsburg. He carried this on for about seven years, and then went into the foundry business, abandoning this, three years later, for the milling and flouring business, which he gave up in 1857, and moved to
Milwaukee, Wis., where he carried on a wholesale grocery store for about thirteen years. Subsequently, for about three years, he followed the same line in New York City. He came to Chicago in 1873, and at once became a member of the Board of Trade, and engaged in the grain and commission business. He was married to Frances H., daughter of Kesselaar Bailey, a pioneer of Chicago, in 1869, and has one son.

William N. Brainard, who has been a resident of Chicago for twenty-eight years, and during that time prominently identified with important interests, was born at Dekyuter, Madison Co., N. Y., on January 7, 1823. His education was acquired at the DeKuyter Institute, from which school he graduated. The first twenty-two years of his life were spent in and around the neighborhood of his native town. He taught school during the winters and read law, finally being admitted to the bar. In 1845, he moved to Rome, N. Y., and engaged in the warehouse and transportation business until 1850, when the fame of "Golden California" induced him to visit the Pacific coast. He did some mining on the North Fork of the American River, near what is known as Cape Horn, on the Central Pacific Railroad. He then went to Sacramento, and engaged in the produce commission business, which he followed until 1856, when he was elected city treasurer. At the expiration of his term, the following year, he returned to the "States," and in the spring of 1858 made Chicago his permanent residence. He then entered the grain trade, with which he has been more or less connected until the present time. Mr. Brainard has filled almost every position in the gift of the Board of Trade, of which he is a member, having been a director, member of the committees of appeals and arbitration, vice-president of the Board, and president of the call-board. In 1857, he was appointed canal commissioner by the Governor, and served until 1861. During his term of office, the Peepers Creek lock and dam was built. In 1858, he received the appointment of railroad commissioner from Governor Hamilton, a position he filled until 1859, when his term expired. Mr. Brainard is a pleasant companion, with a large fund of reminiscences, which are interesting to hear. He carries his sixty-two years easily, and does not look his age as he walks jauntily step along the street. Mr. Brainard was married, at Syracuse, N. Y., on May 4, 1853, to Melinda B. Coley. They have had two children,—William Vallejo, named after the famous General Vallejo, who was an intimate friend of Mr. Brainard; and a daughter, Frances M.

1885.

On two occasions only since the War of 1861-65 has any one member of the Board been honored by a re-election to the office of president. The first of these was in 1872, after the destruction of the old Chamber of Commerce, by fire, and the erection of the new building when J. W. Preston was re-elected; and the other in 1885, while the new Board of Trade building was being constructed, when that honor was accorded to E. Nelson Blake. James H. Milne was elected vice-president, George F. Stone re-appointed secretary, and Orson Smith, treasurer.

Charles S. Fellows was appointed assistant secretary.

The number of members at the close of the year was nineteen hundred and twenty-five. There were one hundred and ninety-three transfers, and the honorary list numbered twelve. The assets of the Board were $500,000 of the stock of the Chamber of Commerce, which cost $18,792.32, and the cash on hand.

The financial statement for the year is as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>RECEIPTS.</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>From assessments of members at $50</td>
<td>$35,200.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Transfers and visitors’ tickets</td>
<td>11,250.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rents, table and call room</td>
<td>5,008.65</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clearing house</td>
<td>8,545.74</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dividends, Chamber of Commerce</td>
<td>4,725.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Miscellaneous</td>
<td>1,053.78</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bills payable</td>
<td>55,000.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total:</strong></td>
<td><strong>$175,971.24</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cash on hand</td>
<td><strong>24,410.72</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Subtotal:</strong></td>
<td><strong>$200,380.96</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>EXPENDITURES.</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Rent and heating old building</td>
<td>$7,483.91</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rent old building and new</td>
<td>$13,333.34</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Taxes, real and personal</td>
<td>14,316.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total:</strong></td>
<td><strong>$34,903.91</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The financial report of the real-estate managers, to November 15, showed, receipts $351,351.45, and disbursements the same, including $48,385.74 for expenses of the new building.

The assessment of dues for 1886 was fixed at $75. The outlook at the beginning of 1885, was gloomy and discouraging. Over-trading and over-expansion in previous years led necessarily to a general cutting down of expenses, the discharging of employés, and curtailment of business. These measures, in many instances, were followed by labor strikes, and for a while the furnace was out of blast, and the smoke-stack of the manufacturer gave forth no sign of busy work. Three months were occupied in making indispensable repairs, then came signs of improvement. Whatever else may happen, there is a constant and certain increase of population, and the consumption of needed merchandise and products must continue; reduced stocks, to supply the demand, must needs be replenished, and then the wheels of trade and commerce once more begin to move. The business of the merchant and manufacturer revived. The low price of materials, and the difficulty of finding profitable employment of money in other directions, gave a renewed stimulus to building.

Although failures during the year were numerous, but not equaling those of 1884, those on the Board of Trade were few and unimportant. Numerous attempts were made to obtain organized control of the corn market, but none of them succeeded.

Hog-Packing and Provisions.—In this important branch of trade Chicago continues to maintain its pre-eminence as against any other point in the world. In the capacity of its packing houses, in the number of hogs received and actually handled, in the enterprise of the capitalists and dealers engaged, and in the amount of money invested and employed, Chicago occupies the leading position in the meat trade, without a rival. The daily killing capacity of the packing houses in the city is 75,000 hogs. In the slaughtering business the capital invested is $12,000,000, the number of hands employed from 12,000 to 15,000, and the amount of money disbursed in wages aggregates over $3,500,000. During the calendar year of 1885, the number of hogs packed was 5,002,663, as against 3,834,688 in the year 1884. The tendency of prices was downward throughout the year, and it required close figuring and untiring vigilance to make a small margin of profit.

An Era of Low Prices.—The lowest average of prices for the past twenty-five years, counting the relative values of articles consumed, is that of 1885. The general level for the year was twenty per cent, below that of May, 1866. In 1878, the lowest prices were reached; previous to which, the general average was eighty-three, compared with one hundred in 1861. The average for 1885, as compared with 1866, was 78.53.

The following table shows the average annual prices
of a number of leading articles, in the Chicago market, since 1872. It is compiled from the yearly averages given in the Chicago Tribune’s annual reviews for each of the years named.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>1885</th>
<th>1884</th>
<th>1883</th>
<th>1882</th>
<th>1881</th>
<th>1880</th>
<th>1879</th>
<th>1878</th>
<th>1877</th>
<th>1876</th>
<th>1875</th>
<th>1874</th>
<th>1873</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Spring wheat, bu.</td>
<td>$3.53</td>
<td>$3.51</td>
<td>$3.01</td>
<td>$3.14</td>
<td>$3.14</td>
<td>$3.05</td>
<td>$3.05</td>
<td>$3.05</td>
<td>$3.05</td>
<td>$3.05</td>
<td>$3.05</td>
<td>$3.05</td>
<td>$3.05</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Corn, bu.</td>
<td>42.3%</td>
<td>51.7%</td>
<td>53.5%</td>
<td>57.6%</td>
<td>49.6%</td>
<td>37.4%</td>
<td>37.4%</td>
<td>37.4%</td>
<td>37.4%</td>
<td>37.4%</td>
<td>37.4%</td>
<td>37.4%</td>
<td>37.4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oats, bu.</td>
<td>23.0%</td>
<td>29.5%</td>
<td>34.5%</td>
<td>41.5%</td>
<td>37.5%</td>
<td>29.5%</td>
<td>27.5%</td>
<td>23.5%</td>
<td>23.5%</td>
<td>23.5%</td>
<td>23.5%</td>
<td>23.5%</td>
<td>23.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rye, bu.</td>
<td>61.7%</td>
<td>57.0%</td>
<td>51.8%</td>
<td>46.5%</td>
<td>68.5%</td>
<td>58.5%</td>
<td>68.5%</td>
<td>68.5%</td>
<td>68.5%</td>
<td>68.5%</td>
<td>68.5%</td>
<td>68.5%</td>
<td>68.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Barley, bu.</td>
<td>61.7%</td>
<td>66.2%</td>
<td>72.5%</td>
<td>75.5%</td>
<td>61.7%</td>
<td>74.2%</td>
<td>82.7%</td>
<td>82.7%</td>
<td>82.7%</td>
<td>82.7%</td>
<td>82.7%</td>
<td>82.7%</td>
<td>82.7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Flaxseed.</td>
<td>1.28</td>
<td>1.50</td>
<td>1.35</td>
<td>1.26</td>
<td>1.27</td>
<td>1.32</td>
<td>1.30</td>
<td>1.26</td>
<td>1.45</td>
<td>1.34</td>
<td>1.70</td>
<td>1.92</td>
<td>1.70</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Muslin, bleached</td>
<td>51.5%</td>
<td>9.5%</td>
<td>10%</td>
<td>11%</td>
<td>13%</td>
<td>12%</td>
<td>13%</td>
<td>14%</td>
<td>11%</td>
<td>12%</td>
<td>12%</td>
<td>12%</td>
<td>12%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Prints, yd.</td>
<td>7%</td>
<td>6%</td>
<td>6%</td>
<td>7%</td>
<td>7%</td>
<td>7%</td>
<td>7%</td>
<td>7%</td>
<td>7%</td>
<td>7%</td>
<td>7%</td>
<td>7%</td>
<td>7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Butter, lb.</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cheese, lb.</td>
<td>7%</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>7%</td>
<td>11%</td>
<td>13%</td>
<td>15%</td>
<td>14%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sugar, A</td>
<td>63%</td>
<td>64%</td>
<td>85%</td>
<td>90%</td>
<td>95%</td>
<td>95%</td>
<td>95%</td>
<td>95%</td>
<td>95%</td>
<td>95%</td>
<td>95%</td>
<td>95%</td>
<td>95%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coffee, Rio.</td>
<td>5%</td>
<td>11%</td>
<td>2%</td>
<td>10%</td>
<td>15%</td>
<td>15%</td>
<td>15%</td>
<td>17%</td>
<td>17%</td>
<td>17%</td>
<td>17%</td>
<td>17%</td>
<td>17%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lard, lb.</td>
<td>6%</td>
<td>7%</td>
<td>9%</td>
<td>11%</td>
<td>10%</td>
<td>7%</td>
<td>6%</td>
<td>6%</td>
<td>9%</td>
<td>11%</td>
<td>15%</td>
<td>15%</td>
<td>15%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Short ribs...</td>
<td>5%</td>
<td>8%</td>
<td>8%</td>
<td>11%</td>
<td>8%</td>
<td>6%</td>
<td>4%</td>
<td>5%</td>
<td>7%</td>
<td>8%</td>
<td>10%</td>
<td>9%</td>
<td>8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pork, bbl.</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coal, 1000</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pig-iron, ton.</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lumber, m.</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hogs.</td>
<td>45%</td>
<td>5%</td>
<td>6%</td>
<td>7%</td>
<td>8%</td>
<td>9%</td>
<td>5%</td>
<td>4%</td>
<td>3%</td>
<td>4%</td>
<td>6%</td>
<td>7%</td>
<td>6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cattle.</td>
<td>4%</td>
<td>5%</td>
<td>5%</td>
<td>6%</td>
<td>5%</td>
<td>5%</td>
<td>5%</td>
<td>5%</td>
<td>5%</td>
<td>5%</td>
<td>5%</td>
<td>5%</td>
<td>5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sheep.</td>
<td>3%</td>
<td>3%</td>
<td>4%</td>
<td>5%</td>
<td>4%</td>
<td>3%</td>
<td>4%</td>
<td>5%</td>
<td>4%</td>
<td>5%</td>
<td>4%</td>
<td>4%</td>
<td>4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gold</td>
<td>1-00</td>
<td>1-00</td>
<td>1-00</td>
<td>1-00</td>
<td>1-00</td>
<td>1-00</td>
<td>1-00</td>
<td>1-00</td>
<td>1-00</td>
<td>1-00</td>
<td>1-00</td>
<td>1-00</td>
<td>1-00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Important Action.—** Among the important acts of the Board, during 1885, were the following:

The action taken to prevent the "bucket shops" from obtaining quotations, which led to a controversy with the "Open Board."

The rules were amended permitting the trading in small lots in grain and provisions, the effect of which was to add largely to the business of its members.

The penalty prescribed for doing business at less than a stated rate of compensation was abolished in November.

The "call board" being restored, after removal into the new building, was, after a brief trial, discontinued.

The new Board of Trade building was opened for business on May 1.

**New Board of Trade.—** The new temple of commerce, undoubtedly the most splendid and costly structure of the kind in the world, was formally dedicated on April 29. The ceremonies were brilliant and imposing. Delegates and invited guests were present, in large numbers, from Liverpool, Toronto, Montreal, New York, Philadelphia, Boston, Baltimore, St. Louis, Milwaukee, St. Paul, Minneapolis, Nashville, Providence, Richmond, Denver, Indianapolis, Sacramento, Mobile, Dubuque, and other places. These, with the members, composed an audience of over four thousand persons.

President E. N. Blake presided. The exercises began by the dedicatory prayer by Rev. Dr. Clinton Locke. Following this, John R. Bensley, on behalf of the Board of Real-Estate Managers, delivered the keys, and turned the building over to the Board of Trade in an appropriate address. This was responded to, in behalf of the association, by its president. Hon. Emery A. Storr, then delivered the oration of the day, in which the history, objects, and achievements of the Board and its members were eloquently portrayed. Speeches were then made by Hon. Edward Kemble, of Boston; Hansford White, of Liverpool, England; C. B. Stone, of San Francisco; J. H. Herrick, of New York; E. O. Stannard, of St. Louis; Sidney D. Maxwell, of Cincinnati; W. Welch, of Philadelphia, and others. In the evening, a banquet was given at the Grand Pacific Hotel, at which four hundred and fifty-seven guests enjoyed the closing festivities of this interesting and memorable occasion.

The erection of this splendid structure was commenced in 1882, the corner-stone having been laid on December 13.

It has a frontage of 175 1/2 feet on Jackson Street, at the south end of La Salle, and extends south 225 feet. The rear portion, occupied by offices, is 160 feet high, and the front, containing the exchange hall, is 140 feet in height, and is surmounted by a tower 310 feet above the ground—the tallest in the city. The tower is 32 feet square at the base, and is built of masonry 225 feet, where each face is supplied with a conspicuous clock-dial. From this point to the pinnacle the construction is of iron. The entrances are large door-ways, supported by polished columns of gray granite. The edifice is built of Fox Island granite, and its entire cost was $1,730,000. The exchange hall is 152 x 161 feet, and 80 feet high. The offices and rooms are elegantly finished in mahogany, with artistic wood mantels, and are finely frescoed. Taken as a whole (the hall, rooms, exterior and interior finish, furnishing and decorations), it far exceeds any other building of the kind ever erected.

1886.

At the thirty-eighth annual meeting for the election of officers, held on January 4, 1886, A. M. Wright was chosen president, and George D. Runsey, vice-president. At the annual meeting of the Board of Directors, Sidney Smith was appointed attorney of the Board, and John C. Black, treasurer.

Privileges of membership have sold, during the past year, as low as $1,650, but the price has ranged generally from $1,950 to $3,300—the selling price in January, 1886, being about $2,100.

The members have entered upon the work of the new year with encouraging signs on the commercial horizon, and are determined, by their vigilance and industry, to promote the growth and prosperity of the great city, whose progress is so well illustrated by their organization, in the coming years as in the past.
### List of Officers from 1872 to 1886.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>President</th>
<th>First Vice-President</th>
<th>Second Vice-President</th>
<th>Secretary</th>
<th>Treasurer</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

*From July 1.*

### THE OPEN BOARD OF TRADE.

The objects of this association, as expressed in its rules and by-laws, are the same as those of the regular Board. That such an organization was demanded by the advancing trade and commerce of the city, many far-sighted men busily thought before its successful operations established it on a firm foundation. One of its principal features at the beginning was to enable its numbers and customers to deal in smaller amounts of staples than was permitted on the older board, and yet preserve as strict integrity in all transactions. It commenced business, in a rather informal way, on December 15, 1877, but was not incorporated under the laws of the State until May 12, 1880. At first, a room was occupied on the Board of Trade alley; then, for two years, the basement No. 121 LaSalle Street was used, and afterward its business was conducted under the Chamber of Commerce Building. In 1882, steps were taken to erect a building of its own. A lot situated on Pacific Avenue, between Jackson and Van Buren streets, 110 x 110 feet, was leased for ninety-nine years, and an elegant and spacious building has been erected thereon, at a cost of $150,000. It is six stories in height, with a handsome face of superior pressed brick, relieved by brown-stone and terra-cotta trimmings. The main hall on the first floor is 110 x 110 feet. The Secretary's office and clearing-house are on the second floor. The offices are all connected with the
lower floor by speaking tubes. A convenient club-room for the members is at the east side, on the sixth floor.

The methods of trading are practically the same in both Boards, and many leading firms belong to both.

The number of members on January 1, 1886, was four hundred and ten. The initiation fee is now $250, provision being made in the rules that said fee shall be $500 when the membership reaches five hundred. The yearly assessment for expenses is $50. The annual elections are held on the second Tuesday in May, and the elective officers are a president and vice-president, for a term of one year, and eight directors for two years, four being elected each year.

The following is the financial statement of the association for the year ending April 30, 1885:

**RECEIPTS.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cash on hand May 1, 1884</td>
<td>$877,275</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>From assessments</td>
<td>$15,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Special assessments from clerks</td>
<td>1,840</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rent of offices and telephone boxes</td>
<td>15,975</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sale of bonds</td>
<td>20,088</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clearing-house and sundries</td>
<td>2,494</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>$119,419</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**EXPENDITURES.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cash paid on account of building</td>
<td>33,106</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>For ground rent</td>
<td>11,196</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Interest on bonds</td>
<td>5,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Insurance, taxes, and repairs</td>
<td>4,762</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lawsuits</td>
<td>$363.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$2,871.88</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Market reports, gas, etc.</td>
<td>6,017</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Salaries, and printing and stationery</td>
<td>12,869</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>$1,848</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Cash on hand April 30 .................................. $39,905.47

Total .................................................. $119,419.08

**LIST OF OFFICERS FROM 1850 TO 1883.**


**THOMAS MARSHAL BAXTER,** commission merchant, son of Dr. John and Cassandra H. Baxter, was born at Mount Vernon, Ohio, on November 11, 1840. Until he reached the age of six months, he was living in Michigan. He attended the public schools of his native town, and then entered the Michigan University, at Ann Arbor, from which he graduated, with honors, in the class of 1862. With the view of adopting the law profession, he attended one term in the University, and afterwards, for a time, the department of his Alma Mater, but becoming dissatisfied with so sedentary a life he went to Detroit, and became a member of the firm of Edwards & Baxter, dealers in rubber goods, etc., Wood-av-19. In 1865, the firm was dissolved, and Mr. Baxter came to Chicago, and during the ensuing years operated on Board of Trade. It was during the year 1877 that Mr. Baxter projected the idea of an Open Board of Trade; and it was through his exertions and energy that the plan took form and was placed in active operation. On account of the business failure of his colleagues shortly afterward, he was obliged to assume the entire responsibility and control of the organization, and for some time he carried on the business alone. He succeeded in inaugurating another formal organization in the spring of 1878, and, with the stimulus thus gained, the Open Board of Trade became a success and has since been in a prosperous condition. Until the building now occupied by the Open Board was erected, Mr. Baxter was located at No. 127 LaSalle Street; in May, 1884, he moved to his present quarters. Mr. Baxter was honored with the presidency of the Open Board during the four years subsequent to its organization, and has since been tendered the same honor, which he has declined because of the demands of his private business. Mr. Baxter was married, in March, 1853, to Miss Mary L. Danforth, of Ann Arbor, Mich., daughter of Hon. George Danforth.

**HENRY C. GRAY** is the son of John and Mary (Cole) Gray, and was born at Burlington, Iowa, in 1842. He was educated at Burlington College, in his native town. When about 1842, he became a clerk in the general merchandise store of George W. Gray, at Lansing, Iowa, where he remained for about three years, when he moved to Chicago, and finished a commercial college course of study. He soon was engaged in the employ of Charles Biss, who had then a cutlery store on Lake Street, and three months later he enlisted in the Army, becoming a member of the famous Mercantile Battery, composed entirely of business men of Chicago. He was taken with a branch of the service, seeing some hard fighting under Grant, in the battles and sieges which led to the capture of Vicksburg, until the battery was lost in the ill-fated Red River Expedition under General Banks. He also served under Generals Sherman and McClernand, and in the latter years of the War was under General Grierson on his expedition through Georgia and Alabama. Having served through the entire War, he returned to Chicago in 1865, and entered the employ of Biggs, Spencer & Co., cutlery, at No. 44 Lake Street, remaining with that firm until 1871, when he commenced the cutlery business for himself, having as partners Joseph H. Williamson and James F. Chess, the firm name being Williamson, Gray & Co., and their place of business at No. 34 Lake Street. The firm dissolved in 1874, and Mr. Gray entered the employ of E. R. Hood & Co., grain and commission merchants, where he remained until 1876. He was next with S. E. Spencer & Co., in the same business, for about a year, and then he established himself in the commission business at No. 133 LaSalle Street, but soon moved to No. 162 Washington Street, where he remained until the new Board of Trade building was completed, when he changed to his present quarters. He was one of the founders of the Open Board of Trade, and has been a director since 1879. He was married to Mary E., daughter of Elijah Mason, of Chicago, in 1872, and has been a member of the Board of Trade since 1875.

The following tables are self-explanatory:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Receipts (dollars)</th>
<th>Shipment (pounds)</th>
<th>Receipts (dollars)</th>
<th>Shipment (pounds)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1852</td>
<td>44,755</td>
<td>22,382</td>
<td>606,675</td>
<td>513,850</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1853</td>
<td>52,816</td>
<td>25,767</td>
<td>654,506</td>
<td>581,167</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1854</td>
<td>73,104</td>
<td>45,356</td>
<td>687,629</td>
<td>597,205</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1855</td>
<td>79,858</td>
<td>55,435</td>
<td>687,629</td>
<td>597,205</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1856</td>
<td>96,890</td>
<td>82,344</td>
<td>906,965</td>
<td>776,676</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1857</td>
<td>51,141</td>
<td>97,092</td>
<td>1,572,025</td>
<td>809,098</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1858</td>
<td>48,335</td>
<td>97,092</td>
<td>1,572,025</td>
<td>809,098</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1859</td>
<td>50,500</td>
<td>47,301</td>
<td>1,461,233</td>
<td>867,064</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1860</td>
<td>53,725</td>
<td>44,704</td>
<td>1,079,446</td>
<td>1,052,028</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1861</td>
<td>47,304</td>
<td>46,010</td>
<td>1,572,025</td>
<td>809,098</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1862</td>
<td>55,830</td>
<td>47,301</td>
<td>1,572,025</td>
<td>809,098</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1863</td>
<td>70,704</td>
<td>69,725</td>
<td>1,524,291</td>
<td>1,035,166</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1864</td>
<td>65,066</td>
<td>50,001</td>
<td>1,497,475</td>
<td>1,292,518</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1865</td>
<td>67,074</td>
<td>52,626</td>
<td>1,453,681</td>
<td>1,225,309</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Up to 1876 all seeds are included; after that date flowered is excluded.*
### HISTORY OF CHICAGO.

**WHEAT.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Receipts, bushels</th>
<th>Shipments, bushels</th>
<th>Local consumption, or left on hand, bushels</th>
<th>Average price per hundred bushels</th>
<th>Opening and closing price for the year.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1857</td>
<td>12,724,144</td>
<td>12,100,096</td>
<td>644,095</td>
<td>32.00</td>
<td>121.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1858</td>
<td>20,266,562</td>
<td>24,055,677</td>
<td>1,210,995</td>
<td>117.50</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1859</td>
<td>23,761,622</td>
<td>27,634,587</td>
<td>2,130,035</td>
<td>105.75</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1860</td>
<td>24,206,370</td>
<td>23,184,349</td>
<td>1,022,021</td>
<td>102.50</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1861</td>
<td>16,524,058</td>
<td>14,394,905</td>
<td>2,122,188</td>
<td>103.19</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1862</td>
<td>14,104,515</td>
<td>13,091,190</td>
<td>2,955,355</td>
<td>120.50</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1863</td>
<td>20,713,577</td>
<td>24,711,239</td>
<td>5,002,338</td>
<td>96.62</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1864</td>
<td>34,106,109</td>
<td>31,006,759</td>
<td>3,099,320</td>
<td>109.15</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1865</td>
<td>23,341,607</td>
<td>22,796,288</td>
<td>745,519</td>
<td>114.50</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1866</td>
<td>14,824,690</td>
<td>17,125,540</td>
<td></td>
<td>114.75</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1867</td>
<td>23,085,596</td>
<td>19,756,884</td>
<td>3,249,712</td>
<td>103.75</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1868</td>
<td>20,364,155</td>
<td>11,725,754</td>
<td>5,035,401</td>
<td>103.75</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1869</td>
<td>20,297,577</td>
<td>21,045,577</td>
<td>5,351,610</td>
<td>83.00</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1870</td>
<td>10,206,772</td>
<td>13,265,223</td>
<td>6,001,549</td>
<td>83.70</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**BARLEY.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Receipts, bushels</th>
<th>Shipments, bushels</th>
<th>Local consumption, or left on hand, bushels</th>
<th>Average price per hundred bushels</th>
<th>Opening and closing price for the year.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1857</td>
<td>1,169,866</td>
<td>776,805</td>
<td>382,261</td>
<td>95 @ 65</td>
<td>4,251,750</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1858</td>
<td>1,186,464</td>
<td>950,615</td>
<td>225,834</td>
<td>76 @ 66</td>
<td>13,875,415</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1859</td>
<td>791,182</td>
<td>335,077</td>
<td>450,105</td>
<td>65 @ 67</td>
<td>5,344,991</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1860</td>
<td>699,531</td>
<td>310,592</td>
<td>388,991</td>
<td>63 @ 70</td>
<td>4,317,850</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1861</td>
<td>1,457,017</td>
<td>1,435,767</td>
<td>13,411</td>
<td>86 @ 67</td>
<td>17,416,860</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1862</td>
<td>1,278,806</td>
<td>1,555,215</td>
<td>175,499</td>
<td>72 @ 56</td>
<td>5,471,264</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1863</td>
<td>2,492,605</td>
<td>2,025,654</td>
<td>464,061</td>
<td>56 @ 44</td>
<td>4,999,379</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1864</td>
<td>2,497,340</td>
<td>2,734,593</td>
<td>262,977</td>
<td>43 @ 61</td>
<td>7,554,059</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1865</td>
<td>1,865,218</td>
<td>1,355,165</td>
<td>504,457</td>
<td>81 @ 65</td>
<td>4,926,526</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1866</td>
<td>1,363,552</td>
<td>1,104,458</td>
<td>250,094</td>
<td>85 @ 69</td>
<td>5,214,526</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1867</td>
<td>1,058,164</td>
<td>1,773,148</td>
<td>214,368</td>
<td>95 @ 57</td>
<td>5,605,385</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1868</td>
<td>5,474,529</td>
<td>5,383,540</td>
<td>1,645,705</td>
<td>75 @ 60</td>
<td>6,384,150</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1869</td>
<td>3,827,516</td>
<td>3,436,757</td>
<td></td>
<td>58 @ 62</td>
<td>6,831,809</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1870</td>
<td>1,905,616</td>
<td>1,218,623</td>
<td>686,993</td>
<td>52 @ 58</td>
<td>7,843,829</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### MILLING AND FLOUR BUSINESS.

The growth of this industry in this country for the past fourteen years is one of the marvells of the age. Chicago, however, which has maintained, or advanced, its position as the leading manufacturing city of the West, has notably fallen behind in the manufacture of flour. There was not as much flour milled in the city, from 1871 to 1885, as in the preceding fourteen years, by over one and a quarter million of barrels; and in no year since 1871 has the product been equal to city consumption. Improved methods in the manufacture of flour from spring wheat, and the use of water power, made it possible for the enterprise of Minneapolis,—in the very center of the wheat region and using the most perfect machinery in the world—to defy all competition in the manufacture of flour; and in the last year her twenty-six mills, having a daily capacity of thirty-three thousand barrels, manufactured five million of barrels of flour against the half million of Chicago. The fact also that the price of wheat in the latter city almost always ranges higher than flour, does not invite special effort in this direction. Only six mills in the city are largely employed, and great discrimination and judgment is required in the grades handled to enable them to realize a profitable return on the capital invested.
THE BOARD OF TRADE.

ANNUAL RECEIPTS OF FLOUR

By

(IN BARRELS)

AT CHICAGO, FROM 1858 TO

323

1871, INCLUSIVE.


### HISTORY OF CHICAGO

**ANNUAL RECEIPTS OF FLOUR (IN BARRELS) AT CHICAGO, FROM 1872 TO 1885, INCLUSIVE.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>By</th>
<th>1872</th>
<th>1873</th>
<th>1874</th>
<th>1875</th>
<th>1876</th>
<th>1877</th>
<th>1878</th>
<th>1879</th>
<th>1880</th>
<th>1881</th>
<th>1882</th>
<th>1883</th>
<th>1884</th>
<th>1885</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Lake</td>
<td>18,892</td>
<td>18,778</td>
<td>19,000</td>
<td>18,600</td>
<td>18,900</td>
<td>19,200</td>
<td>19,400</td>
<td>19,600</td>
<td>19,800</td>
<td>20,000</td>
<td>19,500</td>
<td>19,000</td>
<td>18,500</td>
<td>18,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ill. Mch. Can.</td>
<td>15,200</td>
<td>15,500</td>
<td>15,800</td>
<td>16,100</td>
<td>16,400</td>
<td>16,700</td>
<td>17,000</td>
<td>17,300</td>
<td>17,600</td>
<td>17,900</td>
<td>17,500</td>
<td>17,100</td>
<td>16,700</td>
<td>16,300</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rail. &amp; Old B.</td>
<td>14,600</td>
<td>15,100</td>
<td>15,500</td>
<td>16,000</td>
<td>16,500</td>
<td>17,000</td>
<td>17,500</td>
<td>18,000</td>
<td>18,500</td>
<td>19,000</td>
<td>18,500</td>
<td>18,000</td>
<td>17,500</td>
<td>17,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chicago &amp; Atlantic</td>
<td>12,900</td>
<td>13,200</td>
<td>13,500</td>
<td>14,000</td>
<td>14,500</td>
<td>15,000</td>
<td>15,500</td>
<td>16,000</td>
<td>16,500</td>
<td>17,000</td>
<td>16,500</td>
<td>16,000</td>
<td>15,500</td>
<td>15,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chicago, Burlington &amp; Quincy</td>
<td>10,900</td>
<td>11,200</td>
<td>11,500</td>
<td>12,000</td>
<td>12,500</td>
<td>13,000</td>
<td>13,500</td>
<td>14,000</td>
<td>14,500</td>
<td>15,000</td>
<td>14,500</td>
<td>14,000</td>
<td>13,500</td>
<td>13,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chicago &amp; Rock.</td>
<td>9,500</td>
<td>9,800</td>
<td>10,100</td>
<td>10,400</td>
<td>10,700</td>
<td>11,000</td>
<td>11,300</td>
<td>11,600</td>
<td>11,900</td>
<td>12,200</td>
<td>11,700</td>
<td>11,200</td>
<td>10,700</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total receipts in the city</td>
<td>93,498</td>
<td>94,798</td>
<td>96,098</td>
<td>97,398</td>
<td>98,698</td>
<td>100,098</td>
<td>101,498</td>
<td>102,898</td>
<td>104,298</td>
<td>105,698</td>
<td>104,198</td>
<td>102,598</td>
<td>100,998</td>
<td>99,398</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**ANNUAL SHIPMENTS OF FLOUR (IN BARRELS) FROM CHICAGO, FROM 1872 TO 1885, INCLUSIVE.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>By</th>
<th>1872</th>
<th>1873</th>
<th>1874</th>
<th>1875</th>
<th>1876</th>
<th>1877</th>
<th>1878</th>
<th>1879</th>
<th>1880</th>
<th>1881</th>
<th>1882</th>
<th>1883</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Lake</td>
<td>22,347</td>
<td>22,523</td>
<td>22,700</td>
<td>22,878</td>
<td>23,057</td>
<td>23,236</td>
<td>23,415</td>
<td>23,594</td>
<td>23,773</td>
<td>23,952</td>
<td>24,131</td>
<td>24,310</td>
<td>24,489</td>
<td>24,668</td>
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<tr>
<td>Ill. Mch. Can.</td>
<td>21,200</td>
<td>21,400</td>
<td>21,600</td>
<td>21,800</td>
<td>22,000</td>
<td>22,200</td>
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<td>23,200</td>
<td>23,400</td>
<td>23,600</td>
<td>23,800</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rail. &amp; Old B.</td>
<td>20,300</td>
<td>20,500</td>
<td>20,700</td>
<td>20,900</td>
<td>21,100</td>
<td>21,300</td>
<td>21,500</td>
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<td>22,300</td>
<td>22,500</td>
<td>22,700</td>
<td>22,900</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chicago &amp; Alle.</td>
<td>19,400</td>
<td>19,600</td>
<td>19,800</td>
<td>20,000</td>
<td>20,200</td>
<td>20,400</td>
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<td>21,600</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chicago &amp; St. L.</td>
<td>18,500</td>
<td>18,700</td>
<td>18,900</td>
<td>19,100</td>
<td>19,300</td>
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<tr>
<td>Chicago, Burlington &amp; Quincy</td>
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<td>18,000</td>
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<td>18,400</td>
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<td>19,600</td>
<td>19,800</td>
<td>20,000</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chicago &amp; Rock.</td>
<td>16,700</td>
<td>16,900</td>
<td>17,100</td>
<td>17,300</td>
<td>17,500</td>
<td>17,700</td>
<td>17,900</td>
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<td>18,300</td>
<td>18,500</td>
<td>18,700</td>
<td>18,900</td>
<td>19,100</td>
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CLINTON BRIGGS, president of the Star and Crescent Milling Company, was born in Cayuga County, N. Y., on May 27, 1821, and is a son of Gilbert and Martha (Pace) Briggs. He worked on his father's farm and attended school until he was twenty-one years of age, when he left home and started for the West. After spending two years in Cincinnati, where he was employed as a clerk, he moved to Rockford, Ill., and commenced business, but soon sold out and went to St. Louis, where he filled a clerical position for eight years. In 1856, he came to Chicago, and became a partner in the firm of Ewing, Briggs & Co., with Caleb Groves. This house did a large and profitable trade until 1870, when they closed up their business. Mr. Briggs, in company with Thomas Heermons, soon after bought a milling interest on West Holroyd Street, which they carried on together until Mr. Heermons' death, in 1880. Mr. Briggs continued the business alone until 1883, when a corporation was formed with the following officers: Clinton Briggs, president; C. R. Cole, vice-president; Z. T. Cole, secretary and treasurer. Henry C. Cole is also a stockholder and director. Mr. Briggs was elected treasurer of the city under Mayor Heath in 1875-77, and in the administration of this public trust exercised the same care and circumspection that have characterized his conduct of the large interests of the Star and Crescent Mills. He was a member of the large Board of Trade for twenty-eight years, one of its board of directors for several years, and was first vice-president in 1861. In 1865, Mr. Briggs married Sarah Jane Wray, daughter of Robert Wray, a retired Irish physician, who yet resides at Pittsburgh, Penn. Mrs. Briggs died in 1884, leaving two children,—Martha and Jennie.

BAKERS—Some sketches of the more prominent of this class of manufacturers are given, a perusal of which will convey an idea of the magnitude of the business in this city.

MECHANICAL BAKERY.—In 1855, Dr. Berdan, the famous sharpshooter, invented an oven for baking crackers, which worked automatically and continuously, greatly adding to the productive capacity of a bakery. It was brought to the attention of some of the representative capitalists of this city, and a joint-stock company was formed for putting it into practical use. Among those interested were the late J. J. Pentz, president, who became principal stockholder, and the late C. R. Cole, president of the company and its general manager, Runsey Bros. & Co., and the late E. C. Larred, the company was incorporated under the name of the Chicago Mechanical Bakery Company. They erected a building on Clinton Street, between Lake and Randolph, with three stories and basement. The oven alone cost $40,000, and the investment was money going affairs, but so complicated that it was liable to get out of order, and, in consequence, was expensive to keep in repair. It was very successful from the first, and bade fair to revolutionize the entire cracker business of the country. The company also made bread and pies, and did a general baking business for the city trade. Henry C. Childs was superintendent; William W. Shaw, now of Blecke, Shaw & Co., had charge of the books; George Pyte, now of Hay & Pentz, was shipping clerk; Eliza W. Case, of Case & Martin, had charge of the pie department; Alexander Moody and Charles E. Waters were employees; and, indeed, nearly every other prominent man in the baking business, near or far, was in one way or another. Besides the great Berdan oven, they ran four common ovens for bread, pies, etc. They employed about one hundred hands, ran fifteen teams, and kept two men on the road. Soon after the War broke out they opened a branch house in Louisville, Ky., and, obtaining a large contract from the Government, devoted the cracker department exclusively to the making of hard-bread for the Army. This was a fortunate stroke for the company, and while the War lasted they made money; but, it was a clumsy corporation, and it had a shrewd and active opponent in the person of J. M. Duke, who, forecasting the end of the War, was busy building up a permanent trade all over the Northwest; and, therefore, when the War closed, Mr. Duke had the trade and the corporation had its "plant." The result was, Mr. Duke rented the whole establishment for five years, at a yearly rental of $7,500, solely to get rid of it. He took it into his own hands and disposed of it, subletting it to various persons, for all sorts of uses, and closed the career of the Mechanical Bakery, after an existence of about fourteen years. The costly machinery of the oven was finally sold for old iron, and the building was bought by Mr. Phillips, the well-known dealer in hams, and it is now noted as Phillips' ham house.

THE DAKE BAKERY.—This bakery has become, if not the largest, at least one of the largest, and best equipped institutions of its kind in this country. Its building situated on the corner of Adams and Clinton streets, is 66 by 200 feet, and is four stories and a basement. The power is furnished by a Corliss engine of 350 horse-power. Since the fire, the company have baked no bread, but confine their attention to the manufacture of all kinds of crackers, snaps, jumbles, cakes, etc. One hundred and fifty persons of both sexes and of various ages are employed in the bakery, and their pay-roll amounts to about $1,200 a week.
sive of amount paid to their travelling men. They have four recl-
erooms, open steadily day and night, and annually use thirty-five
thousand barrels of flour, twelve hundred barrels of molasses, two
thousand tiers of lard, and other articles in proportion. Their
pounds keep ten years, and they travel on the road continually,
who travel from Lake Superior to the Gulf of Mexico and from
Pittsburgh to the Rocky Mountains. The capital required to carry
on this business is in the neighborhood of $260,000. This was
known to be so large when we first saw it in 1861 by J. M. Duke, on the
alley in the rear of McVicker’s Theater. In the fall of 1868, Mr.
Duke rented the Mechanical Bakery, at a large rent, for the purpose
of leasing it to them, and on the 15th of the same month, he turned
his affairs over to Mr. Gettridge. He was a very energetic and prac-
tical man, and his name and his goods had acquired a wide reputation at the
days of his life, which occurred in June, 1866. In the settlement
of the estate, the firm of Blake, Herdman & Co., which was composed of E. Nelson Blake, F. M. Herdman,
T. B. Walker and Kirby Page. Before the great fire of 1871, Mr.
Herdman retired, his interest was purchased by W. W. Shaw
and members of the firm, and the style of the firm was changed to
Blake, Walker & Co. They had added a branch factory to the
business, which was situated on the corner of Illinois
and Dearborn Avenues, but both buildings were swept away by the fire.
The loss to the company was about $100,000, but, within ten days,
it had broken ground for a new building on Clinton Street,
between Lake and Randolph streets, and it is said, by the
work making contractors. In January, 1879, Mr.
Walker retired, when Mr. Shaw increased his interest to an equal
share with the remaining partners, and the firm name was changed to
the Chicago and Pacific Coffee Co., just ten years
to the fire, the business had long outgrown the restricted quarters on
Clinton Street, and the company bought a 100 x 200-foot lot, and
put up the buildings they now occupy. In April, 1875,
Mr. Marshall, who was for some years a traveling salesmen for
the company, bought an interest in the business, which he sold in 1880,
but re-purchased, with an additional amount, on March 1, 1884.
On January 1, 1885, Mr. Page retired, leaving him as the
Mr. Blake is a member of the Board of Trade, and does the purchasing of flour for
the company. Mr. Shaw attends to the business, leaving
the general financial manager; while Mr. Marshall is the general
superintendent, and attends to the manufacture of the goods and
other details of the business.

William H. Shaw was born at Swineshead, near Spalding,
Lincolnshire, England, on December 14, 1832. He is the eldest son of Robert Shaw, a well-to-do farmer of Lincolnshire, who, at
the age of seventy-seven years, is still managing his estate of four
hundred acres, with the assistance of his youngest son. William
received a good common school education at home, and came to
this country in the fall of 1853, having a great desire to see what
there was to be done in its business. His initial year was spent
about Cleveland, Ohio, where he first assisted in the survey of the
railroad between Cleveland and Tiffin; he afterward went into the
freight office of the Columbus & Cincinnati Railroad, and
worked for four years. In 1854, he came to Chi-

E. R., Robert and Walden W. An English abolitionist by hered-
ity, Mr. Shaw naturally inclined to the principles and tenets of the
republican party from his first year, and always has been a party ever since. But while Mr. Shaw is a thinking and
observant man, and alive to the abuses and disadvantages of uni-
versal suffrage, his opinions in favor of the English Reform
have not been so pronounced as to have been called for years that he has
never been naturalized. His interest, however, in the last Presi-
dential campaign was so great, and his chagrin that he could not vote
for his favorite candidate, Mr. Lincoln, so intense, that he has
resolved to be ready with his vote in 1888. In 1876, Mr. Shaw again visited England, this
time in company with his wife, and after sojourning at the principl
places of interest at home and abroad, remained in En-
land for three months. He is a member of the Second Baptist
Church, and is an earnest and willing worker in every good cause.
He now resides in a pleasant home, at the southeast corner of
Ave. and Van Buren Streets.

Caleb H. Marshall was born at West Bridgewater, Mass., on
July 16, 1840, and was the third son of Benjamin Marshall, one of
the oldest farmers in that vicinity. Mr. Marshall left school at the
age of twelve, and, following the fortune of many boys in the
region of Boston (that of working in leather), went into the boot
and shoe factory of Edward Tisdale, an old and well known manufac-
turer in the village of Cohasset, Mass., commencing at the small
salary of twenty-five cents a day. He remained there three years,
receiving $1.25 a day during his last year, which, at that time
was considered good wages. Three years more was spent as clerk in
the proprietor’s store in the same town, and after spending enough to
start in business for himself, and after taking a term
at Spear & Sawyer’s Commercial College, at Boston, he bought
out a stock of goods at South Milford, Mass., thirty miles from
Worcester, and ran an independent business for a couple of years, also acting as postmaster.
In the spring of 1863, he sold out, and went to Boston with the intention of visiting the city of Washington; but fell ill
there and remained some time. He returned home, and took
his seat in the city’s salesroom, and offered him $9 a week, which
young Marshall thought he would accept for three months, and
this gave him a chance to see a little of Western life, but he
remained with that house three years. He then visited his old
home. Returning to Chicago, he was employed by the Star
and Crescent Flouring Mills, at Randolph-street bridge,
and was representative on changing, buying the wheat and selling the prod-
uct of the mill, which had a capacity of six hundred barrels of flour a day, and
fitted this position for three years. He went
on the road as salesman for Blake, Herdman & Co., and the
company ran successfully until January 6, 1884, when it was burnt
out, and Mr. Marshall sold his stock to other parties and returned
to Blake, Shaw & Co. Buying a much larger interest than he had
thus far accumulated, he assumed control of the company, and laid
his hands to the work for six weeks, barely escaping with his life. This was pretty rough on
the English had, who had been accustomed to the comforts of a good
home; however, he persevered, and found employment in the flour
and feed store of Potter & Vincent, on the northwest corner of
Canal and Randolph streets, where he remained for three years.
In the meantime he became acquainted with, and married, Miss
Mary Ann Harrison, from his native town, who had preceded him to
Chicago. At her suggestion, he gave up his situation, entered Bell’s Commercial College, and, by dint of application, mastered the
whole course in about four months, and graduated from that
institution at the head of his class. He then took a situation as
bookkeeper in the Mechanical Bakery, and remained with that con-
tinued twelve years, beginning with a salary of $8 a week and ending
with $2,000 a year. In the fall of 1868, Mr. J. M. Duke, finding the
Mechanical Bakery a formidable undertaking, succeeded to
control by renting it, and Mr. Shaw took charge of his books. On
the death of Mr. Duke, in June, 1869, he followed the fortunes of the
stock, becoming a partner in the house. On the retirement of Mr. Herdman, he became a partner in the
business, and has been connected with it ever since. In 1859, Mr.
Shaw had the misfortune to lose his wife, and taking his only
son, William, in 1862, then but four years of age, he returned to
England, and spent six months among the scenes of his boyhood.
After four years of widowhood, he was again married, on March 1,
1862, to Miss Sarah Elizabeth, daughter of Mr. Eli Bogardus, the
broom-corn grower of Belvidere, Ill.; they have three children,—
established himself in the baking business at Cairo, Ill., but after nine months came back to Chicago. Here he established himself in the bread trade, running a large number of wagons and obtaining his supplies of the Dake and Woodman bakeries. In 1871, he had secured a large line of customers, and when the great fire burned out Woodman, Dake and others, he saw he must look elsewhere for his supplies or lose his trade. With commendable foresight and dispatch, before eight o'clock of Monday, October 10, he had rented a part of the old Mechanical Bakery, and had men at work fixing it up. Within forty-eight hours thereafter, he was supplying his old customers with his own bread and cakes. In the spring of 1872, he

FREDERICK BURCKY, one of the oldest bakers in Chicago, was born in Gelhausen, Germany, on June 9, 1814, the son of John Burcky, a physician. He became a pupil at the common school, and at the age of fourteen was apprenticed to learn the trade of a baker. His apprenticeship continued two years, and in 1830 he came to America, with his family, which consisted of the parents and eight children. They landed at New Orleans late in the fall of 1830, and remained there during the winter, and in the spring of 1831 went to Cincinnati. In 1833, Jacob Burcky, a brother, bought a farm in Illinois midway between Hennepin and Peru, and one year later was followed by his two brothers, Daniel and Frederick, who

opened a grocery store at Hennepin in 1836, continuing it two years. At the end of that time, Mr. Burcky's health failed, and for two years he was an invalid on the farm of his brother Jacob. Daniel Burcky was for many years identified with the business interests of Chicago, and was devoted to the establishment of German educational institutions in this city. In 1840, Frederick Burcky came to Chicago, and for three years worked for Winship & Howe, bakers. In 1843, he bought a bakery of a Mr. Barstow, on LaSalle Street, between Randolph and Lake streets, which he continued three years. He then moved to Wells Street, where the Times Building now stands, and started a bakery and coffee house, the first of that kind in Chicago. He continued business there until the great fire, and, suffering heavy losses, established again at No. 93 Halsted Street, selling out his business in 1871. The following year he opened a bakery at No. 180 Randolph Street, which he continued three years, when he sold out and retired from business. In 1843, Mr. Burcky became a member of Lafayette Lodge, No. 2, A.F. & A.M. He was one of the seven founders of the Germania Lodge, No. 15, A.F. & A.M., and is the only one of the seven now alive. On December 20, 1853, he was made an honorary member of that lodge. He is also a member of Chicago Commandery, No. 19, K.T., and of Oriental Consistory, S.P.K.S., 32. Mr. Burcky was married, on October 27, 1839, to Miss Susan Berdell, of Fachbach, Germany; she died on March 6, 1858. They had five children, only one of whom—Mary, wife of John Sheldon—is now living.

The Board of Trade.

VIEW OF ASHLAND AVENUE, NORTH FROM MONROE STREET.
The F. A. Kennedy Company, cracker bakers, etc., at Nos. 42 and 50 Des plaines Street, was a bank of a similar establishment, under the same name, at Cambridgeport, Mass. The parent house was founded, in 1839, by Artemas Kennedy, the father of F. A. Kennedy, the president of the company; the branch was established and commenced in 1857, mainly through the exertions of Hon. Obed C. Chidester, the secretary, treasurer and general manager, who is also a stockholder in the company. (F. G. Cass is its vice-president, and, with its president, is in the balance of the stock.) Although the company has been in the bakery line for thirty-six years in the field, this establishment is one of the largest in the country. The branch was at first only a depot, at No. 41 River Street, for the goods manufactured in Massachusetts. In January, 1857, it was necessary to build a bakery, which was a double its original capacity in August, 1853. On January 6, 1884, this bakery was consumed by fire, but was immediately re-built and its capacity trebled, so that by July it was again running, with better facilities than before. The present establishment is on the site of the former, and has dimensions of 82 x 150 feet, with six stories and a basement; the power is furnished by a sixty-horsepower Corliss steam engine. The company employ one hundred and twenty-five hands in the factory, and have seventeen men on the road selling the goods. The territory covered extends from Detroit and Cincinnati to the Pacific coast, and from Canal to the Gulf. Exclusive of the expense of their travels their average pay-roll amounts to about $6,000, even in dull times like the present. When running at the full capacity, the bakery consumes five hundred thousand pounds of flour a day. In the active consumption, however, averages about forty thousand barrels of flour annually, which is supplied in proportion. To convert all these raw materials into manufactured goods, requires six of the largest size reel-ovens, together with the most improved machinery, sold of the time, to Mr. Kennedy, the president, purchased in England. The company make a specialty of the finer line of biscuit, of which they make upward of three hundred varieties.

Henry H. Case, the secretary, treasurer and general manager of the F. A. Kennedy Company, was born at Rochester, N. H., in 1859. When nine years of age, his parents moved to Charlestown, Mass., where he entered a common-school education. At the age of seventeen, he came to Chicago, reaching here on August 21, 1876. He could not at first hit upon anything to do which suited him, but, after a time, bought a horse and delivery wagon, and began to sell the goods from other bakeries to grocers. In 1875, he was remarkably successful, and before the fire had a large and remunerative trade. That which was a calamity to so many others was to him, in common with all who dealt in the necessities of life, a harvest, and he profited by it. In 1875, he began to handle the goods of the F. A. Kennedy Company, of Cambridgeport, Mass., and the superior quality of their goods greatly enlarged his trade and necessitated the establishment of a depot, or warehouse, at No. 41 River Street. From this time on his trade began to assume commanding proportions; and the brand of goods he had introduced became so widely known and so firmly fixed in popular favor, that the company sold it to its maintainers and future proprietors that a factory be built in this city. The Eastern house coincided with his views, and in 1881, a suitable building was erected on the site of the present one. The business has grown from its small beginning, and now stands at the head of all in the branch of the manufacturing institutions of our city.

Charles S. Sawyer.—Among those who have been instrumental in building up the large business of the F. A. Kennedy Company, mention should be made of Charles S. Sawyer, who has charge of the manufacturing department. Mr. Sawyer was born on April 12, 1850, at Portland, Me., and there he learned the baker's trade. Coming to Chicago in 1872, he worked at his trade until the Kennedy Company built their factory here, when he took the position he now occupies. He has had twenty-five years' experience in his chosen calling.

Orville S. Gaz has charge of the office of the Company. He was born at Dubuque, Iowa, in 1839. He came to Chicago in 1851, and at once assumed his present position.

Edward H. Cass purchases all the supplies for the company. He was born at Cornell, Me. For many years he was employed in the grocery business at Bangor, Me., and came to Chicago in 1884, to accept the position he now occupies with the Company. Mr. Cass is an old soldier of the War of Cuban Rebellion, having been captain of Co. "H," 71st Maine Volunteers.

N. B. Chidester, sole representative of Chidester & Co., was born at Norwich, Conn., in 1825, and is the son of Stephen ODgen and Eliza (Hazen) Chidester. His father was a warm and energetic man of business, who carried on a farm, the manufacture of lumber and of shoes, and maintained a tannery. As might be expected, his sons were brought up to active life, receiving such education as the common schools of New Jersey could give. Mr. Chidester was fourteen years of age, Mr. Chidester entered a general store at Stanford, as clerk, and remained until 1850, when he went to New York City and worked in a dry goods store. In 1856, he returned and entered the great wholesale and commission business as a member of the firm of Rose & Chidester, continuing therein until 1861. He then purchased several hundred acres of woodland on Lake Hopatcong, shipping the wood cut on his property to the New York and to Chicago markets, the efforts of Mr. Chidester and his associates having been instrumental in establishing the iron furnace at Lockwood, N. J. At the beginning of the War, he was commissioned an enrolling officer for the fourth district, and continued in that capacity until the end of the war. In 1865, he left the commission business. In 1867, he came to Chicago, and commenced the manufacture of Holmes's Patent Cream Crackers, of which he owned the patent-right, associating with him Richard S. Holmes, under the name of Holmes & Chidester. That co-partnership was continued for two years, at No. 67 North Halsted Street. In 1869, the firm dissolved, and George A. Farnum became a partner, when the business title was known as Farnum & Chidester. Their business increased so rapidly that in the spring of 1869, they erected a large factory at Nos. 61-63 North Halsted Street, where, in June, 1869, they were partially burned out, but had their bakery and machinery in full running order within three days thereafter. When the fire of 1871 devastated Chicago, their steam bakery was the only one of that kind that escaped the conflagration, and they were compelled to run at night and on Sundays for two years, until they could erect another one. In 1874, Mr. Chidester sold out, in consequence of poor health, to William H. Aldrich & Co., who continued the business. Mr. Chidester then engaged in settling up his business affairs, in attending to a large number of enterprises in connection with the management of other commercial interests, until November, 1880, when he re-entered the baking business at No. 370 West Harrison Street. Among his associates, he chose Mr. Chidester, located, where he carries on an extensive manufacture of his justly celebrated products, under the firm name of Chidester & Co.

George A. Farnum, the oldest practical cracker baker in Chicago, was born at Smithfield, R. I., on February 18, 1829, and is the son of Welcome and Martha B. (Tallman) Farnum. He received his education at the Prospect Street School, at Providence, and at the age of fourteen was there apprenticed to A. D. Yeomans, a baker of that town. When Mr. Yeomans died, and Mr. Farnum continued in the employ of his successors for nearly five years. At the end of that time, he went to Elmira, N.Y., returning at the end of one year to take a position in the bakery in which he had previously been connected as an agent, until coming to Chicago, in 1853. On his arrival in this city, he sought to establish a cracker bakery, and built two ovens at the corner of Clinton and Madison streets, which he sold the same year, and, in February, 1864, bought a home bakery, at No. 85 State Street. Mr. Farnum built up an extensive trade by furnishing bread to the Soldiers' Home and the Soldiers' Rest. At the close of the War, he sold out his interest in State Street, and in company with N. B. Chidester, bought a bakery at No. 74 N. Halsted Street. About two years later, the firm built a bakery at the corner of Halsted and Fulton streets, and, in 1875, sold out to C. B. Markell, Mr. Farnum continuing as manager under the name of the firm name of Farnum, Fisher & Co., and for one year was connected with a flour mill on Market Street. In that venture, Mr. Farnum overstepped his usual good judgment, and the financial results of his enterprise were very disappointing. In 1876, he formed another partnership with W. H. Aldrich, and together they purchased the bakery he had built some years previously at the corner of Fulton and Halsted streets. In 1882, Mr. Farnum sold his interest to his partner, and retired temporarily from the business. In May, 1885, he bought the bakery of Hugh Templeton, which he continues at the present time. In 1882, Mr. Farnum became part owner of two well-known pleasure boats on Lake Geneva, the "Icicus Newberry" and the "Lady of the Lake," but sold his interest on May 1, 1885. For a number of years he has been interested in several business and speculative ventures, and at the present time is a stockholder in the Mississinewa Valley, Site, Company, founders of the enterprising village of Fairbanks, Duk. He also has landed interests at Pierre, Dak., and in undeveloped districts in Indiana. He is a prominent Mason, and is a member of Harlem Lodge, No. 54, A. F. & A. M., Grover Chapter, No. 180, R.A.M.; and of Solano Commandery, No. 54, K.T. Mr. Farnum was married, in Webster, Mass., in 1853, to Miss Nancy Kingsbury; but his wife, Mrs. F. F. King, has, since 1884 been interested in business enterprise in his name.

Connecticut Pie Bakery.—On April 26, 1869, Elisha W. Crabtree, and Stephen W. Martin established, under foregoing title, one of the most extensive and well known pie-making concerns on the corner of Lake and Wood streets. In 1872, they were obliged to enlarge their facilities for manufacturing, and to this end erected a building they now occupy. They have three of Yale's sixteen-foot rotary-ovens, employ about fifty hands, and have two horse waggons. Their bakery has a capacity of ten thousand pies.
daily. Thelard used by them is rendered fresh every day; and it is a sufficient commentary on the reputation of Connecticut pies, to say that they are the market alphabet of that variety of any other brand. During the first year of this firm's existence, the average number of pies manufactured and sold was seventy-seven daily. At that time, Case & Martin were the only ones reaching it in a day; and their anticipations were realized in July, 1870, when they sold a daily average of twelve hundred and fifty-three during that month. In 1874, the daily average reached twenty-three hundred and thirty; and in the twenty-fourth of February, eighty-two; and in 1880, thirty-seven hundred and thirty-seven. The wagons used in delivering pies were brought into use in 1870, as an invention of the junior member of the firm, and since their introduction, have been duplicated by firms doing business on number of Western cities. The wagons are handsomely painted with fruit and forest scenes, have a carrying capacity of two hundred and fifty pies, and cost $500 each.

When he was the founder of the Connecticut Pie Bakery, was born on the 3rd of August, 1833. He received a common school education in his native town. His elder brother, Charles A. Baker, in company with the old established Coe in Norwich, and largely supplied the New York market every morning by boat. His trade in the great metropolis growing rapidly, he found it to his advantage to move there, and, in 1849, Elisha entered upon a business of his own, in connection with his younger brother with him, and established business at No. 72 Millawaukee Avenue, near Halsted Street. This was, at that time, "away out of town." The building was formerly an old cooper shop, in which the brothers persuaded about 20 cents with C. Culver, they could turn it about so as to face the avenue, to put it in excellent repair, and to build an oven for them; which he did, and they paid him $25 a month for it until 1856. The brothers found it very difficult to get an experienced apprentice to learn the trade. When the Bakery was started, about 1858, the Case brothers closed out their private business, and took the pie department of that concern, making pies, on contract, for one cent each. In July, 1856, E. W. Case gave up his interest in the Bakery, and moved to his farm in Clinton County, Iowa, where he spent about three years, and then returned to Chicago. The Mechanical Bakery, in the meanwhile, having closed, Mr. Case started business on his own account, on April 26, 1860, at the corner of Lake and Wood streets, with S. W. Martin, his present partner. The early ventures of the Case brothers, and their subsequent connection with the Mechanical Bakery, have established for that firm an excellent reputation for Connecticut pies, causing a demand which no one but the original founder could supply. When Mr. Case returned to Chicago, there was no excelsior, when he became a steward on river vessels, working in that capacity two years. In 1855, he came to Chicago, and obtained employment, as machinist, with H. A. Pits, manufacturer of the Pits threshing machine. He had served no previous apprenticeship to the trade, but, his natural adaptability to mechanical work enabled him to make himself very useful to Mr. Pits, and he remained with him for eleven years. At the end of that time, his health failed, and he decided to engage in teaming and fruit raising, and to stand at the corner of Wood and Lake streets, about 1865. He was, at the end, after erecting his building, he found himself with but one dollar and a half to invest in stock. From so small a beginning he built up a prosperous trade in the incredibly short space of two years. He continued the business for three years, when he opened a grocery store, selling out his stock, in 1869, to form a co-partnership with E. W. Case. Mr. Martin was married, in 1858, to Miss Susan Waters. They have one daughter. Mr. Martin is a spiritualist, and is living example of that faith. He is also an active temperance reformer.

The Chicago Pie Company was established in July, 1882, by John A. Spooner, Mr. Mooray & Waters at the time, but, believing that they saw an opening for themselves in an independent business, joined their fortunes, and established their bakery on the North Side. The building is in a style of very high order in the city. They then occupied a space of 25 by 40 feet. They then occupied a space of 25 by 40 feet. Shortly after, they removed to a large building on the corner of Lake and Dearborn streets, and occupied a space of 25 by 50 feet. They then occupied a space of 25 by 50 feet. Shortly after, they removed to a large building on the corner of Lake and Dearborn streets, and occupied a space of 25 by 50 feet.
HISTORY OF CHICAGO.

They have seven children,—William J. Moody, now in business at No. 242 South Morgan Street; Alexander J., John E., Charles H., Mary E., Frank F. and Lilly A.

Joseph E. Water was born at Utica, N. Y., on February 10, 1842. He came West, with his parents, in 1846, and, after a year spent in Iowa, settled in Chicago. In the fall of 1848, when alter sixteen years of age, Charles went into the pie department of the Mechanical Bakery, to learn the business, and only left it to enlist in the army at the opening of the War of the Rebellion, in April, 1861. He was one of the first to answer the call for three months' men, and then re-enlisted for three years, or during the War. He served in Co. A., Illinois Cavalry, and was one of General Grant's escort, or body-guard, during his term of service. Just before the siege of Vicksburg, Mr. Waters received his discharge on account of disability arising from insufficiency, and returned home. He went back to his place in the Mechanical Bakery as soon as he had sufficiently recovered, and remained with the firm until the closing up of the establishment. He then found employment in the City Bakery until the firm of Moody & Waters was formed, in September, 1872. Mr. Waters was married, on December 19, 1863, to Miss Evelina Martin, of Scotch descent, and the daughter of Augus Martin. They have had six children,—Gertrude, Charles William, Jessie Martin, Evelinda, and Hiram.

Josiah Swartz, No. 302 Ogden Avenue, is engaged in the manufacture of a variety of hard crockery, known as table-ware. They are so called from the town of Littitz, in Lancaster County, Penn., where they were first made in this country. The dough is simply of water and flour, very stiff. It is then cut into small sections, square, by machine, and rolled by hand to about a little rolls about a foot long, and curiously curled into uniform and artistic shapes by the dextrous fingers of boys and girls. The peculiarities of shape are then put upon by hand, and the dishes are taken to dry, or sear, in the sun, then taken to dry, or sear, in the oven. When they are immersed in a kettle of boiling yale to give them color, sprinkled with coarse salt, and immediately put into the oven. They emerge a crisp, brown, toothsome article that finds ready sale wherever introduced. Mr. Swartz runs two ovens, employs fifteen or twenty hands, and keeps two wagons running. He is a native of Lehigh County, Penn., and was born December 6, 1837. He is the son of Peter Swartz, who was a farmer, died when Josiah was seventeen years old, and in his memory served an apprenticeship of two years at the blacksmith's trade, which, being too severe however for his strength, he had to abandon it for lighter employment. He started a restaurant at Allentown after a time, and followed the business for twenty-two years. In 1878, he came to Chicago, and, in company with a Mr. Becker, engaged in the manufacture of plate at the place he now occupies. Mr. Becker only remained with him about a year and a half, since which time he has maintained the business alone. Mr. Swartz was married, in 1864, to Miss Eliza Frederick; they have three children,—Arnbrose, Thomas and Charles.

Alexander J. Fish, manufacturer of bakers' and confectioners' machinery and tools, also of Vale's rotary, reel, portable and furnace ovens, at No. 57 Lake Street, was born at Brooklyn, N. Y., on February 14, 1825. When but one year old he came to Illinois, where his parents, who settled on a farm in Boone County, about fifteen miles north of Belvidere. When sixteen years old he was apprenticed to a local mason's trade. He remained in that trade for three years, and worked for the last two years for seven cents a day, and at the end of that time his employer offered him $8 a day to remain with him, but he refused. He first went to Waterloo, Wis., and took contract work for two years, and after that he spent a year or two with his relatives in Illinois and Michigan. In 1879, he returned to Chicago and followed contract building until 1874. In 1875, he began to put up Vale's rotary, ovens, and finding this business remunerative, finally gave up contract work and has since devoted himself to the development of his present line of business, in which he has been very successful. The Vale oven is a specialty of his, and he claims that it possesses many advantages over any other in the market. During the war, Mr. Fish twice stood the draft and paid for his substitute to represent him in the field.

Edward C. Price, the well-known manufacturer of Dr. Price's baking powder and flavoring extracts, was born at Troy, N. Y., on November 13, 1832. He received his preliminary education in the public schools of that city, and graduated at a leading Eastern University in 1852. Soon after he had obtained his medical degree, he received his degree in 1856. In 1860, he moved to Waukegan, Ill., and engaged in the practice of his profession, meeting with pronounced success. Dr. Price had enjoyed unusual advantages while prosecuting his studies in chemistry. The natural bent of his mind inclined him to this science, and the chemical laboratory of his Alma Mater was one of the places all of which he delighted to be. While a student, he made many discoveries to discover a chemical combination for a baking powder that should be at once healthful and adapted to universal use. He was fortunate enough to discover the ingredients which met these requirements. In 1865, he formed a partnership for the manufacture of this article. The firm established its offices and laboratory on West Water Street, remaining there for two years; then removing to East Lake Street, near Market, where they were burned out. They resumed their business at Nos. 47-49 West Lake Street, where they remained for three years, when they moved to the corner of First and South Water Street, occupying those premises until May 1, 1876, when they established themselves in their present quarters. They now occupy six floors, comprising an area of forty thousand square feet, and are remarried by four floors on another terrace, the building having a thousand square feet. At the commencement of their business, they sold, as it were, by ounces, tons being now the unit of measurement used for daily manufacture, which embraces, also, flavoring extracts. Of the volume of their trade, it is not too much to say that they stand in the front rank of (if they do not lead) the manufacturers of the world. They at first employed half a dozen persons, but now they have two hundred in their service, the production being increased by the use of the best machinery. Dr. Price purchased the interests of his partner in February, 1884, when a company was incorporated under the name of the Dr. Price Baking Powder Company, Dr. Price being chosen as president and treasurer and R. C. Price as secretary. This company has a branch house in S. Louis, and a depository of their goods in San Francisco, Cal., and Portland, Ore., and are now producing at a daily rate of ninety barrels. The factory is situated in the heart of Chicago, and is now assisting his partner in conducting the business. Dr. Price's third son is W. V., who was born in 1852, and who is now attending the High School at Waukegan. His two daughters, Ida and Emma, have both graduated from school; the former from Kemper Hall, and the latter from the Buffalo (N. Y.) Female Seminary. Mrs. Price, since her husband's arrival in the West, has resided at Waukegan, Ill.

GRAIN WAREHOUSING.

The phenomenal growth of the grain trade in Chicago up to 1870 rendered it necessary for the State to assume control of the grading and warehousing of grain. The XIXth clause of the Constitution, adopted in that year, gave the General Assembly power to enact a warehouse law, which came into effect, October 25, 1871. It aimed at securing uniformity of inspection and the registration and cancellation of warehouse receipts for grain. A chief inspector for grain and a warehouse registrar were the chief executive officers under the Board of Railway and Warehouse Commissioners. The proprietors of elevators were required to procure licenses from the Circuit Court of the county in which they were situated, and to file a bond of $10,000 for the faithful discharge of their duty as public warehousemen; to conform to the rate of warehouse charges for storage fixed by law; to furnish such information to the warehouse registrar as would enable him "to keep a correct account of the grain received and delivered"; and "to keep a full and correct record of all receipts issued and cancelled." Great difficulty was experienced for a number of years in enforcing these provisions, although some of them were confirmed by a court of law which denied the constitutionality of the law, but found it convenient to avail themselves of certain of its provisions. Many warehousemen claimed that it was an unnecessary and unwarrantable interference with their private business. Meanwhile, on August 26, 1872, at a meeting of warehousemen and bankers, a system of cancellation of receipts was adopted, and henceforward reports were made promptly and satisfactorily. A clause of the agreement provided that "the cancelled receipts are
shown to the registrar and by him cancelled off with their statements. Those in turn are checked with the reports of shipments by the local inspectors at the elevators, and thus it will be impossible for a shipment of grain to be made without the cancellation of a corresponding amount of receipts or an exposure of the fraud."

This measure was resorted to in consequence of the frauds discovered at the time of the Iowa elevator district. Three hundred receipts covered a much larger quantity of grain than was in store.

Meanwhile suits were immediately instituted in the courts, to determine the validity of the warehouse law. In the case of Munn & Scott vs. The People of the State of Illinois, its constitutionality was affirmed in all the State courts, and, on appeal to the Supreme Court of the United States, that body, in 1877, sustained the judgment of the lower court, Justice Field and Justice Strong dissenting. There was now no course open to the warehousemen but to take out their licenses and conform to the legal rates for storage, which they all did.

The Board of Trade inspection fees were adopted by the Commissioners, but, were from time to time, reduced to meet the requirements of the law that the department should be only self-sustaining and not productive of revenue. The cost of inspection has never exceeded about one-fifth of a mill per bushel, a sum so insignificant as not to be mentioned in comparison with the advantages that have resulted from the inspection.

The principle of grading and inspecting established by the Board of Trade, was continued by the Commissioners, with such alterations in detail as the varying conditions of trade required.

In November, 1876, grades 1 and 2 spring wheat were required to weigh not less than 53 pounds to the bushel. In 1878, the rule in case of mixture of spring and winter wheat was changed, by designating it as mixed wheat. Many changes of an important character were made in subsequent years, designed to raise the standard of inspection. The policy of the Commissioners, however, has been to maintain an uniform standard of grading, and as few modifications have been made as possible, having regard to the increasing volume and varying quality of grain receipts from year to year. Notwithstanding the persistent opposition that the system of State grain inspection encountered in its infancy, it was not long in establishing a character at the leading export grain points in the States and Canada. Many States established a department for the purpose, fashioned after the Illinois plan, and New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Montreal and other parts accepted Chicago inspection as almost infallible. In 1876, Northwestern spring wheat was first sold in eastern ports, for export, subject to Chicago inspection.

There were in all thirty-eight grades of grain received here in 1880, distributed as follows: Ten winter and seven spring wheat, nine corn, four oats, three rye, and five barley. In 1884, there were twenty-four grades of wheat, ten of corn, six of oats, three of rye and eight of barley. New rules governing the inspection were adopted by the Commissioners on September 1, 1883, wherein many radical changes were effected.

The year following the adoption of these rules, the "rejected" grade was abolished, upon the suggestion of the Receivers' Association of the Board of Trade, and No. 3 or No. 4, as the case might be, substituted instead. Three grades of Colorado wheat were established. An important change was made also in the grading of corn, "higher mixed" being designated "yellow." These changes were made upon the well ascertained views of receivers and shippers, and consequently met with their approbation.

During the past five years the inspection department has reached a high degree of efficiency, as may be gathered from the fact that during the seasons of 1883 and 1884, when huge quantities of corn were in store in Chicago, not one bushel of inspected No. 2 corn (the contract grade) got out of condition, while nearly every corn market in the country had hot and damaged corn of the same grade—a result that was never before experienced in the history of the corn trade in Chicago.

A Committee of Appeals was established by way of amendment to the warehouse law which was adopted in April, 1873. This committee was empowered to take into consideration all appeals from the grading of the inspection department and all disputes in connection with that department which might be referred to it, and its decisions were decreed to be final. On July 1, following, the Board of Commissioners appointed H. C. Ranney, J. R. Bensley and John P. Reynolds, members of the Committee. In September, Mr. Ranney having resigned, T. T. Gurney was appointed in his stead. During the first year the grading of seventy-eight cars was appealed from and the inspection department was sustained in forty-three. When it is considered that 90,000 cars of grain were marketed that year, errors in the inspection of forty-three will appear insignificant, and an indirect, though none the less emphatic, proof of the efficiency of the department. The number of appeals increased with the growth of the trade, but the proportion of palpable errors has not increased, so far as the reports of the Commissioners show. In 1876, the committee was composed of P. W. Dater, S. D. Foss and D. W. Irwin. Up to July 1, 1879, the committee divided the fees received on appeals equally among its members. That date the Commissioners fixed the salary of each member of the committee at $1,000 per annum, and directed the large sum annually received for fees into the treasury of the Board. Shortly afterward, S. D. Foss resigned and was replaced by George Field; in October, T. H. Seymour and C. A. Phelps resigned, and were replaced by John Walker and P. W. Dater.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Inspector-in-Chief</th>
<th>Warehouse Registrar</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1871</td>
<td>William F. Tompkins</td>
<td>Stephen Clary</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1872</td>
<td>William F. Tompkins</td>
<td>Stephen Clary</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1873</td>
<td>William H. Harper</td>
<td>Stephen Clary</td>
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<tr>
<td>1874</td>
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<td>General J. C. Smith</td>
<td>Triodus H. Tydendale</td>
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<td>1878</td>
<td>John P. Reynolds</td>
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<td>John P. Reynolds</td>
<td>Triodus H. Tydendale</td>
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<tr>
<td>1880</td>
<td>John P. Reynolds</td>
<td>Triodus H. Tydendale</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1881</td>
<td>John P. Reynolds</td>
<td>Harry S. Deane</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1882</td>
<td>P. Bird Price</td>
<td>P. Bird Price</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1883</td>
<td>Frank Drake</td>
<td>William C. Mitchell</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1884</td>
<td>Frank Drake</td>
<td>William C. Mitchell</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1885</td>
<td>P. Bird Price</td>
<td>William C. Mitchell</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The offices first occupied by the registrar and inspector, were destroyed in the fire but, through the vigilance of Stephen Clary and Charles W. Deane, all the valuable papers and documents were saved. New officers were improvised at Nos. 34-36 Canal Street. Subsequently the offices were removed to the corner of Canal and Washington streets.

After the fire in 1871, the want of adequate storage compelled several railways to decline grain freights. Added to the inadequacy of the storage capacity of the
city, a few speculators succeeded in cornering all the grain in the market for about three months. No shipments out were made, and the consequence was that the elevators were practically locked up. Aside from this, the season of 1872-73 marked the most decided advance in the grain trade of Chicago. The confidence of the public in the inspection department was steadily growing. Warehouse receipts, which heretofore were regarded with suspicion, came to be currently accepted by banks and capitalists and to be considered by them as among the very best securities. The system of registration was so perfected as to render the placing a fraudulent receipt upon the market, without immediate detection, wholly impossible. The paid crops of the four years following, necessarily reduced the receipts of grain. The crop of 1875 was the worst for a dozen of years previous, and the minimum of receipts and shipments was reached in that year. The years 1876 and 1877 were also low, but a decided advance was made, and in 1878 the receipts had doubled those of 1875. One of the distinguishing features of the movement of grain in Chicago that year, was the unusually large amount transferred on track, mostly in the winter and spring months, to cars, for eastern shipment, without going into store. There was a double incentive to this,—the avoidance of the terminal charges of the railway companies for switches and for trimming when in the process of loading, and the warehouse charges for transferring. This mode of transferring, although at a less cost, did not result to the satisfaction, peculiarly, of the owners of the grain, owing to the frequently considerable discrepancies in weight. The railways subsequently abolished the terminal charges, so that one incentive to a continuance of this innovation was removed. In the years prior to 1878, Chicago had lost her prestige as a market for winter wheat, but the receipts in that year, of about 4,800,000 bushels of that cereal, in a measure re-established it. In 1879, the excess of grain inspected over any previous year was 8,316,718 bushels. The inadequacy of the storage capacity of the warehouses was again sensibly felt. Vessels were utilized in many cases for the purpose. Large quantities of grain were shipped past Chicago, to other markets, on this account alone.

Chicago continued to grow in importance as a winter wheat market. A new variety of wheat, known as Turkish winter wheat, was received in large quantities for the first time in 1882. It was a long red-berried variety, but was quite unlike the red-berried wheat the market was before acquainted with, and a difficulty was presented in inspection, which the new rules obviated. It was very hard, with good milling qualities, and in great demand among the millers of Wisconsin. Cleaned or "scraped" wheat began to be a feature of the market in 1882, and it was inspected at the "hospital," where cleaned, until 1884, when it was inspected in the regular way on tracks. There was a decrease in the number of bushels inspected in 1882, for the first time in seven years, accounted for by the low prices which held, owing to the abundant yield in European countries which compete with America in supplying the great markets of the world, and also to the prosperity of western farmers, which enabled them to hold their grain for better prices. The short crop of 1883 reduced the receipts of 1884 by about 25,000,000 bushels. During the corn "corner" of 1884, cars were re-inspected from points East and South, where they had previously been sent from Chicago.

The subjoined tabulated statements succinctly exhibit the growth of Chicago as a grain market from 1872 to 1884, inclusive:

### Inspection on Arrival

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Wheat, Bushels</th>
<th>Corr., Bushels</th>
<th>Oats, Bushels</th>
<th>Rye, Bushels</th>
<th>Barley, Bushels</th>
<th>Total, Bushels</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1872</td>
<td>160,348</td>
<td>1,675</td>
<td>10,968,560</td>
<td>45,245,645</td>
<td>9,005,531</td>
<td>669,320</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1873</td>
<td>159,541</td>
<td>1,675</td>
<td>10,968,560</td>
<td>45,245,645</td>
<td>9,005,531</td>
<td>669,320</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1874</td>
<td>158,162</td>
<td>1,675</td>
<td>10,968,560</td>
<td>45,245,645</td>
<td>9,005,531</td>
<td>669,320</td>
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<tr>
<td>1875</td>
<td>158,596</td>
<td>609</td>
<td>10,968,560</td>
<td>45,245,645</td>
<td>9,005,531</td>
<td>669,320</td>
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<tr>
<td>1876</td>
<td>148,452</td>
<td>1,675</td>
<td>10,968,560</td>
<td>45,245,645</td>
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<tr>
<td>1877</td>
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<tr>
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<td>45,245,645</td>
<td>9,005,531</td>
<td>669,320</td>
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### Inspection from Store

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<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Wheat, Bushels</th>
<th>Corr., Bushels</th>
<th>Oats, Bushels</th>
<th>Rye, Bushels</th>
<th>Barley, Bushels</th>
<th>Total, Bushels</th>
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<tr>
<td>1872</td>
<td>147,173,169</td>
<td>44,175,475</td>
<td>10,107,837</td>
<td>711,414</td>
<td>3,514,433</td>
<td>60,532,799</td>
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<td>1873</td>
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<td>60,532,799</td>
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ELEVATOR CAPACITY.*

* The above table shows an increase since the fire—including those destroyed—of eleven elevators in number, and 17,450,000 bushels in capacity.

* Made available in times of emergency, by order of the directors.

PETER HASKILL WILLARD, retired merchant, son of William and Lucy Haskell Willard, was born at Lancaster, Mass., on October 7, 1805. Until he was fifteen years of age he assisted his father in farming, during which time he obtained several years' instruction in the district schools of the vicinity. He began commercial life in the country store of Calvin Haskell, of Harvard, Mass., with whom he remained nearly five years. He then went to Littleton, Mass., and was engaged in mercantile pursuits four years; then removed to Lowell and went into the wholesale and retail grocery business. Four years later he succumbed to the Western fever, and, disposing of his business, went to St. Louis in 1836, which then was a city of not more than fifteen thousand inhabitants. He established himself in the wholesale grocery trade on Front Street, which then faced the levee and is now called Water Street. The destructive policy of President Jackson's administration brought about the failure of 1837, during the following year, and Mr. Willard was among the sufferers, but shortly afterward he resumed business. In 1845, in connection with Ira V. Munn, he extended his business to various points in the West and established branch stores in Peoria, Spring Bay, Matamoras, etc. During 1846, the firm closed out, and Mr. Willard came to this city. He purchased a lot near the junction of Lake Street and the river on the west side, and erected the second elevator built in Chicago, and continued in the elevator business during that year, and returned to St. Louis in 1857. Forming a partnership with James O. Goodrich, he engaged in the wholesale grocery trade until business was interrupted by the excitement of the times in 1861, when he purchased the stock of the firm and removed to this city. Under the firm name of Willard & Childs he continued business until 1869, when he retired from the firm, which then became Childs & Briggs. Two years later that firm became involved, and, in order to protect his interests, held by them, he assumed its management, and through his efforts the firm was placed upon a sound financial basis. He continued as manager of the firm until the fire of 1871. In that conflagration he lost $25,000 in currency and unregistered bonds, but was soon enabled to re-establish himself in trade, which he continued until 1879, since which time he has not taken an active part in business. Mr. Willard was married on April 4, 1846, to Miss Elizabeth Osgood Goodrich, of Vermont, a lady of culture and marked literary talent, well-known as the author of "Sixology," who died in 1872, leaving him five children—Gardner G., William L., Charles G., Monroe L., all of whom are prominent business men, and Clara G., now deceased. In 1874, he was married to Miss Mary E. Daniels, of Chicago, who has one daughter by her first marriage.
HISTORY OF CHICAGO.

THE UNION STOCK-YARDS.

The old "Bull's Head" stock-yards, situated at the corner of Madison Street and Ogden Avenue, were opened in 1845, and gave to Chicago its first regular cattle market. In 1854, the Michigan Southern Railway opened stock-yards upon the Ulrich property, at the corner of State and Twenty-second streets, which were placed under the management of Thomas Nicholes. Mr. Nicholes was superseded in 1856 by Ira Smith & Co., who continued in the management until the close of the years in the spring of 1866. John B. Sherman saw what was, up to 1856, the boldest venture in this direction in opening the Myrick yards on Cottage Grove Avenue, with a capacity for five thousand cattle and thirty thousand hogs. The Michigan Central and Illinois Central railways had switches running into these yards. The Fort Wayne yards, at the corner of Stewart Avenue and Mitchell Street, and the Cottage Grove yards of C. F. Loomis & Co., were small and inadequate, and never came into much prominence, although the latter was the principal yard here during the War.

After the failure of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad stock-yards (which had been established a mile and a half west of the city by that company, J. H. Dole and other capitalists) to attract business to any extent, it became manifest that the stock interests of Chicago should be concentrated in some sure quarter, to facilitate and lessen the expense of transfers of cattle and hogs. The delays occasioned by the location of the yards at long distances from one another suggested the enterprise of the Union Stock-Yards and Transit Company. A prospectus was issued in the autumn of 1864, which resulted in the subscription of stock to the extent of $1,000,000, the major portion of which ($925,000), was taken by the nine railways chiefly interested in the stock trade, viz. Illinois Central, Michigan Central, Chicago, Burlington & Quincy, Michigan Southern, Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago, Chicago & Alton, Rock Island, Chicago & Danville and Chicago & North-Western. A special charter was granted by the State Legislature, which was approved on February 13, 1865. John L. Hancock, Virginiius A. Turpin, Rosell M. Hough, Sidney A. Kent, Charles M. Culbertson, Lyman Blair, M. L. Sykes, Jr., George W. Cass, James F. Joy, John F. Tracy, Timothy B. Blackstone, Joseph H. Moore, John S. Barry, Homer E. Sargent, Barton C. Cook, John B. Drake, William D. Judson, David Kreigh and John B. Sherman were the incorporators. Upon the organization of the company, Timothy B. Blackstone was chosen president, F. H. Winston as secretary, and Robert Nolton as assistant secretary.

The site chosen for the location of the Yards was at Halsted Street, in the Town of Lake, and three hundred and twenty acres, being the north half of Section 5, Township 35 N., Range 14 E., were purchased from Hon. John Wentworth, the price being $100,000. This land was considered an almost valueless marsh, impossible to be drained. Work was commenced on June 1, 1865, and by Christmas of that year the yards were thrown open for business. The yards were laid out as a rectangular figure, with streets and alleys crossing one another at right angles. About one hundred and twenty acres were covered with pens when the yards were opened, and the growth of the enterprise since has necessitated additions from time to time, making the present acreage of the pens two hundred and eighty acres, of various sizes, some being of the capacity of one car-load and others of the capacity of ten car-loads. In the early history of the yards, one thousand two hundred cattle-pens and one thousand hog and sheep-pens were sufficient for the accommodation of stock, while to-day two thousand six hundred of the former and one thousand six hundred of the latter barely satisfy the demands made upon their capacity. The pens were all originally planked, and only a few have since been paved with stone. About thirty miles of alleys and streets, some macadamized and others laid with gravel and cinders, connect these pens with the loading and unloading chutes of the railroads. Thirty-five thousand cattle, two thousand hogs, ten thousand sheep and fifteen hundred horses may find quarters at the yards.

The company has spared no effort and no expense in repairs, and in augmenting the facilities for the handling of stock, as may be gathered from the fact that the repair and construction accounts range from $100,000 to $300,000 a year. In 1879, an elevated roadway was constructed over the yards, for the purpose of more easily effecting the transfer of stock to the slaughtering-houses. From time to time feeders have been built to this main viaduct, as they were required. The system of drainage has been brought to a high state of perfection, and the sanitary condition of the yards insures the health of stock. Fifty miles of sewers have been laid, which carry all surplus water out into the Chicago River and thence into the lake.

The water for the stock is obtained from six artesian wells, sunk at various times, as an increased supply was required. This was one of the chief difficulties the management had to meet when the yards were opened. The first well was sunk between May 14 and October 30, 1866, when water was found at a depth of one thousand and thirty-two feet. The average depth of the wells is one thousand three hundred feet. The water, on account of its mineral properties, can be used only for watering stock, and is not available for mechanical purposes. In the first well sunk, the water was found to be impregnated with sulphur. Another well, only fifty-nine feet away, was charged with an oxide of iron. The average capacity of the wells is six hundred thousand gallons a day. The supply-pipes are constructed of wrought iron, coated on the inside with bitumen to prevent corrosion.

Every railroad entering Chicago is connected directly with the Stock-Yards. All the tracks are owned and laid by the company, and the total length of track, which is being increased constantly, is now about one hundred miles. Iron rails were used at first, but steel was substituted subsequently.

One thousand feet of platform are assigned to each railway, equipped with loading and unloading chutes, so arranged that an entire train may be unloaded at once as easily as a single car.

A passenger station, with water-tanks, turn-tables, coal bins, and all the appointments of a first-class railway station, is a feature of the Yards.

The unnecessary loss in time and money sustained in the transfer of through freights between Eastern and Western railroads created a problem which was solved by the completion of the Freight Transfer and Stock-Yards canal, in 1872.

The erection of a huge warehouse, in 1874, furnished an accessible center for the storage and trans-shipment of freights. The route of the canal, which was built in furtherance of this plan, is from the South Branch of the Chicago River to Halsted Street, in a direct line with Egan Avenue, and thence to the western end of which was closed as a street for the purposes of the canal. The width of the channel is one hundred and twenty feet,
and its depth sixteen feet, thus being navegable by the largest lake vessels. The canal is being extended year by year, so as to afford increased water frontage, and it is now about a mile and a half west of the Yards. It is lined with docks, coal-yards, etc., and although the original plan has not been carried out in its entirety, the several railroads having built transfers of their own subsequently, yet the trade which is carried on by means of this waterway is enormous.

The Exchange Building is situated nearly in the center of the Yards, and is of plain construction. Three wings have since been added to the original building. The offices of the company, together with the offices of some eighty commission firms, are located in these buildings. There are also telegraph offices and a restaurant.

The Union Stock-Yards National Bank was opened for business in June, 1869, and it is practically a clearing-house. Its capital is $200,000, with an additional $100,000 at rest. Nearly all the drovers and commission men who have business at the Yards have an account with the Bank. The successive presidents have been William F. Tucker, M. Talcott, Edward S. Stickey and Elmer Washburne. Edward S. Stickey was the first cashier, and on his accession to the presidency he was succeeded by G. E. Conrad. The present board of directors consists of Samuel N. Nickerson, Lyman J. Gage, Stephen B. Booth, John W. Kelley, George T. Williams, and Elmer Washburne. A post-office building and a printing-house (which is occupied by the Daily Drover's Journal, issued by H. L. Goodall & Co.) were built in 1875. These buildings are situated just outside the main entrance to the Yards.

The Transit House, formerly known as the Hough House, is owned by the company, and was opened by them for the accommodation of those interested in the stock trade. It is situated on Halsted Street, near the entrance to the Yards.

The vigilance of the company prevented the great fire from making headway on their property. The Morris slaughter-house, situated just southwest of the Yards, was discovered to be in flames some days after October 8. The wind was then blowing from the southwest, but the progress of the flames was arrested before much damage was done. Patrols were on watch, day and night, and several prairie-fires in the vicinity of the yards were extinguished. The fire, however, did not detrimentally affect the live-stock trade.

The company employs constantly over one thousand men, a number larger than the total population of the village of Lake when the yards were opened.

The slaughtering and packing-houses, which are all situated in the vicinity of the Yards, have no connection with the former, except that their supplies of stock are received through the Yards. There are twenty-nine large packing-houses, besides several smaller establishments. These furnish almost constant employment to between twenty-five and thirty thousand men and boys.

by the presidents of the Union Stock-Yards and Transit Company have been T. B. Blackstone, up to 1866; J. M. Douglas (resigned 1866); B. B. Chandler, up to 1873; James M. Walker, up to 1881; and Nathaniel Thayer, Jr., who is now president. F. H. Winston, the first secretary, was succeeded, in 1874, by George T. Williams, the present secretary. T. E. Bryant, the first superintendent, was succeeded, in 1874, by George T. Williams, the present secretary. T. E. Bryant, the first superintendent, was succeeded, in 1874, by George T. Williams, the present secretary. T. E. Bryant, the first superintendent, was succeeded, in 1874, by George T. Williams, the present secretary. T. E. Bryant, the first secretary, was succeeded, in 1874, by George T. Williams, the present secretary. T. E. Bryant, the first secretary, was succeeded, in 1874, by George T. Williams, the present secretary. T. E. Bryant, the first secretary, was succeeded, in 1874, by George T. Williams, the present secretary. T. E. Bryant, the first secretary, was succeeded, in 1874, by George T. Williams, the present secretary. T. E. Bryant, the first secretary, was succeeded, in 1874, by George T. Williams, the present secretary.
HISTORY OF CHICAGO

The Total Valuation of Stock Yarded, by Years.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Stock Valuation</th>
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<tbody>
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<td>1866</td>
<td>$42,765,328</td>
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<tr>
<td>1867</td>
<td>43,573,241</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1868</td>
<td>52,568,285</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1869</td>
<td>60,171,217</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1870</td>
<td>62,090,631</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1871</td>
<td>68,321,082</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1872</td>
<td>87,500,000</td>
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Receipts, Shipments and Local Increase in the Manufacture of Leading Meat Products.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Receipts</th>
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<th>Stock Increase</th>
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<tr>
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<td>7,158</td>
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<td>36,070</td>
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<tr>
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<td>26,499</td>
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<td>37,202</td>
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<td>9,359</td>
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<td>2,260</td>
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<td>4,367</td>
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<td>6,282</td>
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<tr>
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<tr>
<td>1883</td>
<td>1,250</td>
<td>137,575</td>
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<td>2,294</td>
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<tr>
<td>1885</td>
<td>318</td>
<td>116,553</td>
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RECEIPTS, SHIPMENTS, AND LOCAL INCREASE IN THE MANUFACTURE OF LEADING MEAT PRODUCTS.

Prices and Movement of Pork.

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<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Live</th>
<th>Dressed</th>
<th>Received</th>
<th>Shipped</th>
<th>Lowest</th>
<th>Highest</th>
<th>Average</th>
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<td>$8.20</td>
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<td>5.75</td>
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<td>4.75</td>
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<td>3.75</td>
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<tr>
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<tr>
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Pork Packing.

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<tr>
<th>Year ending</th>
<th>Number of Hogs Packed</th>
<th>Net Weight</th>
<th>Yield of Land</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Packed November to 1</td>
<td>Grand total for the year</td>
<td>Average net weight, summer packing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>March 1, 1883</td>
<td>1,260,252</td>
<td>2,368,217</td>
<td>4,229,205</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>March 1, 1884</td>
<td>1,297,283</td>
<td>2,351,283</td>
<td>4,329,205</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>March 1, 1885</td>
<td>1,282,039</td>
<td>2,302,504</td>
<td>4,152,201</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>March 1, 1886</td>
<td>1,271,204</td>
<td>2,291,204</td>
<td>4,152,201</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>March 1, 1887</td>
<td>1,263,204</td>
<td>2,291,204</td>
<td>4,152,201</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Pork Packing.
ICE. One of the most important articles in use in the packing business is ice, and following are presented sketches of some of the leading dealers in that commodity:

JAMES P. SMITH & Co.—This company dates its formation back to 1847, the present proprietors being the real successors to the original owners. In that year, Augustus Frisbie and Mr. Burrows commenced the ice business in Chicago, obtaining their supply from the North Branch of the Chicago River, and having an icehouse located at Seventy-third Avenue, was sold to Mr. and Mrs. Hiram Joy associated with A. Frisbie, the firm being Joy & Frisbie. One wagon was employed to supply the entire city, then containing, in all its divisions, only about twenty-eight thousand inhabitants. From this time they have become the largest ice company in the world, and have increased their business so rapidly that they now depend almost entirely on retail business. This firm was merged into what was known as the Chicago Ice Company, in 1860, J. Parker Smith constituting the company, and at the dissolution of the firm in 1865, it became a stock company, with J. Parker Smith as president and manager. Beginning, as they did, in a small way in 1857, the business of the present firm has assumed proportions that place it among the valuable industries of the city. The age consists of twelve large houses at Fond du Lac, Wis.; at Batavia, Ill.; at Anna; six at Chicago; five on the Calumet River, and sixteen at Calumet Lake, and they constantly have buildings under construction to provide for an increased business. They supply many packers at the Stacks-Yards, having commenced this trade as early as 1837, and also do a large business supplying refrigerator cars. They furnished the first car that was loaded with dressed beef for Providence, R. I., as an experiment, in 1869. They ship large consignments of Ice South, it being preferable to the manufactured ice in the Southern States, and they are supplied with all kinds of tools and conveniences for rapidly loading cars.

A. S. PIPEPER & Co.—This firm was first organized in 1853, to carry on the ice business, and was composed of three brothers, Anson, Thomas, and Seth, sons of Seth Piiper, and the composer is father still living at the age of seventy-eight years. They had foresight enough to grasp the importance of this branch of trade, that other business men overlooked, and in a small way they commenced to build what has now become a large and profitable business, having at the present time nearly fifty teams engaged in delivering ice during the summer. Their supply is obtained from Willow Street and Yorkville, Ill., Little Surgeon Bay and Green Bay, Wis., and the main office is at No. 83 West Twelfth Street.

While operating the ice business, they discovered a demand for special tools for that industry, for marking out the blocks, cutting and breaking, and for wagons and drivers, and in 1854, they employed George A. Shufeldt, Jr., Henry H. Brown, F. W. Gates, Henny Greenbaum, Daniel W. Page, Carlisle Mason, Amasa F. Dwight, William Phillips and John C. W. Bailey, and the following officers were organized: Henry Piiper, superintendent; Seth Piiper, secretary; A. F. Croseky, treasurer; W. T. B. Read, superintendent. The superintendent was living at Alton, Ill., at the time the well was first projected, and was sought after on account of his superior mechanical knowledge and his ability as a business and financial manager. He carried the project through very successfully, and had it not been for the speculative disposition of many of the controlling parties in the company, it would undoubtedly have remained the property of the original investors, but they were continually speculating in cotton, wool, etc., and finally became involved, and the real estate, fixtures, etc., in 1872, became the property of J. C. Cowden & Co., with Mr. Piiper as superintendent, with the property of the forty acres costing him in the aggregate $1200. Soon after that Mr. Read, the superintendent, purchased a half interest and commenced to operate the ice business, and at the time of Mr. Cowden's death, in 1875, he had nearly all of the firm's property, except the forty acres, for his portion. The property has since been divided, Mr. Read having twenty-five acres and the widow of Mr. Carmichael fifteen acres. The ice business at the present time is operated by W. T. B. Read's Sons, the father retaining a supervisory interest.

William T. B. Read was born at Providence, R. I., and received his education in the schools of the early day of that country. He is the son of Jonathan and Nancy (Bicknell) Read, with whom he remained until after leaving school, when he was regularly apprenticed to the jewelry trade. After leaving his trade, he went to New York City, where he purchased a stock of dried goods, and then opened a store at Newburg, N. Y., where he remained about two years. Disposing of his store, he took up his residence in Mobile, Ala., where he again entered the same business. He remained South for about twelve years, and came to Illinois in 1842, to the interests of the late R. W. McIlvaine, and in the firm of E. C. McIlvaine & Co., in 1844, and afterwards entered into business for himself, and after the death of Mr. McIlvaine, continued the business until 1853, when he removed to Chicago. In 1865, he came to Chicago, and became interested in the boring of the artesian wells intended at that time to be built. He visited, in the fall of that year, Allegheny, the salt fields of Pennsylvania, fully informing himself of all the points required for a successful completion of the Chicago wells, and became the head of the enterprise, which he has never abandoned up to the present time. He was married to Miss Jane (Carmichael), the eldest daughter of W. T. B. and Adéle (Carmichael) Read, was born at Alton, Ill. He received his preliminary education in the public schools of Chicago, subsequently attending the Illinois State University, at Champaign, for

THE BOARD OF TRADE.
several years. He then returned to Chicago, and remained at home for some time, when he commenced his study of lithography in the establishment of the Sherwood in the city, where he is still employed. He was married in Chicago, in 1853, to Miss Lizzie Greenhood, daughter of J. C. Greenhood, the well-known deaf school teacher, and has one daughter, Annie Eliza.

Harry J. Read, the second son of William T. B. Read, and an active member of the Artesian Well Ice Company, was also born at Alton, Ill., and came to Chicago when quite young. He received his education in the public schools of this city, and afterward attended for four years the State University, at Champaign, Ill. He returned to Chicago and began assisting his father in the management of the ice business, taking from him much of the responsibility which he had for years borne. He is at the present time the leading spirit in the business.

Benjamin F. Read, the junior member of the Artesian Well Ice Company, is a native of Illinois, and was born at Alton. He came to this city when quite young, and attended a private seminary known as the German-American School. While receiving his education he was an assistant on his father’s business, and thus became qualified for the position he at present occupies.

E. A. Shedd & Co. commenced the ice business in 1874, beginning in a small way; running the first season only two wagons, but gradually enlarging and purchasing the business of several of the smaller companies and finally absorbing one of the oldest and largest companies in the city. In January, 1885, they formed a stock company called the Knickerbocker Ice Company, with $50,000,000 of stock, and are now doing a business of nearly $40,000,000 per annum, and employ about sixty men in the summer, and a much larger force in the winter in preparation for the warm weather. They have their offices and warehouses at 1314 & 1316 Madison Avenue, and are doing a large business there. The officers of the Knickerbocker Company are E. A. Shedd, president; J. S. Field, vice-president; C. B. Shedd, secretary and treasurer. They own the large ice-house and the large warehouse in the 1300 block of Lake Street, Indiana, said to be the largest in the world, and also have large houses on the Calumet River and at Calumet Lake, besides others of lesser note, and are one of the largest companies doing business in the city of Chicago.

In 1867, he came to Chicago and engaged in the ice business, and has remained in it to the present time, being elected, in January, 1885, vice-president of the Knickerbocker Ice Company.

Warehousing and Storage.—In addition to the vast business transacted through the elevators of this city, the private warehouse and storage-room is a valuable means to commerce, and a means of preserving perishable articles not handled by the elevator companies. Descriptions of some of these are subjoined.

Sturges, McAllister & Co. established a warehouse at Nos. 7-9 Rush Street, at the southwest corner of Kinzie Street, some time in the ‘sixties, for the storage of wool, and in 1867, they were succeeded by Taylor, Dickinson & Smith, the members of the firm being Z. B. Taylor, William P. Dickinson and Alfred Smith. This company managed the business for two years, the building then being known as the Empire Warehouse. At the expiration of this time the firm became Dickinson & Taylor, Mr. Smith having withdrawn. The firm was subsequently changed to Dickinson & Son, Mr. Dickinson associating his son William with him, and by them the building was continued until the fire of 1882; the building was destroyed. It was re-built by Messrs. Brown and (Avery) Moore, and afterward sold to H. N. Rust, in 1873, who, in 1879, took his son, Frank N., into partnership under the firm name of Rust & Co., and so continued until March 13, 1881. This firm was owned by Judge Manierre, deceased, acquired the property, and continued the business for a short time, when he organized, under the general name of the Central Warehouse Company, of which he was the president. This company continued in existence from January 1, 1882, when Mr. Manierre wound up its affairs and conducted the business himself.

W. H. Prendergast, the second son of Judge George and Ann H. (Reid) Manierre, was born at Chicago on April 25, 1827, at the old homestead, corner of Jackson Street and Michigan Avenue, where the family occupied up to the fire of 1871, when the land was leased for the Gardner House, now the Leland and Lake Hotel. After receiving a partial education at the University of Chicago, he enlisted on May 10, 1864, under the last call of President Lincoln, as a private in Co. "D," 144th Illinois Volunteers, and was mustered out on October 25 of the same year. Mr. Manierre completed his education at the Union College of Law, from which he graduated in 1875. He soon afterward associated himself with Richard J. Prendergast, now county judge, under the firm name of Manierre & Prendergast. In this firm he practiced law, and became the proprietor of the Central Warehouse, near Rush street bridge. He was elected, in the spring of 1885, alderman of the part of the city south of the Loop, for two years. Mr. Manierre was married on April 20, 1875, in New York City, to Julia O. Edson. They have three children,—George, Marguerite and Julia Edson.

The Garden City Warehouses were established by Dike Bros. & Minkler, which firm was changed to Dike Bros. & Baker. Warehouse "B" is located at Nos. 230 to 243 Jackson Street; Warehouse "A" at Nos. 180 to 184 Quincy Street. Determining to incorporate as a charter was secured by Dike Bros. & Minkler in 1883, and a company was formed with the following officers: N. H. Jones, president; H. L. Ware, vice-president and secretary; and H. J. Dike, treasurer. In a short time the affairs of the incorporation became involved, and the property was placed in the hands of a receiver, A. H. Burley, from whom Messrs. Hamilton and Gedde purchased the buildings. Mr. Hamilton retired from the firm in April, 1885, Mr. Gedde retaining sole control. The warehouses are used for storing general merchandise, and have a capacity of forty thousand square feet.

O. E. Gedde was born in Fredericksfald, Norway, on May 10, 1849, with parents, Christian and Catharina Gedde (Veit), who were natives of that country; Mr. Gedde was president of the Bank of Norway and president of the "Dalslands Railroad." Mr. Gedde received a portion of his education at his birthplace, and completed it in England and Germany. In 1885, he came to Chicago from England, and engaged in his present business.

M. J. Leeland is the manager of the Garden City warehouses, a position which he has held since the opening of the buildings in 1852. Mr. Leeland was born at Holliston, Middlesex Co., Mass., on May 12, 1849. His parents, Benjamin M. and Hannah J. (Leeland) Leeland, were natives of that town. Benjamin was a manufacturer of boots and shoes, and after educating his children at the Aldephi Academy, Brooklyn, N. Y., he took him into his office, and gave him a thorough training preparatory for the battle of life. At the age of twenty-two, young Leeland left home and entered a stockbroker’s office in New York City. Later he went to Minneapolis, and several portions of the United States, with a view to permanent settlement, but at length returned home to New Jersey, whither his father had removed. Mr. Leeland assumed the dairy business for five years, and then came to Chicago. In 1870, he married Agnes E. Thomas; they have three children.

The Globe Warehouse is situated on the North Pier, east of the Illinois Central Railroad viaduct, and was erected in 1856, by David Wylie, and is still owned by him. It has a capacity for storing eight hundred car-loads of grain, seeds or general merchandise, and is connected with both railroad and lake transportation. The Globe receives and stores general merchandise, and after receiving its in at Buffalo, Ogdensburg and Montreal during the season of navigation, is convenient and well adapted for warehousing purposes, and is admirably located for the traffic intended. David Wylie is also proprietor of Wylie’s bonded and general warehouse, erected in 1856 at Harrison Street and Pacific Avenue. This building was erected by the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railroad Company for the purpose of taking advantage of an Act of Congress permitting importated goods to come West without appraisement in New York or other ports,—bonded goods coming through, the duties on which were to be paid here, with an idea of encouraging our merchants in more direct importation. Mr. Wylie leased the building from the railroad company when completed, and has conducted it since for the above purpose. The building is constructed in accordance with the directions from the customs department of the United States. It is as near fire-proof as is possible to make it, and a capacity for receiving five hundred car-loads. The tracks of the Michigan Southern road run into the building and connect with all roads running north of the city.

David Wylie was born in Cambellsown, Scotland, on April 8, 1814; and is a son of Alexander and Agnes (Colville) Wylie, natives of the above place. Alexander was a distiller and malster most of his life; he died in Jotteting, Edinburg, Scotland, and came to Chicago, and died here on December 23, 1855, aged eighty years. David Wylie was educated in the common schools of Scotland. He came to America in 1857, and located at Toledo, O., taking a position with the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railroad Company, which he held for two years. In 1859, he came to Chicago and became an employé with A. E. Goodrich, of the Goodrich Transportation Company, as a general clerk, a situation which he resigned in 1865 to accept that of inspector of mineral oils, which being received, he joined the firm of J. & J. Rice, mayor of the city; he held the office during...
Mr. Rice's administration and that of Hon. R. B. Mason. After this he engaged in the warehouse business, which he still continues. In 1867, he married Miss Naomi, daughter of Thomas Dougall, of this city. By this marriage there are three children.—Alexander, Elizabeth and Mr. Wylie, and wife are members of the Fourth Presbyterian Church. Mr. Wylie is a member of Blaney Lodge, No. 271, A.F. & A.M.; of Lafayette Chapter, No. 2, R.A.M.; and of Apollo Commandery, No. 1, K. T. He is also a prominent member of the Illinois St. Andrew's Society.

Chicago Cooling Rooms.—Chicago is a city where enterprise always keeps pace with the public demand, and to meet the urgent need of men and masters who have perishable stock they require to be kept, the Chicago Cooling Rooms were established. These were instituted in 1876, at No. 131 South Water Street, by J. W. Kepler, with a capacity which was about one-eighth now denominated by his customers, and which has enabled the augmented demand of the capacity of the warehouses, so that now (1853) his rooms are occupying Nos. 131–33 South Water Street and Nos. 225–29 North Franklin Street. Mr. Kepler has experimented with all the processes for the purpose of preserving his stock, and, from the experience then acquired, has invented and patented a process which is practically perfect and is authentically designated as one of the most desirable and economical refrigerators known.

J. W. Kepler was born at Milton, Northumberland Co., Penn., on June 18, 1842, where he was educated and began business as a salesman in Lewisburg, Penn., where he remained until the outbreak of the War. He then enlisted as a private in Co. "A," 131st Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry. After the battle of Antietam, he was promoted to second lieutenant, and first lieutenant after the battle of Fredericksburg. This regiment was raised for the nine months' service, but remained for ten months serving through the battles of South Run, Antietam, Fredericksburg and Chancellorsville. After he was mustered out, the State made a call for three months' men, and Mr. Kepler enlisted in the 26th Pennsylvania Volunteers, and was in the battle near Gettysburg. After the expiration of this term of service, he accepted an appointment in the post-office at Cincinnati, and remained there six months. He then re-entered the service and took several hundred men into the Hancock Veteran Corps, and was made captain of Co. "A," 192d Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and went into the Grant campaign around Richmond. He was mustered out three months after the close of the War, and then became a travelling salesman from Cincinnati and remained as such until 1876. From that year until 1876 he was engaged in the wholesale grocery trade at Chicago. Mr. Kepler is a member of Covenant Lodge, No. 526, A.F. & A.M., and is also a member of Port Dearborn Lodge of the Royal Arcanum.

Cognate Industries

Hides and Leather.—This important branch of commercial interest suffered but little in the fire of 1871, most of the tanneries being located in portions of the city visited by the conflagration. Since that time there has been a remarkable progress in the industry, the production having trebled in a few years, although the tendency has been to centralize and enlarge individual enterprises. In both receipts and shipments, a steady increase has been maintained for the past fourteen years, while every branch of the interest in manufacturing lines has progressed phenomenally.

In 1870, there were in Chicago fifteen establishments engaged in the manufacture of tanned leather, employing three hundred and fourteen workmen, who received $162,565 wages for the year. The amount of capital represented was $705,000; the materials consumed were valued at $1,194,310, and the products $1,618,501.

In curried leather manufacture, there were twelve establishments, employing two hundred and fifty-nine workmen, and paying $138,255 wages, in operation, the capital involved aggregating $86,400, the materials consumed $1,402,785, and the products $1,714,620. By 1886, the number of establishments had not materially increased, although the number of employees and the capital invested had more than doubled. The establishments doing a business in curried leather were nine, capital invested $851,022, two hundred and twenty-five workmen employed, $129,169 wages paid, $1,762,756 expended in material, and $2,146,500 given as the value of products.

In tanned leather, nineteen establishments were in operation, one thousand one hundred and nine workmen employed, $1,932,998 capital invested, $841,184 wages paid, $5,799,522 value of materials used, and $4,914,550 the value of products. During the year, the receipts of hides were larger than ever before, the city consuming 409,000 hides and 440,000 sheep and calf skins, much less than the city slaughtering.

The year gave a great impetus to the industry, especially in the departments which consumed the manufactured material, such as harness, trunks and belting establishments, eighty-two of which did a business of $7,16,247, being excellent in manufacture by nearly half a million dollars by five representative manufacturers two years later. The product of whips alone increased in value, in the period stated, from $1,369 to $55,000. The trade in pelts, leather and buffalo hides increased in proportion, and in 1882, the following table shows the remarkable development of the business:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Business</th>
<th>Establishments</th>
<th>Capital Invested,</th>
<th>Employees</th>
<th>Products</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Tanners and curriers</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>$1,000,000</td>
<td>1,700</td>
<td>$7,000,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Boots, shoes and slippers</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>3,500,000</td>
<td>5,500</td>
<td>7,800,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Salford and harness</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>450,000</td>
<td>550</td>
<td>1,000,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trunk manufacturers</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>180,000</td>
<td>210</td>
<td>250,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Leather belting</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>116,000</td>
<td>45</td>
<td>350,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Whips</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>16,000</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>50,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*The aggregate paid to the 6,350 employes of these seven industries amounted to $8,675,700.

The receipts and shipments of hides, for a period of years antedating 1886, were as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Receipts (pounds)</th>
<th>Shipments (pounds)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1853</td>
<td>1,274,311</td>
<td>2,957,200</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1854</td>
<td>1,489,289</td>
<td>2,159,300</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1855</td>
<td>1,557,436</td>
<td>3,255,750</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1856</td>
<td>3,572,927</td>
<td>9,302,200</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1857</td>
<td>5,439,284</td>
<td>6,604,200</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1858</td>
<td>11,666,907</td>
<td>8,825,160</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1859</td>
<td>12,654,446</td>
<td>16,413,320</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1860</td>
<td>11,233,018</td>
<td>14,863,514</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1861</td>
<td>9,062,725</td>
<td>12,277,518</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1862</td>
<td>12,274,123</td>
<td>15,315,359</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1863</td>
<td>17,537,228</td>
<td>25,784,079</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1864</td>
<td>20,052,203</td>
<td>27,675,926</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1865</td>
<td>10,285,175</td>
<td>20,379,956</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1866</td>
<td>20,125,541</td>
<td>23,234,701</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1867</td>
<td>23,522,666</td>
<td>27,739,099</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1868</td>
<td>27,132,200</td>
<td>29,310,608</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1869</td>
<td>27,515,360</td>
<td>28,500,908</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1870</td>
<td>27,539,665</td>
<td>27,245,346</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1871</td>
<td>26,036,094</td>
<td>22,462,564</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1872</td>
<td>32,375,957</td>
<td>30,275,410</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1873</td>
<td>37,273,979</td>
<td>36,725,435</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1874</td>
<td>52,837,674</td>
<td>45,750,931</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1875</td>
<td>52,357,244</td>
<td>55,867,904</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1876</td>
<td>55,843,514</td>
<td>59,102,087</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1877</td>
<td>65,921,945</td>
<td>66,624,064</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1878</td>
<td>49,092,421</td>
<td>51,875,447</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1879</td>
<td>65,010,510</td>
<td>61,351,275</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1880</td>
<td>76,531,141</td>
<td>72,903,279</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1881</td>
<td>77,501,155</td>
<td>80,563,547</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1882</td>
<td>68,077,160</td>
<td>93,029,109</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1883</td>
<td>86,075,421</td>
<td>94,275,600</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1884</td>
<td>71,006,097</td>
<td>85,531,099</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1885</td>
<td>95,415,779</td>
<td>105,125,067</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1886</td>
<td>87,025,421</td>
<td>113,312,407</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The estimated value of hides and leather handled at Chicago was $1,369,000 in 1855, $55,000 in 1886.
The receipts and shipments of hides by lake are given in the subjoined table:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Receipts (pounds)</th>
<th>Shipments (pounds)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1871</td>
<td>205,680</td>
<td>1,783,240</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1872</td>
<td>314,395</td>
<td>1,776,067</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1873</td>
<td>416,800</td>
<td>1,782,690</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1874</td>
<td>334,756</td>
<td>1,756,240</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1875</td>
<td>308,050</td>
<td>2,313,440</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1876</td>
<td>349,876</td>
<td>959,040</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1877</td>
<td>650,500</td>
<td>4,119,100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1878</td>
<td>714,740</td>
<td>1,333,150</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1879</td>
<td>735,060</td>
<td>725,760</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1880</td>
<td>1,097,740</td>
<td>5,237,320</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1881</td>
<td>2,842,650</td>
<td>3,097,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1882</td>
<td>725,500</td>
<td>795,450</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1883</td>
<td>599,120</td>
<td>761,010</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1884</td>
<td>1,271,550</td>
<td>1,635,020</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The movements of imports and exports in hides and leather since 1871, are given only in an itemized form by years, as no comprehensive tabulated report is published.

In 1872, the imports included calf-skins bearing a duty of $2,135.25; 636 bales of pelts were received, and 1,285 bales shipped by lake. In 1873, calf-skins valued at $124,650 and duty imposed at $2,372.50 were imported, and 4,266 bales of pelts shipped by lake.

In 1874, the imports to Canada were 2,522 bales of hides, valued at $15,100, and 3,018 bales of pelts received by lake.

In 1875, the exports to Europe included 788 bundles of green hides, 4,356 bales of pelts received by lake, and 2,725,164 pounds of hides, and 325,044 pounds of leather exported directly to Europe. In 1876, 95 bundles of green hides were imported, and 193 bales of pelts received, and 4,725 bales shipped by lake. In 1877, 121 bales of green hides were imported, 455 bales of pelts received, and 8,120 bales shipped by lake, the direct exports from Europe being 2,224,647 pounds of hides, valued at $153,884, and 179,056 pounds of leather. In 1878, 51 bales of hides were imported, and the direct exports to Europe were 214,080 pounds of hides and 191,055 pounds of leather. In 1879, the imports of leather were 8,573 pounds, valued at $203.15, and the direct exports to Europe were 119,210 bales and 21,270 pounds of leather. In 1880, the imports were 12,558 pounds of manufactured leather, valued at $615,610, and 921 bales of hides, and the direct exports to Europe were 222,580 pounds of hides. In 1882, the imports of manufactured leather were 209,287 pounds, valued at $90,560.15, and 792 hides, while the direct exports to Europe were 220,525 pounds of hides and 20,570 pounds of leather. In 1883, imports of manufactured leather were 150,242 pounds, valued at $70,743.35, 1,399 packages of bone, and 26 cases of leather goods and saddlery. In 1884, imports of manufactured leather were 112,035 pounds, valued at $52,167.21, and 51 cases of leather goods and saddlery, and the exports direct to Europe were 2,539,200 pounds of hides and 320 pounds of leather.

William H. Greiner.—The leather tannery belonging to this gentleman is situated at the corner of Webster Avenue and Dominick Street, and is doing an extensive business, and ranks among the leading houses of its line in Chicago, the present capacity of the tannery being six hundred sides per week. Mr. Greiner first started a tannery in Chicago in 1857, on Bremer Street; from there he moved to the North-avenue bridge, on the North Branch of the river, in connection with H. Hach, they having formed a copartnership, under the firm name of Hach & Greiner, with a salesroom at No. 53 South Franklin Street. There he remained up to 1861, when the firm was dissolved; he then started on his own account at his present location. William H. Greiner was born in 1825, on the Rhine, in Germany; he received his education abroad, commencing his business career by learning the trade of tanning. Owing to some political trouble in his country, he came to America in 1849, and started at his trade in the employ of T. P. Howell & Co., at Newark, N. J.; from there he went to Sullivan County, N. Y., where he ran a tannery until 1856, when he came to Chicago. Mr. Greiner is married, in 1854, to Miss Mary Schmitt, of Sullivan County, N. Y. They have four children.—William H., Amelia, Julia and Mary.

Walker, Oakley & Co. are dealers in leather and hides, and have been established in business on the west side of the city, since 1857, R. J. Walker and J. H. Oakley, then doing business at 46 Franklin Street. They remained at that location until 1871, when they removed to No. 172 Lake Street, where a little later they were burned out in the great fire, sustaining losses aggregating between $50,000 and $100,000. They then took temporary quarters at No. 37 South Canal Street, and shortly afterward removed to Nos. 239-41 Lake Street, where they remained five years, and, in 1885, removed to Nos. 179-81 Lake Street. In 1873, Thomas C. Hammond became a partner, although he had an interest in the house from 1872, the style of which remained as before, Walker, Oakley & Co. This house, ranking among the largest of its kind in the city, has a branch establishment in Brooklyn, N. Y., besides doing and operating two extensive tanneries in this city, in which about three hundred and fifty men are employed. An idea of the growth of the business may be gleaned from the statement that, in 1867, the total amount done did not exceed $350,000, while it now reaches $1,500,000 per annum. J. H. Walker is the non-resident member of the firm, and resides at Worcester, Mass., where he looks after the Eastern interests of the house.

Thomas C. Hammond, of the firm of Walker, Oakley & Co., and prominently identified with the leather trade in Chicago and Boston, is a native of Ontario, Canada, born at Brampton, County of Peel, in December, 1832. He grew up and spent his early life in his native place and afterward entered his father's tannery. In 1863, he went to Dubuque and remained a short time. He then went to Detroit. In January of the following year, he saw the commencement of the Chicago Hide & Leather Company, remaining with this company over one year, at the end of which time he and his brother David engaged in the leather-finishing business. In January, 1872, he became a partner in the firm of Walker & Oakley, and since then, for the past twelve years, has been interested in this well-known house. The firm of Walker, Oakley & Co., is one of the largest manufacturers of leather in this country, the Annual product of the establishment being a large, uniform quality, attaining a high standard in the leather market and among the boot and shoe factories of the East and West. Mr. Hammond has a practical experience of over a quarter of a century, and is thoroughly familiar with all the different processes of manufacturing leather of the highest standard. In 1860, Mr. Hammond was married to Miss Lizzie Bell, a native of Brampton, Ontario, Canada. They have four children.—George B., Jennie R., Fred E. and Thomas H.

Franklin Sawyer, of the firm of Franklin Sawyer & Co., dealers in hides at Nos. 202-7 Kinzie Street, began business in 1861, and is the oldest house conducting a line of trade in the city. He has withstood all commercial fluctuations and reverses, including a loss of one hundred thousand dollars by the fire of 1871. Very soon after the fire, he began business again, and may be now said to be one of the largest (if not the largest) dealers on the street, his sales amounting to about one-half a million dollars annually. Mr. Sawyer was born at New Salem, Mass., on May 22, 1823, and is a son of Aaron and Laura (Thayer) Sawyer, both natives of Massachusetts. The family came to Chicago in July, 1861, and the following August his father died from the effects of a sun-stroke, in his fifty-seventh year. Franklin was educated in Hinsdale, Mass. In 1850, his family moved to New York, and where he attended the Eighth Presbyterian Church. Mr. Sawyer is a member of the Covenant Lodge, No. 356, A. F. & A. M., and of Corinthian Chapter, No. 69, R. A. M.

Turner & Kay.—This well-known house was founded in 1858. In that year William H. Turner* and Leverett B. Sidway commenced a wholesale leather and saddlery business at No. 208 Randolph Street. In 1864, they sold their saddlery department to A. N. Sawyer & Co. of which Leverett B. Sidway was a member. In 1865, Turner & Sidway sold the leather business to Turner, Bristol & Co., the partners in the latter firm being William H. Turner, Charles Bristol and William J. Kay. Then Leverett B. Sidway became a partner in the Turner & Sidway Leather Company. Sidway being president and Mr. Turner secretary of the corporation. They operated a large tannery on the west side of the city, at 35-39 Lake Street, for a number of years, and finally disposed of their interests in that line to the Union Hide and Leather Company, which is yet

*For a personal sketch of Mr. Turner, see Masonic History.
in operation. In 1867, Fred A. Ray bought out the interests of Mr. Kay in the firm of Turner, Bristol & Co., and the name was changed to Turner, Bristol & Ray. It continued until 1872, when Mr. Bristol left the firm. This was the last of the leather business, remaining to the present time. Thus it has been this firm has been closely allied to the history of Chicago for the past twenty-five years, and during that time no house has maintained a better reputation than that of Turner & Ray. When Turner & Sidway sold out to Turner, Bristol & Co., the business was transferred to No. 40 Lake Street, where it remained until the great fire of 1871. Turner & Ray removed to new quarters, at No. 40 Randolph Street, in 1871, and occupied the one hundred and seventy-five feet in size. They carry a heavy stock of leather and shoe findings, and aim to have everything necessary to supply a shoe dealer or manufacturer. So absolutely impossible are efforts to keep full stock of the ever-changing modes and styles, that it tries the ability of the most experienced buyers to supply their needs. But Messrs. Turner & Ray are gentlemen of lengthy experience, practical in every detail of their business, and fully realize the demands of their trade, which now aggregates $200,000 annually.

William Gardner was born in Kilmarnock, Ayrshire, Scotland, on May 24, 1846, and is the son of James and Janet (Gowan) Gardner, natives of the above-named place. James followed mining through life, and himself and his wife died in their native town. William was educated in Scotland, and commenced the business of dealing in boots and shoes in Mexico in 1867, he was with nineteen years of age, at which time he went to New York City, where he maintained a business until he was with the firm of Keck & Mosser, dealers in hides and leather. He then came to and opened an office in company with Mr. Geer, as a hide-broker. Mr. Geer was with him in the store in New York and came here with him. On June 19, 1873, Mr. Gardner married Miss Marcella, daughter of James and Eliza Foster, natives of Ireland; they came to America some years ago. In Jersey City, N. J., in 1870, he married Miss Sayers, one of the above marriage there were five children, of whom William is the only one now living. Mr. Gardner is a member of the First Scotch Presbyterian Church, also of the Knights of Honor and the Calvary Commandery, in which latter he is a member.

Grey, Clark & Engle.—In 1845, this business was started as the firm of C. F. Grey & Co., at No. 151 Lake Street. Soon afterward they established a tannery on the North Side, at what is now the State street bridge. They then built their present tannery corner of Halsted Street on the North Branch. In 1856, C. F. Grey retiring, the firm became Grey, Marshall & Co., composed of William L. Grey, James M. Marshall and Bruce C. Engle. In 1862, Mr. Marshall retired; it then became Grey, Clark & Co. Five years later Bruce Clark died, and was succeeded in the firm by John M. Clark, his brother, who is still a member. In 1880, the firm of Edward Engle & Co., in which there had been in the leather trade business for many years, dissolved, and Edward Engle then became connected with the present house of Grey, Clark & Engle, which organized as a company under the incorporation laws of Illinois; William L. Grey, President, Edward Engle, Vice-President, John M. Clark, Secretary, and James Marshall, Treasurer. They now operate two large tanneries in this city, the annual output of which amounts to over $1,500,000 per annum. They also employ from three hundred to three hundred and fifty men.

William L. Grey was born at Buffalo, N. Y., in 1833. In 1850, he came to Chicago and engaged in the leather business. He married Sarah D. Dellenbaugh, daughter of Samuel Dellenbaugh, M. D., of Buffalo, N. Y.; they have three children, Jesse, Florence and Walter C.

Edward Engle was born in Alsace, France, in 1836. In 1854, he came to America and settled in Berks County, Penn., where he remained for two years, and then went to Boston, Mass., and engaged in the leather business with William Quirin & Co. In 1856, they closed out their business and interests and went to Ottawa, Ill., engaged in the leather business until 1862, when the firm dissolved. Mr. Engle then came to Chicago, and, with N. B. Bristol, formed the firm of Bristol & Engle. In 1866, he formed a partnership with Mr. Clark, and opened a new and extensive house of Grey, Clark & Engle. In 1871, Mr. Engle married Miss Julia H. Vette, of Ottawa, Ill. They have two children, Cora A. and Edward V.

Joseph Klein was born in the province of Alsace, France, on August 1, 1821. He was brought up in one of the manufacturing towns of that populous region, and, like most of the boys of that time, served his apprenticeship at one of the factories. He learned the trade of shoemaker, and when eighteen years old decided to come to America. He landed in Boston in 1839, and after spending some time in learning the American methods of the business, came west to Ottawa, Ill., in 1860, and was employed as superintendent for his brother, Edward Engle, and William Quirin, who were engaged in the leather business as the firm of William Quirin & Co. In 1862, upon the dissolution of the firm, Mr. Engle accompanied Mr. Quirin to Boston, and remained with him as superintendent for the business. In 1866, when Mr. Engle came to Chicago he and his brother, Edward Engle, who had, in 1862, come to Chicago and formed a partnership with N. B. Bristol, in the leather business, as the firm of Bristol & Engle. In 1868, this firm changed its name to Engle & Co., and Mr. Engle continued in business as the firm of Engle & Co., directory in the leather business, as the firm of Engle & Co., and carried on the business of manufacturing leather. They dissolved partnership in 1880, and Augustus Engle withdrew from active business life, and engaged on a large farm, in which he has devoted to the erection of a large and beautiful residence on State Street, near Lincoln Park. Mr. Engle married on December 18, 1863, to Miss Charlotte Vette, daughter of John D. Vette, one of the early settlers of Ottawa. They have one son Walter.

Nahum Garley was born in Oswego County, N. Y., on August 5, 1840, and is a son of Daniel and Lydia (Ritch) Garley, Daniel is a native of Rutland, Vt., and Lydia was born at Oswego, New York, where she died in 1856. Daniel married again and moved to Danville, Ill., where he still resides; he has been in the lumber trade the greater part of his life. Nahum was educated at the town academy in Danville, and then became an engineer, and at twenty-five years of age, when he obtained money and went to Plattsburg, DuPage Co., Ill., and attended the Northwestern College one year. At twenty-two years of age, he came to Chicago, and in 1864, began work for Mr. Grey, Marshall & Co., tanners, where he remained until 1871. After the fire, he engaged in the hide business, and, in 1873, formed a partnership with Martin C. Klein, in the hide brokerage business. In 1875, their company changed to a regular commission business. This is one of the principal commission houses in the Northwest, averaging about one million five hundred thousand dollars annually. In 1869, Mr. Miller married Miss Eliza, daughter of William and Abbe A. (Miller) Straub, farmers, Estella, Ohio. Mr. and Mrs. Miller belong to the Methodist Church.

Martin C. Klein, of the firm of Miller & Klein, was born in Prussia, on the River Rhine, on April 16, 1828. He is the son of Martin and Katharina (Burrs) Klein. He was educated in the schools of his native country and after his school days, engaged in a hardware store, where he remained for three years. Then he went into a hotel and remained three years. In 1854, he came to America, locating in Chicago, and worked for Mr. Grey, Marshall & Co., tanners, where he remained for about eighteen years and a half, under various changes of proprietors. In 1873, Mr. Klein engaged in the hide commission business in company with John Miller, in which they have since continued. In 1854, Mr. Klein married Miss Angelina Barben, who was also a native of Prussia, their wedding tour being a trip to this country. There were six children by this marriage, which were the following, Margaret, and Christine. Mrs. Klein died in 1863, and, in 1864, Mr. Klein married Caroline, daughter of Nicholas and Katherina Niederkor. There are four children by this marriage, John P., Nicholas C., Minus Joseph and Rosa Say.

Furs.—The great fire of 1871 swept away nearly every fur-dealing and fur-manufacturing establishment in Chicago, but a revival and progress in the trade became manifest as soon as the city was re-built, until, in 1886, there were ten establishments engaged in the business of dressed furs. The report of that year gives the capital invested by the proprietors of these places as amounting to $166,500, the number of em-
groves as 1,339, the amount of wagers paid $31,539, the material used valued at $927,000, and the product as $333,000. These figures, as representing the industry, as one year later a report of the trade shows the dealings of the two firms engaged exclusively in the exportation of raw skins and furs as amounting to nearly one and one-half millions of dollars. In 1888, there were two firms engaged in the tanning of raw furs and in the manufacture of the same to order.—Charles Glanis and M. J. S. Peroulon & Co. There were also three firms engaged exclusively in the fur business, and of firms which handled No. 1 skins manufactured on a large scale and shipped to the west coast. Most of the furs used come from North America, although seal, sable, and numerous cheap furs, like the corny, hare, Persian lamb and stone marten, are imported in large quantities from Europe. During a period of six years, the importations of dressed furs were as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Quantities</th>
<th>Value</th>
<th>Dollars</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1881</td>
<td>1,900</td>
<td>$600.00</td>
<td>$600.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1882</td>
<td></td>
<td>320.55</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1883</td>
<td>69,126.94</td>
<td>11,058.96</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1884</td>
<td>90,112.64</td>
<td>13,083.62</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1885</td>
<td>40 cases</td>
<td>1,771.84</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1886</td>
<td>40 cases</td>
<td>2,398.64</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The total value of raw furs brought to Chicago varies annually from a million to a million and a half of dollars, about one-third of which are used here, the balance being shipped to their natural states to other cities.

Charles P. Peroulon, tanner, was born at Chicago in 1836. He was educated in the schools of the city, and learned that trade at the age of twenty, having served his time in the tannery of Solomon & Co., at 571 North Market Street. He is married and has two children.

The firm of Charles Glanis, tanner, and Charles Glanis & Co., are the largest tanners in the city, having an annual business of $1,000,000. They employ 250 men and women, and manufacture the finest leather in the country. They are located at 1122 and 1124 N. 11th Street.

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HISTORY OF CHICAGO.

was established by him in 1834, at St. Paul, Minn., when dealing in hides was his principal business and the handling of furs a secondary consideration, and was so continued for several years. Mr. Ulman so controlled that interest that he was called the "father of the hide business." Finding that the furs were increasing, he abandoned dealing in hides and devoted his attention to the fur trade, disposing of much of his stock in Chicago through an agent. In 1860, he established his Chicago business. He ten years later established a house in New York, and for many years shipped to an agent in London, who sold his furs at the regular sales. Soon learning that his furs were shipped to Leipzig, he was the largest fur house in the city and opened a fur house for himself. Though meeting with severe opposition from the Leipzig merchants, he overcame all obstacles, and now resides there. This is probably the largest fur house in the world, and is the largest firm of its kind. The firm of Charles Glanis is managed by Isadore Rose; that in Chicago, for a number of years, was under the management of S. Minnichord, but lately has been largely controlled by Emanuel S. Ulman, a son of the founder. Mr. Minnichord, the New York house is managed by another son, Samuel Minnichord; while the one in Leipzig is presided over by Joseph Ulman, son of the founder of the entire business, assisted by his son Charles and Robert Mayer. Joseph Ulman is a native of Prussia, near Mulhouse, Alsace, France, where he was born in 1829, and came to this country in 1844, landing in New Orleans. He lived for a time in St. Louis, and then went to St. Paul and engaged in the hide and fur business, which he has maintained to the present day. He has purchased considerable property in this city, owning, at one time, the Michigan Avenue Hotel, which sold to John R. Tuckahoe. This building was burned in the July fire of 1875. In 1875, he married Amanda Solomon and had five children. His family is of Jewish descent, and he is a member of the Jewish congregation, of which he is a member.

CHARLES GLANIS, partner of the house of Charles Glanis & Co., was born in 1832, at Wismarburg, Germany. He went to school there until he was sixteen years old, when he left for London, where he was apprenticed for a term of three years to learn the trade of tanner. In 1848, he came to America and settled in New York City as a tanner until 1852. He then commenced business for himself in this city, staying there until 1854, when he removed to Chicago. Here he formed a co-partnership with his brother, Charles, and since then have been in business continually, under the firm name of Glanis Brothers. During 1866, Peter Hoffman, of Chicago, brother-in-law of Charles Glanis, was admitted to the firm, the new concern assuming the name of Glanis & Hoffman, formerly the name of Glanis & Glanis. In the first of 1874, the firm, then located at No. 203 Lake Street, was burned out. In the following year, Louis Glanis entered, and the remaining partners, taking the name of Glanis & Hoffman, continued the business, and thus the firm of Glanis & Hoffman was formed. During this time they removed, in 1871, to No. 246 Fifth Avenue, staying there until 1874, when they again moved, this time to their present store.

In 1862, the firm of Glanis & Hoffman was incorporated, and has since then conducted the business alone. On February 12, 1884, he was burned out, losing his entire stock, which, however, was well covered by insurance. This reverse in no way deterred him, and he at once resumed business at the same place, under the name of Glanis Bros. & Co., and since then has been a large and successful concern. He is now engaged in a retail business in stores of all sorts, and he makes a specialty of made-up work in leather goods for the retail trade. In 1884, the business was entered into by W. Glanis, and the name changed to W. Glanis & Co., and the firm has since then conducted the business alone. In 1884, the business was entered into by W. Glanis, and the name changed to W. Glanis & Co., and the firm has since then conducted the business alone.

Chief of Chicago, in 1852, occupied the position of the chief wool merchant in the United States. The narrow canvas within which it is necessary to compress the present review of the progress of the trade forbids more than a brief mention of the salient points of its history.

The exportation of wool in Chicago during 1852 was valued at $5,284,000, being 2,384,000 pounds. Prices during the year were unprecedentedly low, and which tended to check shipments, the result being the remaining of a large proportion of the year's clip in either first or second hands.
This circumstance exerted a beneficial influence upon prices, which were well maintained: and, in consequence, the receipts of the following year were 3,369,039 pounds, an increase of 617,201 pounds over the preceding year. The shipments for 1855 exceeded the entire receipts of the years 1854 and 1855, owing, no doubt, to the large retention of stocks in second hands, as already noticed. The variation in prices for the years 1852 to 1855 were as follows: 1852, 18 to 37; 1853, 38 to 45; 1854, 20 to 31; 1855, 22 to 38.

From 1855 to 1859, the trade in wool gradually decreased. Not that wool-growing in the Northwest had diminished. 1859 was the year's business in the West was most of the clip was purchased employed agents in the country to purchase directly from growers, who either sent to the nearest lake port for shipment, or forwarded by railroads not touching at Chicago. As is shown in the accompanying table, the receipts and shipments of wool had fallen to 918,319 and 934,595 pounds, respectively, and the following year witnessed a still farther falling off. The tables present in succinct form a statement of the fluctuations in the trade, as regards receipts, shipments and prices. The reader will not fail to notice the extraordinary, and somewhat abrupt, increase in receipts and shipments in 1871 as compared with 1870. Two facts may be mentioned in explanation. In the first place it must be borne in mind that, while the figures there given are taken from statements contained in the reports of the Board of Trade, no daily reports of current business are made to that body or its officers, and, in the absence of specific data, resort must be had to approximation and estimates. In the second place, the opening of many new "ranches" in the far West caused an increase in shipments from the Pacific Slope.

The next noticeable comparative annual advance occurred in 1874, and is to be accounted for by the following circumstances: Old stocks had been nearly exhausted before the new clip began to move. Woolen goods were depressed, and it was believed that the prices of new wool would be generally low. A high tariff and high prices abroad, however, diverted foreign-grown wool from this country. Hence, manufacturers had to depend chiefly on the domestic clip, and the West was invaded by Eastern buyers. The receipts at, and shipments from, Chicago, although largely in excess of those of the previous year, would have been still greater, had not many of these buyers purchased directly from growers, thus diverting the wool of the Northwest from its natural centre. The crop of the year, however, was smaller than that of 1873, and Chicago manufacturers secured a fair proportion of the entire volume of business. The following brief table presents a comparative view of the production in eight Western States (Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Minnesota, Missouri, Ohio, Wisconsin) for 1873-74, together with importations from New York and Boston during the first three-quarters of the years 1873-75, inclusive:

| Product in 1873 | 36,502,544 pounds |
| Product in 1874 | 35,727,841 pounds |
| Importations in 1872 | 81,380,536 pounds |
| Importations in 1873 | 101,106,313 pounds |
| Importations in 1874 | 151,097,453 pounds |

Another remarkable increase in the amount of the annual business done appears to have occurred in 1876, which year presented some noteworthy features in the trade's history. The season was a surprise. At the opening of the year, the outlook was not encouraging. Woolen goods were low and manufacturers were carrying heavy stocks. The latter, however, found relief from the results of over-production by immense auc-

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Receipts by lake and rail.</th>
<th>Shipments.</th>
<th>Range of prices.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1858</td>
<td>3,753,626</td>
<td>1,093,074</td>
<td>30 to 42</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1859</td>
<td>3,195,319</td>
<td>924,195</td>
<td>40 to 44</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1860</td>
<td>3,59,245</td>
<td>520,256</td>
<td>43 to 47</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1861</td>
<td>1,185,205</td>
<td>1,260,017</td>
<td>49 to 52</td>
</tr>
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<td>1862</td>
<td>1,175,571</td>
<td>5,101,114</td>
<td>45 to 50</td>
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<td>1863</td>
<td>2,531,194</td>
<td>5,435,097</td>
<td>55 to 60</td>
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<td>1864</td>
<td>4,304,355</td>
<td>7,513,795</td>
<td>64 to 70</td>
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<td>1865</td>
<td>7,309,749</td>
<td>9,025,099</td>
<td>65 to 70</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1866</td>
<td>12,280,640</td>
<td>12,331,675</td>
<td>71 to 80</td>
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<tr>
<td>1867</td>
<td>11,215,009</td>
<td>11,203,717</td>
<td>80 to 85</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1868</td>
<td>12,056,415</td>
<td>13,101,162</td>
<td>80 to 85</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1869</td>
<td>8,623,063</td>
<td>8,723,044</td>
<td>80 to 85</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1870</td>
<td>14,751,089</td>
<td>16,026,136</td>
<td>80 to 85</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1871</td>
<td>27,026,621</td>
<td>24,351,524</td>
<td>75 to 80</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1872</td>
<td>27,155,300</td>
<td>27,220,080</td>
<td>75 to 80</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1873</td>
<td>34,596,512</td>
<td>35,873,512</td>
<td>75 to 80</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1874</td>
<td>45,815,519</td>
<td>30,472,721</td>
<td>75 to 80</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1875</td>
<td>40,476,031</td>
<td>35,521,522</td>
<td>75 to 80</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1876</td>
<td>37,099,525</td>
<td>61,124,000</td>
<td>75 to 80</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1877</td>
<td>45,542,530</td>
<td>45,542,522</td>
<td>75 to 80</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1878</td>
<td>45,487,403</td>
<td>45,009,097</td>
<td>75 to 80</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1879</td>
<td>45,750,549</td>
<td>47,513,035</td>
<td>75 to 80</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1880</td>
<td>40,169,696</td>
<td>36,550,102</td>
<td>75 to 80</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1881</td>
<td>45,345,583</td>
<td>40,458,060</td>
<td>80 to 85</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1882</td>
<td>36,090,990</td>
<td>45,285,583</td>
<td>80 to 85</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1883</td>
<td>45,433,104</td>
<td>44,300,157</td>
<td>80 to 85</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1884</td>
<td>45,204,301</td>
<td>33,234,020</td>
<td>80 to 85</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1885</td>
<td>45,160,705</td>
<td>45,434,256</td>
<td>80 to 85</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

J. SHERMAN HALL was born in Litchfield County, Conn., on March 12, 1836, and is a son of George E. and Julia A. (Sherman) Hall. His father moved to Wisconsin in 1839, when, in 1840, the family came to Illinois, and located on a farm in Jefferson. After living there for five years they removed to Chicago. J. Sherman Hall was educated in the common schools of Connecticut. After leaving school, at sixteen years of age, he obtained a situation in the wholesale store of A. T. Stewart & Co., of New York City, where he remained for two years. He then went, with his parents, to Wisconsin and was on a farm with his father for one year, after which he again entered mercantile business, this time at Richland City, Wis., as salesman. He remained a clerk a few months, when he bought out the concern, and continued it two years. In May, 1856, he disposed of it and came to Chicago and established a commission business, in connection with the C. H. Sherman, of Woodbury, Conn., under the firm name of Sherman & Hall. Mr. Sherman died in 1865. In 1853, William J. Pope be-
came a partner and the firm name was changed to Sherman, Hall & Pope, and so continued until 1866, when J. W. Lybrand, of Richland Center, Wis., came into the firm, and the name was again changed to Sherman, Hall & Co. Mr. Hall bought out his partners and carried on the business one year alone, under the name of Sherman, Hall & Co. He then associated with him, in 1867, a young man named John H. Pixley, of Brooklyn, N. Y., a son of the Methodist minister, John Pixley, Jr., who had been educated in England and had retired to the United States. Mr. Pixley had been large since he first began—averaging from three to five million dollars, annually, the first ten years. The fire of 1871 destroyed all of his property and he also suffered severely by the panic of 1873; but, being determined to push on resolutely forward, he has kept in business where less resolute men would have failed, and now has an excellent trade. He has been largely identified with the domestic wool trade, and for ten years was the leader in the Northwest in this branch of business.

He retired from this trade in 1874, and removed from the corner of Michigan Avenue and South Water Street, where he had been located since 1864, to the corner of Dearborn Avenue and Michigan Street, the center of the wool trade. He is now doing a wool commission business exclusively. The handling of wool always formed a large portion of his business, he having handled as much perhaps, as any house in that trade. In 1856, he married Miss Frances E. Whitlock, of Chicago. They have had eight children, of whom there are six living: Eugene S., Grace W., Harriet L., Frank L., and Louis J. Mr. and Mrs. Hall are members of the Union Park Congregational Church.

A. M. Lewis, senior member of the firm of Lewis & Howard, wool dealers, was born in Philadelphia on February 28, 1828, at Madison, Madison Co., N. Y., and is the son of the late Dr. Jabez Lewis, Jr., of New York, who was educated in the classical schools and Academy of his native town. He remained at home, working on the farm, until he was nineteen, when he learned the Daguerrean business, which he followed for about three years. He then engaged as clerk with the firm of Lucas & Coe, who kept a general store and managed the post-office in Madison, N. Y., remaining with them six years. In the spring of 1856, he came West, and, after spending ten months in travelling over the Western country, he accepted the position of bookkeeper for Hall & Lewis, lumber dealers in this city, continuing with them on March 1, 1857. The hard times, in the summer and fall of 1857, necessitated his vacating the position of bookkeeper. March 1, 1858, by mutual consent of the parties, he entered the firm of Hall & Lewis, near the first year of his employment, in consequence of which his position as bookkeeper was necessarily vacated. Shortly after this he formed a partnership with H. B. Lewis and B. H. Newell, and in March, 1858, this firm commenced business as dealers in hides, pelts and wool under the firm name of Lewis, Newell & Co. This continued some two years, when Mr. Newell withdrew, and the business was continued by H. B. Lewis and A. M. Lewis until 1863, when William H. Brooks, Jr., was admitted into the firm, the name of which was changed to Lewis & Brooks, and under this name transacted a wool business exclusively up to the spring of 1871, when the firm dissolved. At this time, H. B. Lewis, A. M. Lewis and Mr. Brooks withdrew from the business. In 1871, A. M. Lewis continued it alone until about the third week of October, 1871, when A. B. Tuttle, of Utica, N. Y., became his partner under the firm name of Lewis & Tuttle. In 1876, J. H. Howard was admitted as a silent partner, and so remained until the spring of 1880, when Mr. Lewis and Mr. Howard bought out Mr. Tuttle's interest, and, under the firm name of Lewis & Howard, they have continued in wool trade, in which they are still (1885) engaged, at Nos. 153-160 Washington Street. As showing the rapid growth and present magnitude of this branch of Chicago's trade, Mr. Lewis said: "When I began the wool trade in Chicago in 1858, the annual receipts in this market were less than 200,000 pounds, while, in 1821 they were over 40,000,000, and during this period of war, panic, and the fire of 1871, I have seen the prices vary from 20c. to $1.00 per pound." In September, 1856, Mr. Lewis married Harriet F. Tolles, of Boston, Mass., daughter of Elisha and Harriet (Frissie) Tolles, natives of Connecticut. They have two daughters, Mrs. Marion M. and Bertha C. A. M. Lewis is a member of the firm of Lewis & Howard, wool dealers and commission merchants, Nos. 154-164 Western Avenue.

He was born at Lawrence, Mass., on June 17, 1849, and is the son of John H. and Clarissa (Hayward) Howard. Mr. Howard comes from a family noted for longevity; his father's mother on the paternal side is now living (1885) at the age of one hundred years; she claims to be a direct descendant of General Putnam of Revolutionary fame. The family are among the descendants of the founders of Massachusetts, as the following inscription on a tablet in the family burial lot at North Reading will show: "Jabez Hayward, who lived on his farm one hundred years." One branch of his descendants still writes the name in the old style, "Hayward." John H. was educated in the High School at Lawrence, Mass., and in Phillips Academy, Andover, Mass.; afterward taking a course in the business college at Douglassville, N. Y. His first work was in the Methuen Woolen Mills, Mass., where he remained for three years and acquired an extensive knowledge of the wool business. On November 1, 1869, he arrived at Detroit, Mich., and worked eight months for Holmes, Butler & Co., wool dealers. In September, 1870, he came to Chicago, and soon engaged in the wool trade. In 1872, he formed a partnership with J. H. Lewis, and the firm continued in the wool trade, at No. 118 South Water Street; the fire in October during that year dissolved the firm. In three days after the fire, Mr. Howard again started this business on West Lake Street; he continued in a large way of business and in 1874 took over all the wool interests and business, which he conducted alone until February, 1876, at which date he became a partner in the firm of Lewis & Tuttle, the style of the firm remaining Lewis & Tuttle until March 26, 1876, when Mr. Lewis and himself purchased Mr. Tuttle's interest, and the firm name was changed to Lewis & Howard. Edward B. Howard, the only brother of John H. Howard, is also in the wool business with this firm. On December 28, 1876, J. H. Howard married Louisa A., daughter of Ruel and Mehitabel (Kinder) Fry; they have four children,—Hattie E., Mildred R., Henry B. and Edward C. Mr. Howard is a member of Ashlar Lodge, No. 208, F. & A. M.

THOMAS W. HALL, of the firm of T. W. Hall & Co., dealers in wool, Nos. 176–80 Michigan Street, was born in Jefferson County, Ohio, on July 12, 1815; he is a son of Joseph and Dilla (Moore) Hall. He came to Ohio from Virginia in 1805, and from there to the Far West. His father was a Methodist Episcopal clergyman for sixty-one years, and was known as a man of great piety and zeal in the cause of Christ. He died in Monroe, Wis., in 1860, his wife having died in Medina, Ohio. Mr. Hall has been extensively interested in the wool trade, having been a wool dealer in Ohio. In 1839, he went to California on foot with an ox-team, and remained until 1854, selling goods and buying wool in Savannah, Ashland Co., O., where he remained seven years. In 1847, he moved to Madison, Wis., and continued the sale of groceries for two years. In 1849, he went to Chicago, and engaged in the wool trade with Jesse McAllister and Jonas Livmore of Philadelphia, the firm name being McAllister, Hall & Livmore, which continued until 1854, and then by mutual consent. Soon after this, Mr. Hall went into partnership with B. F. Pickley and John Kinsey, the firm name being Pickley, Hall & Kinsey until 1868, when two of Mr. Hall's sons bought out Messrs. Pickley and Kinsey, and the firm became T. W. Hall & Co., which was burned out by the fire of 1871, losing fifty-two thousand dollars. T. W. Hall soon resumed business, the other son going out of the company, and a younger brother, Charles, coming into partnership with the father, with which he continues. This is the third oldest wool house in the city, and is probably the second largest house in the trade. They have handled about $50,000,000 worth, and in the year 1884, On April 16, 1859, Mr. Hall married Miss Catherine, daughter of Adam and Elizabeth (Castle) Smith, who came to Ohio from Pennsylvania at an early day. Mr. and Mrs. Hall have had nine children, of whom are yet living: Mrs. John H. Howard (formerly a partner of his father), married and living at New York; Mr. and Mrs. Hall are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Mr. Hall is a regular attendant of the People's (Mr. Thomas's) Church.
THE BOARD OF TRADE.

in 1885, since which time Mr. Rielly has been in the wool-pulling business for himself, at the corner of Noble and Division Streets. On October 7, 1887, the shipments by lake being 3,853 bales. In 1882, the exports to Canada were 222,392 pounds, value $15,720, in 1877, the total shipments by lake being 3,853 bales. In 1876, the shipments by lake being 3,853 bales. In 1875, the total shipments by lake being 3,853 bales. In 1875, the total shipments by lake being 3,853 bales.

RICHARD STREET was born on September 5, 1825, in Banockburn, Scotland: he is a son of William and Lucy (Anderson) Street, who were natives of Yorkshire, England. Richard was educated in Scotland. Soon after completing his schooling, he engaged in the manufacture of woollens, and in that native place, which he continued until 1825, when he came to the United States, first through a route for Grange, Wis., where he engaged in farming, and continued that business for four years. He then engaged in the manufacture of woollens, which he maintained until 1851, when he retired from that industry and came to Chicago. After his arrival here, he went into partnership with his son, Robert R., in cotton and woolen mill supplies, dyes and chemicals, and cotton and woolen yarns. They are doing a heavy and extensive trade, receiving from California and Oregon, and east to Pennsylvania, averaging about $400,000 annually. In 1837, he married Miss Elizabeth, daughter of Robert and Helen (Dougall) Robertson, natives of Scotland, where Helen died. Robert came to America, and died in Grant County, Wis., at the advanced age of ninety years. There were ten children by the above marriage, nine living—William, married and living in Janesville, Wis.; Robert R., married, and living in Chicago; Helen D.; John, living at home, Wis.; Lucy S.; W. R. Kendrick, of Waukesha, Wis.; Isabella J., wife of A. E. McCornery, of Stillwater, Minn.; Richard W., married, and living in Chicago; George W. is in the United States Navy, on board the flagship in the Mediterranean; and Charlotte J., married. Mr. and Mrs. Street and wife are members of the Centennial Baptist Church. Mr. Street is a Knight Templar, and member of Utica Commandery, No. 3, and is also a member of the Royal Arcanum.

BROOM CORN.—The broom corn interest, considered as a separate branch of commercial enterprise, had no history in Chicago previous to the fire of 1871. It assumed some importance as early as 1865, when the veterans in that line, Judge Samuel Boyles and T. F. Dunton, opened a market for its sale in this city. It was not until after the fire, however, that the handling of the commodity was made a specialty, and this business has grown in magnitude and importance, until there are now ten large dealers engaged in the trade in this city, namely, Samuel Boyles, T. F. Dunton, John Fishbaugh, John C. S. Hancock, J. I. Strahanam, A. D. Ferry & Co., J. P. Griswold, W. L. Roseboom, and H. F. Vehmeyer. In 1871, broom corn was worth $110 a ton, and there were 6,500 tons sold in Chicago. In 1875, the price was $80 and the sales 12,000 tons. The principal sources of supply for this market are Kansas, Nebraska, Missouri, and Illinois. The bulk of the article shipped here is sent to Indiana, Ohio, the Eastern and Middle States and Canada. Not over 1,200 tons are worked up in Chicago. The reports of the shipments of broom corn and the receipts of the same are very meagre, but a few items of interest have been collated from such sources as are available and reliable.

In 1871, the shipments amounted to 653,500 pounds. In 1872, the shipments amounted to 705,500 pounds, and the receipts to 461,700 pounds, valued at $13,377, the shipments by lake being 3,853 bales. In 1872, the exports to Canada were 222,392 pounds, value $15,720, in 1877, the total shipments by lake being 3,853 bales. In 1876, the shipments by lake being 3,853 bales. In 1876, the shipments by lake being 3,853 bales. In 1876, the shipments by lake being 3,853 bales. In 1875, the total shipments by lake being 3,853 bales. In 1875, the total shipments by lake being 3,853 bales. In 1875, the total shipments by lake being 3,853 bales. In 1875, the total shipments by lake being 3,853 bales.

In 1875, the exports to Canada were 222,392 pounds, value $15,720, in 1877, the total shipments by lake being 3,853 bales. In 1876, the shipments by lake being 3,853 bales. In 1876, the shipments by lake being 3,853 bales. In 1875, the total shipments by lake being 3,853 bales. In 1875, the total shipments by lake being 3,853 bales. In 1875, the total shipments by lake being 3,853 bales. In 1875, the total shipments by lake being 3,853 bales. In 1875, the total shipments by lake being 3,853 bales. In 1875, the total shipments by lake being 3,853 bales. In 1875, the total shipments by lake being 3,853 bales. In 1875, the total shipments by lake being 3,853 bales. In 1875, the total shipments by lake being 3,853 bales. In 1875, the total shipments by lake being 3,853 bales. In 1875, the total shipments by lake being 3,853 bales. In 1875, the total shipments by lake being 3,853 bales. In 1875, the total shipments by lake being 3,853 bales. In 1875, the total shipments by lake being 3,853 bales. In 1875, the total shipments by lake being 3,853 bales. In 1875, the total shipments by lake being 3,853 bales. In 1875, the total shipments by lake being 3,853 bales. In 1875, the total shipments by lake being 3,853 bales. In 1875, the total shipments by lake being 3,853 bales. In 1875, the total shipments by lake being 3,853 bales. In 1875, the total shipments by lake being 3,853 bales. In 1875, the total shipments by lake being 3,853 bales. In 1875, the total shipments by lake being 3,853 bales.

In 1875, the exports to Canada were 222,392 pounds, value $15,720, in 1877, the total shipments by lake being 3,853 bales. In 1876, the shipments by lake being 3,853 bales. In 1876, the shipments by lake being 3,853 bales. In 1875, the total shipments by lake being 3,853 bales. In 1875, the total shipments by lake being 3,853 bales. In 1875, the total shipments by lake being 3,853 bales. In 1875, the total shipments by lake being 3,853 bales. In 1875, the total shipments by lake being 3,853 bales. In 1875, the total shipments by lake being 3,853 bales. In 1875, the total shipments by lake being 3,853 bales. In 1875, the total shipments by lake being 3,853 bales.
Frank went on a farm and worked for one year, and then learned the trade of a broom maker. He came to Chicago in 1854, and soon after went to St. Charles, Kane Co., Ill., and engaged in the factory of E. D. Ferry. He later worked for W. W. Warner, of Chicago, and again returned and worked for Mr. Ferry. He then went to Williamsville, N. Y., and worked at his trade until 1862, when he enlisted in the 27th New York Battery, and served until the close of the War, when he was honorably discharged, on June 22, 1865, at Buffalo. He was in many severe battles, including those at Spottsylvania, the Wilderness, Cold Harbor and many other engagements. After his discharge he went to work at his trade and remained one year in Buffalo. In 1867, he came to Chicago, worked several years at his trade, and also worked a number of years in Indiana. In 1875, he began the manufacture of brooms in Chicago, and continued his business, with the addition, in 1884, of dealing in broom corn. In 1885, he married Miss Matilda, daughter of Nelson Panquette, a native of Canada. They have two children,—Frank and George. In 1886, Mrs. Rich died, and, in 1890, Mr. Rich married Miss Elizabeth, daughter of Patrick and Elizabeth Murphy. By the latter marriage there have been nine children, seven now living,—Ida, William, Harry, Clara, Nellie, Lizette and Gertrude.

**Butter and Cheese.** Few persons realize how large is the commerce of Chicago in dairy products. The receipts and shipments at this market have steadily increased for a long series of years, and both butter and cheese are exported from this city to Europe, directly, in very considerable quantities. In 1872, the butter trade had assumed such proportions that monthly statistics of receipts and shipments were prepared under the direction of the Board of Trade, in like manner as other leading articles of commerce. And, in 1873, the secretary of that body, in his general review of the year's business, deemed the subject of such importance as to deserve the following comment:

"In the products of the dairy a very marked improvement has been discernible, both in the volume of the business and in the character of the goods sent to market. Increased and more careful attention to the manufacture of butter and cheese, in this and the adjoining States, seems to be receiving its just recognition and reward. It is hoped and believed, that in a few years the Northwest will become as noted for fine qualities in dairy products, as it has been, in the not distant past, for its large production of the lowest grades worthy the name of butter and cheese."

The organization, in 1872, of the Produce Exchange, its membership being composed largely of dealers in the minor agricultural products, proved a success and exerted a beneficial influence on the trade in dairy products. The manufacture of butter and cheese in Illinois increased from 1872, and it was assumed large proportions, while, with the increase in production, came also a vast improvement in the quality of these articles. Large quantities of Illinois dairy products began to be exported to Europe, and rapidly established a reputation abroad which promised a liberal increase in that branch of agricultural industry.

The history of the trade from that date furnishes no items of extraordinary interest. It presents a story of constant and remarkable growth until 1885, which is shown by the following tables. The reason for this diminution in the export trade is found in the successful Canadian competition and in increased production in Europe.

**Receipts and Shipments of Cheese at Chicago, from 1879 to 1885, inclusive.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Receipts, Pounds.</th>
<th>Shipments, Pounds.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1879</td>
<td>52,504,758</td>
<td>52,504,758</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1880</td>
<td>43,664,700</td>
<td>43,664,700</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1881</td>
<td>40,003,130</td>
<td>40,003,130</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1882</td>
<td>39,153,000</td>
<td>39,153,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1883</td>
<td>36,644,000</td>
<td>36,644,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1884</td>
<td>36,028,725</td>
<td>36,028,725</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Direct Exports of Butter and Cheese from Chicago to Europe, from 1873 to 1885.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Butter, pounds.</th>
<th>Cheese, pounds.</th>
<th>Butter and cheese packages.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1873</td>
<td>7,245,255</td>
<td>7,245,255</td>
<td>7,245,255</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1874</td>
<td>6,254,254</td>
<td>6,254,254</td>
<td>6,254,254</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1875</td>
<td>5,442,252</td>
<td>5,442,252</td>
<td>5,442,252</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1876</td>
<td>4,825,250</td>
<td>4,825,250</td>
<td>4,825,250</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1877</td>
<td>3,825,250</td>
<td>3,825,250</td>
<td>3,825,250</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1878</td>
<td>2,724,027</td>
<td>2,724,027</td>
<td>2,724,027</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1879</td>
<td>1,400,000</td>
<td>1,400,000</td>
<td>1,400,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Receipts and Shipments of Butter at Chicago, from 1872 to 1885, inclusive.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Receipts, Pounds.</th>
<th>Shipments, Pounds.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1872</td>
<td>14,574,277</td>
<td>14,574,277</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1873</td>
<td>12,851,393</td>
<td>12,851,393</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1874</td>
<td>11,254,782</td>
<td>11,254,782</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1875</td>
<td>9,427,275</td>
<td>9,427,275</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1876</td>
<td>8,004,451</td>
<td>8,004,451</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1877</td>
<td>6,503,000</td>
<td>6,503,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1878</td>
<td>5,354,000</td>
<td>5,354,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1879</td>
<td>4,143,755</td>
<td>4,143,755</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**P. Moran & Co.** are dealers in butter and cheese, the house having been organized in 1873, and composed, at that time, of Patrick Moran and Issley C. Dow, one of the well known manufacturers of dairy products in the Western Reserve, Ohio. The partnership remained in existence sometime, when Mr. Issley withdrew and two of his sons took his interest, continuing the business until 1877, when their share was purchased by Mr. Moran. In 1877, A. E. Woodhill also became a partner, being succeeded, in 1878, by the sons of Mr. Moran, Edward P., William J., and Robert H., forming the present firm, under the old firm name of P. Moran & Co. Patrick Moran, the senior member of the firm, came West in 1856 in the interest of Mr. Dow, of Ohio, and passing through Chicago became satisfied of its future greatness. Returning to Ohio, he told this to his friends, and they persuaded him to establish a business in Chicago, in order to sell their products on commission. Then commenced the development of the dairy interest of the West. In 1878, Mr. Moran, A. Devine and a H. Vanzer built factory "A" at Elgin, Ill., and commenced the manufacture of cheese and butter, but, on account of their being westerners, it seemed impossible to sell these articles, and finally they placed the goods upon the market on their merits and did not brand them, when they found a ready sale, being taken in preference to Western Reserve cheese or Orange County butter. They afterward built factories "A" and "B," and then other factories sprung up like mushrooms. Then followed in their lead Wisconsin, which proved to be just the climate for curing cheese, and through the influence of the Chicago parties, Sheboygan and vicinity became the center of cheese-making. Iowa followed in the wake, but, on account of the climate being unsuited to the curing of cheese, dairymen of that State confined their labors to producing butter. Then Minnesota also commenced the dairy interest, and latterly Nebraska. The firm of P. Moran & Co. found that it was necessary to increase the demand for these products, for they were receiving about fifteen hundred cheese and five hundred tubs of butter daily, as they opened a branch at New York, finally at Boston, and commenced the export business. In this way they provided for the surplus, and were the means of attracting buyers from London and other cities, and at the present time there are eight buyers from London and Scotland in Chicago, making it necessary for the London branch to be maintained.

**Patrick Moran** was born in the west of Ireland in 1853, and is the son of Patrick and Bridget (Quinn) Moran. He received a common school education in his native land, and at the age of eighteen left Ireland. His father was a farmer, and, in the year of the famine in Ireland, seemed by intuition to foresee the blight of the potato in his country, and at the age of eighteen, having saved a little, and did much to supply the wants of the poor suffering people, by grinding the grists of grain that were dealt out to them, being sent...
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from the United States. Patrick was the only son in a large family, having eight living sisters. He came to New York City in 1843, and remained only a short time, when he went to Ohio, locating on the Western Reserve, and commenced work for Mr. Dow (who was afterward his partner in Chicago) for eight dollars a month. He commenced business on a very small scale in Chicago, but, by strict attention to its interests and great energy, he has succeeded in building up a fine business. He was an early member of the Board of Trade in Chicago, when the membership cost only $5, and has been a constant member on change of residence. When the tide of prices swept off the business of South Water Street, it left him a ruined man financially, being heavily in debt, but, to his credit it is said, he paid every dollar of his indebtedness with interest until paid. Mr. Moran was married in Pittsburgh, Penn., in 1855, to Barbara McGuire; they have four sons, Edward P., William J. and Robert (active partners in the firm of P. Moran & Co.), and George D.

Artificial Butter.—The manufacture of artificial butter has, for several years, exerted a disturbing influence upon the butter market of Chicago, as upon that of other cities. Two varieties of the product are made here, butterine and oleomargarine. Probably few consumers recognize the difference—which is marked—the two being confounded in the popular nomenclature.

Butterine is simply a compound of refined and neutralized lard, mixed with butter in certain proportions. Oleomargarine is more or less a modification of a process devised by an eminent French chemist, whose method of procedure may be briefly described as follows: Finely minced beef suet was mixed with carbonate of potash and fresh sheep's stomachs, cut into small fragments. Under the influence of heat, the pepin in the sheep's stomachs separated the fat from the cellular tissue; when cool, the fatty matter was removed, and subjected to powerful hydraulic pressure, separating it into stearine and oleomargarine. About ten pounds of the latter product were mixed with four pints of milk and three pints of water, and the whole churned together. The resulting compound, when well washed, resembled in appearance, taste and consistency, ordinary butter. The product was approved, on dietetic grounds, by French officials, who imposed upon its manufacture and sale taxes identical with those levied upon natural butter.

Strenuous efforts have been made, from time to time, by dairymen and others, to secure legislation in Illinois prohibiting both the manufacture and sale of artificial butter, but they have not hitherto been crowned with success. There can be little doubt that the product, in some form, has a place upon the tables of many Chicago families who would promptly exclude it from the household dietary list, were it not for its prevalence. Its sale as natural butter, however, is to be attributed rather to retailers than manufacturers, who, as a rule, sell their goods without pretense. It is impossible to state, with absolute accuracy, either the number of artificial butter manufacturers in the city, or the volume of business. It may be said, however, that there are at least ten establishments who are regarded as "leading," and that the trade is annually growing. From a careful comparison of obtainable data, it may be said that the average capital invested in the industry is between $5,000,000 and $6,000,000, and that the sales, during 1885, did not fall far below $24,000,000.

G. W. Clark & Co.—This firm commenced the manufacture of butterine in October, 1875, the company consisting of G. W. Clark and John J. Murray. This was the first establishment of the kind in the city, and the factory was located at that time at No. 256 South Water Street. Subsequently the firm, having recognized the value of introducing butterine, and the sales were small and confined to a few grocers and to some of the restaurants. At the end of the first year the partnership ended, and C. Y. Robison was taken into the firm. Mr. Murray, acting as manager, and the factory was moved to No. 177 Jackson Street, where the business was continued through the season. In the spring of 1879, it was changed to No. 69 Market Street, and there were made from three to five hundred pounds a day. It was discovered at this time that the prejudices against the butterine were giving way, and sales began to increase. The present firm of G. W. Clark & Co. then retired for the summer, and, in October, 1879, Mr. Holmes was admitted into partnership. They commenced business at No. 127 Fifth Avenue, a factory having a capacity of eighteen hundred pounds each day, and could sell every pound they could make. They continued in that location until the spring of 1880, and then moved to the basement of Squire's packing house, where, from above, they could not only make their butterine but damage their works to a large amount. They took up their quarters then at the corner of Jackson and Market streets, and made there from two to four thousand pounds a day, remaining until the early spring of 1885, when they removed to 500 and 513 Michigan Avenue. They occupy the six-story and basement brick, having twenty-five thousand square feet of surface and being able to turn out twenty thousand pounds of butterine daily. They formed a new partnership at that time, under the style of G. W. Clark & Co., composed of Mr. Clark, J. S. Meister, and K. Hexter, which still continues.

George W. Clark was born at Meadville, Erie Co., Penn., on April 21, 1845, and is a son of Joel and Lucinda (Illis) Clark. He was educated at the public schools of Erie, and after completing his studies was variously engaged as a clerk and a salesman, remaining in Erie until 1864, when he enlisted in the Navy at that point. He served on a steamer called "Silver Lake, No. 23, of the Mississippi Squadron," being appointed to a position as purser's steward. When the War terminated, he was discharged from service, being at that time on the steamer "Michigan." Returning to Erie, he remained in that city until 1878, when he came to Chicago with the intention of engaging in the butterine business, and concluded it would be a good point to commence the manufacture of a uniform article that would be a healthful substitute, buying the first pound of lard for that purpose in October, 1878. Having associated himself, previously, with Mr. Murray, who understood the manufacture of butterine, they at once commenced, and have continued in the business up to the present time, having had the satisfaction of accomplishing the success of an enterprise, in which so many resolute men would have years before relinquished as hopeless. Mr. Clark was married in Philadelphia, Penn., in 1873, to Miss Rebecca Stinson, and has four children: David A., George W., Edgar and Lillie.

Grocers, etc.—The condition of the grocery trade, at the opening of 1871, may be described as fairly flourishing, as is shown by the following statement, which approximates very closely to absolute accuracy:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No. of wholesale dealers</th>
<th>48</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Retail dealers (about)</td>
<td>500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Capital invested</td>
<td>$15,000,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total sales for 1871</td>
<td>$55,000,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Employes of wholesale grocers</td>
<td>500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Employes of retail grocers</td>
<td>3,500</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

A falling off of about fifteen per cent. in prices from 1869 (mainly caused by the decline in the gold premium), naturally tended to reduce profits. On the other hand, the increased consumption, resulting from the augmentation of population and lowering of prices on foreign goods, increased the volume of the retail grocery business nearly, or quite, fifty per cent., which, of course, acted directly upon wholesale dealers. A noticeable feature of the trade at this time, was the constant increase in direct importations of teas and coffees by Chicago merchants. Coffees were then selling at the same prices as obtained in New York, Baltimore and New Orleans, while teas from Japan were selling in this city at prices from two to three cents a pound lower than were paid for the same qualities in New York.

It is interesting to note the growth of the trade within the five years following. In making a comparison, however, between the statement for 1871 and the receipts for 1875, it must be remembered that the former figures relate to the entire volume of business, both wholesale and retail, while the latter have reference only to wholesale trade. In that, the capital invested at the close of 1875, was $8,000,000; the sales for the year aggregated $75,000,000, as against $70,000,000 in 1874.
and $80,000,000 in 1871. Direct importations by Chicago merchants had continued to increase, the percentage of increase in tea alone, within five years, reaching nearly thirty per cent. The jobbing sales of this commodity, during the year, reached 110,000 packages, as against 100,000 in 1874, of which from 25,000 to 30,000 were imported by dealers in this city. It is also worthy of the remark, that the sales of Japanese teas in Chicago slightly exceeded those of any Eastern port of entry. Perhaps one explanation of this circumstance is to be found in the shortening of the distance (in time) between Yokohama and Chicago by the Pacific Railroad system.

The increase of fifteen to twenty per cent., above mentioned, relates to the quantity of goods handled; the augmentation in their value was only between seven and ten per cent., the disproportion being the result of a reduction in prices. The number of jobbers was not increased, but neither were there any failures in the wholesale trade.

Few fluctuations in prices occurred in 1876, and the year was one of average prosperity. From seven to ten per cent. increase occurred in the quantity of goods sold, but no similar percentage of gain was noticeable in the cash receipts for sales, which did not greatly exceed $75,000,000. The capital invested remained about the same ($80,000,000), the number of jobbers was not increased, and but only two important failures occurred during the year, both of which were attributable rather to outside speculation than to depression in trade. No fresh capital—or, rather, no additional capital—embarked in the business during 1877, and the aggregate sales were about the same as in 1876. Prices continued to fall, and certain lines of staple goods sold lower than at any time since 1866. A prolonged labor strike, beginning in July, seriously affected retailers and the wholesale trade, and by no especial change characterized the business of 1878, either in sales or capital, the year was noteworthy for the adoption of a more conservative policy on the part of dealers, in consequence of which, despite a falling market, the business of the year was fairly profitable.

To trace the history of the grocery trade in Chicago, year by year, would be merely to weary the reader by repetition. It would be a bare record of the multiplication of small retail establishments, a growth accompanied by a prodigious increase in the variety of staples handled, by numerous failures, an account of uniform shrinkage of values, and a story of comparative stagnation. The condition of the trade at the close of 1885, may be briefly outlined as follows:

The year was, without doubt, the most disastrous in the history of the trade up to that time. It had been generally suspected, at the opening of the year, that prices could not fall lower, yet the decline in a majority of goods during the twelve months following averaged a little over nine per cent. For the first half of the year, country buyers were very timorous and a partial paralysis of business ensued, but the sales of the last six months swelled the total volume of the year's business to about ninety-five per cent., of that of 1884, the total tonnage being somewhat in excess of that of the previous year. Sales by wholesale houses aggregated about $33,000,000. These figures, however, include sales made by Chicago dealers to points without breaking bulk. The capital invested in the wholesale and jobbing trade was about $60,000,000. An exception to the general prostration should be noted in the case of the tea trade. Tea merchants were, on the whole, satisfied with the year's business, the demands having been active and prices (especially of lower grades) having generally tended upward. The annual consumption of tea in the United States is about 100,000,000 pounds, fully half of which is sold by Chicago dealers.

Among the most prominent of the large grocers of this city may be cited: Franklin MacVeagh & Co.; Reid, Murdock & Fischer; H. C. Durand & Co.; Corbin, Macy & Co.; Sprague & Webster; Higgins, McKindley, Gilchrist & Co.; Merriam, Collins & Co.; John A. Tolman & Co.; W. M. Hoyt Co.; Henry Horner & Co.; Deane Bros. & Lincoln; Gray, Burt & Kingman.

Samuel A. Tolman was born at Camden, Me., on February 5, 1835, and is the son of Daniel and Mary A. (Achorn) Tolman, who were also natives of Maine. He was educated in the common schools of Maine, and removed to Chicago about ten years of age, when he took the position of a civil engineer, for which he had fitted himself. He continued his work for a time, and then engaged in mercantile business, in Boston. He came to Chicago in 1857, and engaged in the real-estate business, which he continued until 1860, when he entered into the fancy grocery and tea trade with H. B. Pinkham, which business lasted about five years, when they changed into the wholesale drug business, and continued one year. He then bought out Mr. Pinkham, and took in Frank Crosby and John A. King, continuing one year under the firm name of Tolman, Crosby & Co. He then bought out Mr. Crosby, and the firm name became Tolman & King, who were burned out, at No. 35 South Water Street, in the fire of 1871, but resumed again immediately, the first to resume business, in their new premises, at 35 and 37 South Water Street. They suffered, starting a store on West Lake Street, three hours after their establishment, at No. 35 South Water, was burned. Among the first stores built in the burned district was No. 51 Lake Street, where they moved before the building was completed. This business was carried on very successfully until 1882, when Mr. Tolman, being in poor health, sold his interest in the firm and has since remained in retirement. In 1860, Mr. Tolman married Bessie, daughter of William H. and Clarissa (Hath) Roberts, natives of Connecticut, N. Y. In their marriage there is one child living,—Gracie A. Mr. Tolman, and his wife and daughter are members of Immanuel Baptist Church.

Merrill, Collins & Co.—The house of which this is the successor was founded in 1865, by Whitaker, Harmon & Co., and was composed of James A. Whitaker, Isaac N. Harmon, John Messer and Franklin MacVeagh. The first place of business was at No. 52 River Street, where but one store-room was occupied; and the firm and its successors have remained in that vicinity to the present time. The business was originally carried on in a much smaller way than at present, and the changes in the personnel of the house have contributed to the continuous development of the trade until it now has very large proportions. In 1872, the partnership of Whitaker, Harmon & Co. expired by limitation; immediately a new firm was organized under the name of Harmon, Messer & Collins by the individuals Isaac N. Harmon, Isaac L. Scott and Isaac S. Collins. They continued business relations as a firm until the death of Colonel Messer, on January 6, 1874. The firm was then changed to Harmon, Merriman & Co., with Isaac N. Harmon, Charles W. Merriman, Isaac S. Collins and Henry Dexter as partners. On January 1, 1885, Mr. Harmon withdrew, and the remaining members continued the business under the name and style of Merriman, Collins & Co., the title of the concern at the present time. The business of the house is that of wholesale dealers in groceries, flour and fish, and the premises occupied by them are partly located on the original site of Whitaker, Harmon & Co. The wholesale grocery occupies a building at Nos. 50-52 River Street, with a frontage of sixty-six feet and an extension of one hundred and fifty feet to the river embankment. This is four stories and basement in height, and is used exclusively for the grocery department of the business. The second story is a fine building sixty by one hundred feet, three stories in height, fronting on River Street, which is devoted to the wholesale flour and baking departments.

The Porter Brothers Company was established in 1869, under the firm name of Porter Brothers, and continued under that name until January 1, 1885, when it was made a joint-stock company, under the laws of Illinois. The following officers were elected: W. G. Porter, president; E. N. Salsbury, vice-president; and James S. Paton, secretary and treasurer. The capital stock was $250,000. The business is wholesale dealing in fancy, foreign and California fruits, and this firm shipped the first car-load of fruit from California ever brought to this city. Last year the firm packed, and shipped from California for eastern markets, three hundred car-loads of peaches, prunes, plums, nectarines, apricots, quinces and grapes, and is at present doing a business of over a hundred tons annually. F. C. Porter was connected with the firm until January
THE BOARD OF TRADE.

1838, when he retired from active participation on account of poor health, but still remains a director of the company. He was born on February 15, 1838, in Boone County, Ill., and married Miss Ada A. Williams, who died at Cincinnati, Ohio.

Washington Porter, president of the Porter Brothers Company, was born in Boone County, Ill., on October 26, 1844, and is a son of Thomas W. and Charlotte (Lane) Porter, natives of England, who came to America about the time he was engaged in mercantile pursuits. In 1838, Thomas W. came to Illinois, and bought a farm in Boone County, where he lived until his death, which occurred when he was seventy-nine years of age. His wife died at the age of seventy-five. The Washingtons still reside in the West. He was in many severe battles, such as Champion Hills, the siege of Vicksburg, and was all through the Red River expedition. He was wounded at the battle of Guntown, by a minie ball through the shoulder, and went to a hospital for one month. He was then furloughed for sixty days, and after returning to the field was placed on detached service at Memphis, where he remained until his time expired. He was mustered out in May, 1865. Returning to Illinois he managed the home store for three years. The following winter he attended school at Belvidere, and then bought a livery stable, running it for one year, and selling it at a handsome profit. He then went West looking over the country, and at Freeport decided to start a store there. The scheme failing, he became a conductor on a Pullman dining-car for one year. During this time, in 1860, himself and brother, Frank, went to Chicago, a California freemason. Commencing business, he made a capital of only one hundred dollars, when he came out of the Army in 1865, they have continued the business and are now wealthy. In the fall of 1867-68, the brothers built a cheese factory at Garden Plain, which was the center of the largest cheese-making in the West, and has made heavy investments in real-estate, and now owns many of the choicest and most desirable stores in the city. He is a member of Masonic Lodge, No. 60, and Chapter, No. 90, of Belvidere.

A. S. Salsbury, vice-president of the Porter Brothers Company, was born at Freeport, Ill., on April 6, 1855, and is a son of Elias and Celestine (Rawson) Salsbury. His father was an attorney, and one of the pioneers of the State of Iowa, dying in Webster County, in 1863. He received a liberal education at High School in Illinois, and attended a State Normal School in Belvidere, and obtained his first business experience in the mercantile line, after which he became a travelling man. In 1874, he came to Chicago and traveled for the fancy-goods store of C. E. Webber & Co., for seven years, when he became a partner in the house and so continued until January 1, 1885, when he formed his present commercial connection. On July 14, 1881, he married Miss Susan M. Talbot.

Elisea A. Robinson, Jr., is a wholesale grocer at Nos. 275-299 South Water Street. This house was established in 1876, by Mr. Robinson, with H. C., John M. and Calvin Durand as partners. They operated a store until 1891, when Mr. Robinson has since been alone in business. His sales average about one million dollars annually. He keeps no travelling men, and deals in general staple and fancy groceries, flour being a large item of business. Last year's sales reached forty thousand barrels. Mr. Robinson was born at Narragansett, R. I., on March 11, 1855, a son of Elisea A. and Mary (Hall) Robinson, of Rhode Island, and lived on a farm which the Robinsons came into possession of in 1600, several generations having lived and died there. The land had never been sold or deeded until a recent date, when Elisea A. gave the first deed since the land was obtained from the Narragansett Indians. Mr. Robinson was educated in the public schools and a seminary in his native State. He remained on the homestead until 1865, when he came to Chicago, and engaged with the Durands, where he remained for several years, and then went into partnership with the firm. In 1873, he married Miss Abbie, daughter of John R. and Martha (Lewis) Proud, of Rhode Island. They have two children, Annie P. and Natalie A. He is a member of Oriental Lodge, No. 33, A.F. & A.M.

Albert A. Child was born at Pittsfield, Vt., on May 27, 1832, and is the son of Horace S. and Mary P. (Rice) Child. He attended the schools of his native place and subsequently entered Castleton (Vt.) Seminary, where he acquired a good acade-
Two years later, the factory was destroyed, and the loss severely crippled him financially. In 1856, Mr. Ingraham concluded to try and regain his wealth in the West, and came to Chicago. He accepted the position as travelling salesman for the wholesale grocery house of Proctor & Company. At the end of the first year, when Mr. Flanders withdrew from the firm, Mr. Ingraham purchased an interest and became the company of McKendree & Co. The business remained successful until 1866, when it was sold to McKendree, Ingraham & Co. Between 1860–65, the business of the firm grew to gigantic proportions and their trade throughout the Northwest was immense; but Mr. Ingraham, owing to his constant hard work, gradually impaired his health, and invested a large share of his wealth in real-estate, he withdrew from active business and retired for rest and recuperation. When the firm of Corbin, May & Jones was organized, Mr. Ingraham became a special partner, furnishing the firm with large amounts of property. Mr. Ingraham was the junior partner, Jones, was found to be a defaulter, and Mr. Ingraham at once set about reorganizing the firm and its business. The change was in the interest of Mr. Ingraham and his partners, and he commenced at once to rebuild their defunct house and re-establish their grocery house. He opened temporary quarters in his store, near Elizabeth Street, until he completed the erection of a new building. Immediately after the fire a new warehouse was erected on Morris Street, between La Salle and Clark Street, and business was re-opened. Mr. Ingraham actively identificed with the wholesale grocery trade until 1875, when he withdrew from active participation in the business. He then spent the remainder of his life in retirement. The Commercial Hotel property came into his hands about this time, owing to an unpaid indebtedness, and to it he directed his attention. The hotel was badly run down, but, with the assistance of his friend, Mr. Ingraham, a large hotel was built in a prominent location. Mr. Ingraham has accumulated a large amount of real-estate, and to this interest he devotes his attention. He is also a large stockholder in the Illinois Union Bank and Trust Company, and is heavily invested in gold, silver mining property in Old Mexico and Colorado, and is one of the first subscribers to, and is at present a stockholder of, the Washington Park Driving Club. In politics he is an advocate of democracy, but is not in any way a politician or a campaigner. In 1854 he was an ardent supporter of the democratic candidates, and presented one hundred marching suits to the Cleveland and Hendricks clubs of Hyde Park, of which organization he was president. In 1854, his only son, Hiram Foster Ingraham, died. In him all the loving affection and cherished hopes of his parents were centered, and he had reached that age where the mantle of the father was about to be assumed upon him. Bright, ambitious and proud of the opportunities before him, he failed. On June 15, 1855, death came to him, and with it such sorrow as the loving mother never rallied from, and which left a bereaved husband and father. In the following years of his life Mr. Ingraham passed in poor health. On December 12, 1882, he married Miss Harriet A. Foster.

Miss Harriet A. Foster was a tea import. She was the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. A. V. Wright, and was born at Boston, Mass., on August 18, 1826. He received a liberal education, and at the age of nineteen began business life in the wholesale grocery trade with the firm of Winslow, Wright & Co., at Boston, of which firm he afterward became a member, the style of the firm being changed to Winslow, Wright, Co. & Son. In 1865, he came to Chicago and purchased the wholesale grocery business of C. G. Wacker & Co., corner of Dearborn and South Water streets, and formed a partnership with F. Taylor, the firm being known as Taylor & Wright, which continued until 1872, when Mr. Taylor retired, and Mr. Wright formed a new firm, under the style of J. A. McNeil & Co., tea importers. The firm continued until 1877, when Mr. Wright retired for several years, being subsequently engaged in the wholesale grocery business with his brother, and then in the wholesale commission business, which position he now occupies. Mr. McNeil is a man of great business ability, and always takes an active and prominent part in promoting the interests of the retail commission committee, having served for four years as an alderman of Boston, and was for four years a member of the public institutions of that city; but joined the democratic party upon the anathematizing of Daniel Webster at his party. He was married in Boston, in 1848, to Miss Georgiana Smith, daughter of the late George Stearns. They have three children,—Mary L., Winslow and George. Mr. McNeil is a member of the Masonic fraternity and honored by all who have known him during his useful and busy life.
Daniel Morrison is a member of the firm of D. & A. M. Morrison, which conduct a grocery business at No. 3547 Wentworth Avenue. This business was originally established in 1876, by John Thien, on the opposite side of the avenue. He conducted it for two years, and, in the fall of 1878, its present proprietor, Mr. William C. Stoeckel, took the good-will and stock in trade and continued the business for three years, removing it, in 1875, to its present location. Daniel was born in Glasgow, Scotland, on January 25, 1841, and is a son of Murdoch and Elizabeth (Murry) Morrison, Thos. 4th, who came to the United States in 1852, and located near Chicago, in Kane County, where they purchased a farm and resided for some years; afterward moving to Dundee, and from thence to Elgin, and subsequently to this city, where they died. Daniel received his education in Elgin and Chicago, and commenced business as a painter, which he followed for three years, and then clerked in different stores for five years; after which he became an engineer on a railroad for eight years, and subsequently engaged in his present business. In 1850, he married Caroline Delroc.

Alexander M. Morrison was born at Dundee, Kane County, Ill., on October 6, 1854. He was educated in Chicago and commenced his clerical career as a clerk in a dry-goods store, where he remained for three years. He then clerked and followed that business for seven years, running a train as conductor much of the time. He afterward entered into partnership with his brother Daniel, as has been stated. In September, 1880, he married Alma Sydney, a native of Kankakee, Ill.; they have two children, Claude Alexander and Jennie E. Mr. Morrison belongs to the Masonic fraternity, being a member of Dearborn Lodge, No. 310, A. F. & A. M.

Philip Maher is a grocer at the corner of Indiana Avenue and Thirty-fifth Street. He established his business in 1874, and does an excellent trade. He was born in County Tipperary, Ireland, at the village of Adare, and is the son of (Stapleton) Maher, natives of the same county, who came to the United States in 1845. Mr. Maher was educated in Albany, N.Y., and commenced business as a clerk in a grocery, where he remained six years, and then came to Chicago, where he continued for ten years, in the fancy grocery trade. In 1874, he began business for himself, which he has since continued. In 1872, he married Isabelle Conley, a native of Mr. Morris, N.Y. There are eight children by this marriage: Stephen A., Isabella, Ellen, Allen, Philip, Edith May, Eddy, Philip and May. The family are members of the Roman Catholic Church.

Smith & Malam, wholesale and retail grocers at Nos. 250-52 Milwaukee Avenue, began business in 1863, at No. 542 Halsted Street. The firm did business under the style of Smith & Brother, and was composed of S. M. Smith and Thomas M. Smith; they continued associated together until 1872. In 1866, they moved to Milwaukee Avenue, where the business has since continued. In 1872, S. M. Smith went out of the firm, Edward Malam buying his interest. He is now continuing an active partner; and the firm has since continued as Smith & Malam, who do a general grocery business, which averages about $250,000 annually.

Thomas M. Smith was born in Liverpool, Lancashire, England, on September 20, 1843; he is the son of Samuel and Elizabeth (Malam) Smith, natives of Cheshire, England. His father was a farmer, and died at the age of thirty-eight years, in Cheshire. His mother died at fifty-two years of age. Thomas was educated at the Royal Naval Academy, and then apprenticed to the grocery trade in Liverpool, and engaged in business for himself in Newcastle, Staffordshire, among the potteries, and was financially successful. In 1860, he sold out his interest, and came to the United States. He travelled for several years, after which he opened the grocery in Chicago. In 1865, he married Miss Sarah, a daughter of Thomas and Jane (Medealf) Kitchen, natives of Lancaster, Eng. Mrs.
Mr. Dougall was married at present being eight. The business is confined in the city, at this time, to four or five large establishments. One of these deals in general merchandise, two in furniture, and one in boots and shoes. One of these houses carries a stock of $250,000, and its sales run up to nearly $2,000,000 a year. The sales of two others amount to from $400,000 to $500,000 per annum, the others to about $200,000. Thus, while the number of firms is less than formerly, the amount of business transacted is much larger. Official or court sales, foreclosures, etc., are made by officers, for which no auctionee’s license is required.

Colonel John A. Elison, one of Chicago’s oldest, best known and most popular auctioneers, was born at Philadelphia, on December 1, 1827, and is the son of William and Maria (Adams) Elison. William Elison was a manufacturer and wholesale dealer in boots and shoes, and was one of the leading merchants of Philadelphia. After amassing a competency he retired from business a number of years before his death,—which occurred in February, 1865,—being succeeded in business by his son John A., who continued it until the commencement of the War of the Rebellion. In the fall of 1861, he went into the service as regimental quartermaster, with the rank of first lieutenant. After being in the field one year, and at the battle of Cedar Mountain, he was detailed as an aide to the general commanding, and was appointed captain and assistant quartermaster. He was ordered by the Secretary of War to build a convalescent camp, near Washington, where he expended millions of dollars for the Government in the erection of this hospital, with a capacity for twenty thousand persons. He was employed about eighteen months in erecting and managing this hospital, and was then promoted to the rank of colonel and chief quartermaster of the Department of Washington. He served there until ordered to Chicago as chief quartermaster of the Northwest, with headquarters at Chicago. He was mustered out in December, 1865, the Secretary of War refusing to accept his resignation until the camps in the Northwest were all closed and their equipage, such as horses, mules, wagons, harness, clothing, tents, cooking utensils, and everything pertaining to Army life, were sold.

Colonel Elison disposed of millions of dollars worth of Government property, selling at Camp Douglas, Chicago, at Camp Butler, Springfield, Ill.; at Madison and Indianapolis, Ind.; and at Milwaukee. Madison and Prairie du Chien, Wis. Twenty thousand dollars and horses were sold at the corral, corner Twenty-second and State streets, in this city. Colonel Elison having lived in our city so long as a soldier, concluded to settle here as a civilian. He accordingly, having had so much experience as an auctioneer, entered into business in that business on May 1, 1866, and has continued in it for nineteen years with marked success, winning many friends by his urbanity and strict integrity. On June 16, 1860, he was married to Sarah Black, daughter of John and Cornelia (Dallas) Black, natives of Philadelphia. Mrs. Black was a sister of George M. Dallas, vice-president of the United States under President Polk. Mr. and Mrs. Elison have had seven children, six daughters and one son; one daughter only is now living. Colonel Elison is a member of the Masonic fraternity, belonging to a lodge, chapter and commandery at Philadelphia, Penn.
MERCANTILE AGENCIES.—For the protection of commerce, mercantile agencies were established in America early in the present century, and among those which have stood in the front rank for nearly half a century is that of Tappan, McKillop & Co. That firm opened an office in Chicago away back in the "fifties," and it has served its purpose faithfully to the great trade of this commercial center through all these years. In 1872, William Baker purchased the entire business, and has since been at the head of the enterprise, personally supervising the management of the same. The two departments—reporting and collecting—are under the direct superintendence of two competent gentlemen, and through this long-established institution comes a large share of the trade reports furnished to the business houses of Chicago. With its branch offices located in the principal cities of America and Europe, the Tappan & McKillop Company has exceptionally fine facilities for securing commercial reports accurately and promptly.

The JOURNAL OF COMMERCE, now in its forty-sixth volume, was established by William Baker in 1852. The business of the city at that time was not sufficient to demand a trade journal of any great size, but from its advent into the commercial world the JOURNAL OF COMMERCE has steadily progressed, until it now ranks with the best trade papers of America. Originally a large, unwieldy "blanket sheet," the modern changes have wrought it into a handsome, compact, splendidly printed and well-edited sheet. It has been published regularly every week since its foundation and finds subscribers to the number of from ten to fifteen thousand in all parts of America and Europe. The Journal is essentially a complete trade exponent, devoting an earnest interest to the progress of every industry and the development of every resource of our country.

William Baker, publisher of the Journal of Commerce and proprietor of the mercantile agency of the Tappan & McKillop Company, of this city, is an Englishman by birth, but thoroughly American in ideas of progress and enterprise. Mr. Baker was born on a farm, near the little village of Chippenham, England; on February 12, 1825, when eleven years of age he removed to America, and, his family locating in Oswego County, N. Y. They resided there for a few years and then removed to Canada, where the son was educated in a private school. At the age of twenty Baker boldly entered into business on his own account, and from the first his various ventures were eminently successful. He engaged in grain and produce, and made his entire shipments to the European market. As the demands, which were first started in Sterling, Canada, developed itself, it became apparent to Mr. Baker that a larger city, having greater transportation facilities, would prove more beneficial to his interests and accordingly he went to Cincinnati, where he remained until 1861, when he came to Chicago. Since that year, Mr. Baker has been continuously a resident and business man of Chicago. Mr. Baker was first married on February 12, 1850, to Miss Elizabeth Gould, at Kingston, Canada. They had four children, all of whom are now living: Fannie S. (now Mrs. James S. Peirson, of Wheaton, Ill.), William H., George B. (lawyer), and Emma Maria (now Mrs. Edward Billiard, of Chicago). Mrs. Elizabeth Baker died at Sterling, Canada, in July, 1860. Mr. Baker was again married in July, 1862, to Miss Mary Seymour Lyen, of Sterling, Canada. Their children are Linda M., Edward Lyon, Frank Nelson and Mary Berenice Baker. Mr. Baker has been a member of the Masonic order since he became of age and has taken every degree, receiving the last degree at Bellevile, Canada.

On October 1, 1872, the Gardner House, on Michigan Avenue, was finished, and was the first American hotel opened in the burned district. Two months previously, Kuhn's European Hotel (now Windsor), on Dearborn Street, had been opened, being the first hotel operated in the center of the city after the fire. The Grand Central, on Market Street, and the Commercial, on Lake Street, soon followed; and, during 1873, the Clifton, Tremont, Sherman, Pacific and Briggs were re-opened at their old locations.

From the year last named, up to 1885, the activity of the hotel interest in Chicago has been remarkable. New enterprises have been planned and executed on a scale hitherto undreamed of; and although the aggregate capacity has been so greatly augmented, the hotels of the city are still scarcely adequate to accommodate the immense tide of travel which daily ebbs and flows through Chicago. Probably no other city in the country has, proportioned to its size, nearly the capacity for entertaining transient guests, yet, on the occasion of any special gathering every house is filled to overflowing. At the time of the fire there were less than a dozen standard hotels, their value not exceeding $5,000,000. At the end of 1885, there were listed in this class over twenty hotels, besides more than one hundred of minor importance.

During the fourteen years since the great fire, the record of accidents and fires in hotels has been a brief one. The conflagration of 1871, by giving a lesson in carefulness, led to the construction of many fire-proof hotels and the adoption of improved safeguards against fire. In the time stated, only three hotels have been destroyed, these being the Langham (formerly Burdick) House, on Wabash Avenue, in 1885, and the St. James and the Wabash, in the fire of July 14, 1874.

The fire of 1871, although subjecting hotel proprietors to great immediate loss, really advanced the hotel interest several years and caused the speedy execution of already formed projects which, otherwise, would have developed slowly. The era of progressive hotelkeeping had already dawned, and the year 1871 had witnessed the adoption of many improvements in the interior economy of the hotels, as well as the construction of two new houses of note. The Grand Pacific and Potter Palmer's hotels were destroyed, almost on the eve of opening, and, added to the list of burned structures (embracing the Tremont, Sherman, Clifton and others, some of which were never re-built), left the city with only one real hotel building, the Gault House, in the West Division. The Sherman House had not ceased burning ere its proprietors were seeking new quarters; and by the second night after the conflagration they had leased the Gault House, which was re-named the Sherman House. Such of the destroyed hotels as could, secured temporary quarters in various portions of the city. The Tremont found refuge in a row of residences, hastily connected and re-arranged, on Michigan Avenue; the Clifton leased a brick building on West Washington Street; the Briggs was re-opened on West Madison Street; and minor hotels were scattered over the South and West divisions in such structures as could be transformed to accommodate them. Meantime, there was no delay in re-building, although the work seemed slow on account of the substantial and extensive character of the new edifices. The Grand Pacific on the original site and the Palmer in a new location (the latter on a scale of magnificence and completeness unparalleled in Western hotel history) were long in course of construction.

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any detail of solidity and convenience. It has stone fronts on Randolph and Clark streets, and is seven stories in height; has three hundred rooms; and can accommodate five hundred guests. The first lessee of the property after its completion was Charles Munson, who operated the hotel from May 4, 1873, until the fall of the same year, when the trustees and heirs of the estate took charge of it temporarily. In 1874, Bissell & Hubert secured control. Since the death of Mr. Bissell, in July, 1882, Mr. Hubert has been sole proprietor. The property is now owned by J. Irving Pearce, who purchased it, after many years of involved litigation, in July, 1882.

GRAND PACIFIC.—The Grand Pacific Hotel was just completed on the site of the present structure—the block bounded by Jackson, Quincy, LaSalle and Clark streets), when the fire of 1871 entirely destroyed it. At that time it was regarded, in dimensions and the proposed scope of its operations, as something mammoth, and many believed the time had not arrived for a hotel of its magnitude, especially in its location. Undeterred by fire losses and adverse opinions, however, the Pacific Hotel Company, indorsed strongly by the Michigan Southern and Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific railroad companies, began re-building immediately after the fire, and the present structure was completed and opened as a hotel in June, 1873, at a cost of one and a half millions of dollars. The first lessees were Gage Bros. & Rice, who operated it until the fall of 1874, when John B. Drake, its present proprietor, purchased the lease and furniture, taking formal possession on January 1, 1875. It has since enjoyed a high and probable class of patronage, sheltering some of the most eminent men of the age, and at various times being the headquarters of leading political and commercial organizations. The Grand Pacific is the second largest hotel in Chicago. It consists of six stories and basement. The leasehold is valued at $600,000, and the cost of the furniture was $560,000.

PALMER HOUSE.—The Palmer House was known anterior to the fire as a model establishment, although it was a comparatively small building, view by the present splendid hotel, which is the largest in Chicago. Potter Palmer, the founder of the house, began re-building shortly after the fire, but, on account of the extensive character of the structure designed, it was slow of completion, and was not opened to the public until late in the fall of 1873. The building has three frontages, on State Street, Monroe Street and Wabash Avenue respectively, covering in all 76,550 square feet of ground. It is six stories in height, and, with additions made recently, has eight hundred and fifty rooms, and can accommodate one thousand guests. Mr. Palmer has operated the hotel since its establishment. The cost of the property was over three and one-half millions of dollars, which comprises one million as the value of the ground, two millions as the cost of building, and half a million for the furniture.

WILLIAM W. PHILPS, financial manager of the Palmer House, has been more or less identified in business with Potter Palmer for the past thirty years. He is a native of Schoharie County, N. Y., where he was born on June 17, 1825. His father, George W. Phelps, was one of the best known residents of the county. Mr. Phelps was educated in the county in which he was born, and commenced his business career as clerk in a country store, which position he held for ten years. He came West and located in Chicago in 1852, and, from that time to the winter of 1865, was employed by, and interested with, Potter Palmer in the dry goods business. In 1865, he bought the interest of the junior partner of Hollister & Wiggins, carpet merchants, which then became known as Hollister & Phelps. On the death of his wife in 1871, he retired from business and went to Europe. Eight years later he assumed the position of financial manager of the Palmer House, which he successfully fills at the present time. He was married in Albany County, N. Y., in the fall of 1866, to Miss Lydia Palmer, sister of Potter Palmer. She died at her home in the fall of 1871. In the fall of 1873, he was married in Walworth County, Wis., to Miss Cornelia A., daughter of Alfred Hubbard, an old resident of that county. Mr. Phelps is a director of the Miller's National Insurance Company of Chicago.
TREMONT HOUSE.—The present building, and the fourth structure of that name, was completed two years after the fire, and opened in 1873. It is a 500-room hotel, having on the ground, with a frontage of over five hundred feet, and is six stories in height, with Amberl sandstone front, ornamented in the French Renaissance style of architecture. The architect was J. M. Van Horne, property belongs to the Boston Bar, and was leased by the heirs to Jewett Wilcox, who operated it for six years, making way for its present proprietor, John A. Rice, who assumed management in January, 1879.

He is the third son of Anson and Lucy (Sherman) Rice, and was born on February 22, 1828, at Northboro, Mass. Mr. Rice's father was a country trader, and the son's earliest years, after a moderate education in the village school, were passed in the considerably better training and influence of the well-known and successful business lives. Mr. Rice's first experience in the hotel business was at the Clinton House, in Ithaca, N. Y., which he entered in 1850. When twenty-two years of age, he was called to the Weidell House, of Cleveland. After remaining in that city for a few years, he went for one season to the Mt. Vernon Hotel, the largest at that time in the world, at Cape May, and then was with General James Mitchell at the famous Congress Hall at Albany.

When the new Sherman House of this city opened in 1861, Mr. Rice and Samuel Hawke, late of the Windsor, New York, were associated, and they organized the handsome structure, throughout, into ten years since has been the very foremost hotel in the American hotels. His associates in the Sherman, after the withdrawal of Mr. Hawke, were Gage Brothers, and later on Charles C. White came into the partnership. Ten years after the opening of the hotel, the Grand Pacific, the Rice Hotel was projected, and the Sherman House patrons were drawn to it. Mr. Rice took hold of the enterprise early, and the crowning perfecions secured to the Pacific were mainly due to his skill and knowledge of his calling. The Miller House, the new building, and the Pacific he built for himself.

The re-construction of the Grand Pacific made it handsomer and costlier than before, and was built under Mr. Rice's guidance. The opening of the hotel was one of the most important events of the re-opening of Chicago, but it passed into other hands. At about this time, the Centennial was in preparation at Philadelphia, and among the features was the immense Globe Hotel of one thousand feet, designed to illustrate the immensity of the American hotel system. Its projectors called on Mr. Rice as the best demonstrator of the art of keeping an hotel, and he forthwith took the management. Among the visitors to the Globe in that year was E. J. Baldwin, of San Francisco, who urged Mr. Rice to visit his city and organize and open his hotel, the Baldwin. After two years in the management of that hotel, Mr. Rice returned East, and, when the Tremont was about to change hands, in 1879, he bought out the entire interest. In the season of 1881, he took charge of the great Rockaway Beach Hotel, which was the largest and most notable hotel undertaking of the time. At the close of the season, Mr. Rice returned to the Tremont, and for some time which he has remained there. Mr. Rice for many years has had a million dollars for pet hobbies that were his relief and recreation, and when he parted with his library, for nearly $50,000, it was proof that his purse had been followed. He has formed the collection of the Chicago Historical Society with what it had cost him, about $25,000, but the Society was unable to accept his generous offer. He now devotes his attention to pictures, and has already formed a quite a gallery, which may in time become as noted as his library. Mr. Rice was married at Aurora, Caryga Co., N. Y., on November 1, 1855, to Miss Margaret Van Slyke Culver; they have three children,—Wallace de Groot, Margaret Sherman and Lewis Anson. Mr. Rice is a member of the Chicago and Washington Park clubs, and is always interested in such affairs as are material to the welfare of the city.

HOTEL RICHELIEU.—When unlimited wealth, original ideas and genuine artistic taste are combined upon one object, the result is almost certain to reach, if it does not exceed, one's highest anticipations. It is such a combination that has produced for Chicago the truly sumptuous Richeieu Hotel, of which the name has become a synonym of enterprise and progress to all Chicagoans, opened, in 1885, the Hotel Richelieu, which, in its elegance and magnificence beggars description. The hotel and its grounds cover from $57-$88, Michigan Avenue, a block, and sixty feet and extends back one hundred and eighty-five feet. The building is in reality two distinct buildings, one front and one rear, separated by a court fifty-four feet, by thirteen feet, and bridged by a covered passage connecting both halways of six stories. The object of this arrangement is to lessen the danger in case of fire, guests being able to escape from one building to the other, with ease and safety. The front is built of handsome pressed terra cotta, with a skylight in the center and a statue of Jean du Plessis, Cardinal de Richelieu. The statue is of white marble, six feet and six inches high, from the chisel of Le June, the French sculptor, and is an exceptionally fine piece of work.

The interior of this hotel is a revelation of the extent to which decorative art can be carried. The entrance leads to a veritable palace, with mosaiced floor, bronze casings large center pieces of onyx; the walls are of Lenzurina-Walton and the ceiling of paper-mâché. At the right is the grand office; to the left, the elegant cafe. The former is floored with white marble, and the walls are of mahogany and French oak, from the Couch estate. The cafe will seat two hundred people. The room is lined with mirrors seven feet high, and the ornamental work is paper-mâché, with designs in bold relief. In a conspicuous corner in this room is a magnificent marble group of the Venus of Milo, by Larkin G. Mead, costing more than $5,000. The balance of the first floor of the hotel is devoted to parlors, private dining rooms, and club rooms, all magnificent in furnishings and decorations. The hotel is decorated with thousands of dollars' worth of glass and china, collected by Mr. Bemis in his foreign travels, and holds such relics as plates that the French Napoleon used, and the great room is furnished with a table from the ten, including that from the table from the Great Hall, and printed with thousands of dollars and set with a dinner service valued at $1,000.

In another room an eight-seat table holds a dinner service valued at $1,000. In the ladies' ordinary, the same extravagance holds sway. In the front parlor is a $4,500 piano, paintings worth many thousands of dollars each, tables of glass, mantels of tiles, mammouth vases, settees upholstered with the very finest material, and a hundred and one appointments equally rich and unique in quality and design. The bedrooms, of which there are one hundred, are mostly in suites, and are each decorated and furnished like a parlor.

The building itself is handsomely decorated in Lenzurina-Walton and paper-mâché. A large section of each hall is floored with glass, which admits light to all floors from skylights in the roof. The court between the buildings is spanned by a bridge, the court is carried away by the Pacific he built for himself.

The Richelieu Art Gallery is maintained in connection with this magnificent caravansary, and is an unusual feature of a hotel. Built by his extended family, Mr. Bemis is the owner of the great room, and he himself is the designer of the hall which extends from the building.

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older members than Mr. Bemis, and certainly few who have had larger legitimate dealings. He is a prominent turfman and has owned many valuable horses. His interest in turf matters caused him to loan money largely to the Chicago Driving Park Association, and, when it became involved, he bought out all other interests and became sole owner of the property. In 1882, however, he sold it, and relieved himself of its management. In 1894, he bought the Chicago Horseman, organized the Chicago Horsemanship and many valuable horses. His interest in turf matters required a person possessing every characteristic of energy and determination. Mr. Clair continued in the control of the hotels for over nine years, and only retired at the end of that time to become connected with the Richelieu of this city.

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company with a paid-up capital of $50,000, and is now editor-in-chief of the paper as well as president and treasurer of the company. On October 27, 1869, Mr. Bemis was married to Miss R. A. Armstrong, of Lynchburg, Va. He is a member of the Iroquois Club.

HENRY CLAIR is manager of the Richelieu Hotel, and, as a partner of Gregory P. Harte, a lessee of the same, Mr. Clair was a protegé of Alexander T. Stewart, the deceased millionaire, of New York. During the greater part of his early life, Mr. Clair was connected with the famous Stewart dry goods establishment and was one of the most trusted employes of the proprietor. Mr. Stewart's confidence in Mr. Clair's executive ability was such that, in 1875, he turned over to him, under a lease, the management of the entire chain of hotels, which included the Grand Union and Windsor hotels at Saratoga Springs and the Metropolitan and Park Avenue hotels at New York City. To enter upon the management of such mammoth enterprises required a person possessing every charac-
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been associated with large capitalists, and for the post ten years has been identified with the heavy interests of William T. Coleman, one of the wealthiest men. Mr. Coleman, who served that great
corporation, had a very close and confidential relations during that time, building the San Rafael water works and superintending the greater part of the improve-
ments in the beautiful town of San Rafael, California, a place where he spent a large amount of money. He was the president of Mr. Harte, as a financial manager, were long ago recognized by eastern capitalists, and at one time he was importuned to locate in this vicinity and handle the large and valuable business of one of the large New England banks. He declined, but in the fall of 1883, he received a lease of the already famous Richelieu Hotel, and came here to make his home and become identified with Chi-

The Clifton Hotel.—Prior to the great fire, W. A. Jenkins and Albert A. Holmes were proprietors of the Clifton House, and when this hotel went down, Mr. Jenkins secured the building at the northwest corner of Washington and Halsted streets, and opened it as a hotel, which he called The Clifton. He continued in its management until the early part of 1873, when M. E. Vic-

the name, the appearance. In 1876-77, Mr. Coleman spent a large amount of money in refurni-
ishing the hotel. The Clifton has always been among the most popular houses in the city, and under its present management is a prosperous and well-paying property.

Maler A. Loring was born at Princeton, Mass., on October 8, 1821, and was brought up and educated in his native town. When he was twenty years old he went into the United States Navy as a sailer, and was in the service, on board the man-of-war "Cir-
cassian," of the West Gulf Squadron, for two years. In 1845, upon his return to civil life, he went to the City of Boston, taking a position as night clerk. Mr. Loring evinced decided ability, and within three months he was made day clerk; a short time later he was promoted to second clerk, and within a year he was given the clerkship. As he was well known to the public, when he arrived in Chicago and took the position of day clerk in the old Matteson House, then owned by Robert Hill and managed by John L. Woodcock. At the time of the great fire, Mr. Loring was chief clerk, and when the Matteson was swept out of existence he took the chief clerkship of the Grand Central Hotel, on Michigan Avenue, which had been improvised as a hotel out of four or five residences. He remained there until the new Matteson House was completed by Mr. Hill, and then returned to his old position on the

day of the opening, February 3, 1873. On May 1, 1875, in accordance with the promises made by Mr. Hill previous to the fire, Messrs. Woodcock & Loring were made partners in the business, and the style of the firm became Robert Hill & Co. In 1876, owing to Mr. Hill’s failing health, he withdrew from active participation in the management, and, in 1877, when the death of that gentle-
man occurred, his name was changed to Woodcock & Loring. Mr. Loring was married on September 11, 1833, to Mrs. Mattie Balch, of New York. They have one daughter, Mildred. Mr. Loring belongs to the Masonic order and is a member of the Washington Park Club.

Matteson House.—This hotel is one of the few in the city that was not re-built on the original site. It was among the first and most successful, being established in 1872, and opened, under the same old name, on February 3, 1873. Robert Hill, who operated it for one year, when he took as partners John L. Woodcock and Malek Loring, the hotel man-
aging their business as Robert Hill & Co. Upon the death of Mr. Hill, the surviving partners secured control, and remained in charge until January 1, 1882, when the hotel was closed for repairs during seven months. It was then re-opened by Mungar Brothers, its present proprietors. The hotel is six stories in

height, containing one hundred and seventy-five rooms. Recently the property has been sold to Carile L. Mullin, of this city.

Charles A. Briggs Hotel.—On the site of the present hotel, its proprietors, Wentworth & Woolworth, opened the West Side Briggs House. Immediately after the great conflagration, Mr. Moss commenced the erection of the present Briggs House, which was completed in 1877, and opened on the corner of Fifth Avenue. The building has a frontage on the former through-
fare of 80 feet and extends back on Fifth Avenue, 144 feet. It is six stories in height, built of handsome red brick with stone facings. The ground, offices, reading-room, billiard and bar rooms and

gerber shop are situated on the main floor. The dining-room, 40 x 75 in size, and the parlor and reception-rooms, are placed on the second floor. The other upper stories are devoted to guests' rooms, and the lower story almost one hundred and seventy-five rooms. There are accommodations for nearly three hundred guests. The building cost about $100,000 and the furniture $75,000. It was opened in 1873, by Richard Briggs, who managed it for about a year and a half, when they failed. For the following six months, the Briggs was closed, and then re-opened by John H. Cummings, who managed it till the spring of 1881, when he sold out to the present proprietor, Frank Upman.

Frank Upman was born at Milwaukee, Wis., on January 20, 1852. His parents went to Minnesota two years later, where they remained till 1862, when he came to this city. Shortly after the arrival here, Frank Upman purchased a building on the northwest corner of Madison and Summit streets, and in 1877, by purchase and building had put up a hotel, then called the Chicago House, staying there two years. In 1864, his father, D. Upman, opened a small hotel, called the Central House, at Nos. 180-82 Randolph Street, and Frank went with his father, remaining there for two years, after which time he moved to Chautauqua, Tenn., and opened the Chautauqua House, for the following six years Frank Upman was the chief clerk. In 1874, Mr. Upman sold out his interests in the South, went to St. Paul, and bought a small hotel, which he then took as manager and chief clerk, and so remained until 1879, when his father retired from business. He then opened Upman's Hotel on Third Street, in St. Paul, and continued in that quite successfully for the following two years. In the spring of 1881, he came to Chicago, after disposing of his interests in St. Paul, and bought the Briggs House. Mr. Upman’s long experience has well fitted him for the difficult task of managing a hotel in a great city. Chicago has built up a splendid reputation for his house and consequently a large business. In the spring of 1885, he spent $25,000 in altering and improving the hotel. Mr. Upman was married on February 10, 1879, at St. Paul, to Miss Kate Campbell, of Ottumwa, Iowa.

Commercial Hotel.—The Commercial Hotel was established in 1872, in a part of the structure that now bears that name. In that year the Cook estate, William H. Ward, trustee, erected a five-story and basement stone-front building at the northwest cor-
ner of Dearborn and Lake streets, for the American Express Company, to be used after completion, and Messrs. High & Magie, owning the west adjoining sixty feet, uniting with the Cook estate, added the four-story buildings to the corner structure. Howell Pulling and A. F. Douglass, then the proprietors, leased it as a hotel. On January 1, 1872, Mr. Ingraham died in 1874, and his partner, Granville S. Ingraham, assumed his interest, in 1876, securing entire control of the house. In November, 1880, C. W. DAbb, formerly of the Palmer House, became a partner in the enterprise, and in 1884, organized the firm of C. W. DAbb & Co., as proprietors, he acting as manager. The hotel can accommodate five hundred guests, and has had as many as seven hundred and three in one day. It contains two hundred and seventy-five rooms.

The Leland Hotel was formerly known as the Gardner House. The building was erected shortly after the fire of 1871, by Horatio H. Gardner, now treasurer of the Gardner & Dyer Lumber Company, and cost, including the ground, about $600,000. It was opened in October, 1872, by Mr. Gardner and Frederick Gould. They continued in the management until about 1875, when Captain Albert E. Goodrich became proprietor. Then followed changes, occurring annually, as follows: In 1876-77, Charles H. Gabeut was proprietor; 1877-78, Luther B. Brady; 1879-80, J. D. Harlon; in the latter part of 1879, Jewett Wilcox became manager; and, in 1880, George H. Ingraham. In the latter part of 1881, Mr. Ingraham’s house was sold, and a hotel was not first-class. In the early part of 1881, Warren F. Leland, late of the Delavan House, Albany, N.Y., came to Chicago, and purchased the Gardner House for $225,000. The hotel was altered and perfectly repaired, and has made it one of the most handsome buildings in Chicago. It is an imposing brick structure, the basement arches, and the huge and massive solid in appearance. It is essentially fire-proof, and the main fronts are provided with iron balconies and fire-escapes, accessible from hallways, which afford easy mediums of escape in case of fire. The building contains two hundred and sixty-six rooms, and under
its new manager has become one the most popular hotels in the Western country.

Kuhns was born at Land's Grove, Va., on June 1, 1845. He is a descendant from the family that has become noted all over America as famous hotel-keepers. The Kuhns were formerly from Vermont, and Warren's grandfather, Aaron Kuhns, purchased the hotel near the Ohio River, by which the admission of Indiana to the Union took place, just twenty years before the birth of Mr. Kuhns, and opened the Green Mountain Coffee House. Aaron Kuhns had six sons,--Lewin, Aaron, Jr., Simeon, William, Warren and Charles. The firm became, and are now succeeding business house, continued

The four or five stories, and sixty-six or seventy rooms, and can accommodate two hundred guests.

Kuhns's European Hotel.—The building occupied by this hotel was erected in 1872, by C. H. Thompson, and is owned by his estate at the time of his death, in 1883. In 1883, the house was opened as a hotel by James Anderson, in 1880, and for two years was known as Anderson's European Hotel. In April, 1882, the present proprietor, William J. Kuhns, secured control of the establishment, and changed its name, in 1883, taking in his son, Frank C. Kuhns, as a partner. The south building adjoining was added to the hotel, it being a four-story structure, built in 1872, by A. Crocker. The main building is two hundred and sixty-six rooms, and can accommodate two hundred guests.

Windsor Hotel.—The Windsor Hotel was the first.

European Hotel. From the burned district after the fire of 1871. Within a few days of that occurrence, Mr. Mackin and Samuel Greyston, owners of the lease of the land, whose location in the school section and rented on a ninety-nine years' basis, formed plans for a hotel, and the north part of the present structure, seventy feet front, was built. The house was opened in August, 1872, by William J. Kuhns, and is known as Kuhns's European Hotel. Later, Mr. Kuhns took in J. H. Thomas, and the hotel was operated until 1879, when the name of Mr. Kuhns & Thorpe was given.

The Windsor is very well known throughout the West. The original building was a four-story brick structure, to which has been added the adjoining stone-front building, which was erected and owned by Mr. Peabody, of the firm of Gallup & Peabody. It was built in 1872, and added to the hotel two years later. The Windsor has one hundred and forty-two rooms for guests. The hotel was given its present name in 1878.

Burke's European Hotel.—This hotel was built the year after the fire, by its present owner, Mr. Burke, who had been engaged in the same business previous to the fire. In 1879, Mr. Burke operated the house, which gained a wide reputation among travelling men, and won a fortune for its founder. In 1879, William McCoy took charge of the establishment, and the same success five years later. A business establishment comprises William B. Brown, and Charles W. Brinkman. The building is four and five stories in height, has sixty-one rooms, and a restaurant attached which accommodates three thousand people daily. From 1870 until 1884, the hotel was known as McCoy's European Hotel, but in the latter year was given its original name.

McCoy's European Hotel.—William McCoy, proprietor of McCoy's European Hotel, is a native of Ireland, and was born on September 24, 1834. His parents resided there until 1840, and then emigrated to America, locating in the city of Rochester, N. Y. There, William was brought up and given a common school education, and when seventeen years old he enlisted in Co. C of the 14th New York Volunteers, and served for the term. He was thus engaged for three years, participating in the battles in which the Army of the Potomac was engaged, and participated in the battle of Chancellorsville. Afterward he received an honorable discharge from the Army, and the West and located in Toledo, Ohio. There he obtained employment with the Wabash & Western Railroad, as a carpenter, and remained with them for nearly a year. In 1875, he came to Chicago and made it his permanent home. For the first five years, he followed his trade as a carpenter, and, in March, 1879, became engaged in the bakery business. He was located at No. 1710 N. Harrison Street, and when the structure was commenced the spring after the great fire, he had a splendid business from the very start, and in a brief time McCoy's Bakery and its products became known to Chicago people. He continued the manufacture of bread supplies until he became the operator of the hotel, at Nos. 140-42 Madison Street, and went into the active management of the business. He was equally, if not more, successful in this department than the bakery, and thus the accumulated wealth. In 1852, he changed the name to McCoy's European Hotel. He continued that hotel until October, 1854. In January of that year, however, he commenced the erection of the present present structure, which which the name of McCoy's New European Hotel. This is unquestionably the best-appointed and most elegant hotel west of New York City, conducted exclusively on the European plan. Its location, at the corner of Clark and Van Buren streets, is such that the public, in close proximity to the Board of Trade, post-office, and Rock Island and Lake Shore depot, and quite near to the public thoroughfare to places of amusement. The locality in which it is situated has wonderfully improved since the hotel was opened. The building is surrounded by structures equally handsome and massive with itself. The building has a frontage of ninety-five and a half feet, and is a hundred and ten on Van Buren. It is seven stories high above the basement, and is crowned with three handsome towers. The outside walls are of red pressed brick, and the columns, trimmers, gables, and stairways are made entirely of iron. On each front of the building is a large double fire-escape. In the court the rear of the building is a large double fire-escape. In the court in the rear is a complete iron stairway, extending from the top of the building to the ground below, and this forms another mode of escape in case of fire. The court also has special attention to the arrangement of fire protection. The system of alarm, by which every guest may be immediately notified, is used solely by Mr. McCoy, there being no other hotel in the world using the same device. The building is located on the second floor, and are reached by wide entrances from both streets and a hydraulic elevator at the Van Buren Street entrance. The parlors, reception and club rooms are also situated on this floor, and are so arranged that all can be thrown into one grand saloon, at pleasure. The restaurant is located on the first floor, on Clark Street, and has a seating capacity of about two thousand persons. The fire-escape stairways are devoted to guests' rooms, and each is furnished and fitted to all modern conveniences. The cost of the hotel was $500,000, and represents a value of the ground added thereto. McCoy's property represents a cost of about $500,000.
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is a member of the Ulysses S. Grant Post, No. 28, G. A. R., the Iroquois Club, Young Men’s Social Club and Irish-American Society.

BREVOORT HOUSE.—This hotel was built by a prominent Chicago banker, and was originally known as Anderson’s European Hotel. It was opened as such by Anderson Brothers in 1873, who operated it a short time, when it passed into the hands of William Thompson, who gave it its present name. On January 1, 1882, the present proprietors, S. S. Benjamin and Frank W. Wentworth secured the lease from George W. Forfarson, and have controlled its operations up to the present time. The hotel has a large and exclusive line of patronage, is five stories in height, has one hundred and thirty-one rooms, and can accommodate four hundred and fifty guests.

DEWING EUROPEAN HOTEL.—This hotel was opened December 25, 1885, and occupies the same building in which Brown’s Hotel was started ten years prior to that date. The present hotel is owned by J. M. Hazlett & Co., with R. Deming as manager. It is four stories in height, with a frontage on both Madison and Clark streets, has one hundred and fifty rooms, and can accommodate two hundred and fifty guests.

ATLANTIC HOTEL.—This hotel was built in 1873 by John Keller, and was opened as a hotel on October 1 of the same year, by William L. Newman. The latter operated the house for seven years, being succeeded, on February 1, 1880, by W. P. F. Meserve. In May, 1885, the present proprietor, John Gill, assumed the management. The hotel is five stories in height, stone front, and has one hundred and twelve rooms.

REVERE HOUSE.—In the second volume of this work is a full history of the Revere House, from the date of its establishment until its destruction in the fire of 1871. The new building was erected, in 1871-72, by Thomas Mackin. The old Revere House, before the fire, occupied the present site of the McCormick Block, at the corner of Kinzie and Clark streets. After the fire, the McCormick estate purchased this ground and erected on it the McCormick Block, and the present Revere House was then built on the adjoining premises, on the opposite side of the alley, and one-half block further north. It was completed and opened in 1873, by E. S. Finney, who remained its proprietor until March, 1884, when he was succeeded by J. D. Fanning. Under Mr. Fanning’s manage-
The Continental Hotel, on the southeast corner of Wabash Avenue and Madison Street, occupies the site of the Clifton House before the fire of 1871. Messrs. Jenkins & Holmes had the lease of the hotel at the time, and they removed their property when they were burned out, and on the site of the present Clifton House, the building that was erected on the site of the old Clifton was occupied for the use of the officers of the army. Twenty years ago he landed in Chicago a young man without means or friends, and began in his chosen calling at the very bottom of the ladder. He has made his way to his present position by his honesty, industry and unceasing perseverance. His success is obvious, and his popularity is admired by all who have the pleasure of his acquaintance. Mr. Fanning was married, in 1850, to Miss Mary Moore, daughter of Robert Moore, of this city. They have two children.

City Hotel.—After the fire had swept away the old City Hotel, which stood at the corner of Lake and State streets, the present site of a hotel he came to one necessary, and proprietor, J. W. Towne, bought the lease of the building on the corner of State and Sixteenth streets, and converted the structure into a hotel. This was called the City Hotel, and, in 1874, the owner, Jacob Harris, erected a large addition. The dimensions of the present building are forty-five feet front on State Street, and one hundred and forty-eight feet on Sixteenth. It is four stories high above the basement, and contains one hundred single and double rooms. It is well-ventilated and furnished with every facility for comfort of guests, and has become of late years the headquarters for stockmen and shippers. About 1875, Silas Dutton became the proprietor, after which it was known as the Dutton City Hotel, and in 1876, it became known as the City Hotel. In 1883, William F. Orcutt was made manager, and since that time the hotel has been conducted by Mr. Orcutt, who is a genial man and a genial host. He has conducted the hotel so efficiently that it is one of the most popular hotels in the city. His management has been such as to make the hotel a favorite resort for stockmen and shippers.

Bernard Dake Spencer is a son of D. A. and Belle Spencer, and was born at Oakdale, Monroe Co., Wis., on March 19, 1861. While yet an infant, his parents went to Rutland, Vt., where they resided for three years, and then went to Chicago, where Mr. Spencer was educated. There, young Bernard attended the public schools until thirteen years of age, and then began to make his own way in the world by working in the hotel business. He is the owner of the well-known Riggs House. His activity and good bearing were soon recognized, and at the tender age of thirteen he was given the care of the ladies' entrance, and then made elevator boy. He had continued in the employ of the Riggs House for about two years when he went to the attention of Vice-President William A. Wheeler, who took him over to the White House, one of the hotels in the arrangement, and introduced his protégé to Secretary of the Navy Thompson, whom he requested to procure a position for him, in pursuance to which Vice-President Spencer was now received an appointment to Annapolis. As he was but fifteen years of age, he was obliged to wait a year before he could be admitted to a cadet, which time he applied himself industriously to his studies. At the age of sixteen, he went to college, and was graduated in two years. In June, 1880, he came to this city, and entered the employ of Goodrich & Dow, druggist, at the corner of Cottage Grove Avenue and Orchard Boulevard, and in 1882, he became manager of the Southern Hotel, Wabash Avenue and Twenty-second Street. During the first part of that year he was with the Merchants' Hotel management, and in October, 1882, became manager of the Continental Hotel, subsequent to which he became manager of the European Hotel, No. 33, A.P. & A.M., of the intermediate bodies and of Oriental Consistory, S.P.K.S., 32.

The Gloire European Hotel is one of the latest acquisitions to the numerous hotels in this city, having been opened on May 1, 1884, by S. A. Ray and B. F. Owen. This hotel is located at Nos. 355-57 State Street, having a frontage on that thoroughfare of sixty feet, and extending back about one hundred and seventy-five feet. The hotel proper occupies the three upper stories, and the office and restaurant are located on the first floor, the entrance to these rooms and the hotel being directly from the street. The parlors, reception-rooms and double apartments are located on the second floor, and in all there are sixty-five guests' rooms. The accommodations are for about one hundred and seventy-five people. The firm of Owen & Ray dissolved partnership in the spring of 1885, Mr. Owen retaining Frank D. Ray had the European Hotel. The Clarion Hotel.—Before the great fire of 1871, Nos. 150-62 North Clark Street were occupied by a building known as the Clarion Hotel, of which H. M. Miller was agent and manager. This hotel was opened in the spring of the year 1873, on the same site in 1873. It has a frontage on Clark Street of one hundred feet, and faces Ontario Street on the south, extending back one hundred feet. The building is four stories and a basement in height, and the three upper floors are used for a hotel, and accommodates eighty to one hundred guests, is run on the American plan, and is the permanent home of a number of families. After the fire, the hotel was operated by W. J. White, who ran it until 1875, when Harvey M. Thompson took it over, and in May, 1882, Frank D. Ray took charge, and he has continued the management up to the present time. The hotel was renovated and re-furnished.
throughout upon Mr. Ray's advent as landlord, and it has been kept on a high standard of excellence since that time.

F. D. Ray, manager of the Clarendon and Globe European hotels, was born in Cattaraugus County, N. Y., on April 4, 1850. His family resided there until he was ten years of age and then, coming West, located at De Kalb, Ill. He resided there until 1864, and then came to Chicago to make his home. Mr. Ray received a grammar school education, and on coming to this city went into the employ of Hunt, Harbour & Hale, wholesale dry goods merchants, at Nos. 5-7 Lake Street. He remained with them until 1873, and then went to New York to take a position as general manager, for New York State, for the Howe Sewing Machine Company. He was thus occupied until 1872, when he went to California and became travelling agent for the Howe Company for the Pacific coast. He remained in their employ until 1876, and then returned to Chicago, and took a lease of the Burdick House, on Wabash Avenue, afterward known as the Crawford House and Langham Hotel. Mr. Ray conducted that hotel until 1880, and in the summer of that year sold out and went to Colorado. He became proprietor of the Grand Central Hotel, at Denver, but remained there less than a year, returning in the fall of 1881. The Clarendon changed hands in the spring, and was opened on May 1, 1882. Mr. Ray then becoming its manager. On May 1, 1884, S. A. Ray and B. F. Owen leased the Globe European Hotel, and in the spring of 1885, Mr. Owen retired and Mr. Ray became manager of this hotel in conjunction with the Clarendon. He was married on December 13, 1876, to Miss Sarah Pettie, of Syracuse, N. Y. They have two sons,—Horton and Fred.

The St. Charles Hotel, which is located at Nos. 15-17 Clark Street, is among the oldest houses in the city, having been in existence many years before the fire. At the time of the great conflagration, Messrs. Raggio Brothers were proprietors of the St. Charles, but when it was re-built, in 1872, the hotel was opened by Phil. Conley, who conducted it until 1878, when Messrs. Raggio again took possession, since which time they have made it a popular hotel, which has proved profitable to them. The building is six stories high above basement, with two-storied towers extending above the body of the structure. It is built of brick, with a handsome stone front, and was constructed for the purpose for which it is used. The hotel has a frontage of fifty feet and extends back one hundred feet, and contains one hundred and twenty-five guests' rooms. Its location is such as at once makes it popular with the public, and being conducted upon the American and European plans gives to the transient guests an option as to their accommodation. The hotel is provided with a new passenger elevator, and is fully equipped with the latest and most modern improvements.

Raggio Brothers.—This firm consists of Charles A. and John G. Raggio, both natives of the city of Genoa, Italy, who, with their parents, located in this city in the fall of 1855. Charles A. Raggio was born on January 17, 1847, and John A. on December 20, 1849, and both were, therefore, but young lads when they came to Chicago, where they have since resided. In 1868, they opened a large restaurant on the southeast corner of Randolph Street and Fifth Avenue. In the following year they also bought the St. Charles Hotel, which with the restaurant, they conducted very successfully until the great fire, when both of their establishments were destroyed. Within ten days after the conflagration they re-opened their restaurant on Canal Street, near Randolph, where they remained till 1873, when they removed to a new building on West Madison Street, near Curtis Street, and opened up a fine a restaurant as there was on the West Side. In 1878, the Raggio Brothers disposed of that business and re-purchased the St. Charles Hotel. They gave it a thorough overhauling, renovating it from top to bottom, after which they re-furnished it and opened a first-class hotel. The senior of the firm, Charles A. Raggio, was married on July 25, 1872, to Miss Mary Arato, of Chicago. They have one son, Charles A., Jr.

Massasoit House.—The former hotel of this name, described in the second volume of this work, was one of Chicago's well-known hotels, and in view of that fact, the present house of that name, built, in 1872, by Albert Longley, possesses some his-
HISTORY OF CHICAGO.

RESTAURANTS.

This business is one of enormous magnitude in this city, and one wherein a large amount of money is invested. Sketches of some of the prominent gentlemen engaged therein are herewith presented.

H. H. KOHLSAAT became established in business in Chicago in 1880, when, as a junior partner in the firm of Blake, Shaw & Co., he became connected with the Bakey Bakery, at Nos. 106-9 Clark Street. In 1882, the firm established a small business in counter in connection with the bakery, and, on July 1, 1883, Mr. Kohlsaat succeeded to their interest by purchase, and since that time has continued the business alone. He has built up an exceedingly prosperous house, and, during the year 1883, served eighty and twenty five thousand nine hundred and eleven meals, making a daily average of two thousand eight hundred. On March 15, 1885, he opened three branch houses, one at No. 204 Clark Street, and the other at Lake Street. In that big city, sixty-six men are employed, and, undoubtedly, is the largest bakery of fancy pastry in the United States. Mr. Kohlsaat was born in Eyll, Ill., on March 22, 1853, the son of Reiner Kohlsaat, who settled in that country about 1825. His mother was Sarah Hall, an English lady who came with her father to Illinois as early as 1820. Mr. Kohlsaat received his early education in Galena, III., where his father had moved in 1854, and at twelve years of age came to Chicago with his parents. He attended the Scammon and the Skinner schools, and, in 1868, became a book-keeper for Carson, Frie & Co., then was cashier for the same firm for two years. Two years afterward connecting himself with Richmond, Crumbaugh & Shaw, until 1871. For one year preceding, he sold safes for S. H. Harris upon the road, and for five years was a traveling salesman for Blake, Shaw & Co. In 1880, he married Miss Mabel E. Blake, daughter of E. Nelson Blake. They have one child, Pauline.

Colonel John N. Wilson began business in Chicago in 1873, at Nos. 7 and Madison streets, establishing Wilson's Oyster House, now known as the Boston Oyster House. He remained there three years, and at the end of that time leased the Tivoli Gardens, comprising the entire space now occupied by the Chicago Opera House. After three years he moved to No. 140 Dearborn Street, enlarging his appointments, in 1880, to comprise the adjoining building. In February, 1885, he established a headquarters for his immense catering business at No. 29 Washington Street. Though not the oldest caterer in the city, he has turned his attention for a number of years to the profession, and has made it his study, his specialty being the handling of shell fish. He is probably the only caterer in Chicago to bring live lobsters, or to market to be served. He has facilities for carrying on his business, which he has perfected by careful study, and his coffee is one of the most fashionable in the city. Two reasons are assignable for the fact: the perfection of his cuisine and the Colonel's great personal popularity.

Charles E. Reeder first became connected with the restaurant business in Chicago when he accepted the position of cashier for J. M. Hill, in the Boston Oyster House in 1873, when that place was first opened to the public. He afterward took the management of the house, working in that capacity for about two years. He then became assistant manager of the Dearborn Car Company, as a conductor, remaining in the service of that company for nearly eight years. At the end of that time, he accepted a more lucrative position with the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, as assistant superintendent of the Chicago division, maintaining that position for two years. He then opened his oyster house at the corner of Clark and Monroe streets, and enjoyed an instantaneous success, his present patronage being among the first in the city. On June 1, 1885, he opened a branch house in the new Birch, and his houses are among the most popular in the city. Mr. Reeder was born at Lewiston, N. Y., on May 26, 1844, the son of George W. and Anna (Hewson) Reeder. His father was for a time a proprietor of a house at Lewiston, N. Y. Mr. Reeder received his education in Lockport, N. Y., attending the academy, from which he graduated in 1862. Soon after leaving school, he enlisted in the 125th N. Y. Volunteers, and was connected with the 2nd New York and 1st New York Battery. Porter. On August 22, 1862, he went to Baltimore, where he joined the Army of the Potomac, being in the Second Brigade of the Second Division and Second Corps, under General Winfield Scott. He was mustered out of the service in June, 1865, and was then immediately employed as a clerk in the War Department, remaining there three years. At the end of that time he went home, and was married to his wife, who were living at Superior, Wis., in 1872. Mr. Reeder was married in 1869, to Miss Louisa Peterson, of Washington. They have two children.

Francis and George W. Henrici came to Chicago in December, 1869. He obtained employment as a teacher in a private English school at the corner of Twenty-third Street and Cottage Grove Avenue, and, later in the German-American school at the corner of Chicago and LaSalle avenues, where he taught Latin, French, mathematics, and German literature up to 1886. At that time he went to Burlington, Iowa, and for three years was principal of the German school in that city. He then purchased The German Adventurer, a weekly newspaper published at Burlington, which he conducted for three years. Desiring a larger field for newspaper work, he bought the Daily and Weekly Tribune of Quincy, Ill., one of the oldest German newspapers in the country, and also the Illinois German Newspaper, a daily and weekly paper published at Indianapolts. That venture did not prove as successful as he had anticipated, and, after two years as editor and proprietor, he sold both papers and came to Chicago. On his return to this city, he opened a restaurant, cafe and hotel, known as Henrici's Hotel, at Nos. 70-72 Randolph Street, continuing it until the present time. Mr. Henrici is a native of Germany, and was born on August 24, 1830, the son of Daniel and Theresa (Blauser) Henrici. Until he arrived at the age of thirteen he was a pupil at the common schools, afterward learning the trade of a miller and a baker with his father. After four years' apprenticeship, he left his home and came to New York, working for a baker. In 1853, he returned to Chicago, at the end of which time he came to Chicago. He was married in 1873, to Miss Anna Mullike, a daughter of John H. Mullike, of the first dry goods merchants in Chicago. They have four children.

Philip Henrici and his family who for generations have followed the profession of restaurateurs, caterers and bakers. He is one of three brothers now engaged in the business in this city, and came to Chicago in 1864. He first entered the Briggs House and a pastry cook, and, in 1873, he became his assistant with the same capacity. He established, in 1869, at No. 71 State Street, the first coffee house in Chicago, as they now exist. He had in connection therewith a fancy bakery, continuing until the great fire. After the fire, he commenced his business again at No. 152 Madison Street, selling out in the following year. Subsequently, he located at No. 154 Madison Street, and later at No. 174, removing to his present location, at No. 152 Madison Street, in 1873. He has at present, in connection with his elegant cafe, a fancy bakery, from which he supplies a number of restaurants throughout the city. Mr. Henrici was born in the Rhine province, Germany, on July 13, 1836, the son of Daniel and Theresa (Blauser) Henrici. Until he arrived at the age of thirteen he was a pupil at the common schools, afterward learning the trade of a miller and a baker with his father. After four years' apprenticeship, he left his home and came to New York, working for a baker. In 1853, he returned to Chicago, at the age of sixteen, and at the end of which time he came to Chicago. He was married in 1873, to Miss Anna Mullike, a daughter of John H. Mullike, of the first dry goods merchants in Chicago. They have four children.

Wilhelm Henrici came to Chicago in 1864, and for a short time was employed in the mill of Mehring & Pundt. He next connected himself with his uncle, a grocery dealer, with whom he remained in business for about one year, after which time he purchased a grocery store on Clark Street, and remained there for about nine years. In 1879, he purchased property at the corner of Clark and Monroe streets. He then erected a four-story building, which was completed in 1880. The business was then transferred to this location, and the property has been increased by additions ever since. Mr. Henrici has been in the grocery business for about forty years, and has succeeded very well. Upon his sister's marriage, he purchased her
interest at No. 216 West Madison Street, and one year later moved to his present store, where he remained for twenty years. After the expiration of his temporary tenancy, he took charge of Schafer's Restaurant on Randolph Street, it having been bought by his brother Philip in 1852. He remained there two years, when he removed to his present location, on the corner of State and Van Buren streets. Mr. Thomson was born in the Rhine province, Germany, on May 12, 1848, the son of Daniel and Theresa (Blaser) Henrici. He attended the common schools of his native country, and at the age of fifteen left school. After a few years working at the trade of a miller, he emigrated to this country, his father leaving the trade of a miller, at the end of that time he came to America, arriving in Chicago in the fall of 1864. He was married in 1881, to Miss Lila Bolinger, of Massillon, Ohio. They have three children, two boys and a girl.

Andrew Cummings succeeded to the business established by S. H. Wright. He purchased the stock of Mr. Thomson on May 2, 1881, and immediately thereafter enlarged the business until, at the present time, it is the largest restaurant in Chicago comprising Nos. 147-153 Dearborn Street, with a seating capacity of four hundred and forty people, serving over three thousand meals daily. His restaurant is undoubtedly one of the largest and best-managed houses in America. Mr. Cummings was born at Port Henry, Essex Co., Vt., on May 5, 1848, and is the son of Michael and Susan (Cestero) Cummings. At the age of four years he came West with his family, settling at Watertown, Wis. There he attended the common schools, and at the age of nineteen years came to Chicago and was employed as a bell-boy in the City Hotel. After three years' service in that capacity, he was transferred to the more trustworthy position of salesman behind the bill counter. In 1865, the house changed hands, and he accepted a position as store clerk and cashier with Mr. Thomson, and was afterward made general manager of Mr. Thomson's immense business. He remained with Mr. Thomson until May 2, 1881, when he became his successor by purchase. Mr. Cummings was married, in 1866, to Miss Sarah Shaffer, of Chicago. They have four children,--William A., Frank, Henry T., and Edmund C. Mr. Cummings deserves the success he has attained, and is among the most prosperous young business men in the city.

Edgar H. Johnson, proprietor of Johnson's Iume Bakery, established his present business on May 29, 1880, at No. 969 West Madison Street, there being in partnership with him his father, E. S. Johnson, and his brother, W. E. Johnson. This was the first bakery in Chicago to put upon the market articles which were made after domestic recipes, and its success was instantaneous, so much so that since their establishment scores of other alleged home bakeries have sprung up, but only one survives. In 1885, a lunch room was founded at No. 157 Fifth Avenue, with a capacity of serving one thousand people a day, and averaging seven hundred meals daily. Mr. Johnson was born in Bureau County, Ill., on April 11, 1862. He is the son of Edward S. and Amanda L. (Robinson) Johnson. During his boyhood he attended the common schools, devoting a part of his time to working on his father's farm and also in his father's mill. At the age of twenty years, he became a teacher, a position he held for four years. Subsequently he became connected with his father and brother in a bakery, which they had established at Buda, in Bureau County, and the following year came to Chicago to establish his present business. Mr. Johnson was married to Miss Emma Rowe, of Tiskilwa, Ill. They have two children, Myra and Winnie. He is a member of Garfield Lodge, No. 656, A.F. & A.M.

The Livery Business.

Andrew J. Wright is the oldest liveryman in Chicago, having been in active business for thirty years. In the latter part of 1854, he formed an equal partnership with L. W. Currier, their torn being behind the scenes on the Michigan Street side of the North Market, the present site of the Criminal Court building. The name of the firm was Wright & Currier. In 1865, Mr. Currier removed to Springfield, Ill., and the firm was continued by Mr. Wright and the firm became Wright Brothers. In January, 1866, they removed to the prominent No. 250 Kinzie Street, a building possessing an historic interest from having been from the first burned in the great fire on the North Side of Chicago (June 2, 1867), after he had crossed the river. After the fire, the Wright Brothers rebuilt the west side and built new stables, which they occupied until 1873, when the partnership was dissolved, and A. J. Wright, the senior partner, continued the business at its present place--Kinzie Street. In June of the same year, the Grand Pacific Hotel was opened to the public, and Mr. Wright was given the exclusive control of the livery business in connection therewith. Mr. Wright was born in Danville, Ill., the son of George and Elizabeth (Taylors) Wright. He obtained his early education at Dunstable and Tyngsboro, and between the ages of fifteen and twenty years was a general clerk in a great mercantile house, of his cljerkship, having previously learned the trade of a blacksmith, with his father, he established a shop of his own, and for eight years worked at his trade. In 1847, he accepted a position in the New Northern Western Railway, and the following year, was a passenger conductor on that line. In 1854, he came to Chicago, expecting to obtain employment with the Chicago & Milwaukee (now the North Western) Railway, but finding that they did not require a conductor, he engaged in the livery stable business, and in the spring of 1855 entered the business of an independent livery stable, under the name of Wright & Company, No. 1251, Michigan Avenue, and has been able, not only to pay all previous indebtedness in full, but also to accumulate for himself a handsome competency. Mr. Field was born at Seneca, Mich., on September 17, 1837, and is the son of Robert G. and Harriet (Strong) Field, his ancestors on both sides for five generations being residents of Brattleborough, Vt., and vicinity. While an infant, his parents moved to Troy, N. Y., where he was scarcely a year old, his mother died. He was then sent to Saratoga Springs a place in the care of a relative, and attended the public schools there. On the death of his father, which occurred when he was twelve years of age, he left New York, and, having a bosiness for travel and being placed under no restrictions, he journeyed westward. His wanderings were perhaps guided only by caprice, but when, in the winter of 1847, he found himself sitting in a country tavern a mile's west of Milwaukee, with but a three-cent piece in his pocket, he realized that the world was wide and that his own exertions must win him a place in it. Fortune favored him, however, and making the acquaintance of a farmer who was a guest of the same tavern, he learned for him and his wife the care of a horse. The gentleman invited him to go to his farm, a distance of thirty miles west of Milwaukee, and the offer was gladly accepted. There he became a farm hand under the tuition of his father's friend, and, faithful to his duty, he attended to his chores, and from his earnings won the confidence of his employer, and it was with mutual regret that, in the fall of the following year, his relation with his benefactor and his excellent wife were severed. A desire to travel and adventure, however, had once more possessed him, and he started for St. Louis. On reaching that city, he formed the acquaintance of L. P. Suage, General Singleton, and ex-Governor Jones of Tennessee, who at that time had the contract for furnishing horses and mules to the Government for the war with Mexico, and entered their employ. After the contract was filled, a portion of the stock remained to be disposed of, and Mr. Field was sent by them to St. Paul, Minn., where there was a sale. Soon after accomplishing this journey, Mr. Field met John Butterfield, who had taken the contract for carrying the United States mails by the southern route, overland to the Pacific coast, from St. Paul, Minn., to San Francisco, California, and, finding the routes through Nevada and California lay through an unknown region, and as an employee of Mr. Butterfield, Mr. Field was sent on the frontier to establish the relief posts and station the required number of horses. This he successfully accomplished, and, having received a large sum of money through from the western coast over the southern route. His service having been found of rare value, he was assigned to the management of a division, in the North Western Territory, of the mail line from El Paso to Fort Churchill. At the breaking out of the Civil War, he was transferred to one of the northern divisions, and given charge, as line agent, of the route between Atchison, Kan., and Central City, Colo., carrying the first mails to Kentucky, and Washington, D.C. In 1862, he located at Chicago permanently, since which
time has been a prominent resident of this city. Mr. Field was married in 1859, to Mrs. Stokes, of Chicago, the widow of Charles Stokes, who died in 1857. He is a member of the Illinois State Bar Association, A. F. A.M. and Washington Chapter. No. 35, R.A.M. Mr. Field owns a stock farm of four hundred and seven acres at Crissman, Ill., on which he has an establishment of valuable cattle.

Francis Amberg, a popular West Side liveryman, became a partner with Mr. Hoffman in 1857, the firm name being Hoffman & Amberg. This partnership existed until 1859, when Hoffman retired, having been elected Sheriff of Cook County. Mr. Amberg has since continued the business until the present time. He was born in Bavaria, Germany, on September 1, 1838, the son of John and Margaret (Desh) Amberg. During his boyhood he attended the common schools of Germany; at the age of fourteen, he left home and went to America, where he worked in a manufactory for three years. Returning from America, he arrived in Chicago in October of that year. He first obtained employment as a team man in Frank Bush, who owned a shop at the corner of Washington and Franklin streets.

In the following year, he was employed by the Gates Bros., on Canal Street, who were engaged in building freight-cars for the Galena Railway. In 1861, he enlisted in the 1st Illinois Cavalry, with an independent company called the Hoffman Dragoons, under Captain Schumacker, and went with the regiment to Beloit, Iowa, thence to Virginia, and subsequently participated in the celebrated Salem raid under Gen. Averill, in the history of the "fourteen days' raid." Returning through Maryland, he was engaged in the battles of South Mountain and Antietam, and, going back again through the Shenandoah Valley, fought under General Sigel and his successor in command. He was captured at Bradford, in March, 1863, and soon after established a flour and feed store, the firm name being Heffern & Amberg. In 1865, the partnership was dissolved, and Mr. Amberg entered into another similar business of his own account at No. 34 West Randolph Street. He continued his business until entering into a partnership with Mr. Hoffman, in 1872. He was married in 1867, to Miss Anna Gerhardy, of Chicago; they have two children, named Gerhardy Amberg.

Edwin D. Morse has been very successful in business, by buying the interest of the Hendrickson Brothers in the livery stable at Nos. 504-6 West Madison Street, on May 1, 1877. He is the youngest and most highly remunerated employment in Chicago. Laboring under the worst discouragements, he purchased a business which commanded no goodwill, owing to previous mismanagement, and though scarcely eighteen years of age, he boldly made a commercial venture, which has brought him large returns for his labor. By close attention to his interests, he has built up a large patronage, and, in 1884, he opened a branch stable at No. 609 West Madison Street to accommodate his increasing trade. At the beginning, he owned but one horse, and now he has on hand not less than forty of the finest livery horses on the West Side. He was the first liveryman in Chicago to dress his drivers in uniform, and was the first to introduce the glass-paned coaches which have become so popular. On a visit to Europe in 1883, he saw, used in London, the Hansom cab, and became so impressed with its utility, that he ordered a number shipped to him here. On his return, he learned that the cab was to be introduced by Mr. Pullman, and fearing too active a competition, he countermanded his order with the English manufacturers. Later on, he ordered built by Hincks & Johnson, at Bridgeport, Conn., a number of coupe-Hansons, which were an improvement on the cab, and when his designs reached the manufacturers they obtained a patent on the vehicle, for which they have since been offered $60,000. Mr. Morse was born at Waterloo, Seneca Co., N. Y., on March 21, 1860, and is the son of Marcellus A. and Jennie (Lattimer) Morse. His father is now the president of the Municipal Gas-Light Company of this city, and has been a resident of Chicago for some years, coming here for the purpose of drilling artesian wells. Mr. Morse was sent at an early age to Waverly, N. Y., where his family had removed soon after his birth. When thirteen years of age, he left his native State, and came to Chicago, attending the LaSalle school for nearly four years. At the end of that time, he began the present business which has proved so prosperous an enterprise. He has shown remarkable tact in his business relations, and may be said to be one of the most phenomenally successful liverymen in Chicago.

Thomas O'Brien is the manager of the livery and boarding stable of Herbert M. Kinley. He was born at Westfield, Mass., on January 7, 1853, in the town of Batholomew and Ann (Dwyer) O'Brien. At the age of seven years, he removed with his family to Dixon, Ill., and there became a pupil in the common school. When about fourteen years old, he was employed in a team stable, driving a team in Dixon, and two years later went to Aurora, where for four years he was employed in the same capacity by Jenks & Van Vleet. In 1870, he came to Chicago, and was with George Barton, trading in trotting horses. In one year, he went to Minneapolis, Minn., and for one year worked in a livery stable in that city. Returning to Chicago, he was in the employ of Frank Parmalee for four years, and for two years succeeding, was travelling in the West. On his return, for Chicago, he became the manager of Mr. Kinley's stables, which position he has held until the present time. He was married, in 1855, to Miss Ella Hogan, of Chicago. Joseph Sawyer became a partner with Louis Dutton in the livery business in 1856, the firm name being Dutton & Sawyer. They remained two years at Couch Place, occupying the stables fitted up by the Dutton Brothers in 1858. In 1867, the partnership of Dutton & Sawyer was dissolved, the senior partner selling his interest to M. M. Brown. The style of the firm then became Sawyer & Brown, and the business was successfully continued until the great fire terminated the partnership. In January, 1872, Mr. Sawyer built the stable still occupying it at 947 Third Avenue. During the two years following, Mr. Truclid was his partner, the firm being Sawyer & Trudell. Since Mr. Trudell's retirement, in 1874, Mr. Sawyer has continued the business alone. He was born at New London, Conn., on April 23, 1837, and is the son of John and Lydia (Dyke) Sawyer. He early became a pupil at the common schools, and afterward attended the academy at his native place. At the age of nineteen, he left school and began his career, but not, however, before he had taught, upon his father's farm, those habits of industry and frugality which are indispensable to success. He first obtained employment with the New York Central & Hudson River Railway. During his two years' service with the company, he contracted a severe illness, from which he did not recover until nearly two years after. Upon regaining his health, he was employed in a hotel, and two years later came to Chicago. In 1862, he went to Galesburg, Ill., and for nearly four years was proprietor of the Galesburg House. Early in the year 1865, he came to Chicago, and soon became one of the firm of Dutton & Sawyer. Mr. Sawyer was married, in 1865, to Miss Susan Sawyer, of Wells River, Vt. They have one son,—Frank E. Mr. Sawyer became manager of Galesburg Lodge, A.F. & A.M., and was also a member of the Commandery of Knights Templar in that city.

Alexander B. VanDerVoorde was the manager of the livery stables of William J. McFarlirle, when they were opened on South Broad Street, Chicago, in 1893. His associations with the business, however, date to some months previously, when he assisted a friend on the West Side who was unable, on account of a serious accident, to attend to his duties. Mr. VanDerVoorde was born in Somerset County, N. J., where his father was a farmer. He attended the common schools, after which he entered Rutgers College, from which he graduated in 1874, receiving the title of A.B., and in the course of the title of A.M. After graduating, he began the study of law in the office of the eminent criminal lawyer, Abraham V. Schenck, at New Brunswick, N. J. Three and one half years later, he was admitted to the New Jersey State Bar and was made master and examiner in chancery. He immediately entered upon the practice of the law at Jersey City, on December 1, 1877, and, in February of the following year was appointed assistant prosecuting attorney of Hudson County, which comprises Jersey City and its environs. He held that position for nearly four years, at the time, conducting many important criminal cases in the courts of that county. At the end of that time, that failing health, brought on by overwork and labor, compelled him to discontinue and seek new strength by a change of scene and a relaxation from the arduous toil attendant upon the duties of his office. Accordingly, he paid a visit to Chicago, in 1881, and, having a natural love for riding and driving, has, from that time, with Chicago horsemen as to deserve mention in these pages. He holds a responsible position at the present time, and enjoys the confidence of his employer.
THE LUMBER TRADE.

A few interests in Chicago are of more vital importance to the city's prosperity than the lumber trade. From an insignificant beginning, in 1847, the trade has attained almost phenomenal proportions. In 1856, the receipts of lumber had reached 456,673,169 feet, which were increased the following year to 459,639,198 feet. It is only natural that lumbermen should recognize an urgent necessity for some trade organization which, operating under the authority of State law, might be able to impose such regulations and restrictions upon the trade as were deemed necessary for its successful prosecution. They first looked to the Board of Trade, which, by its charter, was authorized to regulate the inspection of lumber and other matters pertaining to the general trade in forest products. Many firms had representatives in the Board, among them being Bates & Co.; Hilliard, Howard & Morton; T. M. Avery; Read A. Williams & Co.; Hannah, Lay & Co.; Fraser & Gillette; Perry & Sons; John M. Williams; Chapin, Marsh & Foss; Holbrooks, Elkins & Co.; Jacob Beidler; Pierson & Messer; R. K. Bickford; Artemas Carter; Holt & Mason; Throop, Larned & Co.; Frost & Bradley, and George E. Scott (of the firm of S. N. Wilcox & Co.). The Board of Trade intrusted to such of its members as were lumbermen all matters pertaining to the lumber business, and these gentlemen held daily meetings in the afternoons, after the regular business of the Board had been transacted. The inspection of lumber was the most important matter that came before them, and an inspection committee was appointed, consisting of Eli Bates, George C. Morton, T. M. Avery, Artemas Carter, R. H. Foss, R. K. Bickford and Mr. Dickey (who represented the firm of Perry & Sons). A sub-committee of this committee, consisting of Artemas Carter and R. K. Bickford, was appointed to draft rules for lumber inspection, which, with modifications in minor points, are still in force.

The representative connection of Chicago lumbermen with the Board of Trade continued about two years. The trade had become so vast, that a separate organization was demanded, and effected under a special act of incorporation, its title being The Lumbermen's Board of Trade of Chicago. The incorporators were Robert H. Foss, Eli Bates, T. M. Avery, George C. Morton and Read A. Williams. Robert H. Foss was the first president, and Nathaniel A. Haven the first secretary. The first exchange room was opened in the Lind Block, at the corner of Market and Lake streets. There daily meetings were held, business hours being from 10 a.m. to 2 p.m. The financial distress resulting from the panic of 1857 caused a diminution of interest in the organization, and it practically passed out of existence. It would, undoubtedly, have died from inaction, had it not been for the commission men, who held annual meetings, elected officers, and discussed the advantages of membership in the association. The yard masters attended the meetings in full force, and, under the leadership of Thaddeus Dean, secured control of the organization and filled the offices with their own members. The commission men were thus deprived of the control of an organization which they had for eight years kept alive. The triumph of the yard-owners, however, ultimately proved a benefit to both classes of dealers.

During the winter of 1868-69, the Legislature, on application, passed articles of incorporation for the Lumbermen's Exchange of Chicago. The outgrowth of this organization was the harmonizing of all differences between the two classes of dealers. The Lumbermen's Exchange still exists, and exercises a widely felt influence upon the vast trade and commerce of the nation. The date of the passage of the act of incorporation was on March 31, 1869. The first step toward organization under its provisions was taken on April 15, 1869, when a large meeting of lumber dealers was held at No. 240 South Water Street. Artemas Carter was made chairman, and W. I. Southworth secretary.

The first board of directors was composed of T. M. Avery, George B. Roberts, William Blanchard, A. C. Calkins, W. D. Houghteling, R. K. Bickford, A. F. Dwight, Wirt Dexter, R. E. Queal, H. H. Porter, John Garrick and H. T. Porter. Rules for the government of the Exchange were drafted by the directors, and submitted for approval to a meeting held on Wednesday, April 21. The first officers of the board were: President, T. M. Avery; Vice-President, W. D. Houghteling; Secretary, W. I. Southworth; Treasurer, A. G. Van Schaick. Upon election, Mr. Avery said there was no reason why the largest lumber trade in the world should not be conducted in the same way as other large trade interests were, and it would be his aim to have this brought about. W. I. Southworth, the secretary, then read the following rules and by-laws, which were submitted for the action of the members:

Proviso.—Having a desire to advance the commercial character and promote the general lumber interests of Chicago and the Northwest; and wishing to inculcate just and equitable principles in trade; establish and maintain uniformity in the commercial relations in the city; acquire, preserve and disseminate valuable business information; and with a view to avoid, as far as practicable, the controversies and misunderstandings which are apt to arise between individuals engaged in trade, when they have no acknowledged rules to guide them,—we, the members of the Lumbermen's Exchange of Chicago, by virtue of the power vested in us by the preceding charter, do hereby agree to be governed by the following rules and by-laws:

Rule 1.—The name of this Association shall be the Lumbermen's Exchange of Chicago.

Rule 2.—The affairs of the corporation shall be managed by a board of thirteen directors, to be elected annually. The officers shall consist of a president, vice-president, secretary and treasurer. The president and vice-president shall be elected annually by, and selected from, said board of directors, and the said board of directors shall appoint the secretary and treasurer, and require of each proper bonds and securities for the faithful performance of their duties. There shall be chosen, each year, five members of the association, who shall hold their offices for one year, and shall constitute the committee of arbitration. And also five other members of the association, who shall constitute the committee of appeals. Elections shall be by ballot, and shall be held on the first Monday in March of each year.

Rule 7 and 8 prescribed the duties of the president and vice-president.

Rule 5.—The directors shall appoint a secretary, treasurer, and such inspectors, measurers, and other officers as are thought proper, and shall establish rules, fees, compensation, etc. They shall hold a meeting once in each month. They shall cause to be provided suitable Exchange rooms, for meetings of members, which shall be kept open during the usual business hours, and may provide dockage where cargoes may be exposed for sale.
and shall make a special assessment on all such cargoes that may be offered for sale on the market, for the purpose of defraying such expenses of dockage. The board shall examine into charges of misconduct in business matters on the part of members, and may suspend or expel. If the party charged shall be found guilty of willfully neglecting to comply with the terms of any contract, either written or verbal; of making false or fictitious reports of sales, or of violation of any of the rules of the association, or any other act contrary to the spirit which should govern all commercial transactions, they shall report the same to the association either at the regular annual meeting or at a meeting called for that purpose, and the members present may suspend or expel if so determined by a majority of the members present. No member, however, shall be suspended or expelled without having an opportunity of being heard in his own defense; and any member having been expelled shall be ineligible to membership until the association so proper to remove his disability. All votes on expulsion of members shall be by ballot. It shall be the duty of the board of directors to cause proper notice to be given to any member, with suspension, expulsion or restoration under this rule, and to cause the same to be publicly announced on 'change. It shall be in the power of the board of directors, from time to time, to establish a standard of grades for lumber, burl, shingles, timbers, and the like, and any other article of traffic commonly dealt in by the members of this association; and the certificate of any inspector or measurer, appointed by the board of directors, as to the quality and quantity of the same, and shall be binding upon the members of this association, or others interested, who shall obtain, require or assent to the employment of such inspectors or measurers; nothing herein contained shall compel the employment by any one of any such appointee. The board may appoint special committees and representative delegates, and may provide legal aid.

Rules 6 and 7 prescribed the duties of the secretary and treasurer.

Rule 6.—It shall be the duty of the committee of arbitration to investigate and decide all disputes which shall come before it. Its decisions may be appealed from, and carried to the committee of appeals, whose decision shall be final. Three members of either committee shall form a quorum, and, in case of absence, vacancies may be filled by the choice of contending parties. Members failing to attend, unless for satisfactory reasons, shall be fined three dollars. The fees for arbitration and appeals shall be as follows: For each award under $1,000, $10, for each award from $1,001 upward, $20. The secretary shall receive three dollars each for each case. The annual assessment is considered due when made, and any persons failing to pay such assessment within ten days thereafter shall forfeit his membership. Each firm or business house, all the resident members of which are members of the Lumbermen's Exchange, shall be entitled to one clerk's ticket of admission to the Exchange Room, such clerk to be an employee of the firm applying for the ticket, and to be approved by the board of directors, but no clerk shall be entitled to sit in any of the rooms of the Exchange Room, for himself, or for any other person than the employer to whom the ticket is issued.

After the adoption of these rules, forty lumber dealers became members of the Exchange.

At a meeting held on April 29, 1869, the directors recommended the appointment of Russell K. Bickford, George R. Roberts, William Blanchard, A. F. Dwight, and A. C. Calkins as an inspection committee, with authority to appoint inspectors to be licensed by the Lumbermen's Exchange, and the entire matter of the inspection of lumber, including rules and rates, was referred to this committee. The following committees were then appointed:

Arbitration.—Addison Ballard, J. C. Maxwell, A. A. Bigelow, G. W. McCutchan, and Malcolm McDonald.

Appraisals.—Jacob Beidler, Jesse Spading, H. H. McCrea, J. C. Brooks and T. M. Avery.

During the first year of its existence, the Exchange exerted comparatively little influence upon the trade. A change of officers occurred in 1873; W. W. Calkins being elected president and George E. Stockbridge secretary. It is due to the first secretary, W. L. Southworth, that the Exchange gave five years of service without any renumeration other than a small percentage on the amount collected for dock rents.

Since 1876, the Exchange has directed its efforts mainly to the collection of statistics regarding the receipts and shipments of lumber, as well as to the ruling market rates and the licensing of lumber inspectors, who are guided by rules formulated by the director. The publication of monthly statistical statements was commenced by George E. Stockbridge during his term of office as secretary, and has since been continued. On Mr. Stockbridge's resignation, in March, 1879, A. H. Hitchcock was elected his successor, and the latter was succeeded by George W. Hotchkiss, in 1881.

The following is a complete list of the officers of the Lumbermen's Exchange, from its organization to the present time:

Presidents.—T. M. Avery, 1869-71; W. W. Calkins, 1872; William Blanchard, 1873; A. C. Calkins, 1874-75; Thaddeus Dean, 1876; Malcolm McDonald, 1877; Thaddeus Dean, 1878-79; A. A. Bigelow, 1880; A. G. Van Schalek, 1881; A. A. Carpenter, 1882; J. P. Ketcham, 1885-86; T. H. Swain, 1887.

Vice-Presidents.—W. D. Houghteling, 1869-71; William Blanchard, 1872; W. D. Phillips, 1873-74; A. A. Irish, 1875; A. A. Carpenter, 1876; S. A. Irish, 1877; John McLaren, 1878-79; C. C. Thompson, 1880; S. K. Martin, 1881; W. E. Kelley, 1882-84; Perley Lowe, 1885.

Secretaries.—W. L. Southworth, 1869-75; George E. Stockbridge, 1875-79; A. H. Hitchcock, 1879-86; G. W. Hotchkiss, 1881-85.


In 1859, the Lumbermen's Association was formed. For a time it exerted a peculiar influence on the market. An under estimate of the prospective receipts of 1859, issued by the Association, resulted in a temporarily firmer market. In April, prices advanced $1 a thousand, sales being made at from $7 to $9. This advance stimulated manufacture for this market, and, from all points along the western shore of Lake Michigan, nearly everything in the shape of a log was shipped to Chicago; the receipts of the year exceeded the Association's estimate by more than one hundred million feet and a fluctuation of prices was the result. An exception may be noted as regards first, second and third clears, which sold at considerably higher prices, the quotations in March of that year (immediately after the opening of the Illinois and Michigan Canal) being $14, $19, and $24 respectively, and, in June following, several lots were sold to St. Louis customers at $16, $23 and $28. But, later in the season, prices ruled materially lower. Over-production was in part responsible for this, though other causes were also at work, among them the indebtedness of the farmers, which was unusually heavy.

One of the remarkable features of the lumber trade in 1860, was the shipment of clear lumber from Chicago to Albany, N. Y., and to several points in New England, and the establishment of a substantial trade with Cincinnati, Indianapolis and other points in Indiana and Ohio. In 1864, the receipts of lumber from Western Canada were unusually large, owing to the high prices ruling in the Chicago market, notwithstanding the high rate of exchange. The high prices of that season may be attributed directly to a scarcity of lumber, caused by low water in the Mississippi and its tributaries, preventing the cutting of lumber on the upper streams. The season being a prosperous one for agriculturists led to the erection of larger and better farm buildings throughout the country—and especially the Northwest—thus stimulating the demand for forest products. The low water, however, also prevailed in the Illinois River, thereby transportation upon the railroads, whose facilities were already taxed to the utmost by the forwarding of troops and supplies. With high water in 1864, the receipts of lumber in this market increased ninety
million feet; while the increase for 1865, over that of 1864, amounted to more than one hundred and forty-five million feet. The noticeable feature of the trade of 1870, was the shipment of lumber from this market to the interior of Wisconsin, and its sale there at lower prices than those at which it could be procured from the forests of the State. The average price of first clearings during that year was $35 a thousand.

Careful estimates, made by competent authorities, fix the total consumption of lumber throughout the United States at ten billion feet, one-tenth of which was received and handled in the Chicago market.

In 1868, a movement was started to transfer the lumber business to what has since been known as the New Lumber District. A series of canals was excavated by the South Branch Dock Company, extending from the river to Twenty-second Street, affording a dock front of twelve thousand five hundred feet, which, together with the river front adjoining, makes a total dock front of nearly three miles. These canals are one hundred feet wide, and were, at first, eleven or twelve feet deep; since then, they have been dredged to the depth of from twelve to fourteen feet. The lots owned by the South Branch Dock Company were one hundred by two hundred and forty-four feet in size, each having a dock and street front; and being furnished with a switch track connecting with the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad, thus placing them in direct communication with the entire railway system of the Northwest. These lots were rented to lumber dealers at ten dollars a foot per annum. In 1869, the lumber trade of Chicago reached the enormous proportion of nine hundred and ninety-four million feet, and this immense trade moved southward to the new district as rapidly as it could find accommodations. In the spring of 1869, about forty lumber firms were doing business there, besides eight first-class planing mills. Colonel R. B. Mason was then president of the South Branch Dock Company, and under his direction the company completed a new canal in the spring of 1869, the demand for dock-room keeping pace with the company's ability to furnish it.

Among the first lumber firms to move to the new district were Ludington, Wells & Van Schaick, who located on the west side of Joy's canal; T. W. Harvey, who located on the east side of Mason's canal; the Menominee River Lumber Company, also on the east side of Mason's canal; the H. Witbeck Lumber Company and the South Branch Lumber Company, and the South Branch Lumber Company, on the west side of Mason's canal. Others moved to this location, until soon a considerable portion of the lumber trade was transferred thereto.

The increase in the amount of lumber handled in the Chicago yards became so great that a still further extension of facilities was imperative, and, in 1881, another district was added upon the South Branch of the river, extending from Thirty-fifth Street to the city limits at the Stock-Yards. To this territory, during 1881-82, were removed the yards of the B. L. Anderson Company, Bigelow Bros, the Chicago Lumber Company, Flinn & Uhrich, Adams, Lord & Co., S. R. Howell & Co., and Crandall, Schultz & Co. Here, in 1884, occurred the first extensive conflagration originating in a Chicago lumber yard. This fire commenced in the yard of the Chicago Lumber Company, being ignited by a spark from a passing locomotive. It was not checked until twenty million feet of lumber and one hundred million shingles, aggregating in value about $40,000,000, had been consumed.

The extent of the trade demanding still greater facilities, in 1884, the firms of Thaddeus Dean & Co., James Charnley Lumber Company, and D. F. Gross & Co., removed from the Twenty-second Street district to South Chicago, where several firms had already preceded them, and whither they were followed, in 1884-85, by the Commercial Mill & Lumber Company, L. Sands & Co., Thomas Stimson and Josiah S. Leonard. With the growth of the city toward the north, various yards were soon established on the North Branch in various localities, their business being at first largely confined to the supply of a retail demand from this section of the city.

The use of hardwood lumber gradually increased with the establishment of manufacturing interests, particularly that of furniture, and, in 1885, the number of yards of this character increased to thirty, handling an average of about three hundred million feet of hardwood lumber annually, and carrying stocks averaging about forty-five million feet, embracing all varieties of native timber with a liberal supply of foreign woods. The volume of trade in this department comprises, at the present time (1886), about one sixth of the sum total of the lumber trade of the city, its supplies being drawn from nearly everyone of the Western, Northwestern and Southern States.

Reference has been made above to the Lumber Manufacturers' Association. That organization had but an ephemeral existence. When its ability to influence market rates had ceased, it died. In 1883, was formed the organization known as the Lumber Manufacturers' Association of the Northwest, embracing in its membership representatives from the leading manufacturing interests of Michigan, Wisconsin and Minnesota, with headquarters at Chicago. The association holds semi-annual meetings and collects and publishes a large amount of statistical information.

The lumber yards of Chicago, in 1885, if consolidated in one, and the lumber piled in a solid body, twenty feet in height, would probably occupy a space fully one mile square; but spread as the business is, through various sections of the city, it occupies a dock and stock frontage of probably twenty miles. In the transportation by lake, not far from five hundred steamers and sailing craft are employed, landing eight thousand cargoes a year. In addition, not less than thirty thousand railroad cars, averaging ten thousand feet a car, are employed in supplying the yards.

In the sale and shipment of lumber (the majority of which is shipped to the West and South), about two hundred thousand cars are yearly demanded. The number of dealers in pine lumber in the city, in 1885, was one hundred and twenty; of dealers in hardwood, fifty, while the number of commission men was one hundred and five. The aggregate capital invested in the business was about $18,000,000, and the total value of the forest products received was about $65,000,000.

The following tables give a concise résumé of the business transacted:

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HISTORY OF CHICAGO.
SHIPTMENTS AND RECEIPTS OF LUMBER AND SHINGLES, FROM 1872 TO 1885, INCLUSIVE.

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<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>RECEIPTS</th>
<th>SHIPTMENTS</th>
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<td>1880</td>
<td>1,364,533,188</td>
<td>660,025,500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1881</td>
<td>1,906,639,000</td>
<td>866,075,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1882</td>
<td>2,146,541,000</td>
<td>924,542,500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1883</td>
<td>3,557,815,000</td>
<td>1,116,028,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1884</td>
<td>3,821,317,000</td>
<td>1,916,706,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1885</td>
<td>3,731,076,000</td>
<td>1,626,591,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*This remarkable increase is due to the fact that, previously to 1880, the figures only exhibit shipments by rail, while after that date they represent the entire distribution and include the city trade.*

It is interesting, in this connection, to trace the condition of the cargo market at three several periods of the season, and compare prices with those prevailing at the same date for the year preceding. With this in view, data have been selected and presented at about the opening, the middle and the close of the season, with the following result:

**George R. Roberts** was one of the early lumber dealers in Chicago, having come here from Grand Rapids, Mich., in 1846. He established a lumber yard, in 1847, on the river, between Madison and Rush streets, continuing at that spot until burned out by the incendiary fires of that year. In 1847, he sold out to DeWillo K. Holt. He then sold lumber manufactured by his father and brother, at Grand Rapids, Mich. Then he and T. S. Parker formed a co-partnership, which was terminated in 1852, Mr. Roberts buying the interest of Mr. Parker. In 1863, Mr. Roberts formed a co-partnership with William H. Waite, who was at the time secretary of the Western Marine & Fire Insurance Company, and then doing a banking business. This co-partnership ceased in March, 1866, J. W. Calkins and M. B. Hull buying out Mr. Waite. The firm name was then Roberts, Calkins & Hull, until the fall of 1868, when Mr. Calkins retired and the firm continued until the death of Mr. Roberts in June, 1875. Mr. Hull then, for three years, by direction of Mr. Roberts's will, continued the business and closed up the estate. The lumber of this firm was manufactured at Muskegon and Muskegon City, Mich., and then shipped to the corner of Wells and Harrison streets. From 1867 to 1868, it was on Clark Street, near the crossing of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad. In the latter part of the business was sold to M. B. Hull and the firm confined themselves strictly to the manufacture of lumber, selling only by the cargo, after that time, until 1878, when Mr. Roberts's interest in the business was sold to A. B. Bowers, of Grand Rapids, who thus became a partner of the firm, and the business continuing then being carried by M. B. Hull & Co., under which name they continued until January, 1880, when they sold their entire interests in Michigan to Bloodget & Byrne.

M. B. HULL was born in Berlin, Rensselaer Co., N. Y., in 1832, the son of Benjamin L. and Maria (Jones) Hull. He spent his early life, up to the age of seventeen, on a farm, and then taught school. In 1853, he commenced his business life as bookkeeper for James H. Jones, lumber dealer in Allegany County, N. Y., continuing in that position three years. He then went to Dubuque, Iowa, and, from 1856 to 1859, clerked in a wholesale goods house. In September, 1859, he came to Chicago, and traveled through the Northwest, collecting doubtful claims for Foster & Eaton, wholesale houses. In 1861, he accepted a clerkship in the firm of George R. Roberts & Co., lumber dealers, and, in 1866, became a member of the firm. Early in 1881, he married the daughter of Jonathan Denison, of Rensselaer County, N. Y. They have two children, -Morton D. and Made E. (twins).
Alexander Officer was born in New Cumberland, Penn., in 1817, the son of Alexander and Sarah (Shock) Officer. He learned the carpenter's trade from his father, and in June, 1834, entered the lumber business by buying the spring of 1835, when he came West. He then located at Mount Carroll, Carroll Co., Ill., where he remained until the spring of 1848. In 1848, he came to Chicago, and he and his wife built the first frame house near Kindred, which he operated until 1860, when he became a commission dealer, and continued thus during the remainder of his career. His business was very large, amounting some years to $2,500,000 to $2,000,000. He died in 1898.

James McMullen, Jr., entered the business of his father, and thus continued the business which resulted in the formation of the firm. In 1861, Mr. Officer retired from the lumber business, and a new firm was organized, under the style of McMullen, Funk & Co., the members being James McMullen, Jr., John F. Funk and J. B. Beidler; this firm operated one yard at No. 10 North Canal Street and another at the corner of Lake and Jefferson streets. In 1866, Mr. Officer purchased the interests of Mr. Funk and Mr. Beidler, and the name became McMullen & Officer. The firm occupied the two yards until 1869, when they removed to the southwest corner of Throop and Lumber streets, and in 1876 removed to the corner of Main and Cologne streets. Mr. Officer was married to the adopted daughter of Dr. Dickinson, of Peoria, Ill., in 1850. His wife died in 1860, leaving two children.—Walter and Kate. Kate is now the wife of R. A. Keyes, of the firm of Franklin MacVeagh & Co.

James McMullen was born in Ireland. When he was five years of age, he emigrated from that country to St. Lawrence County, N. Y., where James remained until 1832. He came to this city and found employment with John Kitzie, and afterward with Granger & Van Osdel, who had a foundry on North Water Street, between LaSalle and State streets. In 1836, he went to work for R. T. Thomas, a lumber dealer, and in 1849 entered the employment of Alexander Officer. Since April 15, 1846, Mr. McMullen has been engaged in the lumber trade, and is therefore probably the oldest continuous lumber dealer in the city. In 1852, he married Margaret Curran, daughter of Philip Curran, of Ireland. She died in 1855, leaving one child, Elizabeth, now wife of Eugene Keogh, of Chicago. He was married a second time to Mary A. Young, of Canada; they have six children living,—John H., Walter J., William T., Agnes E., Alice M., and Mary A.

George C. Morton, one of the old lumbermen of this city, was born on October 25, 1819, in Genesee County, N. Y., the son of Eleazer and Joanna (Cotton) Morton. He received his early education at his native place, and there did some boy's work upon his father's farm. In 1831, he went with his parents to Medina County, Ohio, to the extensive schoone, and in 1834, removed with his parents to St. Joseph, Mich., where his father resided until his death in 1844. In 1847, Mr. Morton commenced his business life at Milwaukuee, and engaged in the lumber trade, and there remained two years, when he came to this city. Here, he entered the lumber business, and became a member of the firm of Morton, Gilbert & Co., the partners being Thomas D. and F. B. Gilbert, of Grand Haven, Mich., and the lumber yard being situated on the southeast side, between Monroe and Adams streets. He there remained in the same business association until 1858, when he formed a partnership with Laurin P. Hilliard, under the firm name of Hilliard & Morton, their yard being on the corner of Market and Adams streets, where the Farrell Block now stands. In 1860, on account of ill-health, Mr. Morton sold out his lumber interest, but remained more or less connected therewith, until 1866, when he again resumed active operations, and continued them until 1868, when he permanently retired from the lumber trade. At the time he became interested in real estate interests and in the settlement of various estates, at the present time being interested in the interests, principally the management of the land, which his predecessor the late Isaac E. Morton, had managed, and is a member of the Board of Trade in Chicago. He was married on September 9, 1851, to Miss Charity J. Rathbun, of Grand Rapids, Mich. They have four children,—Anna, Cornelie, Albert H., and Eugene C. Mr. Morton and family are members of St. Paul's Universalist Church, of which congregation he has been an officer for about five years and a constant member for thirty years.

Artemas Carter was one of the early lumbermen of Chicago, having come to this city in 1830 for the purpose of engaging in that business. He was born on a farm near Leon, Mass., on August 17, 1813, the son of James and Sarah Carter. His education was obtained at the district school contiguous to his native place. The age of fourteen he went to work in a store at Leomin- ster, remaining one year, and was then employed three years in a dry goods store at Salem, Mass. He then entered a dry goods store, and after some time began business for himself, as the head of the firm of Carter & Nye, the firm afterward becoming Carter & Stanfield. In 1846, he left Boston and went to Southfield, Mich., at that time a new settlement, where he erected a saw-mill and was engaged as a manufacturer of lumber for two years. He then came to Chicago and opened a lumber yard on the west side of State Street, near Kincardine, which he operated until 1856, when he became a commission dealer, and continued thus during the remainder of his career. His business was very large, amounting some years to $2,500,000 to $2,000,000. He died in 1897.

Mr. Carter was a member of Unity Church, at which his funeral services occurred on Monday, May 15, 1877.

Hannah Lay & Co.—This company was started in 1856 by Perry Hannah, Albert Tracy Lay, and James Morgan, their lumber yard being originally located at the corner of Canal and Jackson streets. Mr. Hannah had been previously employed for three years as a clerk by Jacob Beidler & Co., and Mr. Lay had recently come to Chicago. In 1852, William Morgan was admitted to partnership, but the firm name remained the same. Hannah, Lay & Co. advertised themselves as wholesale and retail dealers in lumber, and in 1857 the firm transferred its business to the mouth of the Kalamazoo River, where it remained until 1877. They also have a planing-mill at Traverse City, capable of dressing fifteen million feet a year. They own a large number of acres of pine and lumber land, and their yard has a frontage of 1,000 feet. They employ nearly five hundred men, and own the steamers "City of Traverse," "T. S. Paxton," and "City of Grand Rapids," styled The Chicago, Grand Traverse & Mackinaw Line. Mrs. Hannah is a resident of Michigan.

J. K. Russell & Co.—The business of this firm dates back to 1850, the members then being Reuben Cleveland and J. K. Russell, when it was located at the southwest corner of Fulton and Jefferson streets, where the firm employed about seventy-five men. Their mill was burned in April, 1854, then re-built on the north side of Fulton Street. It was again destroyed by fire in November, 1856, and immediately re-built, and was burned again on June 6, 1860, and re-built the same summer. It was destroyed by fire in December, 1868, by which misfortune the loss was about $45,000, but it was re-built and considerably enlarged. After being in running order it did not for some time do the largest business of any mill in the city, with one exception. In November, 1869, their mill was totally destroyed by fire, the loss being $250,000, with no insurance, either at this time or the time preceding. The business was then transferred to the warehouse in the rear of the factory, and the building was re-built, commencing in late 1867, and was occupied by five different firms, one of them being J. K. Russell & Co., who are engaged in the planing-mill business and in the manufacture of sash, doors and blinds. They are also engaged in the production of furniture about fifty men are employed, and in the planing-mill about twenty, while in the entire building, which contains, besides the planing-mill and factory, several furniture manufacturing shops. About three hundred men are employed.

J. K. Russell was born in 1825, in Upper Bay Quinte, Canada, the son of Timothy David and Eliza (Tate) Russell. His father moved to Sycamore, Ill., in 1833, and died there in 1883; his mother is still living at Sycamore, and Mr. Russell was brought up on a farm. In 1849, he came to Chicago, and at once engaged in building docks and warehouses with Reuben Cleveland, the firm being continued until 1864, when the name was changed to Cleveland & Russel, on the death of Mr. Russell, and the same firm was continued under the firm name of Cleveland & Russell until 1869. Mr. Russell was married, in 1856, to Miss Mary J. Randall, of Waukecha, Wis. She is a daughter of Hon. Phineas Randall, and sister of Alexander Randall, postmaster-general under President Johnson. Mr. and Mrs. Russell have three children, Edward Mary Grande and John K.

Reuben Cleveland, the former partner of Mr. Russell, was born in Montreal, Canada, in 1814. He was of English ancestry, and
a relative of Grover Cleveland, president of the United States. His father was a ship-builder, and he, at an early age, became a contractor and builder. At the age of eighteen he was married to Miss Julia Slooson, in Clinton County, N. Y. After his marriage, he returned to Monticello, remaining there a number of years and gaged as a contractor and builder. In 1848, he went to Chicago, where he followed his trade, and also became associated with J. K. Russell in the manufacture of saws, in which he continued in business until 1856. About this time he was appointed, by Mayor John C. Haines as commissioner of public works. At the breaking out of the Rebellion, he became captain of Co. F, 8th Illinois Cavalry, a company which had been organized by General Beveridge. After serving about eighteen months, he was obliged to resign his commission on account of ill-health. At the close of the War, he was appointed tobacco inspector in the Internal Revenue Department. A year or so after this, he was appointed, by Governor Medill, as police commissioner, and after four years' service in that capacity, he again was appointed tobacco inspector. His wife died in 1874, and he afterward married Mrs. L. B. McClintock, who survives him. His children living are Mrs. Amelia Waterman, Mrs. Esther Buckley, S. E. Cleveland and T. D. Cleveland. Mr. Cleveland was a member of the Masonic order in 1854, and at a later date he founded Cleveland Lodge, No. 231. He was also a member of Washington Chapter, No. 43, R. A. M.; Apalachee Commandery, No. 1, K. T.; Orabion Consistory, S. P. R. S., 32d; and also a Knight of the Red Cross of Rome and Constantinian. He was a member of the No. 28, G.A.R., the Chicago and Northwestern line, and of the Union Veteran League Club.

The S. N. Wilcox Lumber Company was organized and incorporated in 1873, at White Cloud, Mich., under the laws of that state, with a capital of $10,000. The officers elected at the time of incorporation were S. N. Wilcox, president; George G. Wilcox, vice-president; F. S. Newell, secretary; and Frederick K. Ramsey, treasurer. The objects of the organization were to manufacture lumber, to build planing-mills, and to deal in general merchandise. In Michigan they own a saw-mill, planing-mill, lumber yards, a store, offices, etc. The mill was moved, in January, 1881, to Whitehall, near the mouth of the White River, in order to afford the advantages of shipment by water as well as railroad. At this time the company was organized and incorporated in Wisconsin, and G. Wilcox was elected general manager of the company. Upon the death of S. N. Wilcox, George W. Smith was elected president. The company has been a going concern, and has steadily increased in business, as is shown by the existence of a surplus of $250,000. It consists in the manufacture and the handling of pine lumber and shingles by wholesale; and the company, although it has cleared many thousand acres of pine timber, yet has sufficient to last for a number of years to come.

Saxin Newell Wilcox was born on February 11, 1826, at Enfield, N. Y., the son of Erastus Wilcox, who settled in Chicago in 1839. He became a farmer's boy for about a year, but not finding Cobblelife congenial to his tastes he returned to Chicago, and learned the tinner's trade, commencing with Botsford & Beers, and afterward was in the employ of William Blair, becoming a journeyman tinner. He followed this trade about five years, and then embarked in the shingle business on his own account, then into the lumber business. From about 1850 till 1854, he was one of the partners, with Newell & Co., at Lake City, Minn. In the spring of 1854, he organized the firm of Wilcox & Lyon, and soon after Wilcox, Lyon & Co. The panic of 1857 proving disastrous, Wilcox, Lyon & Co. were compelled to make an assignment, and a dissolution of the firm followed. Soon afterward, S. N. Wilcox took up the assignment and continued the lumber business alone. In 1864, he built one of the largest steam saw-mills on Muskegon Lake, which he owned until 1887. In 1873, he became the founder of White Cloud, a village of Newaygo County, Mich., where he built a large steam saw-mill and water planing-mill. About this time he incorporated the S. N. Wilcox Lumber Company. At first, he felt the greatest faith in the future of pine timber lands, and located such land as rapidly as he could, and would permit, and so laid the foundation for an estate worth nearly a million dollars at the time of his death. He was married in 1845 to Miss Arabella Avery, daughter of Mr. S. A. Avery, by whom he had three children, one only of whom is living, Charles S. Wilcox. He was married the second time to Miss Sarah Ann Adams, daughter of Rev. Mr. Adams. They had five children, two sons and three daughters—Walter D., Henry J., Charles S., Ada Adelaide, and Anna Elizabeth—members of the Republican Party and the Presbyterian Church.

The Lumber Industry...
twenty-four hours. The company have now no lumber yard in Chicago, and the rest of their lumber is shipped by the mills. They are in the habit of purchasing their lumber during the season, which consists of about seven months, from thirty-five to forty feet of lumber. Mr. Martin Ryerson was born in Bergen County, New J., in 1818. At the age of sixteen he left home and went to Michigan, and entered the employ of an Indian trader, Richard Godfrey, of Grand Rapids, remaining with him one year. In 1835, he was with Louis Carpenter, at Racine, then with Jos. Ryerson & Co., for three years. In 1845, he purchased the saw-mill, which was carried on by Green & Ryerson, and afterward by Ryerson & Knickerbocker. In 1845, Mr. Knickerbocker sold his interest to Mr. T. R. Morris, and in 1852, Mr. Morris dissolved his partnership with Mr. Ryerson, and moved to Muskegon. In 1851, he established the firm of Williams, Ryerson & Co., in Chicago. Mr. Ryerson married Louisa M. Duvernay, daughter of Pierre C. Duvernay, of Lower Canada. She died in 1855. He married again Mary A. Campau, daughter of Antoine Campau, of St. Clair County, Mich. They have one son, Martin A., in business with his father.

Adams, Hastings & Co.—This firm has succeeded to that of A. T. King & Bro., which was established by Andrew T. and Fred W. King, in 1851. F. W. King died, and Abbott L. King bought out the interest of his brother. Into the partnership of this firm was attached the name of C. J. King & Co., and the style of the firm was King & Co. In 1854, A. T. King died, and the firm name became Adams & Lord, and the location of the yards was changed to 506 Lumber Street. In 1856, T. F. Hastings was admitted to the firm, the name being Adams, Hastings & Co., and yards were established on the South Side. In 1853, Mr. Lord retired and R. B. Currier, of Springfield, Mass., became a partner for one year, and the yard of the firm was transferred to the Stock-Yards district. In 1855, Mr. Currier retired. The amount of lumber handled by the firm has increased, from 6,000,000 feet in 1857, to 12,000,000 feet in 1858, of lumber, lath and shingles. Abbott L. Adams was born at Keene, N. H., in 1831. His parents were Benjamin F. and Louisa R. (Redington) Adams, who moved to Chicago in 1823. Mr. Adams attended school until 1851, when, on purchasing the estate of his grandfather in Batterymarch, Mass., he joined the 4th Illinois Artillery for three months. At the expiration of his term of service, he returned to Chicago, and in July, 1852, enlisted as a private in the Chicago Board-of-Trade Battery for three years, and was mustered out of the service at Chicago on July 3, 1855. He took a position in the United States Depository, in this city, under Luther Havens, in July, 1856, where he remained three years. He then went to Portage La Prairie, Minn., in charge of the lumber mills of Porter & Co., of Chicago, and remained at that location until the formation of the firm of Adams & Hastings, in 1871.

George W. Hastings was born in Winchendon, Mass., in 1836. He attended school at Jaffrey, N. H. At the age of sixteen, he commenced his business life in the employ of E. Murdock & Co., manufacturers of wooden ware at Winchendon, with whom he remained four years. In 1857, he came to Chicago, and engaged for two years with W. S. Skeele & Co., lumber dealers, and afterward for one year as traveling salesman. In the spring of 1859, he entered the employ of Stock Yards lumber dealers as their city buyer and shipping clerk. In the spring of 1859, he became connected with the firm of Adams & Lord, having a working interest in that house. In the spring of 1855, he was given an interest in the firm, and the name was changed to Adams & Lord, Co. In the spring of 1858, Mr. Lord retired, and the present firm of Adams, Hastings & Co., originated, as above stated. Mr. Hastings married Miss Anna B., daughter of John Bruner, formerly of Alton, Ill. They have one child, George C.

The Gardiner & Spey Company originated in 1852, with Freeland B. Gardiner, who established his business on West Water Street, between Washington and Randolph streets. In 1853, he moved his lumber yard to Wells Street, between Harrison and Adams streets, and received into partnership Henry B. Hinsdale. About this time, another yard was opened by the firm, at the corner of Old Slip and Wall streets. In 1855, one of their yards was transferred to the corner of Beach and Taylor streets, the other being discontinued. In 1863, Mr. Hinsdale retired, and, in 1865, H. B. Gardiner took the yard, and Gardiner & Spey became associated as partners. In 1867, they removed to present location, and Gardiner & Spey Company, as the firm was styled by the latter. In 1872, John Spey retired. In 1873, the business of the company in Wisconsin and Chicago was combined, and incorporated, under the laws of Wisconsin, as the F. B. & Gardiner Company, with E. B. Gardiner as president, John Spey as secretary and treasurer. By reason of unfortunate investments made directly after the fire of 1871, F. B. Gardiner became financially involved, and, in realizing upon his interest in the company, the assets were sold out in 1876. H. H. Gardiner and John Spey bought the stock in the yards of the company at Chicago, and continued under the firm name of Gardiner & Spey until 1882, when John C. Spey was admitted, and the company incorporated, under the laws of Illinois, as the Gardiner & Spey Company, of Chicago. John Spey is president, H. H. Gardiner is vice-president and treasurer, and John C. Spey is secretary. The mills of this company are at Neebish Island, Mich., and their productive capacity is about 10,000,000 feet of lumber per month, being only about one-third of the quantity handled and sold yearly.

Freeland B. Gardiner (deceased) was born in Ellbridge, Oonodaga Co., N. Y., on July 30, 1837. When only nine years of age of his father, a merchant, in Cohoes, N. Y., near Fort Ann, Washington Co., N. Y., and remained with him as clerk in his store until he reached his majority. He then commenced selling goods on his own account, and, in 1865, he came to Chicago. Having received a proprietorship in the Lumber Exchange, he bought property and commenced buying and selling goods on his own account, and subsequently went to Neebish Island, Mich., and engaged in mercantile business. Having, however, selected the lumber business as his future field of operations, on November 9, 1849, Mr. Gardiner set out for the Peninsula, Wis., on the western shore of Green Bay, at that time a wilderness. There he commenced building a saw-mill, which was completed on May 9, 1850. It was the second steam saw-mill upon Lake Superior. The saw-mill was carried on by Green & Gardiner. For some time he had a lumber yard in Kenosha, but in the spring of 1852 he removed to Chicago, where he established a large lumber yard, as above stated. His business rapidly increased up to 1857, when he became somewhat embarrassed, like many others, by the great financial panic of that year. In 1857, he sold his interest in the firm and an amount of his obligations and maintained fully his reputation for integrity. He employed at that time some one hundred and fifty men, and owned, on the Pensaukee River, thirty thousand dollars worth of vessels which he used, he was largely instrumental in furnishing steam communication with the shores of Green Bay. Mr. Gardiner died in December, 1859. He was married, in 1841, to Miss Fanny Copeland, of New York. They had three children, H. B. (son) and two daughters.

Joseph Peacock, one of the oldest living settlers of Chicago, was born in Cambridgeshire, England, on August 21, 1813, the son of Joseph Peacock, a farmer. For several years during his early childhood he lived with his parents at his native town, and then went to Huntington, the birth-place of Oliver Cromwell, to live with his grandfather Caldecott, a jeweler. A clock of his grandfather Caldecott's manufacture, which is over one hundred years old, Mr. Peacock still has in his possession. After residing for some years in Huntington and obtaining his education at the common schools, he learned the trade of a gunsmith at his native village, working at it in different places in England until 1836, when he came to America. He at first located in Cleveland, Ohio, where he worked seven months for a gunsmith named E. P. An-son, who started a small gunsmith shop of his own, which he ran about a year, when he removed to Chicago, Ill., where he worked one winter, and, in the spring of 1836, came to Chicago. In the succeeding fall, he opened a gunsmith shop at the corner of Water and Lake streets, which he ran about three years, and continued in this business, in various locations on Lake Street, until 1850, when he retired from it. In 1842 or 1843, he erected a two-story brick building at No. 224 Lake Street, one of the first erected on that street, and occupied it with his shop for some years. After selling his gunsmith business in 1850, he was unoccupied for some years, and, in 1853, purchased the pine timber lands and saw-mill owned by Silas Billings, near the mouth of Ford River, in Delta County, Mich. After selling lumber by the yard for about a year, he opened a yard near the east end of Twelfth-street bridge, for storing the lumber for which a ready market was not found. He returned to manufacture lumber on Lake Street, and managed this Chicago yard and business in lumber, until 1864, when he sold both lands and mill to John M. McDonald, John Lynch and Mr. Simple. After making this sale, he commenced the manufacture of ironing machines. At the end of an office at various places until 1882, when he, for the most part, went out of business. Mr. Peacock was married, in 1842, to Miss Margaret Sabroar, they had two children, six men of whom are living, as follows: Mary, now wife of S. O. Phillips, Mr. S. L. Peacock, Mr. Peter H. Peterson Company; Alfred L., Russell D., George C., Alice M. and Florence. Mr. Peacock is highly respected for his sternness and strength of character.

Addison Ballard, one of the early and prominent lumber men of Chicago, was born in Warren County, Ohio, on November 30, 1823. On August 21, 1841, he went to LaPorte, Ind., and, in partnership with others, learned the carpenter trade. He afterward became a contractor and builder, and in that capacity erected the Kedron Fort House at LaPorte, in 1842. The lumber for this building he purchased of Hugh Dunlap, whose lumber yard was then on Mar-
THE LUMBER TRADE.

JAMES HENRY PEARSON was born on December 10, 1820, at Haverhill, N. H. His father, Isaac Pearson, better known as Major Pearson, was engaged in the lumber business, owning a saw-mill and a first-class mill-yard. Major Pearson married; first to Miss Charlotte Merrill, by whom he had two children, one of whom, Merrill Pearson, is still living at Bloomington, Ill., at the age of seventy-eight. His second wife was Miss Charlotte Atwood. He died on May 28, 1883. By this marriage he had nine children, the subject of this sketch being one of the nine. Major Pearson died on February 13, 1854, and his widow died on February 16, 1868, at the age of seventy-five.

James Henry Pearson attended a common school and was educated at the academy of his native town. At the age of fifteen he went to Boston, and there entered a dry goods store as clerk, remaining two years. He then returned to Haverhill, and spent two more terms at the academy; this finished his education; he possessed of more than usual business capacity, at the age of twenty-one he took charge of his father's affairs. Renting the farm and saw-mill, he took a contract for getting out timber in the woods, and he and his brothers kept the family together until 1849, when he made a settlement with his father, mother, and brothers, and removed to South Hadley Falls, Mass. Business there not being satisfactory, he came to Chicago in 1851, as narrated above.

Mr. Pearson is a prominent member of the First Congregational Church, having become a member on July 4, 1858. He was married, on April 10, 1850, to Miss Sarah Elizabeth Witherrill, daughter of George Witherrill, of Haverhill, H. They have four children.—Arthur L., born at Henry, Marshall, Co., Ill.; Eugene Henry, born in Chicago; Helen Grace and Robert Nelson. The eldest son has developed a conspicuous talent for art, having spent seven years in Paris, where he has studied painting.

Some of his landscape paintings have been on exhibition here, and are said by good judges of such work to be as fine as any in the city. Mr. Pearson is a Unionist and raised a Union soldier, at Saginaw, Mich., under the firm name of J. H. Pearson & Son. The daughter, Helen Grace, was married to Charles P. Gladwin, of Philadelphia, on June 26, 1877. Her husband died on December 29, 1877, and Mrs. Pearson, after residing with her daughter, at her father's house, until May 2, 1883, was married to Professor Hugh McDonald Scott, of the Chicago Theological Seminary.

Robert Nelson Pearson is engaged in the lumber business in Kansas. He has been with the T. W. Harvey Company, of Chicago, since 1854, and went to work for Abbott & Kingman, then the largest manufacturers of saws, doors, blinds, etc., in Chicago. Their establishment was on Clark Street near Twelfth. In October, 1854, he became foreman, and retained the position until 1859, when he formed a partnership with P. B. Lamb, under the firm name of Lamb & Harvey, and embarked in the planing-mill business. Their mill was at No. 329 South Canal Street. In 1861, they built a mill at the corner of Polk and Beach streets. In 1866, Mr. Harvey bought the interest of Mr. Lamb, and conducted the enterprise alone until January 1, 1883, when the present company was incorporated. The concern was first small, but has steadily increased, until now there are few if any more extensive lumber dealers in the world. In 1869, Mr. Harvey built a planing-mill at the corner of Morgan and Twenty-second streets. The entire floor space is 52,400 feet, upon which portion of timber can be unloadied at once, and the two yards have a capacity of storing, at one time, thirty-five million feet of lumber, and of handling over one hundred million feet yearly. The company owns four thousand acres of primeval timber in Michigan, which are employed large numbers of men in cutting logs and preparing them for the rafts. The mills, which are located at Marinette, Wls., have a capacity of twenty-five million feet a season, which is about one-fourth of the average amount now handled annually by the T. W. Harvey Company. The balance of the amount is purchased in all the Lake markets, and shipped to Chicago. In the vessels owned by the company—one propeller and three schooners—having an aggregate carrying capacity of twelve hundred thousand feet. The planing-mill contains ten planers, which are run by a 250-horse power engine. For drying the lumber there are ten kilns, each with a capacity of ten thousand feet of timber. The kilns are burned by a large and extensive furnace, having an aggregate carrying capacity of twelve hundred thousand feet.
HISTORY OF CHICAGO.

A general business in building material, including all kinds of lumber, lath, shingles, lime, hair, cement, plaster of paris and stucco. He joined a country-road business, before going into business in Missouri, Nebraska and Iowa. The officers of the company are as follows: Sir Edward Syme Hutchinson, Bart., president; T. W. Harvey, vice-president; A. S. Badger, secretary and treasurer; and A. Mears, a director.

T. W. Harvey was born at Siloam, Madison Co., N. Y., on March 10, 1835, the son of Johnson and Paulina (Walker) Harvey. He was a native of New Bedford, N. S., and the son of Samuel and Mary, of Massachusetts. In 1856, his parents moved to Sandwich, Ill., where his father died in 1850; his mother is still living. Young Harvey, from the ages of eleven until fourteen, was employed during the winter months as a clerk in the store of C. Mears & Co. at Duramville, N. Y., also attending school in the winter months. He then worked in a carpenter shop of his father at Duramville, until he was sixteen years of age, when, his father having built a planing-mill, sash, door, and blind manufacturer, he worked in the business until 1853. In that year the mill was destroyed by fire, and his father and he built a planing-mill, at Oneida, N. Y., which they carried on for one year under the firm name of J. Harvey & Son. In 1854, T. W. Harvey came to Chicago and entered the employ of James McFall, a manufacturer of sash, doors and blinds, at the corner of Franklin and Tyler streets, with whom he remained but two weeks, when he was made foreman of the factory of Gray, Morrison & Co., at the corner of Sixteenth and Clark streets, this firm also being engaged in the manufacture of sash, doors and blinds. The senior member of the firm dying of cholera, in 1855, his son was then engaged by the firm of Abbott & Kingman, as specified in the foregoing sketch of the firm; which sketch also gives Mr. Harvey's subsequent business career. He was married to Miss Mary L. Hardman, daughter of Jacob W. Hardman, of Louisville, Ky., in 1856, and they have five children,—Ibelle B., Turlington W., Jr., Elbert A., Paul S. and Elvira. Mr. Harvey has been prominently and influentially identified with many commercial, charitable and theological interests. He had charge of the Shaker Committee of the Relief and Aid Society at the time of the fire; he has been president of the Young Men's Christian Association for six terms; he was president of the Chicago Relief and Aid Society for the years 1855-56, of which institution he has also been director, and has been superintendent of the Sunday School of the Missions of the Wabash-Avenue Methodist Episcopal Church since 1862, and is president of the Board of Trustees of that Church; he is president of the Chicago Bible Society, of the Chicago Evangelistic Committee, and of the Chicago Prayer Alliance and Bible Reading Society. He is a director of the Metropolitan National Bank, of the Commercial Exposition Building Association; he is also president of the Harvey Lumber Company, and vice-president of the National Lumber Company. He has taken great interest in the work of improving the streets and public buildings in this city, having been an extensive importer of fine marble and other building materials from England and Scotland; his herds of Short-horns and of Pollled Angus, having been prize-winners at every fair where they have been exhibited. In connection with stock interests, Mr. Harvey was chosen treasurer of the Short-Horns Breeders' Association, and is also proprietor of the celebrated Turlington Stock-farm, at Turlington, Neb.

A. C. Badger was born at Dover, N. H., in 1828. In 1844, he went to Louisville, Ky., and was employed as clerk in a bank. In 1850, he became a partner in the banking house of A. D. Hunt & Co., with whom he remained until 1851. In that year, the firm dissolved, and Mr. Badger came to Chicago and engaged in the banking business, as the firm of A. C. Badger & Co. Upon the organization of the T. W. Harvey Lumber Company, Mr. Badger was made its vice-president, which position he now holds. He is married and has seven children,—Ibelle C., daughter of John J. Sher- ridan, of Louisville, Ky. They have five children,—Harold, infant, and the family of T. W. Harvey, of Chicago; Ada, now wife of R. L. Henry, of Chicago; Sherman S., Alphonso S., and Abram H.

H. H. Badger was born at Lousville, Ky., in 1851, the son of Leonidas V. and Mary M. (Stanwood) Badger, who came to this city in 1851. At the age of fifteen, he entered a bank, in which he held a clerkship until 1873, when he entered the employ of T. W. Harvey, with whom he remained until the incorporation of the T. W. Harvey Lumber Company, when he was made its treasurer. Mr. Badger married Sophie S. Hutchinson, daughter of John H. and Mary A. (Cross) Hutchinson, of Chicago in 1862, and Mr. and Mrs. Badger have three children,—Carlton S., Alice H., and Franklin H.

Mr. Cross was born in Elginhampton, N. Y., in 1854. His parents, Alfred J. and Frances (Hatchin) Cross, settled in Chicago in 1857. At the age of eighteen, Mr. Cross commenced his business life as a clerk for T. W. Harvey, and continued in that position up to 1859, when he became a member of the firm, and was continued in the business and, in 1873, he married Grace L. Sherman, daughter of Ezra L. Sherman, of Chicago. They have three children,—Bessie, Alfred and Mary.

The Malcolm McDonald Lumber Company was incorporated on April 14, 1857, by James McDonald, Eliza A. McDonald, George H. Richey, Michael Minuter and G. M.underson. The first, and present, firm of the corporation is Michael Minuter, treasurer; and G. M.underson, secretary. The original capital was $25,000, which was afterward increased to $50,000. This company established themselves on the premises formerly occupied by the firm of Johnson & Co. Their yard is a stock of four feet in length, and a depth of 90 feet. Sixty men are employed and about 24,000,000 feet of lumber sold annually, including laths and shingles. It is almost exclusively white pine, though a small quantity of Southern pine is handled.

Malcolm McDonald was born on September 22, 1830, in New York, the son of Angus and Margaret McDonald, both from Scotland. His mother died of cholera during the first visitation of that pandemic to the United States, and his father some years later, leaving young Malcolm an orphan when of very tender years. He was then taken into the home of James Frazer, a wealthy lumber manufacturer and dealer of Saginaw, Mich. When he attained his majority, he went to the Lake Superior copper mines, remaining one year. He came to Chicago in 1851, and found employment almost immediately with Mears, Bates & Co., with whom he remained until the establishment of the firm of McDonald & Richey in 1857, when he was associated with Addison Ballard, under the name of A. Ballard & Co. He continued a partner of Mr. Ballard until 1857, when he became connected with James C. Johnson. Mr. McDonald was born September 21, 1819, and died July 18, 1887. They have had three children, of whom only one is living,—Malcolm McDonald, Jr., born on September 10, 1864, and now salesman for the Malcolm McDonald Lumber Company. Mr. Donaldson has served for two terms as alderman of the ward in which he resides.

G. H. Richey was born at Toronto, Canada, in 1848. His parents, John H. and Frances (Cross) Richey, originally came from Cincinnati; they died while he was young, and he was brought up by his uncle, C. V. Bell, at Spring Lake, Mich. He worked in his uncle's saw-mill until 1871, when he came to Chicago, where he has since resided. He was married to Miss Nettie Mandens & Winter, lumber dealers, with whom he remained until the incorporation of the Malcolm McDonald Lumber Company, of which he was one of the incorporators and the first president, a position which he still retains. Mr. Richey is a member of Chicago Lodge, No. 211, A.F.&A.M.; also of Washington Chapter, No. 43, R.A.M.; of Chicago Commandery, No. 19, K.T., and of Oriental Consistory, S. P. R. S., No. 32. He married on September 2, 1866, at Saginaw City, Mich., to Miss Eliza A. Spar, of that place. They have had three children, of whom only one is living,—Malcolm Donaldson, Jr., born on September 10, 1864, and now salesman for the Malcolm McDonald Lumber Company. Mr. Donaldson has served for two terms as alderman of the ward in which he resides.

G. M.underson was born in Chicago, on October 5, 1855. His father, Gabriel Munderson, was a lake captain for about twenty years. His mother's maiden name was Maria Ann Johnson. Both are living. Mr. Munderson was educated in part at the public schools of Chicago, and at the Chicago College, where he remained two years. He then went to Europe, spending there the summer of 1873. Returning to Chicago, he entered the employ of McDonald & Roe, on April 15, 1874, and continued with them until 1875, when the firm was dissolved he was out of business about a year, and, upon the incorporation of the Malcolm McDonald Lumber Company, he became its secretary. Mr. Munderson was a member of the First Regiment, Illinois National Guard. He is a member of the Illinois Club, also of Covenant Lodge, No. 926, A.F.& A.M.; of Washington Chapter, No. 43, R.A.M.; of Chicago Commandery, No. 19, K. T., and of the Norwegian Evangelical Lutheran Church. Mr. Munderson was married, on July 4, 1885, to Miss Nannie Hayes.
and James H. Ferry, whose father was the capitalist of the Ferry family, both partners having come to Chicago in that year. The lumber yard of this firm was located at the corner of Market and Washington streets. In 1856, Mr. Ferry retired from the firm and Mr. Turner, who was given the place of manager, continued the style of business for Howard & Barton, and were located at the corner of Twelfth and Lumber streets. This firm continued three years, after which, Mr. Barton conducted the business until 1864 at the same location. He then disposed of his interest in the firm. The lumber business was continued until 1880, when it was closed out, and the firm have since confined their attention to the wholesaling of lumber from their own excellent yard at (Winslow), succeeding Captain Howland, and establishing the firm of Ferry & Barton employed from six to eight men, and sold two million feet of lumber; during the last year Barton & Jones carried on the yard business they employed from forty to fifty men, and sold 125,000 feet of lumber. During 1844 the sales amounted to 18,000,000 feet, 40,000,000 shingles, and 6,000,000 lath, and the various contractors, cutting logs and lumber for them, employed from one hundred and twenty-five to one hundred and fifty men.

Turner, daughter of Captain John M. Turner, who came to Chicago in 1850, and who, for about sixteen years, followed the sea as captain of one of his father's vessels, his father being a large ship-owner of Philadelphia. Mr. and Mrs. Foster have five children,—Mildred, Mrs. Belle, Cornelia F., Laurence, and Ida Belle. Mr. and Mrs. Foster, as well as two of their daughters, are members of the Emmanuel Baptist Church.

CHARLES RITZ BROTHERS LUMBER COMPANY is composed of four brothers, Charles, August, Frederick and Edward G. W. Rietz. The four entered the employment of Loomis & Loomis, in 1853, remaining six years. In 1855, they established themselves in business as Ritz & Rietz, at No. 27, N. W. Street, and continued the firm name of Charles Rietz & Bros. In 1862, they opened a second yard on Twelfth Street, near Beach, continuing it until 1870, when they moved to the corner of Beach and DeKoven streets, where it remained until 1875, when they removed it to the present location. Here it is really in three parts, the first having a front of 443 feet, and a depth of 240 feet; the second part, which is opposite the first, is 150 feet square, and the third is 200 x 100 feet. Their original yard, which has been used ever since 1853, is 40 feet deep and has a front of 254 feet. In 1870, the Charles Rietz Brothers Lumber Company was incorporated, with a capital in $50,000. Mr. Charles Rietz, president; Frederick Rietz, vice-president; August Rietz, secretary; and Edward G. W. Rietz, treasurer. They own 19,000 acres of land in Michigan, and the second brother, Mr. Charles Rietz, president; Frederick Rietz, vice-president; August Rietz, secretary; and Edward G. W. Rietz, treasurer. They own 19,000 acres of land in Michigan, and the second brother, Mr. Frederick Rietz, the third brother, was also born in Saxony in 1835. He married, in 1856, Johnneta Gross, of Milwaukee, Wis. They have three children,—Julia, wife of John Brandt, of Chicago; Charles F., now engaged in above firm; and Nettie H.

Edgar G. H. Rietz, the youngest brother, is also a native of Saxony, Germany, born in 1849, and the firm being one of Frederick Rahmann, daughter of Frederick Rahmann, of Saxony. They have seven children.—Edward F., engaged in business with the firm; Minnie George, Frederick Rietz, and Mary L. Rietz, also engaged in business; Walworth & Reed.—This firm comprises N. H. Walworth and E. H. Reed, and is the result of the consolidation of two separate firms, one of which was the firm of Reed (Horatio) & Bushnell, and the other the firm of Walworth & Reed. Their yard was at the corner of Clark and Sixteenth streets. The other firm was Conger (C. H.), Walworth (N. H.), & Co., the original company being Roberts, Calkins & Hull, composed of George R. Roberts, J. W. Calkins, and E. H. Reed, who in 1870, sold out to Conger, Walworth & Co. The yards of these two companies adjoined each other. The firm of Reed & Bushnell, which in the meantime had changed to Bushnell & Reed, by the substitution in the firm of E. Reed for his father, Horatio Reed, moved to the corner of Twenty-second and Latm streets. In 1870, Conger & Walworth bought out the interests of Roberts, Calkins & Hull, and, in 1871, Mr. Walworth bought the interest of M. C. & a new firm, Bushnell, Walworth & Reed, composed of Winslow Bushnell, N. H. Walworth and E. H. Reed, was then formed. In 1874, Mr. Bushnell purchased a large tract of pine timber in Wisconsin, and built a saw-mill and grist-mill there. He transferred the same to the firm of Bushnell, Walworth & Reed, who, in that year, built a planing-mill, dry-kilns, etc., and established a lumber yard at that point, which was continued until 1880. The firm of E. H. Skelton & Co., of which Mr. Bushnell retired from the firm, leaving it composed, as at present, of N. H. Walworth and E. H. Reed. In 1871, the firm of Bushnell, Walworth & Reed bought a saw-mill at Miskegon, Michigan, of Mr. Bushnell, and reorganized the company at the firm in 1876, when it became Walworth & Reed. They continued to run the mill at that place, which had a capacity of 35,000,000 feet a season, until 1885, when they moved it to Minnesota, and closed the mill. In the same year they opened a lumber yard at Cedar Springs, Mich., and continued the business there. They purchased, in 1876, by a capital stock of $55,000, under the laws of Illinois, in June, 1884. This company does a retail lumber business at Albion and other points in Nebraska. The president is N. H. Walworth; W. J. Reed, vice-president; E. H. Reed, secretary and treasurer.

The Holdrege Live Stock Company was incorporated under the laws of Illinois, with a capital stock of $20,000, for the purpose of dealing in live-stock and grain. The stockholders of the company are N. H. Walworth, E. H. Reed, J. N. Conger, W. J. Jones, and E. L. Parsons.

Henry N. Holden, hardware-lumber dealer, was born at Providence, R. I., in 1835. He was educated at the common schools of his native city, and became a member of the firm of Holden, Bishop & Co., in 1850. His father, Isaac H. Holden, was a manufacturer of stove and machinery for twenty-five years before coming to Chicago. During the latter part of this time he was the principal stockholder of the High-street Furnace Company, of Providence, R. I., and during the last ten years he was the sole proprietor of that business. At the age of seventeen, Henry N. Holden apprenticed himself to a jeweler, and continued in this capacity for eighteen months. After this time he studied bookkeeping a few months, and then entered the employ of Baker, Smith & Co., coal dealers, of Providence, R. I., where he remained until 1856, when he came to Chicago, and became bookkeeper for Holden, Bishop & Co., a lumber firm composed of his father, Isaac H. Holden, and James E. Blahop, and having their office and yard at the northwest corner of Market and Jackson streets. The firm of Holden, Bishop & Co., went out of business in September, 1856, and Mr. Holden proceeded to the East, for the purpose of extending the business. He moved to Providence, R. I., and continued the business for almost two years, until 1858, when he returned to Chicago, and joined a company of stockholders, of which he was the head, and under the name of Holden & Company, engaged in a general hardware business, consisting of handling the various kinds of natural hardwood lumber and mahogany, rosewood and Florida cedar. Mr. Holden has always conducted his business according to legitimate principles, and, having the confidence of his fellow citizens, he has made a fortune. He is the oldest lumber dealer in Chicago. He and Mrs. Holden have been members of the First Congregational Church since 1856, and Mr. Holden has been a member of the Board of Trustees of the society about the same length of time. He is also a director of the Chicago Theological Seminary, elected in 1883.
for five years. He was married at Providence in September, 1858, to Miss Jane Perkins, of that city. They have had five children, two boys and three girls.

The Lord & Bushnell Company is composed of E. A. Lord and Winslow Bushnell, and was incorporated in May, 1862. Prior to that time Mr. Lord had been a member of the firm of Adams & Lord, of New Orleans for two years, and was one of the firm of Adams, Lord & Co. Mr. Bushnell commenced the lumber business in 1859, as a member of the firm of Reed & Bushnell. In 1860, this firm was changed to Winslow, Walthew, & Co. In 1874, Mr. Bushnell retired from this firm, and during most of the time until 1882 was out of business. The Lord & Bushnell Company was incorporated with a capital stock of $56,000. E. A. Lord was made president of the company. In 1882, Mr. Bushnell and Winslow Bushnell incorporated the Lord & Bushnell Company. Mr. Lord married Miss Mary B. Hoyt, daughter of Augustus Hoyt, of New York. They have six children,—James E., Henry P., and Mary B.

Winslow Bushnell was born in Greene County, N. Y., in 1850. His parents were Alanson and Betsey (Deevey) Bushnell, his father being a descendant of one of the early settlers of Columbia County, N. Y. His father dying when he was six years of age, his mother took her son, Winslow, to live with her father. From the age of sixteen to twenty-three, he took charge of his grandfather's farm. In 1855, he went to Kendall, N. Y., and for one year clerked in a grocery store. In 1856, he was employed as a clerk on a steamboat plying upon the Hudson River, and in November, 1866, came to Chicago, and for two years was bookkeeper for Henry Torcland & Company. Here he entered into partnership with Horatio Reed in the lumber business, as the firm of Reed & Bushnell, as stated above. Mr. Bushnell was married in 1884, to Miss Kate Van Winkle, daughter of Daniel Van Winkle, who came from New Jersey to Illinois in 1841, and to Chicago in 1849. They have three children,—Edward A., engaged in business with his father; James F. and Augustus T.

William G. Ott, lumber dealer and inspector, was born in Maryland, on November 1, 1835. He lived in his native State until coming to Chicago, in 1857. His father was William Ott, a large slave-owner and planter of Frederick, Md., who freed all his slaves in 1826. In 1835, at the age of ten years, he entered Frederick College, graduating from that institution in 1854. He then attended the Gettysburg Theological Seminary, a Lutheran institution, in 1854, and was ordained in 1856, in the view of becoming a Lutheran minister, but being of a jovial disposition, and as ministers at that day were expected to be exceedingly sedate and dignified, he concluded that his calling was in some other line, and left the Seminary before the expiration of the three years for which he was trained.

This was in 1857, and in the same year he came to Chicago. In 1859, he was appointed lumber inspector, and still continues to perform the duties pertaining to that office. In 1857, he established himself in the commission lumber business, dealing in the long-leaft, or yellow, pine. The Georgia Lumber and Turpentine Company was incorporated under the laws of Georgia in 1880, with a capital of $70,000. Of this company, W. H. Low, of Atlanta, Ga., is president; R. F. Woodward, of Nashville, Tenn., general manager; and William C. Ott, secretary and treasurer. The company owns two saw-mills, one located at Eastman, Dodge Co., Ga., and the other at Milledgeville, Hightown, Ga, in which they have about four hundred thousand boxes. During the year ending October 1, 1884, they made one million barrels of rosin. Mr. Ott is also stockholder in the Western Nashville Planing-Mill and Lumber Company, and in 1872, when the company was incorporated at Chicago. This company was incorporated in 1875, and has a capital of $80,000. Hon. Isaac Lytton, of Nashville, is president, and T. O. Treanor, of Nashville, secretary and treasurer. He is also a member of the firm of T. A. Anderson & Co., which, in July, 1884, started a saw-mill at Jefferson, Ala. This mill has a capacity of 40,000 feet a day. In connection with Captain John A. Reid, Mr. Ott is also stockholder in the Western Southern Pine Company of Chicago, and a member of the firm of Henry H. Bigelow & Co. He also deals largely in all kinds of hardwood lumber.

The extent of his sales amounts annually to about 4,000,000 feet of hardwood, 4,000,000 of Southern pine in Chicago and the Western States, and 16,000,000 feet of Tennessee pine, in the Northeastern market. He deals extensively in European countries, in heavy pine and black walnut. Mr. Ott was married, on October 14, 1861, to Miss Jane Seaton, daughter of the late Capt. Seaton, editor for many years of the National Intelligence, Washington, D. C. He has four children,—Ivanorah L., Minnie C., Bessie Seaton, and William Helmer.

The W. E. Frost Manufacturing Company is composed of W. E. Frost, the President, who, in 1837, came to Chicago; and A. C. M. Frost (Davis), from that time to 1861, was foreman in the planing-mill of Simeon Mayo, which was located at the corner of Twelfth and Lumber streets. In the latter year, W. E. Hall and W. E. Frost formed the firm of Hall & Frost, and erected a planing-mill and saw mill, door and blind factory, at the corner of Clark and Sixteenth streets. In 1866, they moved their buildings to the corner of Sixteenth and Dearborn streets, where they have been since, increasing their business. In 1874, Mr. Hall sold his half of the business to A. H. Larned, A. M. Schilling, H. H. Drew and Daniel Keller, and the firm name became W. E. Frost & Co. in 1875. Mr. Keller sold his interest to W. E. Frost & Co. During this year the firm suffered a loss of their property by fire, and moved to a leased place on Lumber Street, near Twelfth, where they remained twenty-one months, when they were again burned out, and in May, 1881, purchased and moved to their present location. The company conducts a saw, door and blind factory and planing-mill, builds stairs and manufactures mouldings, bank counters, book-cases and furniture. They make a specialty of hardwood flooring, of which they manufactured and sold, in 1883, about one million five hundred thousand feet, using, in this department of their business, maple, oak, ash, walnut, cherry and other native woods. Its large and splendid mill building contains an interior finishing of the new Board of Trade building. Besides their planing-mill they have dry-kilns with a capacity of one hundred and fifty thousand feet of lumber, where they kiln-dry all the lumber they use. At the beginning of the year 1885, they employed forty to fifty men, and they now employ from two hundred and fifty to three hundred, and in 1885, the amount of business done was $250,000. The company was incorporated in March, 1835, and the amount of capital was increased to $100,000. The first and present officers of the company are W. E. Frost, President; H. H. Converse, Vice-President; and A. H. Larned, Treasurer. All of the stockholders are working members of the company, which may be one reason for its continued prosperity. Mr. Schilling entered the employ of Hall & Frost in 1856, and remained with the company until 1883. W. E. Frost was foreman in Chicago, in 1855, of George D. and Deborah (Davis) Frost, both natives of Maine. Until he was twenty years of age he lived upon a farm. He then went to Massachusetts and worked in a furniture factory in Manchester, for two years and afterward in the planing-mill of Simeon Mayo, in Worcester, Mass. In 1854, he moved to Boston and became connected with the repair shops of the Boston & Worcester Railroad. In 1855, he went to California, where he remained eighteen months, spending a part of this time working in a saw-mill. In the spring of 1857 he returned to Maine, and in the fall of the same year came to Chicago. Mr. Frost is a member of the firm of W. E. Frost & Co., of Chicago, also of Thomas J. Turner Lodge, No. 409, A.F. & A. M. He married Miss Emma L. Wright, daughter of J. C. Wright, of Massachusetts. They have three children,—Maud L., Mabel G., and Anna M.

Bigelow Bros. — This firm was established in September, 1862, by Anson A. and Charles H. Bigelow, who conducted the business until 1864, when, on account of the illness of Charles H. Bigelow, another brother, William H. Bigelow, of Sioux City, Iowa, came to Chicago to take a place in the firm. Their lumbar yard was at first at the corner of Eighteenth and Lumber streets. On May 1, 1857, they changed their location to Twenty-second and Fisk streets, in the then new lumber district, where they had opened a lumber yard and built an office in August, 1866, running two yards during the eight months from August to May. Bigelow Bros. were among the first to this firm to open and erect a planing-mill in that locality, when they moved, but very few firms, among them the N. Lindington Company, and possibly the Menominee River Lumber Company. Bigelow Bros. remained at this location until 1867, when they moved to their present quarters. William H. Bigelow died in August, 1882, leaving Anson A. and Charles H. only in the firm. The latter resides at 810 Peoria Ave., St. Louis, Mo. In 1865, this company bought saw-mill property at Muskegon, Mich., the capital being four hundred thousand feet a day. This mill they still own. From the time of its purchase until 1882, it was run under the firm name of W. H. Bigelow & Co., and in 1882, William H. Bigelow & Co. The company also own two sailing vessels, having an aggregate carrying capacity of 475,000 feet. They deal exclusively in pine lumber. During the first year of their business, they closed in September, 1866, and in 1867, opened a yard of 5,400,000 feet of lumber, lath and shingles, being estimated in lumber

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measure. Twenty years afterward, in 1853, they sold on the same basis, 35,500,000 feet, planing-mills on Ullman Street, directly opposite the yard-gate of Bigelow Bros., for the purpose of planing lumber sold by the latter firm. Taking all things into account, the conveniences for conducting business that they enjoyed were by no means the most excellent.

A. A. Bigelow was born in Washington County, N. Y., on November 7, 1833. His parents were Anson and Eliza (Moore) Bigelow, his father a native of Washington County, N. Y., and his mother of the same State. Mr. Bigelow spent his early life upon a farm, receiving his education at Cambridge Academy, in Washington County. At the age of nineteen, he went to Troy, N. Y., and obtained a position as a clerk in H. Dyer & Co., planing-mill and shirt manufacturer, with whom he remained one year, and, in the spring of 1854, engaged as a clerk in the commission and forwarding house of Griffin & Buel, in Albany, N. Y. In March, 1855, having been well settled in his business, he moved to his native town, Racine, Wis., and became a clerk for Nelson Pendleton, lumber manufacturer, who was operating mills at Two Rivers, Wis. In 1858, he took an interest in the business, the firm being Pendleton & Bigelow, which was dissolved on January 1, 1863. Mr. Bigelow having previously, in September, 1862, come to Chicago and established the firm of Bigelow Bros. Mr. Bigelow has been a member of Grace Episcopal Church of Chicago since 1862, and, during many years, a vestryman, and for three or four years a warden. He is also a member of the Calumet Club, the Citizens' Association, and the Chicago Club. He was married, on December 15, 1859, to Miss Minnie Emily, daughter of Isaac I. Miller, of Racine, Wis. His family consists of a son,—Nelson P., connected with his father in business, and a daughter, Emeline S.

DANIEL W. HOLMES was born in Lowell, Mass., in January, 1837, and is the son of Daniel G. and Huldah B. (Currier) Holmes. Mr. Holmes attended the public schools, and, in 1857, graduated from the Academy at North Chelmsford, a technical school in Buffalo, N. Y., for five years. In 1862, he came to Chicago and engaged in the grain and commission business on State Street, near the corner of Lake, as a member of the firm of C. M. & A. A. Carver, and later with both partners being members of the Board of Trade. This partnership continued until 1867. He then embarked in the wholesale metal trade, as a partner in the firm of Downs, Garland & Holmes, afterward interested in the wholesale carriage business, under the same name, up to 1873. On January 1, 1876, he formed a co-partnership with P. G. Dodge, under the firm name of P. G. Dodge & Co. In January, 1883, W. S. Smith was admitted a member of the firm. P. G. Dodge & Co. deal in all varieties of hardwood, as well as turned balusters, table legs, newel-posts, etc., in the rough. In 1883, their sales of Southern pine, alone, amounted to one million feet; their entire sales aggregating, during the three years, over one hundred million feet, they increased their capacity for handling lumber by adding a branch yard. Near this yard they operate a dry-kiln which has a capacity of one hundred and twenty-five thousand feet a month. Mr. Holmes married Mrs. Lydia A. Wentworth, formerly Miss Lydia A. Moody.

THE KIRBY CARPENTER COMPANY.—The business of this company was established in Milwaukee, Wis., in 1852, by Abner Kirby, who named his firm Carpenter. Here he resided until 1861, when he sold out and removed to Chicago. He resided there until 1857, when he returned to Chicago, and found employment as a carpenter with the firm of Sheppard, Sheppard & Smith. After working for them about five years, he borrowed a sum of money, and started out for himself. In 1867, he purchased a new mill on the corner of Blackwell and Nineteenth streets, which he conducted for three years, and then formed a partnership with James L. Johnson, who had been his bookkeeper for five years, under the firm name of Hart & Johnson. They conducted business at the
corner of Seventeenth and Grove streets, and continued seven years, at the end of which time Mr. Johnson died, and Mr. Hutt purchased of Mrs. Johnson her deceased husband's interest, which, from an original investment of $1,000, had become, in the seven years of operation, $5,500. Since this time, Mr. Hutt has been the owner. In 1873, Mr. Hutt purchased a tract of land at the corner of Nineteenth and Grove streets for $40,000, and erected thereon his present magnificent box, ashlar, and blind-faced building, occupied by the Soper Lumber Company. In 1850, he bought his present lumber yard for $5,000. In his mill, factory and lumber yard, and on his vessel, he employs one hundred and thirty-five men. The sailing vessel is worth about $10,000, and is named 'Little Hutt.' It is capable of carrying about 275 feet of lumber. Mr. Hutt handles annually upwards of 15,000,000 feet of lumber, 3,000,000 shingles and 2,000,000 Similar, and does an annual business of about $500,000. Mr. Hutt was a private in Co. "E," 72d Illinois Volunteer Infantry. In 1852, he was commissioned aide-de-camp on the staff of Governor Hamilton by the rank of colonel. In 1870, he was elected one of the Commissioners of Cook County by the republican party, to which party he has always belonged. In 1852, he was the republican candidate for county treasurer, but was an honest democratic opponent, William S. Selph.

Hair & Rigdway.—The firm of Hair & Rigdway was established in 1866, when Samuel Hair started a planing-mill on Wells Street near Polk. Here he remained alone two years when he took in as partners, Mr. C. Mateer, Alexander Brown, W. A. Fuller, and R. M. Hair. In the same year Mr. Mateer sold his interests to William H. Odlum. In 1869, the firm became Hair & Odlum, the members of it being Samuel G. Hair, James A. Hair and William H. Odlum. In 1870, the business was transferred to Paulina Square, and the planing-mill was sold to Hair & Elphicke, the individual members of this firm being J. S. and B. M. Hair, and C. W. Elphicke. The firm of Hair & Odlum went out of business in 1870. In 1876, B. M. Hair bought the interest of J. S. Hair, and, in early 1879, purchased that of Mr. Elphicke. In the latter year, Mr. Hair sold a one-third interest to William Ridgway, and the firm of Hair & Ridgway was formed. The two partners were in business for twenty-three years in connection with their other interests.

R. M. Hair was born at Covington, Ky., in 1848. His parents were Rev. Gilbert M. and Jane M. (Seuple) Hair. His father, a Presbyterian minister, was a native of Washington County, Penn.; his mother of Pittsburgh. At the age of fourteen, Mr. Hair learned to be a planing mill hand in clerking in the dry goods business in Cambridge, Ind., for three years. He then attended school at Elders Ridge Academy, Penn., and finished his education at the Centreville College Institute, Centreville, Ind. In 1867, he went to Baltimore, and after clerking in a grocery store for a short time, in connection with Joseph Ashbury, started a grocery store as the firm of Ashbury & Hair. He then sold out his interest to Mr. Ashbury, and moved to Keesport, Penn., where he took charge of a hardware store two years. In 1870, he came to Chicago, and for one year was clerk in the real-estate office of Mr. Geary. In 1871, he returned to Pittsburgh, to accept a position in the office of his brother-in-law, H. D. Odlum, member of the law firm of Odlum & Doughty, clerks of the United States Court, which he held up to 1875, when he moved to Springfield, Ill., and became assistant State Treasurer under Hon. Thaddeus S. Ridgway. In 1877, he came to Chicago and established the firm of Hair & Elphicke. Mr. Hair was married, in 1873, to Hattie Ridgway, daughter of Hon. Thomas S. Ridgway, of Shawneetown, Ill. They have four children,—Mabel, Genevieve, Ada and Thomas G.

William Ridgway was born at Shawneetown, Ill., in 1838, and is the son of Hon. Thomas S. Ridgway. In 1858, he came to Chicago, and in 1875, when he purchased a one-third interest in the business of B. M. Hair. In March, 1884, he purchased an additional interest, making him an equal partner. Mr. Ridgway was married in December, 1858, to Miss Minnie Carroll, daughter of Charles Carroll, of Shawneetown, Ill.

Palmer, Fuller & Co.—This firm is composed of William A. Fuller, George B. Marsh and Vine A. Watkins. Azariah R. Palmer, one of the original members of this firm, commenced the business as a manufacturer of sash, doors and blinds in 1850, at Aurora, Ill., near which place his father had settled many years before. He continued to run his branch of manufacture there until 1866, when he came to Chicago. On January 1, of that year, he formed a partnership with William A. Fuller, and purchased the property and business of Fuller & Phillips Manufacturing Company. In 1867, George B. Marsh became a member of the firm, the name of which became Palmer, Fuller & Co. In 1868, this firm purchased six acres of land at the corner of West Twenty-eighth Street and Union Avenue, and erected thereon the present extensive buildings. In 1871, they occupied their new quarters, and in 1872, Mr. W. A. Watkins became a partner. In May, 1874, Mr. Palmer died, from a disease contracted from exposure in överseeing the work of erecting the new buildings in 1870. These structures, which are three stories high, comprise machinery and finishing buildings, washhouse, workshops, yards, and the office. The machinery, which is propelled by a 900 horsepower Corliss engine, turns out an array of designs which it would be impracticable to describe in detail, and consists of all kinds and hard wood articles which are used in the interior and outside decoration of buildings. They employ in their factory and on their dock (which contains nine acres of ground with ample warehouse and wharfage), five hundred hands. The business extends all over the United States, to Mexico, Canada and Australia, and amounts annually to from one million to one and a half million of dollars.

Babcock & Park.—This firm is composed of W. S. Babcock and George H. Park. It was formed in 1850, previous to which time both members of it had had considerable experience in the lumber business. The firm of Babcock & Martin & Co., of which this firm is the successor, was formed in 1866, and was composed of W. S. Babcock, S. K. Martin and S. V. Babcock. As such, it existed until 1870, when S. K. Martin withdrew from the partnership, and the two brothers continued business under the style of Babcock Bros., near the old location on Lumber and Twenty-second streets. In 1880, the firm of Babcock & Park was formed. Mr. Park commenced business in the corner of State and Clark streets, sold out his interest to a member of the firm of Fenner, Park & Co., and became a member of the firm of Fenner, Park & Co., this firm having a planing-mill, and sash, door and blind factory. The partnership was dissolved in 1884, and Mr. Park became a member of the firm of Park & Soper, of No. 775 South Canal Street. This firm was dissolved in 1886, and W. J. Edwards commenced the manufacture of roof-graders at Halsted Street, where he is still engaged in the same enterprise. Mr. Park formed a partnership with Albert Soper, in 1886, under the name of Park & Soper, which lasted until 1880, when he joined Mr. Babcock in business. The firm of Babcock & Park employ thirty-five men, and sell about 12,000,000 feet of lumber, 3,000,000 shingles and 1,000,000 lath each year.

George H. Park was born at Millbury, Mass., in 1833, and is the son of John W. and Betsey (Hurlbuck) Park. He began his business career in 1853 as an employee in the sash, door and blind factory of Arushy, Morse & Co., in Millbury, remaining with them five years. In 1858, he came to Chicago, and was at first a sash, door and blind factory of Cunis, Merry & Co., corner State and Seventeenth streets, and in 1865, a partner in the firm of Fenner, Park & Co. In 1860, Mr. Park married Elvira J. Willard, daughter of Joseph B. and Mary B. Willard, formerly of Westfield, Mass. They settled in Chicago in 1858, and, in 1864, moved to Mattoon, Ill., where Mr. Willard died in 1877. Mrs. Willard is now living in Milwaukee.

Charles W. Davis.—In 1866, Mr. Davis entered the employ of Richard Mears, one of the planing mill manufacturers, and remained in that capacity ten years. During that time, he became familiar with the lumber trade in all its details, and, in 1876, established a lumber yard of his own, on the south side of the river, at his present location. He has a dock front of 200 feet, and his yard is 400 feet in depth, and it is admirably arranged for convenience in handling large quantities of lumber. Ten million feet may be piled on his yard at one time. Mr. Davis both stores lumber and sells it.
THE LUMBER TRADE.

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of itereas. His receipts annually average about 30,000,000 feet, and his business requires the constant employment of about one hundred and twenty-five men.

The Chicago Lumber Company was established in 1866, and is the oldest company in the United States. This business was conducted in Kansas, Nebraska, Iowa and Missouri, for some years before the opening of their present large yard in Chicago. The average amount carried is 35,000,000 feet, and from this, pay was supplied. The company were two other yards, located in the principal cities and towns of the States just named, but principally in Kansas and Nebraska, are mainly supplied. In 1881, they commenced to erect 24,000,000 feet of lumber, of which they realized the enormous amount of 375,000,000, valued at $8,500,000. On May 8, 1885, one of the largest fires that ever occurred in a lumber yard destroyed them, in Chicago, 15,000,000 feet of lumber, amounting to $1,300,000. This insurance realized on this loss was $300,500, and 10,000,000 feet of lumber were saved from the flames. This company commenced handling Southern pine on a large scale in 1882, and, in 1883, their sales of this species of lumber reached 20,000,000 feet. The cash capital of the company in 1884, was over $3,000,000. In 1885, they erected a planing-mill and sawd and door factory, both of which are thoroughly fitted up with improved machinery.

M. T. Greene, manager of the Chicago Lumber Company, was born in Western New York in 1840, the son of Ferguson and Mary S. (Torrey) Greene. He spent his early boyhood and acquired instruction in Western New York. At the age of sixteen he entered the 26th New York Battery, and remained connected with it until mustered out of service in July, 1865. He then returned to his home, and in a short time went to West, to seek his fortune. His venture was in Carverville, Cass Co., in thirty-eight miles southeast of Kansas City. This was early in 1866. In the latter part of 1868, he started a lumber yard at LaCygne, Kans., before the Kansas City, Fort Scott & Gulf Rail- way reached that town. He also established numerous other lumber yards in these States, as well as in Nebraska and Iowa. In 1872, he came to Chicago where he has since resided as the gen- eral manager of the large interest of the Chicago Lumber Company. Mr. Greene takes unusual interest in the history of Southeastern Kansas, aside from the fact of having numerous lumber yards in that section of the country, inasmuch as one of the present owners in the Lumber Company (Frank Colpe) is a son of William Colpeter, who was one of the five fatal shot by James A. Hamilton’s men, at the inhuman massacre of the Marals des Cygnes.

FITZ SIMONS & CONNELL.—This firm is composed of Charles Fitz Simons and Charles J. Connell. It was established in 1867, in which year they erected a mill on Magazine Slip, for sawing heavy timber. Many of the contracts taken by this company have been very large, one of the most extensive in the way of bridge-building being that under which they constructed all the wooden bridges on the Union Pacific Railway between the North Platte River and Lincoln City. During this work, for freighting lumber to Chicago, the firm conceived the idea of rafting their timber in the log across Lake Michigan, and made the experiment, sometimes bringing as much as one million feet of tim- ber in one load. It was landed at the North Pier, and then into such timber as their trade demanded. After the panic of 1873, timber freighters were so far reduced that there was no profit in towing saws with the pretence was abandoned. Since then they have continued the manufacture of heavy timber and the building of bridges, the Howe-truss bridge being one of the kinds made. During the year they handle about six million feet of timber, selling to the trade, to railway companies and to bridge-builders. They are also engaged in dredging and dock-building. Upon the dissolution of the firm of Fox & Howard—the oldest firm of dock-builders in the city—Fitz Simons & Connell formed a partnership with Harry Fox, and under this death assumed entire control of the business which they still conduct. As illustrations of the character of the work done by this firm may be mentioned the Fullerton-avenue con- duct, for thousands of feet of Lincoln Park breakwater, two thousand feet of the United States breakwater, the substructure of the Rush-street bridge (built in 1884), and five thousand feet of the lake shore protection at South Pier. The latter is a novel and remark- able construction, received by J. P. Foster, the engineer, consists primarily of sloping pavement, commencing in piles driven in the lake, the upper ends of which are about six inches below the low-water line, and extending back upon the shore to a distance of about 15,000 feet along this line. Rising gently in a curvilinear in- cline, thus permitting the force of the waves gradually to expand itself, the pavement is constructed of Lemont stone, and cost about $2,500,000. It is confidently believed that, although this kind of shore protection has as yet received little attention, it is destined to become widely approved and in great demand.

Brigadier-General Charles Fitz Simons is a native of New York State, and of Irish parentage. He entered the Union army on July 17, 1861, from Rochester, N. Y., as captain of the 3d New York Cavalry. On May 15, 1862, he was promoted to the rank of major of the same regiment, and was made lieutenant-colonel of the 21st New York Cavalry. In October, 1863, he was elected colonel of this regiment, and brevetted brigadier-general, in February, 1865. After serving one year on the frontier, he was mustered out of the service on June 26, 1866. He then came to Chicago, and has ever since been actively connected with the business of his firm. Since 1884, he has had command of the First Brigade of the Illinois National Guard. He was a candidate for Congress in the Third Illinois District in the fall of 1884, but, owing to a dark republican candidacy, James H. Ward, democrat, was elected. General Fitz Simons married Augusta M. Kiley, daughter of the late Justin Kiley, of Brighton, N. Y.

William E. Strong was born at Granville, Washington Co., N. Y., on August 10, 1840. In 1863, he was taken by his parents to Western New York, and, in 1853, removed to Jefferson Prairie, Rock Co., Wis., where his father had purchased a farm. He worked on this farm until he was about seventeen years of age, and, in November, 1857, removed to Racine, Wis., and studied law with Strong & Fuller until his admission to the bar on April 15, 1864. Mr. Strong immediately thereafter raised a company of volunteers, of which he was elected captain, his commission bearing date April 24, 1861. He served in the Army five years, four months and seven days, and was honorably discharged from the service on September 1, 1866, as a direct result of services in connection with The Peshtigo Company, and removed to this city. On April 25, 1867, he was married to Miss Mary Bostwick Ogden, a daughter of Mahlon D. Ogden, and a niece of Chicago’s first mayor, William B. Ogden. On July 12, 1887, he was elected secretary and treasurer of The Peshtigo Company, retaining that office until October 25, 1873, when he was elected president and has retained that position since. On May 3, 1879, he was elected treasurer and assistant secre- tary of the Sturgeon Bay and Lake Michigan Ship Channel and Harbor Company, this Company having organized on that date for active operations. On November 13, 1874, Mr. Strong was chosen a representative in Congress from Wisconsin. He continued in active service in the construction of the Sturgeon Bay Canal, which was completed and accepted by the State of Wisconsin in December, 1881. On August 3, 1877, Hon. William B. Ogden died, and designated Mr. Strong as one of his executors and trustees; he qualified as such in New York City, on September 13, 1877, and immediately entered upon the discharge of the duties of his office, and has continued to act as such executor and trustee since that time.

Kelley, Rathbone & Co.—This firm is composed of Asa P. Kelley, Joseph Rathbone and William E. Kelley. Their business was established in 1867. They have mills at Muskegon and Spring Lake, Mich., and three yards in Chicago,—one on the Illinois Central pier, with 1500 feet of dockage, another on Center Avenue with 1000 feet of dockage, and the third at the corner of Lock and Cople streets, with a dock front of 400 feet. Their sales amount to about 70,000,000 feet per year.

Asa P. Kelley was born at Conway, N. H., in 1822. His parents were David and Annie (Sterling) Kelley. His early life was spent upon a farm, receiving his education at the Fryeburg Academy, Fryeburg, Maine. In 1844, he commenced his business life as a civil engineer, but after three years’ practice of his profession, engaged in the lumber trade on his own account at Passadumkeag, Maine, until 1853, when he went to Desopot, Iowa, and dealt in live stock for seven years. In 1862, he came to Chicago and engaged in the grain and commission business as a member of the firm of Higgins, Kelley & Co., of which he continued a member until 1876, when he established the lumber firm of Kelley, Wood & Co. This partnership was dissolved in 1876, and the firm of Kelley, Rathbone & Co. established. Mr. Kelley married Mary A. Morrill, of Maine. They have three children: William E.; Annie E., now wife of William W. Ireland, of Rochester, Minn.; and Mary H.

William E. Kelley, eldest son of Asa P. Kelley, was born in Passadumkeag, Maine, in 1850. He received his education in a pre-
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Paratory school in Massachusetts and at Yale College. In 1871, he entered the employ of Kelley, Wood & Co. as a clerk, continuing with them up to 1876, when he became a member of the above firm. He was vice-president of the Lumbermen's Exchange for several years from 1882 to 1895. Mr. Kelley married Miss Margaret A. Vail, daughter of Asa Vail, of Chicago. They have three children,—William R., Eleanor V. and Asa R.

T. H. SHEPPARD & Co.—T. H. Sheppard is at present the only survivor of this firm. In 1857, the lumber firm of Sheppard & Smith was established, of which Mr. Sheppard was a member for five years. In 1863, he entered the firm of A. R. Gray & Co., remaining seven years. In 1873, he established himself in business at the foot of Paulina Street, Chicago. In 1883, he handled twenty-three million feet of lumber. Mr. Sheppard deals in pine lumber, his specialty being thick uppers and sub-fours from the Lake Superior region.

T. H. Sheppard was born in Cumberland County, N. J., in 1844, the son of Thomas and Mary (Porter) Sheppard. At the age of nineteen, he came to Chicago, and became connected with the United States Railroad Postal Service under George B. Armstrong, superintendent, and was one of the first to take a car out of Chicago on the old Chicago & Galena Railroad, which position he held two years. In 1867, he became an employe of Fuller & Fuller, wholesale druggists, and later entered the lumber business. He was a stockholder, and served as secretary and treasurer, of the Ontonagon Lumber Company, from 1860 to 1862. Mr. Sheppard married M. A. Wells, daughter of S. G. Wells, of Chicago, who was the first managing agent of the Western Union Telegraph Company here. They have one child, a daughter,—Birdie Louise.

George E. Wood commenced the lumber business at Davenport, Iowa, in 1861, and remained there until 1869, when he came to Chicago, and became a member of the firm of Kelley, Wood & Co. He erected a lumber yard on the corner of Second Street and Centre Avenue, where Kelley, Lowe & Co. still carry on the business. Mr. Wood remained a member of this firm until 1872, when he retired, taking, for his share of the concern, the Michigan interests of the firm, consisting of a sawmill and pine lands at Muskegon, and on the Muskegon River. Since 1877, he has carried on the business alone. His mill at Muskegon is a circular and gang-saw mill, and has a capacity for cutting, during the season, about twenty million feet of lumber. This business is handled by Mr. Wood, and is sold by him to yard dealers. Mr. Wood was born at East Douglas, Mass., in 1837. His parents were William F. and Emily (Curts) Wood, who settled in Moline, Ill., in 1855, where his father died in 1866, his mother residing in Chicago up to the time of her death in 1883. Mr. Wood spent his early life in Worcester, Mass. In 1855, he went into the employ of Burnett, Gillot & Co., manufacturers of Fuller at Davenport, Iowa, remaining with them until 1861, when he engaged in the lumber business in that city on his own account. Mr. Wood married Ellen (Lovely) Wood, daughter of Landon Lovely, of Lenox, Mass. They have two children,—William F., engaged in business with his father, and Annie L.

The LUDINGTON, WELLS & VAN SCHACK COMPANY succeeded a firm of the same name, which was established by Harrison Ludington, Daniel Wells, Jr., Anthony G. Van Schack and Robert Stephen Kemp. They commenced business in May, 1867, with sawmill, dock, boathouse and yards and a capital of $50,000. The company occupies a prominent place among local firms and manufacturers, and possesses an average of fifty millions of pine lumber annually. The officers are Harrison Ludington, president; A. G. Van Schack, vice-president; C. S. Bursdale, Jr., secretary; and Daniel Wells, Jr., treasurer.

Anthony G. Van Schack was born at Albany, N. Y., in 1828. In 1849, he removed to Milwaukee, Wis., where he became a clerk for Ludington & Co. In 1847, he entered the lumber business and four years later came to Chicago, continuing in the lumber business. In 1866, he became manager of the Ludington, Wells & Van Schack Lumber Company. During Mr. Van Schack's residence in this city he has occupied several responsible positions in various corporations. He has been twice elected president of the Chicago Lumber Exchange, and is now serving his third term as president of the Lumber Manufacturers' Association of the Northwest, including Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Iowa and Illinois. He is vice-president of the Ludington, Wells & Van Schack Company; the Joliet Mound Company, and the Marquette Barge Line Company. For the past fourteen years he has been treasurer of the Vocalio Owners' Towing Company and the Lumber Exchange. He is a stockholder in, and a director of, the Continental Manufacturing Company, and is also a director of the Lumbermen's Iron Mining Company and the Menominee Manufacturing Company, all being active and successful corporations.

Mr. Van Schack has been twice married, his present wife, Ellen Ludington, being a daughter of Ex-Governor Harrison Ludington, of Wisconsin.

Sawyer-Gooodman Company.—This firm was organized in Chicago, in the spring of 1849, by Mr. Kelley and Mr. Sawyer was a member. The individual members of the firm were Philetus Sawyer and his son Ed- gar P., of Oskosh, Wis., and James B. Goodman and William O. Goodman, of Chicago, all of whom had been engaged for years in the manufacture and handling of lumber. Philetus Sawyer was born in Rutland County, Vt., in 1816, and moved to Wisconsin in 1837, and in 1849, moved from his farm at Rosendale, Fond du Lac Co., to Oskosh. There he contracted to run a mill by the thousand, but soon branched out on his own account, dealing in logs, contracting with other mills and, in 1855, built a mill for himself. He also made large purchases of pine lands built other sawmills and established himself in the lumber business. He was also largely instrumental in improving the Wolf River, by a series of booms along flat places and dams at rapids, until it became one of the best driving-streams in the Northwest. Mr. Sawyer was one of the first directors of the Wolf River Boom Company, which was incorporated in 1857. He was elected to Congress in 1864, and served five consecutive terms in the House. In 1859, he was elected United States Senator from Wisconsin. The Messrs. Goodman became identified with the lumber business in Chicago in 1867, and are members of a family engaged in the lumber business in Pennsylvania. Their business in Chicago was commenced as a private concern in 1867, and when the company was incorporated with Philetus Sawyer, United States Senator from Wisconsin, president; Edgar P. Sawyer, vice-president; James B. Goodman, secretary, and William O. Goodman, treasurer. The mills of this company are situated on the Wolf River, and contain all modern improvements. Owning large tracts of pine timber, this company is enabled to produce the stock necessary for their trade. Their yards in Chicago have a capacity of about fifty million feet per annum. Its specialty is pine, wholesale and retail.

William Owen Goodman was born at Wellsborough, Togoa Co., Penn., in 1811, the son of Samuel Owen and Philetus Goodman. His parents dying when their son was quite young, he was taken to Columbia, Penn., where his early life was passed in his grandmother's home; there he resided until he was sixteen years of age, when he attended school at Bettendorf, Iowa, and afterward, in 1862, at the age of twenty, entered the mercantile business in the employ of his uncle, General Williston, lumber dealer, at Athens, Penn., with whom he remained two years. In 1863, he came to Chicago and was employed by the Menominee River Lumber Company as bookkeeper, which position he held up to 1869, when he became salesman for the firm, and after represented the interest of Hon. Philetus Sawyer, in the same capacity. In 1878, Mr. Goodman, in connection with Hon. F. Sawyer, Edgar P. Sawyer, his son, and his brother, James B. Goodman, organized the firm of Sawyer, Goodman & Co., which was incorporated in 1880, as the Sawyer-Gooodman Company. Mr. Goodman was married, on October 24, 1865, to Ellen (Armstrong) Sawyer, daughter of Hon. P. Sawyer. They have one child,—Kenneth S.

Gruendedorf, Ott & Co.—This firm is the successor of that of Henry Gruendendorf & Co., established in 1867. In 1868, eight individuals united and incorporated the Union Lumber Company. In 1872, the name was changed to Gruendendorf & Miller. In 1873, Mr. Miller sold his interests to John Ott and Fred. Fischer, since when the firm has been known as Gruendendorf & Co. They have a dock frontage of one hundred and fifty feet, the depth of the yard being three hundred feet. Two vessels can unload their cargoes simultaneously. Their trade is mainly with city dealers, and reaches annually about eight million feet of lumber, three million shingles and five million lath. Mr. Fischer, of this firm, resides in Elmhurst, DuPage Co., Ill.

Henry Gruendendorf was born in Hanover, Germany, on September 15, 1829, the son of Hans H. and Catharina (Wolters) Gruendendorf. His mother died in Germany in 1843. His father, who had again married, came to America with his family in 1854, his sons, Henry and Frederick, having preceded him in 1850. Mr. Gruendendorf, Sr., settled within sixteen miles of Chicago, and moved to Clinton County, Iowa, where his sons Henry and Frederick purchased for him a homestead. At this place he lost his second wife, and then immediately moved into the same county to reside with his son Henry, who cared for him until 1862, when he went to visit his other son, Frederick, with whom he resided for a time. Henry Gruendendorf came to America in 1850, and settled in Elmhurst, DuPage Co., Ill., where he employed upon farms and attended the country evening schools. At the age of twenty-three he entered a store at Elmhurst as a clerk. He was employed there two years. In 1852, he moved to Lyons, Iowa and opened a hotel, which he conducted until 1857, when he returned to Elmhurst and purchased a country store of D. Mong, which he conducted until 1860, at the same time being postmaster of the village. He then went back to Lyons, Iowa, and for a short time
carried on a country store. In 1852, he came to Chicago and engaged in the commission business on West Randolph Street. In 1853, he formed a partnership with Henry Butterman in the wholesale and retail grocery trade, as the firm of Butterman & Co. In the fall of 1854, he left the grocery business and became a clerk of the Board of Trade, doing a commission business until June, 1867, and in July of the same year founded the firm of Henry Grusendorf & Co., lumber dealers. The various changes in the formation of the original firm, Mr. Grusendorf has exercised a personal superintendence of the business, having charge of the finances and general office work. In 1865, he married Miss Dora Neeley, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. B. S. Neeley, of Athens, Ill. They now reside in New York. In 1868, he was the business of Hamilton, Murrey & Co. was commenced at Watertown, Wis., where they have carried on the business and model mill, and also secured at Chicago dock and yard facilities. Their pine forests, which lie tributary to the mill, aggregate about 70,000 acres. The mill was enlarged in the winter of 1863, 1864, and in 1867 and has been expanded each year since, with the exception of 1868, when it was operated as a contract. The company was incorporated in 1873, with I. K. Hamilton, president; W. C. Murrey, vice-president; and A. C. Murrey, secretary. The company was organized in 1869, the vice-president being a resident of the Wisconsin Territory, as it now is, and in 1872, the company was organized in the State of Wisconsin, as it is now. The company has now accumulated about 50,000 tons of good Bessemer ore. The company was leased and worked on a location in the need of a large amount of lumber. The company was incorporated in 1873, with I. K. Hamilton, president; W. C. Murrey, vice-president; and A. C. Murrey, secretary. The company is now a large concern, with a capital stock of $280,000. C. C. Thompson was chosen president, Thomas Walkup, secretary, and W. A. Thompson, treasurer. The business of the company for the last few years has amounted to about fifty million feet of lumber per annum. The mill in Mackinaw County, Mich., and the large tract of valuable pine lands in the Lake Superior country, formerly owned by C. C. Thompson & Co., they sold in the fall of 1882.
PRAIRIE AVENUE, NORTH FROM TWENTIETH STREET.

The company is now composed of S. A. Brown and F. E. Parish, the latter having united in business with Mr. Brown in 1877. An incident connected with their lumber business in Kansas is of interest in this connection. In 1853, the merchants of Humboldt, that State, organized a stock lumber company for the purpose of attracting trade to that city. In order to protect their lumber interests, not only in Humboldt, but in other cities and towns in the State, S. A. Brown built a large one-story store in Humboldt. The name under which this business is conducted is the S. A. Brown Mercantile Company, the store is called the "Revolution," and is managed as a Granger store. Customers come to it from distances as great as one hundred and fifty miles. Since its establishment, the prosperity of the city of Humboldt has been very largely enhanced, real-estate having increased in value, and many sales having been made during the year 1854, while previous to that year the city seemed to have ceased to grow.

S. A. Brown was born in Ontario County, N. Y., in 1837, the son of Allen and Louisa (Gooding) Brown. His father lived at South Bristol, Ontario County, where he had a large farm and also kept a store, blacksmith shop, shoe manufactory, saw mill, etc., all being on his farm. S. A. Brown remained at home until he was twenty-one years of age, when he went to Michigan to manage a farm owned by his father. In 1860, he came to Chicago, and from that time to 1870, moved about from place to place, being a portion of the time in Chicago, a portion on the farm, and elsewhere. In 1870, he started a lumber yard in Kankakee, Ill.

T. Wilce & Co.—The planing-mill of this firm was established by Thomas Wilce in 1852, and the lumber yard in 1857. The amount of lumber worked up annually is upwards of 30,000,000 feet and about seventy-five men are employed in the mill. In the yard, the firm employs an average of fifty men. They handle 16,000,000 feet of lumber per annum, worth $5,000,000 of lumber. The aggregate amount of sales is $50,000 annually.

Thomas Wilce was born at Cornwall, England, in 1819, and is the son of Thomas and Mary (Venning) Wilce. He spent his early life upon a farm, and at the age of nineteen became employed as a builder in his native town. In 1842, he emigrated to Montreal, Canada, and was engaged in building until 1845, when he came to Chicago and continued in the same trade up to 1867. He then retired from active business until 1872, when he started a planing-mill, and in 1872, connected with the mill his present lumber yard. Mr. Wilce was alderman of the old Tenth Ward of Chicago from 1869 to 1871, during which time he was a member of the finance committee, and chairman of it in 1870-71. He was a member of the Board of Education from 1871 to 1875, also treasurer of the Washingtonian Home from 1875 to 1883, and director of the same for seven years. Mr. Wilce was married in Montreal, in 1846, to Jane Carlisle, daughter of William and Jane Carlisle, of Lincolnshire, England. They have had eleven children—Mary J., now wife of H. H. Chandler, of Chicago; William H., deceased; Emeline W., deceased; Thomas V., deceased; Edwin L., Jennie L., Edmund H., George C. and Daniel V. (twins); Thomas E. and Jessie, deceased.

E. P. Wilce & Co.—The business of this firm was established in 1863, by William Stevens, at the corner of Franklin and Van Buren streets, remaining there until 1872, when it was moved to its present location. Here Mr. Stevens continued the business alone up to 1881, when E. P. Wilce became a partner and the firm name was changed to Stevens, Wilce & Co. In 1883, Mr. Wilce bought the interest of Mr. Stevens, and the firm has since been E. P. Wilce & Co. They employ one hundred and sixty men, using, annually, about 12,000,000 feet of lumber, and their business amounts to from $325,000 to $350,000 a year.

E. P. Wilce is the eldest son of Thomas Wilce, and was born at Chicago in 1857. From 1872 to 1879, he was associated with his father in the lumber business. He then went to Winona, Minn., and manufactured saws, doors, etc., until 1881, when he returned to Chicago. Mr. Wilce married Miss Eva Bodeley, of Newton, Iowa, and has one child, Edwin M.

Robert Larkins commenced the lumber business in 1863, with J. S. Tuttle, at Niles, Mich. He continued with Mr. Tuttle five years, when he became manager for M. E. Douglass. Here he remained also five years, and in 1872, came to Chicago, and established himself in the lumber business at the corner of Twenty-second and Union streets. His specialty is hardwood lumber, oak, ash, cherry, walnut, etc., of which he sells, annually, about 3,500,000 feet. Mr. Larkins was born at Geneva, Saratoga Co., N. Y., in 1836. His parents, Henry and Eliza Larkins, were pioneers of England and settled in Canada, in 1836. In 1848, they removed to Monroeville, Ohio. Robert Larkins, at the age of seventeen, learned the trade of a machinist in the shops of the Cleve-land & Toledo Railroad (now the Lake Shore Railroad), at Norwalk, Ohio, and was employed there until the end of four years. In 1858, he went to Valparaiso, Ind., and engaged in logging, and then in buying lumber in Marshall County, Ind., on his own account, selling it and delivering it himself. In 1867, he removed to Niles, Mich., and commenced the lumber business with J. S.
Tuttle, as stated above, Mr. Larkins married Miss Helen Jud, of Flint, Mich. They have two children living.—Augusta, now wife of William Daubenspeck, of Chicago, with the Goss & Phillips Manufacturing Company; and Robert, Jr. Nellie and Gracie are dead.

Ruddock, Nuttal & Co.—The predecessors of this firm were Ruddock & Palmer, organized at Berlin, Wis., in 1861, by Thomas S. Ruddock and James H. Palmer. The latter had been a member of a lumber company, originally from New York State, which was one of the pioneers of Wisconsin. Both he and Mr. Ruddock had been in the lumber business in Wisconsin some ten or twelve years before entering into partnership with each other. When they commenced business in 1861, they began business as lumber manufacturers, running at that time two mills, each with a capacity of 5,000,000 a year. Closing out their business at Berlin, in 1867, they established themselves in Racine, Wis., at the mouth of the Racine River. In 1872, they opened a lumber yard on Orange street, Racine, and engaged in the manufacture of twenty-second street. In 1877, William H. Gift, of Hudson, N. Y., became a member of the firm, remaining connected therewith until 1876, when he retired, and Charles H. Ruddock was admitted into partnership. In 1881, Mr. Palmer retired, and the name of the firm became Ruddock & Nuttall & Co. The mills of this company are still located at Manistee, Mich., where they own about twenty thousand acres of land. Most of their lumber is shipped to Chicago from these mills in the two men, and then sold to them. Mr. Nuttall & Co. was formed in 1881, when he went to California and engaged in mining and prospecting. In 1881, he returned to Kenosha, and engaged in the mercantile business. In 1884, he commenced lumbering in Berlin, Wis., owning and running several saw-mills and a saw-mill. He also owned a steamboat which plied on the Fox and Wolf rivers between Portage and Oshkosh. He was also president of the First National Bank of Berlin. In 1886, he established the firm of Ruddock & Palmer, predecessors of the present firm. Mr. Ruddock married Miss Mary N. Newell, daughter of Asa Newell, of Danville, Ill. They have four children.—Charles H., Fred S., May and Sarah N. Nuttall & Co. was formed in 1881, when Mr. Ruddock married Miss Sarah A. Billings, daughter of A. M. Billings, of Chicago.

Charles H. Ruddock, eldest son of Thomas S. Ruddock, was born at Racine, Wis., in 1848. At the age of eighteen he commenced his business career as an employee with the firm of Ruddock & Palmer, in Berlin, Wis., remaining with them three years. In 1869, he came to Chicago, and after a residence of six months, returned to Berlin to take a position in the First National Bank. In 1871, he removed to Milwaukee, Wis., and engaged in the lumber business with E. B. Simpson, then the senior partner. In 1873, he removed to California and engaged in mining and prospecting. In 1881, he returned to Kenosha, and engaged in the mercantile business. In 1884, he commenced lumbering in Berlin, Wis., owning and running several saw-mills and a saw-mill. He also owned a steamboat which plied on the Fox and Wolf rivers between Portage and Oshkosh. He was also president of the First National Bank of Berlin. In 1886, he established the firm of Ruddock & Palmer, predecessors of the present firm. Mr. Ruddock married Miss Mary N. Newell, daughter of Asa Newell, of Danville, Ill. They have four children.—Charles H., Fred S., May and Sarah N. Nuttall & Co. was formed in 1881, when Mr. Ruddock married Miss Sarah A. Billings, daughter of A. M. Billings, of Chicago.

Walter Shoemaker & Co.—This firm is composed of Walter Shoemaker and Charles D. Bull. The business was started in Aurora, Ill., in 1858, by Mr. Shoemaker, father of S. R. Howell. It was continued in Aurora until 1873, when Mr. Shoemaker and S. R. Howell formed a partnership and established themselves in Chicago, locating their lumber yard and office on the corner of Throop and Twenty-second streets. This firm continued until 1875, when it was dissolved. Mr. Shoemaker then located a yard and office on Ashland Avenue, south of Twenty-second Street, and in May, 1881, he admitted into partnership Charles D. Bull and J. P. Higgins, the style of the firm being Walter Shoemaker & Co., as it still remains. In the fall of 1881, J. P. Higgins died, since which time the two other members have constituted the firm. The yard has a front of 750 feet, and a dock-front of 875 feet. This firm confines themselves exclusively to Northern pine, of which they handle about twenty miles a week.

Walter Shoemaker was born in Montgomery County, N. Y., in 1839. His parents, Jacob A. and Catharine (Wohlgemuth) Shoemaker, both natives of Montgomery County, settled in Aurora, Ill., in 1858. His father died in 1869, leaving his mother still living. At the age of eighteen, Walter Shoemaker engaged in the dry goods house of Miller & Pease, in Aurora, remaining with them four years, and afterward for one year with Hackney & Gardiner in Aurora. In 1868, he joined the firm of Ruddock, Nuttall & Co., which firm was dissolved, Mr. Shoemaker engaged in the lumber business with Mr. Hackney as the firm of Hackney & Shoemaker. One year afterward, J. M. Howell purchased the interest of Mr. Hackney and the firm was changed to Howell & Shoemaker, as stated above.

Mr. Shoemaker is a member of the Illinois Club and of the Centenary Methodist Episcopal Church. He married Miss Kate Shull, daughter of Daniel L. Shull, of Montgomery Co., N. Y. They have one child,—Charles L.

Fred L. F. Basse & Co.—The firm of Shoemaker & Howell was established on May 1, 1873, and was composed of Walter Shoemaker and S. R. Howell. It was located at Twenty-second and Throop streets, and remained there until 1875, when Mr. Howell bought the interest of Mr. Shoemaker, and has since continued the lumber business alone under the name of S. R. Howell & Co. On May 1, 1883, he moved to his present location. His yard has a dock-front of 750 feet. In 1883, he sold out, but retained 256 feet, and he has since disposed of 128,000,000 feet and 1854, 40,000,000 in the aggregate. In 1885, 100,000,000 in aggregate. He has also a lumber yard at Audubon, Kan., doing the largest business and being the wholesale yard of the company. His sales aggregating, in 1884, 60,000,000 feet of lumber. He also has yards at different points in Missouri, Kansas and Nebraska.

S. R. Howell was born in Aurora, Ill., in 1849, the son of Isaac M., and Cornelia (Buggs) Howell. He was educated at the public schools of his birthplace, graduating from the high school. Upon leaving school, he entered the wholesale and retail business in Providence, where he remained fifteen years. In
1868, he came to Chicago, and commenced the publishing business, and became connected, in 1875, with the Northwestern Lumberman, in the advertising department, and later that year was elected secretary of the firm. In 1876, Daniels was chosen President of the National Building Company at the first election held by the corporation. He is a man of energy, coupled with the caution so proverbially attached to Chicago men, born and afterwards an engineer, and after emigrating to Warren County, Iowa in January, 1863, to Miss Mary E. Moore, and has five children,—Nellie, Frank B., Alexander M., Constance and Walter.

Augustus F. Fisher, lumber merchant, was born at Princeton near Lebanon, N. J., on October 4, 1831. He came to the city of Chicago in June, 1855, joining his older brother Henry, who was engaged in business in Chicago. Here he learned the trade of carriage maker. In the fall of 1857, he commenced his career as a lumberman in the employ of his brother, who was conducting a retail yard on West Randolph Street. In April, 1858, he went to Pontiac, Ill., taking charge of and conducting the lumber business of William Ellis, a resident of Chicago, for four years. In August, 1862, he enlisted in Co. "G," 129th Illinois Volunteers, serving until the close of the War, being mustered out of service on June 8, 1865, in camp near Washington, D. C., having taken part in General Rosecrans' campaign in 1862-63, through Kentucky and Tennessee, and General Sherman's campaigns, in 1864-65, through Georgia and the Carolinas. He then returned to Pontiac, Ill., the senior member of the firm, as the firm of Fisher & Turner, which firm he succeeded in March, 1866, continuing and establishing by his unaided efforts the largest lumber business in the State outside of Chicago. In November, 1869, he removed his store to Chicago, after travelling with his family for six months in Europe. While a resident of Pontiac, Mr. Fisher was one of its most influential and enterprising citizens. He was married, from 1852 to 1872, to Isabella, daughter of Thomas and Aliza (Olds), of that city, and was married in April, 1872, to Josephine F. Schneider, daughter of John Schneider, of Pontiac, Ill. She was born in Ohio, her parents having settled there in 1833. Mr. and Mrs. Fisher have had three children,—Frederick A., Harriet A., and Horace E. (deceased).

Cutler, White & Boice.—The business of this firm was started by William M. Fisher, who established himself in the lumber trade in Chicago, in 1849, on Market Street, between Madison and Madison streets. N. H. Fisher was at this time his clerk, and in 1852, the firm became Fisher & Sons, by the admission into partnership of N. H. and Thomas W. Fisher. In 1857, their office was removed to 106 Adams Street, and the yard to the buildings at Lumber and Old streets. About this time, N. H. Fisher retired, and the firm name became Fisher & Son, remaining thus until 1868, when William A. Fisher retired, and Edward P. Fisher became the partner of his brother, Thomas W., the firm name being changed to the firm of Fish & Bros., and remaining thus until 1882. This firm was one of the oldest in the city, and it was also one of the wealthiest and largest. It had, in Michigan, three first-class steam mills, two for lumber, with a capacity of eighty thousand feet a day, and one for shingles. Its lumber was transported from the mills in Michigan to the yard in Chicago by three large barges. Besides owning these three vessels, Fisher & Brother were interested in the Michigan Barge Line which sailed fourteen vessels, and they were also largely interested in the Great Haven Steamboat Line. Thomas W. Fisher also became acting vice-president of the United States upon the death of Vice-President Winfield Scott. From December 20, 1875, to March 4, 1877. He began his political career in 1850, as representative in the Michigan Legislature, and was a member of the United States House of Representatives during the sessions of the XIth, XIIth, and XIIIth Congresses, after which he was elected United States senator, to succeed Jacob M. Howard. The firm of Fisher & Brothers sold their business and property in Chicago in 1852, to Cutler, White & White (D. Cutler, & White, of Great Haven, Mich., and T. S. White, of Grand Rapids). In May, 1853, H. M. Boice, who had been agent for Fisher & Bros. since the time of its organization, entered the firm, Cutler, White & Boice retain all the old employees of Fisher & Brother and have nearly all their trade. Their yard, which lies alongside the South Branch, north of Eighteenth Street, has a river front of seven hundred feet. Mr. Cutler is also a member of the Cutler & Savage Lumber Company, at Spring Lake, Mich., and Mr. White is a member of the firm of White, Franti & Co., of Grand Haven, Mich., two companies which together manufacture over 100,000,000 feet of lumber a year. White, Franti & Co. run the boom on Grand River, Mich. The average annual sales of Cutler, White & Boice, in Chicago, have been with that joint-stock company.

H. M. Boice was born at Utica, N. Y., in 1835. His parents were Philip H. and Isabella (Mitchell) Boice. At the age of thirteen he commenced his business life as a clerk in a dry goods house in New York. He afterwards entered the wholesale dry goods business in the same city. In 1860, having learned the art of telegraphing, he engaged as an operator at Hamilton, Madison County, and also at Fort Benton, N. Dakota. He then became a telegrapher at the head office of the superintendent of the New York Central Railroad at Utica, and afterward ticket agent of the same road at Fort Plain, N. Y. In 1870, he removed to Negaunee, Lake Superior, and for a short time was engaged in the lumber business, and subsequently started his own lumber business and opened a telegraph office there. In 1874, he came to Chicago, and went into the employ of Ferry & Bros., lumber dealers, as their bookkeeper, and continued with that house until he became a member of the firm of Cutler, White & Boice. Mr. Boice married Maria Kendall, daughter of Orin Kendall, of Chicago. They have one child,—Hugh K.

Maxwell Bros.—The planing-mill and box-making business conducted by this firm was started on January 1, 1880, by James and Henry B. Maxwell. They erected a two-story brick building, seventy-five feet square, and employed about twenty-five men. In 1882, business had so increased that it became necessary to add a second building, also two stories high and 75 by 100 feet. Upon its completion, their force was increased about one hundred per cent. Since then, another building, 125 by 100 feet, has been erected, and upon its completion this force was increased another 50 per cent. In proportion as their business increased they increased their force to meet the demands of their business. They employ nearly one hundred and fifty men, while the annual product of their mill and factory amounts to 30,000,000 feet, and the planing-mill contains twelve planing-machines, three large re-sawing mills, and has a capacity of 300,000 feet a day, and the box factory a capacity of about 5,000 medium-sized boxes a day. The engine employed in compelling the machinery is a double one, of 300 horse-power. The firm owes one hundred and forty horses and wagons, and their business is done almost entirely upon a cash basis, strictly so with regard to asking credit. In August, 1884, in addition to their planing-mill and box factory, they erected a large and valuable stock-yard and warehouse, and have established a lumber yard.

James Maxwell was born in Scotland in 1857, and is the son of William and Jean (Kerr) Maxwell, who came to America during 1849, and settled in Chicago, where his father died in 1859, his mother is still living. At the age of fourteen, James Maxwell became employed in the box-factory of Cage & Soper, with whom he remained four years; then worked for Vogler & Co., trunk manufacturers, three years, and afterward for David Goodwillie, box manufacturer, for four years. In 1874, he went into the employ of Pond & Soper, afterward known as Soper Lumber Company, up to the establishment of the firm of Maxwell Bros. He married Emily M. Davis, daughter of Charles and Emily M. Davis, of Chicago. They have one child,—Jennie R.

Henry B. Maxwell was born in Scotland in 1859, and came also with his parents to Chicago in 1849. At the age of sixteen, he entered the office of Robert Harris, then general superintendent of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad, and, after remaining there two years, was appointed assistant on the main line of road, and held that position up to the time he became a member of the firm of Maxwell Bros. He married Miss Sadie H. West, daughter of the late Judge Augustus L. West, of New Bedford, Mass., at Clinton, Conn., on June 15, 1879. They have two children,—Henry W. and Augustus K.

The Hitch & Baker Company.—On January 1, 1880, Robert A. and Henry W. Baker started in the manufacture of sash, doors and blinds in Chicago as the firm of Hitch & Baker, and, on January 1, 1882, organized the above stock company. The officers of the company are W. B. Baker, president; R. A. Hitch, treasurer, and W. B. Farson, secretary. Their warehouse is a three-story building, 144 by 225 feet in size. Their factories are located in Forestville and Two Rivers, Wis., and also in Chicago. The products of these factories consist of sash, doors, blinds, moldings, etc. The success which this company has met with is highly remarkable.

K. A. Hinze was born in Prussia in 1849. His parents, Godfried W. and Fredrika Hinze, came to America in 1852, and settled in Chicago. His father, engaged in the cabinet-making business here until the year 1874, when he removed to Elizabeth, N. Y., but is now resides. His mother died in 1874. R. A. Hinze, at the age of seventeen, went into the employ of Charles J. Meyer as bookkeeper and during the last three years had entire charge of the business. In 1880, he formed a partnership with W. B. Baker. Mr. Hinze married Miss Jennie K. Gillett, daughter of William K. Gillett, of Fond du Lac, Wis. They have three children: Irene F., Arthur W. and Mary C.

W. B. Baker was born in Windham County, Conn., on April 3, 1843, the son of George V. and Georganna (Olds) Baker, both of

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New York State. When he was three years of age, his parents moved to Natick, R. I. In 1829, the family moved to Springfield, Ill., where W. B. Baker, at the age of thirteen, began to serve his time at the trade of machinist, and worked until 1831, in which year he entered Co. "I," 9th Illinois Infantry, and served until 1844, when he was mustered out. He then went to Springfield and worked one year in the Wabash shops. In 1835, with J. H. Schuck, he formed the firm of Schuck & Baker. In 1838, he bought out Mr. Schuck, and continued business alone until 1853, then came to Chicago and formed a partnership with R. A. Hintze. He married Miss Adelia M. Hill, daughter of James L. Hill, of Springfield, Ill. They have one son, Ralph N.

K. B. Farson was born at Lowell, Mass., in 1832. His parents were James and Louise (Doc) Farson, his father a native of New Hampshire and his mother of Maine. They came to Chicago in 1866, where they still reside. At the age of nineteen, Mr. Farson engaged with his father in the manufacture of sash, doors and blinds, and continued with him until 1873, when he went into the employ of Henry Barker & Co. In 1880, he engaged with Hintze & Baker, and, on January 1, 1882, upon the organization of the above company, was made secretary. He married Miss Clara M. Jones, daughter of S. S. Jones, of Chicago. They have one child, Robert B., Jr.


H. F. Seymour and John Sargent. Mr. Seymour commenced the lumber commission business in 1851, at No. 242 South Water Street, and the next year moved to No. 252 South Water Street. In 1883, Mr. Sargent, who had for four years previously been salesman for the J. Dekker & Buo, lumber company, became a member of this firm, and, in 1884, they moved to their present location. Previous to the formation of the firm Mr. Seymour was engaged in the general commission business, but since then the firm has confined its attention to the long-leaf yellow pine and mahogany. The pine is obtained mainly from Mississippi and the mahogany from New Orleans. The sales of the latter amount to from twenty-five to thirty car-loads a year.

H. F. Seymour was born at Boston, Mass., in 1845. In 1862, he enlisted in Co. "I," 5th Massachusetts Volunteer Infantry, was detailed in the Quartermaster's Department at Fort McHenry; and was mustered out with his regiment in November, 1864. He then returned to Boston, and went into the employ of his father, E. H. Seymour, who was a contractor and builder. In the spring of 1865, he came to Chicago, returning again to Boston in the fall of that year, where he again engaged in business with his father. In March, 1872, he returned to Chicago and entered the employ of the Goss & Phillips Manufacturing Company, in their lumber yard. He went to Manistee, Mich., in the interest of this firm, inspecting lumber. In the following year he became salesman for Gifford, Ruddock & Co., afterward Ruddock, Palmer & Co., lumber manufacturers and dealers, continuing with them up to 1881, when he commenced the lumber commission business, as above stated. Mr. Seymour married Miss Addie Gill, daughter of Charles Gill, of Aurora, Ill.

The Ayer Lumber Company was incorporated in 1852, with a capital stock of $250,000, and with the following officers: Edward E. Ayer, president, and Lot P. Smith, secretary and treasurer, at Chicago; D. M. Rior- dan, superintendent, and H. C. Ayer, superintendent and treasurer, at Flagstaff, Arizona.

Edward E. Ayer, the president of the company, was born at Kenosha, Wis., on November 16, 1841. His father, Elbridge G. Ayer, was one of the earliest settlers in that town, and was one of the trustees of the village in 1847. His sister, Mary Ayer, was the first child born in the then new settlement of Kenosha, in 1835. Elbridge G. Ayer lived in Kenosha, Wis., until 1841, when he moved to Big Foot Prairie, Walworth Co., Wis., and in 1856 to Harvard, McHenry Co., Ill. Ed. E. Ayer went West to the plains in 1860, and, in 1861, went to California, where he enlisted that year in the first California Cavalry. He was promoted to second lieutenant of Co. "I," 1st New Mexico Infantry, and resigned in 1864, after which he came home to Harvard. In 1865, he commenced business as a railroad contractor, which industry he continued and made a very successful business. In 1891, when he built the sawmill now owned by the Ayer Lumber Company, at Flagstaff, Arizona, in the vicinity of this mill there is an immense quantity of white pine timber, four hundred million feet of it accessible to the mill. The Co. Gifford & Co., at Flagstaff, Arizona, marketed in all the surrounding territories, Lower California and Mexico. The mill was started in connection with the building of the Atlantic & Pacific Railway and the Mexican Central Railway. It furnished the ties, timber and lumber for five hundred miles of the latter road. The business done by Mr. Ayer is very large, aggregating from $500,000 to $1,000,000 a year, depending in part on the extent to which new railroads are being constructed. Ed. E. Ayer has a yard for the storing of telegraph poles, etc., in Chicago; and the business here consists in handling ties, telegraph poles, and railroad material in general. Mr. Ayer was married, in 1865, to Miss Emma Burbank.

Charles B. Crombie was born at Fulton, Oswego Co., N. Y. Early in life he removed to Brooklyn, where he was for some time connected with a retail pine and hardwood lumber yard, and had extensive dealings with the Government, filling large contracts for hemlock and spruce. In 1868, he accepted a position as correspondent in the Fourth National Bank of New York City, and after one year's service he was promoted to the position of assistant note-teller, which he held until 1872. On account of ill health, he resigned, and went to Canada as cashier and assistant manager of the Huntertown Lumber Company, located at Riviere du Loup. In 1876, he returned to Brooklyn, N. V., and after remaining there about eighteen months, spent six months in European travel. In 1879, he came to Chicago, and was employed by Kellogg, Johnson & Bliss, as cashier and bookkeeper, for two years. His health failing, he resigned, and accepted a position as assistant manager, salesman and buyer for Marsh Bros. & Ransom (now Marsh & Ransom Company), travelling for three years in this capacity throughout the States, from the Lakes to the Gulf and between the Missouri River and New York. In the fall of 1883, he established his present business, which consists in handling redwood lumber, Spanish, Tennessee and Pacific cedar, Southern cypress, long-leaf yellow pine, hard and soft pine, and various kinds of hardwoods. Mr. Crombie has been instrumental in introducing California redwood into Chicago and the Middle States. In order to do this, he has spent considerable time and money in advertising and other expenses; but now the people are acquainted with the wood, which sells on its merits, it has become very popular. He handles an immense quantity of railroad material, such as car-sills, bridge and track rails, railroad ties, and fence posts. Formerly, his office was at No. 294, South Water Street, in the Lumbermen's Exchange, but since December 1, 1885, his office has been in the Adams Express Building, No. 185 Dearborn Street. This is found much more convenient.
for him, and, besides, it is only a question of time when he, as well as the rest of the lumbermen on North Water Street, will be forced from that territory, and give way to production men. His company, like most others, extends to Dubuque, and from one hundred to one thousand miles in length. The business, through Mr. Cramblit's persistent and careful energy, has grown to a very large proportions, amounting annually to $50,000,000 in dollars, $50,000,000 in shingles, 2,000,000 feet of pine, 4,000,000 feet of hardwood, 2,000,000 feet of railroad material, 400,000,000 feet, and 200,000,000 posts. The spacious yard for the redwood business is located on the North Pier.

The A. R. Dick Company was incorporated on May 1, 1883.

Previously to this time the same company was known as A. B. Dick & Co. This firm was composed of A. B. Dick, T. W. Dunn, H. Z. Lewis and R. R. Harrington and was established in December, 1883. The A. B. Dick Company was incorporated with $85,000 capital. The members and officers at the time of incorporation were A. B. Dick, president; T. W. Dunn, vice-president; and R. R. Harrington, secretary. Their lumber, which is principally hardwood, comes mainly from the Southern States. During the first year of their existence as a company, they sold about six million feet. Mr. Lewis's interest was purchased by A. B. Dick on October 1, 1884, A. R. Dick, president of the above company, was born in 1856, in Bureau County, III., the son of Adam and Rebekah (Wilde) Dick. In 1853, Mr. Dick moved with his family to Galesburg, Ill. At this place A. B. Dick received his education, attending the common schools, and afterward Knox Academy, leaving the latter institution in 1872. From this time to 1879, he was engaged with George W. Brown & Co., agricultural implement manufacturers at Galesburg, and from that time, until 1883, he was connected with Deere & Co., Moline, Ill. During this time, he was established, in connection with Charles II. Deere, the Moline Lumber Company, at Moline, Ill., and is still connected with that company. Mr. Dick was married on June 30, 1884, to Miss Alice Smith, of Galesburg, Ill. They have one child, Mabel E. Mr. Dick, for a man so young, has established himself in a profitable business, and is, as it were, but just commencing a career which promises to be a gratifying success.

The Coleman Lumber Company is composed of the following members: Seymour Coleman, Vine A. Watkins and William A. Fuller. It was incorporated on July 27, 1883, with a capital of $85,000. Vine A. Watkins was elected president of the company, William A. Fuller, vice-president, and Seymour Coleman, secretary and treasurer. Mr. Coleman came from Saginaw, Mich., to Chicago in 1873. He had for a number of years, in company with others, owned a considerable quantity of exceptionally fine pine timber land in the vicinity of Menominee, Mich., and in Northeastern Wisconsin. At length he purchased the interests of his old partners, and formed the present Coleman Lumber Company, for the purpose of manufacturing this timber into lumber and selling it to wholesale lumber dealers. The office of the company was opened in the American Express Building, where it still remains. Owing to the dulness in the lumber trade that has prevailed since the organization of the company, but little has as yet been done in the way of cutting this timber.

The Northwestern Lumberman was first started in Grand Rapids, Mich., by Judson & Walter, who published two numbers under the title of the Michigan Lumberman, when they moved to Muskegon, and published the remaining numbers of the first volume. The importance of Chicago being considered, the second volume was commenced in this city, the name being changed to the Northwestern Lumberman. In 1877, it was regularly incorporated and worked under a charter until 1885, when the charter was relinquished and the business was continued as a private corporation. The journal is entirely devoted to the interests of lumbermen. It is considered good authority on anything connected with the lumber interests, and has a large circulation among lumber dealers. In connection with the journal, the company publishes several works, among which are the Lumberman's Handbook, the Pocket Reference Book, and the Lumberman's Telegraphic Code. The average issue of the paper is about thirty thousand, with a subscription list of about twenty-five thousand.

The Coal Trade.

The history of the coal trade in Chicago, since 1871, while it affords no instance of abrupt increase in either receipts or shipments, presents a statement of natural and healthful growth. A tabulated statement is appended, which is the best synopsis of the progress made. A brief reference to a few of the more salient points in the history of what has grown to be one of the city's leading commercial industries, is, however, of interest.

An examination of the table will show a decided decrease in the volume of business for 1874. The cause is to be found mainly in the depressed condition of the manufacturing interests, resulting from the panic of 1873, although the unusual mildness of the winter was not without its influence. The price of anthracite touched a lower point than during ten years preceding; and an increase in activity, during the latter portion of the year, did not compensate dealers for the losses sustained between January 1 and the opening of navigation. The opening of new mines resulted in what may be not inaptly termed a plethora of bituminous coal, all of which sought a market here, to the great derangement of the market and the lowering of prices. The total value of coal received in this market during 1874, has been estimated, by competent judges, at $9,393,000. The year 1876, as also appears from the table, was not a prosperous one for Chicago coal dealers. A combination of Eastern anthracite mine owners and operators had resulted in so far advancing prices that the demand on the part of consumers materially fell off. In August of that year, the monopoly was broken, the demand increased and prices somewhat advanced. The receipts of bituminous coal, during 1876, were the largest known in the history of the trade up to that time. The very excess of shipments to this city, however, resulted in a glutted market and profits were consequently reduced. From this time forward, the volume of business increased with each successive year. No special feature marked the history of the trade. An examination of the appended table shows a rather remarkable increase in the ratio of shipments to receipts,—a fact which is interesting, as tending to show that Chicago is becoming a depot for distribution of coal as of every other variety of supplies.
THE COAL TRADE.

### Receipts and Shipments (in Tons) of Coal at Chicago, from 1871 to 1885, Inclusive.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Receipts</th>
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CLARENCE H. Dyer, of the firm of Dyer & Clark, has been in the coal business for many years in Chicago, and is one of the leading dealers in it; first under the firm of Dyer & Co., which continued four years; then as Dyer & Payne, continuing five years; then as Dyer & Co., again. He was then associated with his present partner, Stewart Clark, which partnership continued five years. They are now the largest dealers and dealers in the trade, and are agents for Sufferin Bros., of Coal Creek, dealers and miners in Wilmington coal. Major Dyer is a native of Litchfield County, Conn., where he was born on July 21, 1825, and is a son of Thomas Dyer, who was mayor of Chicago in 1857, and afterward a member of the Illinois Legislature. His mother's maiden name was Adeline Hopkins. His paternal grandfather was a soldier in the Revolutionary War. In 1844, Major Dyer's parents removed to Chicago, but he afterward returned to his native state, and attended the academy at Farmington, and Mount Pleasant Academy, at Amherst, Conn., obtaining a good, thorough, practical education. He served five years in the Union Army as assistant adjutant-general, with the rank of major, in the Armies of the Potomac and of the Tennessee. He was an efficient and patriotic officer, alert in the performance of duty. He was part in the battle of Antietam and Gettysburg, and also was in numerous other minor engagements; and was mustered out of service, in 1865, at the termination of the war. In 1869, Major Dyer was married to Esther E. Rutter, an esthetic and accomplished lady, the daughter of a well-known physician formerly practicing in Chicago. They have two sons,—George T. and Thomas.

WM. W. CROSBY, of the firm of Dwyer & Co., has been in the coal business for many years in Chicago, and is one of the leading dealers in it; first under the firm of Dwyer & Co., which continued for four years; then as Dyer & Payne, continuing five years; then as Dyer & Co., again. He was then associated with his present partner, Stewart Clark, which partnership continued five years. They are now the largest dealers and dealers in the trade, and are agents for Sufferin Bros., of Coal Creek, dealers and miners in Wilmington coal. Major Dyer is a native of Litchfield County, Conn., where he was born on July 21, 1825, and is a son of Thomas Dyer, who was mayor of Chicago in 1857, and afterward a member of the Illinois Legislature. His mother's maiden name was Adeline Hopkins. His paternal grandfather was a soldier in the Revolutionary War. In 1844, Major Dyer's parents removed to Chicago, but he afterward returned to his native state, and attended the academy at Farmington, and Mount Pleasant Academy, at Amherst, Conn., obtaining a good, thorough, practical education. He served five years in the Union Army as assistant adjutant-general, with the rank of major, in the Armies of the Potomac and of the Tennessee. He was an efficient and patriotic officer, alert in the performance of duty. He was part in the battle of Antietam and Gettysburg, and also was in numerous other minor engagements; and was mustered out of service, in 1865, at the termination of the war. In 1869, Major Dyer was married to Esther E. Rutter, an esthetic and accomplished lady, the daughter of a well-known physician formerly practicing in Chicago. They have two sons,—George T. and Thomas.

THE DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL COMPANY has been in business in Chicago since 1871. It started as the Chicago and Minooko Coal and Coke Company, and its business now amounts to about five hundred tons daily. The mines of this company at Minooko, being extensive, and the product excellent. The secretary of this company is Mr. Mike.

Walter S. Bogle, of the firm of Dwyer & Co., has been in the coal business for many years in Chicago, and is one of the leading dealers in it; first under the firm of Dwyer & Co., which continued for four years; then as Dyer & Payne, continuing five years; then as Dyer & Co., again. He was then associated with his present partner, Stewart Clark, which partnership continued five years. They are now the largest dealers and dealers in the trade, and are agents for Sufferin Bros., of Coal Creek, dealers and miners in Wilmington coal. Major Dyer is a native of Litchfield County, Conn., where he was born on July 21, 1825, and is a son of Thomas Dyer, who was mayor of Chicago in 1857, and afterward a member of the Illinois Legislature. His mother's maiden name was Adeline Hopkins. His paternal grandfather was a soldier in the Revolutionary War. In 1844, Major Dyer's parents removed to Chicago, but he afterward returned to his native state, and attended the academy at Farmington, and Mount Pleasant Academy, at Amherst, Conn., obtaining a good, thorough, practical education. He served five years in the Union Army as assistant adjutant-general, with the rank of major, in the Armies of the Potomac and of the Tennessee. He was an efficient and patriotic officer, alert in the performance of duty. He was part in the battle of Antietam and Gettysburg, and also was in numerous other minor engagements; and was mustered out of service, in 1865, at the termination of the war. In 1869, Major Dyer was married to Esther E. Rutter, an esthetic and accomplished lady, the daughter of a well-known physician formerly practicing in Chicago. They have two sons,—George T. and Thomas.

247 T. THATCHER, a member of the firm of A. C. Brackebush & Co., is a native of Illinois, and was born at Galena, on November 22, 1854, the son of George T. and Harriette A. (Lichtenberger) Thatcher. He was educated in the public schools of that city, and entered the firm of A. C. Brackebush & Co., in 1877, and the general prosperity of this firm and its high standing indicate how well he has managed whatever has come under his direction. The average yearly sales of this company are two hundred thousand tons of coal, derived from both anthracite and bituminous coal. Mr. Thatcher is a bright, active young man and an excellent citizen.

WAREHAM W. CROSBY is the agent, in Chicago, for the great coal firm of W. L. Scott & Co. Their principal office is in Erie, Penn., where the head of the house resides. The firm have docks in the harbor, immense quantity of coal, and ship it by lake and railroad. In this city they succeeded one of the oldest coal firms; for it was in 1854 that William H. Dewey first established the business. He died in 1860, and, after his death, H. C. Dewey was the manager of the firm. In 1863, the firm of Dewey & Co., was established, and Thomas Dyer, who was mayor of Chicago in 1857, and afterward a member of the Illinois Legislature, his son, the now agent for Scott & Co., became a partner, having for nine years been connected with the house. In 1875, the firm of Dewey & Co. was sold out to Scott & Co., the company's, its affairs were conducted until 1883 under the old name. It was at this time (1878) that W. W. Crosby assumed charge of the extensive business of Scott & Co. at Chicago. As an evidence of how their transactions have increased at this point, under his energetic management, it may be stated that the sales of the firm of Dewey & Co., when they sold out to Scott & Co., amounted to 25,000 tons annually while now they equal fully 125,000 tons. Wareham W. Crosby was born at Akron, Ohio, on April 7, 1848, and is the son of H. C. and Mary (West) Crosby. In 1853, his father removed to Green Bay, Wis., where he engaged in the lumber business, and his son followed him until 1856, when he returned to the firm of Dewey & Co., of which his father had become a member. In 1857, he became an associate, and has since been one of the leading members of that firm and the chief representative of their successors, Scott & Co., at this point. In 1859, he was married to Mary L. White. They have two children,—John B. and Alice.
huling year, he continued in the same position and also acted for the additional five roads leading from New York to Buffalo,—New York Central, etc. Upon the organization of the Onedia Central Bank, Rome, N. Y., he was elected teller, where he remained until 1857. During that year he moved to New York City and through his influence Lyman J. Churches was made present vice-president and manager of the First National Bank of this city, obtained a situation in the Onedia Central Bank and laid the foundation for his future success as a banker. Upon his return to Rome, Mr. Buchanan took the position of teller of the old Merchants' Savings Loan & Trust Company, at the corner of South Water and LaSalle streets. In 1858, he was chosen president of the Bank of Pooria, Ill., where he continued for three years and then returned to his former position with the Merchants' Savings Loan & Trust Company of this city. He afterward became cashier for Chapman, Wheeler & Co., with whom he remained until 1863, when he chose to connect himself with the firm of Bridgeport, a member of the firm of Buchanan, Richards & Co. Three years later he acted as paying teller for the Merchants' National Bank of Chicago, and subsequently, with the Commercial National Bank, of which he officiated as cashier seven years. Then he organized the Prairie Loan & Trust Company, and served as vice-president of that house, subsequently purchasing the Wilmington Star Mining Company, with coal mines at Coal City, Grundy Co., Ill., of which he is president, and his son, Gordon Buchanan, is treasurer. Mr. Buchanan was married on October 10, 1851, to Miss Mary C., daughter of E. W. Pratt, of Chicago. They have four children: Gordon, Mary C., Margarette and DeWitt W. Buchanan. Mr. Buchanan is one of the original members of the Chicago Library Association, which was organized in 1859.

WILMINGTON & VERNIMILLON COAL COMPANY has the largest plants west of the Allegheny Mountains, having a capacity of over six thousand tons per day. Its mines, situated at Braidwood, Will Co., and Stratford, LaSalle Co., Ill., at the present time are yielding four thousand tons per day.

Albert L. Sweet, the general manager of this company, was born at Diamond Grove near Jacksonville, Morgan Co., Ill., on August 31, 1831, the son of Rev. Joel Sweet, a prominent Baptist minister, who came from Illinois to Osgo, N. Y., in 1830. His paternal grandfather was Rev. Jonathan Sweet, who came to Illinois during 1820. Mr. Sweet's mother, before marriage, was Miss Patience Dow, of Rock Island, a place which has become quite famous as a fashionable pleasure and summer resort. Mr. Sweet had the benefit of the district schools in the different towns where his father lived and preached; and made good use of his opportunities, having acquired a good business education. He first began life as a farmer at Jacksonville, and afterward at Berwick, Warren Co., where he remained about three years. In 1850 he went to New Brunswick, N. J., where he had a pleasant and profitable situation as clerk in a canal office, remaining 1848 years. He then held the position of teller in the Bank of New Brunswick for two years. In 1858, he went to St. Louis, Mo., and was employed until the breaking out of the War, in 1861, as agent of the Altom Packet Company. He then returned to Illinois, and was appointed agent of the Rock Island Railway Company at LaGrange Park, one of the most southern points of the War. In 1865, he came to Chicago, and acted as bookkeeper for Colonel Wyman & Co. in the coal business, where he continued until March 17, 1868. He then took charge of the Chicago, Wilmington & Vermillion Coal Company, and continued in that position ever since. When Mr. Sweet first took charge of this company it had a capital of $500,000, and was producing three hundred tons of coal per day; it now has a capital of $2,000,000, and is capable of producing six thousand tons daily, which fact of itself speaks loudly in his praise as the most glittering example could do. Mr. Sweet was married on October 15, 1869, to Miss Anna E. Sanders, an accomplished and estimable lady of New Brunswick, N. J.

PRATT, PARKER & CO.—This firm is composed of Horatio Pratt and James O. Parker, of Chicago, general partners, and J. J. Allbright, of Buffalo, special partner. The latter is the general sales agent of the Reading & Philadelphia Coal and Iron Company. The firm was organized in April, 1882, and immediately entered into contracts with Mr. Allbright, under which they have the exclusive sale of the "Reading" coal in the West and Northwest. During 1882, the Reading completed its arrangements to reach the West by means of a connecting link between the Pennsylvania & Ohio Coal Company and the New York Central Railroad, and an alliance with the Wheeling & Lake Erie, by which the Philadelphia and Reading Coal and Iron Company are the largest producers of anthracite coal in the country. In the year 1883, it mined 13,790,290 net tons of coal, the largest competitor of the Reading Company, its enormous capacity of production, and its unequalled facilities for transportation enable Pratt, Parker & Co., within the three years of the lease from the Reading, to take the leading position in the anthracite coal trade in the West. They carry stocks of anthracite in important ports on Lakes Michigan and Superior; seven large whole-
sale yards in Chicago, besides a large number of retail yards, are supplied with anthracite coal entirely by them. At Superior City, at the head of Lake Superior, they have large investments in dock property. One of the docks in which they are interested is the largest in its machinery and capacity for unloading and handling of coal than any other on the western lakes. From this point they supply the trade at St. Paul, Minneapolis, Duluth, and other points in the Northwest. The sales of Pratt, Parker & Co., for the year 1883, have been principally on the market lying between Green Bay and Marquette, Mich., on the northeast; Cincinnati, Ohio, and Nashville, Tenn., on the southeast; El Paso, Tex., on the south, and Dakota, on the northwest. They have made considerable shipments to each of the above points. They deal largely in Morris Run, Bloomsburg, and also in Chillicothe Brier Hill coals. They are the agents of the Brier Hill Company, whose mines are at Braidwood, Ill., and sell the product of that company.

FRANCIS S. PEABODY is a native of Chicago, and was born in July, 1856, and is son of Francis B. Peabody, a well known real-estate dealer and financial agent of this city. Francis S. prepared for college at Exeter, N. H. He entered Yale College, and graduated from that institution in 1881. He intended to fit himself for one of the learned professions, but having taste for commercial affairs, entered the coal trade in 1881, in which he has been very successful, his sales amounting to $50,000 per month. Eugene F. Wager has been in the coal business fifteen years; first at Gardiner, Ill., as manager of coal mines, where he remained six years, and then went to Covington, Ind., as manager of the Fountain County Coal Mining Company; and, in 1883, III., as agent for the Illinois Central Railroad company. He has had the management of the coal mines four years; and then, in 1880, came to Chicago where he has done an extensive business. He is now interested in the Wares patent telephone resonator, an adjustable mouth-piece and a valuable improvement. He was born in New York, February 15, 1848, in Delaware County, N. Y., the son of Mr. A. S. Wager. His was a carpenter, and when the War of the Rebellion broke out he joined in the 17th Illinois Cavalry Volunteers, serving nearly three years, but was discharged for disability just before the expiration of his term in service, and in 1874, Eugene obtained a good business education in the public schools, paying his own way on a farm and clerking in stores; and thus he is a self-made man in every respect. He was married on May 24, 1871, to Miss Evelyn L. Neishon, of W. C. WYMAN & CO. are among the original shippers of Hocking Valley coal (known as the Ohio Central coal), owning their mines and railroad with terminal at Toledo and on the Ohio River. This company operates five thousand cars, selling chiefly to rolling-mills and large manufactories; they sell two hundred thousand tons annually in the Chicago limits, the amount of their business in other points in the Northwest and Canada. They have docks at Duluth and Milwaukee, which handle coal at several points. They have had a depot in Chicago for three years last past, which is under the personal management of Walter C. Wymann. Mr. Wormann was born at Boonville, Ill., in 1839, and is the son of Richard F. Wymann, who came to Chicago almost fifty years ago and is a well-known business man in this city. He was associated with his son until the death of the former, which occurred two years ago.

FRED G. HARTWELL, coal merchant, is a son of Abraham V. Hartwell, and Margaret Hartwell, and was born at Amsterdam, N. Y., on August 1, 1858. His parents came to this city in 1860, where he attended the public schools until fourteen years of age. He then left his studies and began business life in his father's coal office, at Twelfth-street Bridge. From minor desk-duties, he became familiar with the details of the business, and, when competent, assumed the superintendence of the establishment. In 1882, he continued the business at the same stand, in connection with J. J. Kelly, under the firm name of Hartwell & Kelly. At the end of two years thereafter, the firm dissolved, and Mr. Hartwell removed his office to more central and convenient quarters, at No. 170 Dearborn Street, where he has continued in the coal business under the style of F. G. Hartwell Coal Company, with yards at the old station on Twelfth Street, and having one of the youngest men in the trade in this city, but is thoroughly posted in his line of business, and is held in high esteem in the social and business world.

JOHN JOSEPH CORCORAN, coal merchant, is a son of John and Ellen Corcoran, and was born at Kingston, Ontario, Canada, on January 17, 1852. When he was three years of age his parents came to this city, and since that time he has lived with his parents. He received his education from the Christian Brothers School, and finished by a thorough course in Bryant & Stratton's Business College. At thirteen years of age he entered the employ of Edwin Walker, stone dealer, Lemont, where he remained until
the spring of 1864, when he came to Chicago and continued in his service two years. It was at this time that he attended Bryant & Stratton's College. In the following spring he engaged with Clifton & Sprague, commission merchants, who were then located in the old Chamber of Commerce Building, and remained with them until the fall of 1866. At that time he entered the employ of Goat & Curtiss, coal dealers, on the river at Van Buren Street, in the capacity of a salesman. In May, 1872, that firm was succeeded by O. W. Goat, with whom he continued, and, upon the decease of Mr. Goat, the business was conducted by his executors until May 1, 1873, when Mr. Corcoran purchased the business, and has since been actively engaged in the coal trade. Mr. Corcoran was married on September 19, 1876, to Miss Maggie E. Bourke, daughter of Ulrick Bourke, well known as a leading furniture dealer of this city. They have three children,—Edward J., William L. and Vincent A.

Edward Fitch West, coal merchant, is a son of Samuel C. and Harriet West, and was born at Saratoga Springs, N. Y., on April 22, 1840. He attended school until fourteen years of age, and then began commercial life in the employ of Hopkins & Rae, dry goods merchants of Syracuse, N. Y., with whom he remained three years. He then engaged with DeForest & Sherwood, in the same line of business, at Cleveland, Ohio, and continued in their employ fifteen years, for which time he was manager for eight years. In January, 1871, he came to this city and was associated with his father and brother, Andrew F., in the coal business, under the firm name of West & Sons, at the Erie-street bridge. Immediately after the fire of October 9, 1871, he returned to Cleveland, and resumed his former position with DeForest & Sherwood. In 1875, he came back to this city and engaged in the coal trade. He followed his maternal grandfather's business in the following spring with Daniel McGary, under the firm name of West, McGary & Co., and established a yard and office at Twenty-third Street and Archer Avenue, where they did business sixty years. He was engaged in the coal trade at that time he was in the employ of the Tribune company at the present location at the corner of Twenty-seventh and Clark streets. He handles only the finer grades of coal and has the largest known experience and perseverance that the process of unloading coal from vessels, etc., known as Hunt's elevated railway, became a success. Mr. West was married on October 12, 1865, to Miss Carrie Frost, of Batavia, N. Y. They have one daughter,—Grace

Andrew Gustave Johnson, coal merchant, is a son of Eric and Anna C. Johnson, and was born at Utebro, Sweden, on March 26, 1849. He received his elementary education in the public schools of his native city. At the age of eighteen he went to sea, in the trade between Hamburg, Germany, and foreign ports, following a sailor's life five years, during which time he visited nearly all of the seaports known to commerce. In 1871, he came to New York, and made a trip to Porto Rico in the coasting trade, and in the fall of that year came West to this city. He was engaged in the lake marine until 1873, when he went into the grocery business, near the corner of Townsend and Chicago Avenue, where he remained one year. After disposing of this establishment, he entered the employ of the Eureka Coal Company, and continued with them four years in charge of their dock and yard. The following year he spent in Bryant & Stratton's Business College, from which he graduated, after taking a full course of study. He returned to the coal business, and engaged with the Silver Creek Coal Company; then was in the employ of J. D. Stone and Langdon, Richardson & Co., two years. In August, 1882, he established himself in his present line of business at No. 95 Division Street, where he has since been located, under the style of A. G. Johnson & Co. Mr. Johnson married, in 1883, Miss Laura Wallweber of Chicago. They have one daughter,—Vinetta.

D. Stone was born at Streator, Ill., on August 17, 1848, the son of Jacob G. and Lydia (Echs) Stone. He received his education in the public schools, and, in 1870, dug coal in the mines at Streator, laboring there about one year. He then went to St. Charles, where he worked in the coal mines for a short time, and, in 1872, he came to Chicago and entered at once into the coal trade, continuing ten years and doing an extensive business. He then sold out to the Western Fuel & Charcoal Company, since which time he has acted as their manager. He has also acted as agent for several mines, and is manager of the Coal Creek Mine, in Indiana, handling 240,000 tons of coal and 250,000 bushels of charcoal yearly. He has also the agencies of the Hett & Dyer Company and the Ohio Potash Company. Mr. Stone is an active, energetic man, and gives prompt attention to each branch of his business. He is a member of Englewood Lodge, No. 690, A.F.&A.M., and of Elwood M. Jarrett Chapter, No. 175, R.A.M. He was married, in 1875, to Arnesta Fowcon, of this city. They have two children, Josephine and Charles Edward.

H. Alexander Bischoff, editor of The Black Diamond and manager of the Bureau of Coal Statistics, is a son of John G. and Louisa Bischoff, and was born in Chicago, on June 2, 1843. He began business life at the age of fourteen with the firm of Ross & Foster, on Lake Street, with whom he remained one year; then was employed by J. M. Adsit, banker, for one year. With the restlessness of youth, he traveled and worked his way to St. Louis. After sojourning in New Orleans a short time, he returned to St. Louis and subsequently continued his traveling on foot toward this city. Upon reaching Bloomington, he secured employment for the winter, and in the following spring came to Chicago and entered the dry goods house of Manheinbroth Bros. At the first call for troops, in 1861, he enlisted in the 25th Illinois Volunteer Infantry. He saw active service in the Army of the Cumberland, and, upon receiving an honorable discharge in 1862, entered the service of the United States Sanitary Commission as corresponding secretary. He was connected with the western department at Louisville, Ky., until 1865, and after taking the department archives to New York City, remained there in the employ of the Commission until 1866. He then returned to Louisville, and was engaged by Meyer Bros., tobacco and cigar merchants, as traveling salesman, and, in the following year, came back to Chicago and took a position as bookkeeper in the furniture establishment of Charles Wippo. He afterward was in business, in connection with Emil Hiedermann, in house furnishing, etc., at No. 137 North Clark Street, where the firm was burned out on October 7, 1869. They resumed business, and added the department of plumbing, gas-fitting, etc., to their establishment, until the fire of 1871 again destroyed their house. They were among the first to re-open the business at No. 151 North Clark Street, with a branch store on the corner of Van Buren and State streets. They were among the sufferers during the panic of 1874, and Mr. Bischoff gave up commercial life to enter the medical profession. He traveled with Theodore Thomas during the concert seasons of 1875, 1876 and 1877. In 1880, he taught music at Cleveland, Ohio, afterward returning to Chicago. He established the bureau of coal statistics of this city, and is now engaged in that business, and is also the editor of The Black Diamond, a publication devoted to the coal interests. Mr. Bischoff was married on April 11, 1871, to Miss Hattie A. Mize, of Akron, O. They have two children,—Gertrude and Bessie.
SOCIAL PROGRESS.

The exigencies of the winter succeeding the fire laid the foundation for a great transformation in the society and social life of the city. So many church circles were entirely broken up, and such multitudes of people were transferred from one division of the city to another, that new ties and associations were formed. During this season were sown the seeds of acquaintance and intimacy from which ripened many of the organizations of the social or artistic character which now exist. Then the Apollo Club came into being. At this time, too, was born the Athenaeum, which was an outgrowth of the necessity which then existed for providing for the young men whose ordinary modes of passing their leisure time had been destroyed. Thence, dates the foundation of that really metropolitan society, which, ignoring those bounds of church or faction that are so apt to close years after the earlier associations of a city, includes within its circle all of kindred mind. The "reception" of to-day differs no more widely from the "tea-party" of an earlier stage of development, than does the society of the present from that of the past. While its strata are marked and its distinctions sharp, its ramifications are more wide-spread and its bounds more extended. The receptions accorded by society to the celebrities who have visited Chicago, have been a marked feature of the past decade. Distinguished foreigners and prominent Americans (statesmen and military leaders, as well as those who have achieved distinction in art, music or letters) have alike been received with a round of entertainments, in which society and the clubs have vied to deepen the feeling of Chicago's hospitality.

This development of club life, too, which has been another distinguishing feature of the period, is one of more than ordinary significance. While, at all stages of their careers, men are drawn together in social organizations for one purpose or another, in the earlier life of a growing community the demands of business are too exacting, and the contest for wealth too fierce, to admit of the entire gratification of the instincts for social communion and luxurious surroundings which are found in club life. So the advent of this element in a city's life marks an era in the growth of the community. It indicates that the business ventures which have long been so carefully watched have reached a safe haven; that the commercial interests are secure; and that the men by whose unceasing vigilance the city has been conducted to prosperity, have reaped the reward of their labors, and possess the means and leisure whereby to gratify their tastes for elegance and ease. This period appears to have dawned on Chicago about six years after the fire, when the anxieties consequent upon the re-establishment of business and the recuperation from the financial depression succeeding had resulted in the firm grounding of her commerce and industries. Then were organized most of the clubs which now form so prominent a factor in the social activities of the city.

The development of these higher orders of social life by no means augurs the extinction of the varied forms of an earlier period. A growing city must ever embrace all stages of social progress. The lyceum and debating society of a primitive civilization; the societies for the acquisition of a literary education by those whose daily life of toil precludes much study—are present, side by side, with the varied forms of church activity. In all strata of society, little coteries and associations for pleasure or improvement are formed; but it is beyond the scope of this work to follow or particularize them.

THE CHICAGO CLUB.

The club history of Chicago had its inception in the comparative oblivion suggested to the average Chicagoan by the year 1861. In May of that year, a number of gentlemen put together the foundation on which the present Chicago Club stands. This small circle included M. C. Stearns, W. P. Coolbaugh, C. T. Wheeler, N. K. Fairbank, Andrew T. Dickey, John J. Jones, William B. Ogden, J. Mason Parker, James Robb and T. J. S. Flint. The first organization was known as the Dearborn Club; Hon. William B. Ogden was its first president James Robb vice-president, and J. Mason Parker secretary and treasurer.

The original club rooms were in the top story of the old Portland Block, on the southeast corner of Dearborn and Washington streets. The facilities for indulging in good dinners, ever a foremost club proclivity, were primitive. A negro steward, who on his small stove in a side pantry could produce an occasional rash of bacon and a cup of good coffee, represented the catering department. With such limited facilities, in war times, and with the true club spirit scarcely as yet existing in the city, the Dearborn Club struggled along for two years; and finally paid its debts and turned the keys of its club-rooms over to the lessors, having disposed of its effects and furniture. This was in the latter part of 1863. For the following five years there was no social club of this character in Chicago.

In 1868, the spirit of the old Dearborn Club was revived through some of its original members, reinforced by a number of new Chicagoans, and the Chicago Club was organized. The meeting at which this was effected was held at the Sherman House, in December, about forty being present. A charter was issued on March 25, 1869, with Philip Wadsworth, Charles B. Farwell, Octavius Badger, Emery Washburn, Jr., George Henry Wheeler, Edmond Carrey and William J. Barney, as incorporators. The officers of the first year were Ezra B. McCagg, president; Philip Wadsworth, vice-president; John J. Jones, secretary; Edward I. Tinkham, treasurer. The first executive committee was composed of Charles B. Farwell, Henry R. Pierson, N. K. Fairbank, George R. Whitman, William J. Barney, Anson Stager, Wilbur F. Storey, Wirt Dexter and John DeKoven.

The residence of Henry Farnum, on Michigan Avenue, adjacent to Adams Street, was secured as the first club-house. This was a very spacious and elegant building for the period, and considered a somewhat ambitious home for a new organization in an untired field. The event, however, justified the venture, and
here the Club led a tranquil existence, with occasional additions to its membership, up to October, 1871.

In the great fire it saved nothing but a basket of silverware and the original picture of Sheridan’s Ride. The life of the Club itself, by this time a strong and united body, was unhurt by the disaster. It at once

The capital stock of the company was $130,000, afterward increased to $160,000, of which the full amount was expended in the erection of the building. The Chicago Club has bought of its stock to the present amount of about $50,000, with the view of finally re-incorporating it. To N. K. Fairbank, for ten years past its president,

sought new quarters, and in November, following, moved into the house of B. F. Hadduck, at No. 279 Michigan Avenue, which was leased with the furniture. During its two years’ stay there, prominent additions were made to the membership. In 1873, a removal was made to the former residence of T. J. S. Flint, at the corner of Wabash Avenue and Peck Court, where the Club remained until the opening of its new club-house, at Nos. 43-45 Monroe Street, in August, 1876.

The Chicago Club-house was built by an association of members calling themselves the Dearborn Club, who became duly incorporated with that special end in view. perhaps belongs, more than to any other one man, the credit for the prompt and successful completion of the Club’s present quarters. By eminently successful management, the building association, of which he was chief promoter and the most liberal contributor, has paid its stockholders a yearly dividend of six per cent, on the investment.

The history of the Chicago Club for the past decade is a record of which any social organization might justly be proud. That which is representative of our city’s progress in its highest sense has found its center here. The members are men of social and commercial
mark, the builders of the city and the upholders of its progress. They have entertained, from year to year, at public receptions, and with that hospitality for which the Club is celebrated, the most distinguished citizens of all nations. In 1879, a memorable banquet was given to General Grant; three presidents have, in their turn, been entertained; and on the occasion of the visit of Princess Louise and Prince Leopold, in 1880, honors were worthily paid to the royal guests. The club-house has been the favorite resort of distinguished foreigners, and its registers contain the names of nearly every notable from foreign lands who has visited this country of late years. Its list of non-resident members includes prominent men of nearly every State in the Union, and the numbers nearly one-fourth of its resident membership.

The number of resident members on April 1, 1885, was four hundred and twenty-six; of non-resident members, one hundred and three; and of army and navy members, seven; showing a total register of five hundred and thirty-six.

Notwithstanding the somewhat exclusive policy adopted, the membership is constantly increasing. The management of the Club has practically been in the same hands for years, the institution being conservative in this as in other respects. Its officers from the time of organization have been—

1870—President, Ezra B. McCagg; Vice-President, Philip Wadsworth; Secretary, John J. Jones; Treasurer, Edward I. Tinkham.
1871—President, Ezra B. McCagg; Vice-President, Philip Wadsworth; Secretary and Treasurer, John J. Jones.
1872—President, Ezra B. McCagg; Vice-President, Philip Wadsworth; Secretary and Treasurer, John J. Jones.
1873—President, Philip A. Hall; Vice-President, George F. Rumsey; Secretary and Treasurer, John J. Jones.
1874—President, Philip A. Hall; Vice-President, David A. Garoutte; Secretary and Treasurer, John J. Jones.
1875—President, Philip A. Hall; Vice-President, Franklin MacVeagh; Secretary and Treasurer, Francis Morgan.
1876—President, Nathaniel K. Fairbank; Vice-President, Anson Stager; Secretary and Treasurer, W. Scott Keith.
1877—President, Nathaniel K. Fairbank; Vice-President, Anson Stager; Secretary and Treasurer, W. Scott Keith.
1878—President, Nathaniel K. Fairbank; Vice-President, Marshall Field; Secretary and Treasurer, W. Scott Keith.
1879—President, Nathaniel K. Fairbank; Vice-President, Marshall Field; Secretary and Treasurer, W. Scott Keith.
1880—President, Nathaniel K. Fairbank; Vice-President, Marshall Field; Secretary and Treasurer, Preston C. Maynard.
1881—President, Nathaniel K. Fairbank; Vice-President, Stephen F. Gale; Secretary and Treasurer, Henry C. Bannard.
1882—President, Nathaniel K. Fairbank; Vice-President, W. Scott Keith; Secretary and Treasurer, Henry C. Bannard.
1883—President, Nathaniel K. Fairbank; Vice-President, Charles D. Hamill; Secretary and Treasurer, George W. Montgomery.
1884—President, Nathaniel K. Fairbank; Vice-President, Charles D. Hamill; Secretary and Treasurer, Thomas S. Kirkwood.

CALUMET CLUB.

In the early spring of 1878, a small number of young men agitated the question of forming a social club. A paper was circulated, and, on the evening of April 9, 1878, a meeting was held. One hundred and twenty persons had already signed their intention to join the club, the large increase over the limit of fifty members having been caused by the desire of a number of elderly business men, to obtain suitable quarters where they could pass their leisure moments. At this preliminary meeting, a name was decided upon, and, on April 13, 1878, a charter was received from the Secretary of State, authorizing the incorporation of the Calumet Club, a private social organization. The name "Calumet," synonymous of good-will and kindly greeting, was an especially appropriate title, and the "pipe of peace" has since been used by the club as an emblem of such fraternity.

The officers of the club for the first year were—


The large residence on the northeast corner of Michigan Avenue and Eighteenth Street was secured for a club-house, under a three years' lease, and was informally opened to the members on April 14, 1878. The dedication of the house occurred on April 21, 1878, when a reception was given by the president and directors. Another reception of members and ladies occurred on June 30. In the following October, the Club gave a very successful art reception, which was quite noteworthy for an institution not then six months old. A month later, the State Microscopical Society was entertained; and on January 24, 1879, a reception was tendered to Miss Minnie Hauck, the prima donna, in recognition of the efforts made by her in previous years on behalf of the sufferers by the great fire. On November 17, 1879, the Club entertained General and Mrs. U. S. Grant, on their return from their tour round the world.

Its growing popularity and increasing membership warned the Calumet Club that before many seasons more commodious quarters must be sought. In September, 1881, after due consideration, it was decided to build. Ground was at once broken on the lot at the corner of Michigan Avenue and Twentieth Street, which was purchased by the organization, and a brick and stone building was erected, of the Romanesque order of architecture, elegant in appearance, magnificently in proportions, and containing every attribute of wealth and ease. This was opened on April 21, 1883, by a reception.

A description of the edifice can give but a faint idea of the handsome interior. From the imposing entrance, on Twentieth Street, the visitor enters the main hall, 40 by 30 feet in size. To the right is the office; directly in front, a broad stairway leads to the upper floor; on the left, a capacious and old-fashioned fireplace invites by its luxurious warmth and glow. Adjoining the main hall, on the extreme right, is the billiard parlor, containing eight tables; and opening from this is a well-appointed café. The reading-room occupies the entire Michigan Avenue side of the main floor, and is luxuriously furnished and handsomely finished in different woods. The portraits and paintings in this apartment are notable art objects. A full-length portrait in oil, 8 by 13 feet, of the late General Ulysses S. Grant, painted by Thomas Le Clear, of New York, is the latest acquisition; and a full-length oil portrait, 10 by 15 feet, of Hon. John Wentworth, presented by him to the Club, painted by Healy, is on the same wall. Another famous picture is the "Council of War," painted by G. P. A. Healy, and presented by the artist to Hon. E. B. McCagg, the present owner, who represents President Lincoln in consultation with Generals Grant and Sher-
man and Commodore Porter. Portraits of General An-son Stager and Edson Keith, ex-presidents of the Club; a half-length crayon of General P. H. Sheridan; an oil-portrait of the late John McCullough, as "Virginius," owned by John B. Carson; and a collection of eight hundred and twenty-eight paintings loaned to the Club by Albert A. Mungo, also adorn the walls of the reading-room. The lot and building cost $200,000 and the furnishings an additional $50,000.

The membership of the Calumet Club embraces a fair sprinkling of all vocations, while its chief components are the business men of the city. There are five hundred and eighty-one regular members, and thirty-eight non-resident members, scattered between Paris, France, and San Francisco.

The annual art reception of the Club has become an established institution. At the exhibit in December, 1885, ninety-six paintings were displayed. A movement has been made to organize an art association within the Club, whose duty it will be to attend to this feature. Since opening the new house there have been two art receptions, two annual receptions, two old settlers' receptions, a reception by John Wentworth, the members' annual banquet and ball, and the last reception, given by the president and directors on January 25, 1886—all notable society events.

The officers and directors of the Club, from the first organization, have been—

1878—Anson Stager, president; Charles J. Barnes, vice-president; Frederick B. Tuttle, secretary and treasurer; Charles J. Barnes, William Chisholm, Joseph G. Coleman, Charles W. Drew, Augustus N. Eddy, James B. Goodman, Edson Keith, Robert L. Perry, Anson Stager, Frederick B. Tuttle, A. G. Van Schaick, directors.

1879—Anson Stager, president; Edson Keith, first vice-president; A. G. Van Schaick, second vice-president; Frederick B. Tuttle, secretary and treasurer; Watson F. Blair, Xavier L. Otis, Robert L. Perry, Anson Stager, Frederick B. Tuttle, A. G. Van Schaick, directors.

1880—Anson Stager, president; Edson Keith, first vice-president; A. G. Van Schaick, second vice-president; Frederick B. Tuttle, secretary and treasurer; Watson F. Blair, Xavier L. Otis, Robert L. Perry, Anson Stager, Frederick B. Tuttle, A. G. Van Schaick, directors.


Thomas R. Jenkins, secretary of the Calumet Club and ex-president of the Farragut Boat Club, is a member of the well-known dry goods commission firm of Jenkins, Keer & Co. He was born at Pittsburgh, Penn., in November, 1848, but was reared in the West, his family removing to Wisconsin when he was a lad. He was educated at Oshkosh, graduating from the high school in 1866. After finishing his studies he apprenticed himself as a druggist's clerk, and served three years in a pharmacy at Berlin, Wisconsin. In 1868, he came to Chicago, and entered into the employ of Field, Lcter & Co. He was engaged as general utility man in the offices of that house for one year, and for the following nine years was credit man, and had general charge of the books of the retail department of Field, Lcter & Co. In 1879, he resigned his position and took a trip to Europe to recruit his health. On his return, the firm of Klapp, Jenkins & Co. was organized, and they commenced a foreign and domestic dry goods commission business, which has been carried on most successfully up to the present time. In July, 1884, Mr. Klapp retired from the firm and John J. Kreer purchased his interest, the firm name then changing to Jenkins, Keer & Co. In 1874, Mr. Jenkins was importuned to join the
HISTORY OF CHICAGO.

Farragut Boat Club, and, with hopes of aiding his then poor health by the manual exercise of boating, he became a member of the club, and has since occupied various prominent positions in that organization. In April, 1875, he was elected vice-president of the club and in the following October was made its president, holding the office for five consecutive years. He has since served on several committees, among them being that of ways and means for taking measures toward the erection of the club’s present handsome home. Mr. Jenkins was an original member of the Calumet Club, and, in 1884, was elected secretary of the same, holding that office at the present time. He is also a member of the Washington Park Club and of Garden City Council, No. 202, of the Royal Arcanum.

The Old Settlers.—In February, 1871, some attempt was made to organize an Old Settlers’ Society, but the meetings held resulted in nothing of importance, and the work of gathering historical facts of the early days of Chicago remained dormant, and had it not been for the careful and energetic labor of the Calumet Club this valuable work would have never been performed. In May, 1879, the Calumet Club extended an invitation for a reception to the old settlers,—those who had come to Chicago prior to the year 1840, and had at that time attained their majority. These receptions, since held once each year, have been productive of much good, and the Club has taken a special pride in conserving and invoking history on their behalf. In the club-house is an apartment devoted solely to the uses and memories of early Chicagoans, and called the “Old Settlers’ Room,” where may be found portraits of all of the more prominent pioneers and a number of interesting relics. Among the latter are the famous Mark Beaubien fiddle (now three-stringed and voiceless) and the historic tomahawk and peace-pipe of Captain William Wells, who was slaughtered by the Indians on August 15, 1812, Year by year, the Calumet Club adds to this collection, and its registers and records of the pioneers are gradually growing more complete.

The banquet occurring in May of each year has been from the first, under the direct supervision of a committee of old settlers, which is composed of all members of the Calumet Club whose residence in Chicago antedates 1840. The original committee was composed of Silas B. Cobb, Franklin D. Gray, James H. Rees, Marcus C. Stearns, Frederick Tuttle, and Joel C. Walter; and the changes in the committee since have been through the deaths of James H. Rees and Thomas Hoyne, and the admission to membership of John M. Van Osdel, John Wentworth, A. G. Barley, Horatio G. Loomis and Jerome Beecher. The invitations to the last annual banquet numbered nearly four hundred and fifty. Each recurring occasion has served to revive many old memories and renew old acquaintance, as well as awakening a new interest in, and furnishing much valuable matter for, early history.

It is the pride of the Calumet Club to foster the feature it has thus undertaken, in every way. From its records is obtained the following list of settlers, of age and resident in Chicago prior to 1840, and living at this date (December 13, 1885), with their places of residence:

Ackley Benjamin M., No. 422 West Washington Street, Chicago.
Adams Charles, Norwalk, Conn.
Admiral James M., No. 400 Dearborn Avenue, Chicago.
Allee Edward R., Aurora, Ill.
Ambrose Rev. Joshua G., Reedsburg, Sauk Co., Wis.
Amundson Edward O., No. 152 Lakeside Street, Chicago.
Armstrong T. R., Central Hotel, Chicago.
Atwell Tobias, Downers Grove, Ill.
Bailey Amos, Pacheco, Contra Costa Co., Calif.
Bailey Henry, No. 355 West Jackson Street, Chicago.
Balch William Amos, No. 3026 Lincoln Street, Chicago.
Baldwin Joseph N., Braintree, Vt.
Barratt Charles Herbert, Diamond Lake, Lake Co., Ill.
Baum Rev. Peter, Illinois, Ill.
Bass J. W., St. Paul, Minn.
Bassett George, No. 710 Hubbard Street, Chicago.
Bateman Ezra, No. 155 Lakeside Street, Chicago.
Bates John, No. 237 State Street, Chicago.
Becker Henry T., No. 3153 Prairie Avenue, Chicago.
Becker Jerome, No. 341 Michigan Avenue, Chicago.
Boger Rev. Stephen H., Plainfield, Ill.
Borden Charles, No. 201 West Randolph Street, Chicago.
Borg Atlan, No. 200 Fifth Avenue, Chicago.
Bolton Rev. John, No. 75 Honore Street, Chicago.
Bolton Isaac H., Paw Paw, Ill.
Bishop James E., No. 49 Lincoln Avenue, Denver, Colo.
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Names of ladies invited, residents prior to 1840, in addition to the wives of the old settlers:

Adams Mrs. Hannah, widow of Joseph S., Evanston, Ill.
Adams Mrs. Mary, widow of John, No. 4214 Dearborn Place, Chicago.
Albright Mrs. Julia Bowers, widow of Horace, Bower’s Grove, Ill.
Alickman Mrs. Sarah Thomas, widow of Henry, Hyde Park, III.
Allison Mrs. Thomas Jefferson, widow of Isaac, No. 641 Dearborn Place, Chicago.
Barnes Mrs. Anna M. Fish, widow of Hamilton, No. 157 South Michigan Avenue.
Beach Mrs. Sarah, widow of John, No. 974 West Madison Street, Chicago.
Brooke Mrs. Prudence Trumbull, widow of Dr. Harvey, No. 3503 Lake Avenue.
Brown Mrs. Sarah, widow of John, No. 45 South Ann Street, Chicago.
Browning Mrs. Susan L., widow of Joseph E., No. 59 Aberdeen Street, Chicago.
Burns Mrs. Anna W. Germann, widow of Silas, No. 229 Michigan Avenue, Chicago.
Butler Miss Elizabeth, widow of J. R., St. Charles, Ill.
Cahoon Mrs. Pamelia C. Hathaway, widow of John, No. 76 Twelfth Street, Chicago.
Carver Mrs. Sarah L. Warren, widow of John, Aurora, III.
Childs Mrs. Eliza Woodburn Aiken, widow of Shubael Evans, Evanston, Ill.
Church Mrs. Rebecca Shimer, widow of Thomas, No. 331 Michigan Avenue, Chicago.
Cox Mrs. Hannah Pine, widow of William Linn, Hyde Park, III.
Clymore Mrs. Mary Galloway, widow of Archibald, No. 153 Seminary Avenue, Chicago.
Collin Mrs. Maria Hidden, widow of Frederick, Oswego, Ill.
Coore Mrs. Harriet DeLoe (Richardson), widow of Joseph Warren Chase, Crystal Lake, III.
Connolly Mrs. Clarissa Granum, widow of Francis, No. 643 West Adams Street, Chicago.
Cook Mrs. Anna S. Newton, widow of Charles W., No. 3241 Indiana Avenue,
Cook Mrs. Thomas, Western Springs, Cook Co., Ill.
Cook Mrs. Caroline E., widow of John, No. 741 Michigan Avenue, Chicago.
Curtis Mrs. Mary, widow of James, Champaign, Ill.
Davis Mrs. Eliza, No. 452 West Twelfth Street, Chicago.
Demeys, widow of William H., No. 88 West Jackson Street, Chicago.
Dwyer Mrs. Adeline S. Lincoln, widow of Dennis S., Monticello, Ill.
Dwyer Mrs. Mary Ann, widow of Edward, No. 88 West Jackson Street, Chicago.
Dwyer Mrs. Sebron C., widow of Philip, Troma, N. Y.
Dwyer Mrs. Elizabeth DeBunton (Hobart), widow of Thomas, Lake View, Ill.
Eddy Mrs. Grace K. King, widow of Philander, Keene, N. H.
Egan Mrs. William B., No. 824 Dearborn Avenue, Chicago.
Fair Mrs. Caroline C., widow of David, River Forest, Cook Co., Ill.
Farr Mrs. Jane, widow of John B., No. 815 Larrabee Street, Chicago.
Ferris Mrs. Sarah, widow of Franklin, No. 208 South Morgan Street, Chicago.
Fletcher Mrs. Amelia P., widow of L. M., Chicago.
Foster Mrs. John W., No. 1921 Indiana Avenue, Chicago.
Foster Mrs. Rose, widow of Francis, Porter Station, Ind.
Foster Mrs. Louise, widow of Thomas, No. 263 Michigan Avenue, Chicago.
Foster Mrs. Julia Elvira Smith, widow of Henry George, Hotel, Ill.
Foster Mrs. Anna Ballon, widow of Theodore, No. 46 College Place, Chicago.
Jones Mrs. Frances Maria Northam, widow of Nathaniel A., No. 1921 Indiana Avenue, Chicago.
Jones Mrs. Frances Maria Yarn-controlled, widow of Daniel Andruss, No. 110 West Madison Street, Chicago.
Kearney Mrs. Caroline Chapman, widow of William Henry, No. 90 Thirty-third Street, Chicago.
Keegan Mrs. Felicitas M., widow of John, No. 1835 Clark Street, Chicago.
Kearney Mrs. Maria Theresa Ellis, widow of Dr. Edward Stoughton, Barrington Station, Ill.
Kelly Mrs. Jane, widow of Stilley, widow of John, No. 1835 South Michigan Avenue, Chicago.
Kellogg Mrs. Robert Allen, widow of John, No. 320 Wabash Avenue, Chicago.
Larabee Mrs. Mary Margaret Haight, widow of William J., General, Ill.
Leventrout, widow of Jesse H., No. 191 Farrell Avenue, Milwaukee, Wis.
Lloyd Mrs. William, No. 1415 Michigan Avenue, Chicago.
Lovell Mrs. Adaline, widow of John, No. 1347 West Harrison Street, Chicago.
Lyman Mrs. Sarah Alexander, widow of Daniel, Mendota, Ill.
McNab Mrs. Jesse Guthrie, widow of John, No. 351 West Jackson Street, Chicago.
McNab Mrs. Anna Hamilton Boyd, widow of George, No. 1928 Calumet Avenue, Chicago.
McNab Mrs. Abramine Harmon, widow of Theodore, Boudin, Cook Co., Ill.
Miller Mrs. Barbara Samuels, widow of William, Bloom, Cook Co., Ill.
Mitchell Mrs. Charlotte Elizabeth Yard (Talmadge), widow of John Berry, Lake View, Ill.
Montgomery Mrs. Elizabeth, widow of William L., No. 2518 Cottage Grove Avenue, Chicago.
Moore Mrs. Henry, Norville, Kendall Co., Ill.
Morris Mrs. Lucy P., widow of Groves, No. 1510 Washington Boulevard, Chicago.
Marshall Mrs. Harriet Austin, widow of John, No. 331 West Adams Street, Chicago.
Norton Mrs. Mary, No. 3022 Michigan Avenue, Chicago.
O'Donnell Mrs. Margaret Maria Williams, widow of Patrick, No. 970 Wabash Avenue, Chicago.
Outlaw Mrs. Maria Smith, widow of John, Park Ridge, Ill.
Perry Mrs. Mary Kent Witter, widow of Philip F., No. 2025 Michigan Avenue, Chicago.
Perry Mrs. Amelia C, widow of Charles W., Wicker, Chicago.
Peck Mrs. Anna, widow of John, No. 3248 8th Avenue, Chicago.
Ransdell Mrs. Elizabeth Randle, widow of Peter, No. 408 State Street, Chicago.
Rhino Mrs. Minerva, widow of Henry, No. 278 West Jackson Street, Chicago.

Bowers Mary B., widow of Edward Kendall, No. 259 Ontario Street, Chicago.

Saucer Mrs. Catharine McKibben, widow of James Y., No. 267 Indiana Avenue, Chicago.

Sayre Mrs. Harriet Lovett, widow of William E., Monte Claire, Cook Co., Ill.

Shaw Mrs. Edith, widow of James F., 2106 West Lake Street, Chicago.

Shay Shadrack, widow of Peter, Evanston, Ill.

Sutherland Sr. Mrs. Hiram, widow of John, Evanston, Ill.

Sims Mrs. Laura Brown Sprague, widow of George L., 247 E. Superior, Pacific, Co., Ill.

Stokely Mrs. Jane, widow of Charles G., St. Charles, Ill.

Stout Mrs. Margaret, widow of Ann Hicks, widow of James, No. 566 State Street, Chicago.

Stout Anna, widow of Horace L., Mentor, Ohio.

Swole Mrs. Elizabeth, widow of George W., No. 321 Dearborn Avenue, Chicago.

Soden Mrs. William H., No. 88 Dearborn Avenue, Chicago.

Steele Mrs. Rebecca Allen, widow of Jonathan William, No. 184 Goethe Street, Chicago.

Stin Mrs. Malvin A., widow of Charles, Blue Island, Ill.


Straus-b Mrs. Katherine Berg, widow of Martin, Elgin, Ill.

Taylor Mrs. Mary Olin, widow of Reuben, No. 744 Washington Street, Chicago.

Taylor Mrs. Charles, No. 199 South Peoria Street, Chicago.

Thayer Mrs. Nathan, widow of David, River Forest, Ill.

Train Mrs. Catherine Walter Vogt, No. 515 Clark Street, Chicago.

Tanner Mrs. Catherine, widow of John, Mandan Wash Co., N.Y.

Tyser Mrs. Sarah M. Stout, widow of Elmer, No. 1 Woodlawn Park, Chicago.

Updike Mrs. Mary Towbridge, widow of Peter Lewis, No. 2919 Michigan Avenue, Chicago.

Walker Mrs. A. Fred., widow of Delmar, Elgin, Ill.

Walker Mrs. Euphemia Collins, widow of Ethan, West Northfield, Ill.

Walker Mrs. Hiram, widow of John R., No. 2150 Michigan Avenue, Chicago.

Wells Mrs. Isabella G., No. 320 Prairie Avenue, Chicago.

Wescornt Mrs. William, Riverville, Ill.

Whiteright Mrs. Agnes, Mandan Wash Co., N.Y.

Williams Mrs. Edw. F., Railroad Home, Chicago.

Williams Mrs. Geo. H., widow of John, St. Paul, Minn.

Woodbury Mrs. Sarah Routon Clarke, widow of John, St. Clair, Mich.

Woodruff Mrs. D. W., widow of Ralph, No. 320 Michigan Avenue, Chicago.

Woodworth Mrs. Mary J., Houghton, widow of Hiram P., Evanston, Ill.

Woodworth Mrs. Hannah T., Love, widow of A. A., No. 120 Waveland Avenue, Chicago.

Yoe Mrs. Catherine A. Geare, wife of Peter Lynch, No. 470 Dearborn Avenue, Chicago.

From the Calumet Club record is obtained the following names of pioneers, deceased since May, 1879:

**NAME**

- Edward Kendall Rogers, May 2, 1883.
- Barnard Blaiser, May 3, 1883.
- General Hart L. Stewart, May 4, 1883.
- Thomas Haynes, May 6, 1883.
- Thomas M. McVeigh, May 7, 1883.
- Wm. T. Look, May 8, 1883.
- Richard Kellogg Swift, May 8, 1883.
- Stephen W. Edgell, May 9, 1883.
- Joseph Keelbret, May 10, 1883.
- T. H. N. Head, May 11, 1883.
- William B. Hubbard, May 12, 1883.
- Thomas McCabe, May 13, 1883.
- Edward Benjamin Beaulien, May 14, 1883.
- Joseph K. Keene, May 16, 1883.
- M. A. McCallum, May 17, 1883.
- George M. Homan, May 18, 1883.
- Alexander Wooton, May 19, 1883.
- Eliza E. Bane, May 20, 1883.
- Mary G. Hay, May 21, 1883.
- Horace Parker, May 23, 1883.
- Victor Wike, May 25, 1883.
- John Nolte, May 27, 1883.
- Tamaz Dunkirk, May 28, 1883.
- Frank Sears, May 29, 1883.
- Abram Clarro, May 31, 1883.
- J. W. Henderson, June 1, 1883.
- Hogue E. R. Eustis, June 2, 1883.
- Jesse H. Lemon, June 3, 1883.
- Rev. Henry Blodgett, June 4, 1883.
- Charles McMillan, June 5, 1883.
- Capt. Henry Starks, June 6, 1883.
- William Romay, June 7, 1883.
- George Sullivan, June 8, 1883.
- Henry Dotson, June 9, 1883.
- H. James Sterling Beall, June 10, 1883.
- Hartman Markoe, June 11, 1883.
- Robert Seals, June 12, 1883.
- David Andrews, June 13, 1883.
- Joseph Adams, June 14, 1883.
- Theodorus Dury, June 15, 1883.
- Charles Watts, June 16, 1883.
- Alonzo R. Seratton, June 17, 1883.
- John McFarlane, June 18, 1883.
- George Cheadlefield, June 19, 1883.
- Charles M. Gray, June 20, 1883.
- Colonel Ely Taylor, June 21, 1883.
- Captain Noble, July 1, 1883.

Following are given some sketches of old residents of this city:

**SAMUEL WILLIS GRANNIS,** a native of Marcellus, N. Y., and the son of Samuel J. and Clarissa (Ford) Grannis, was born on July 16, 1813. His father was born in Connecticut, and was a soldier of the War of 1812. The fact, however, was made public when young Grannis was ushered into the world. Mr. Grannis was a shoemaker by trade, and when his son was about three years old, removed to Batavia, Genesee Co., N. Y. He established the shop, and, by his carefulness, he gained the confidence of the people, and his business prospered. He was a man of great honesty, and his integrity was never questioned.
known by him. After his (Morgan’s) disappearance, it was believed by many that he had been foully dealt with by reckless and irresponsible men. It was commonly understood that he was killed on his way from Chicago to the west, and that his body was thrown into the Illinois River.

Mr. Lane was a patient man, and his death was a great loss to the community. He was a man of great resource, and had a wide knowledge of the world. He was a great lover of literature, and his library was a valuable one.

Mr. Lane was the son of David Lane, a wealthy merchant of Chicago, and was born on the 4th of July, 1830. He was educated at the University of Illinois, and was a member of the bar of that state. He was a man of great energy and ability, and was a great help to his father in the management of the family estate.

Mr. Lane was a member of the Illinois legislature, and was a member of the House of Representatives. He was a man of great influence, and was a great advocate of the interests of the state.

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being his present residence. During these years he was variously employed in farming at Brighton, in the teaming and also the packing-house business, he having started the first establishment of the latter class on Blue Island Avenue. After twenty years he retired from business, a wealthy man. Mr. Murphy was married in Pennsylvania, in 1841, to Miss Sarah A. Dempsey. He has four children—John, Joseph, James, and Frank. His daughter, Mary Ann, lately deceased, was married twice, her first husband being John J. Ryan, her second, Louis Stuart. Mr. Murphy bears his years well, and, as an old resident and successful business man, is highly esteemed and well known in the community.

Andrew Nelson was born in Norway, on February 24, 1817, and came to Troy, N. Y., on July 20, 1829. Before leaving his native land he was married to Miss Inger Nelson; they had three children, who, with their mother have deceased. When Mr. Nelson first arrived in this city his occupation was that of a day laborer. In the spring of 1840, he went to work for John Wright, and remained with him until the following spring when he worked for Matthew Laffin, continuing with the latter gentleman for about six years. Mr. Nelson states that he is under many obligations to John Wright, Matthew Laffin and Solomon A. Smith for the interest they always manifested in his welfare and the tangible methods they used to express that interest. In 1845, Mr. Nelson was elected street commissioner for the North Side, in the City of Chicago, which office he held for two years. The same year he was elected a trustee of the first Norwegian Evangelical Lutheran Church in Chicago, and later he was elected treasurer of the same church, which office he held until 1869. In 1856, he was elected city assessor of the North Side, which office he retained for four years. In 1859, he was appointed one of the first Lincoln Park Commissioners, remaining as such until after the great fire of 1871. In 1845, he purchased the property on Superior Street, between Clark Street and Dearborn Avenue, where he has since continuously resided. In 1845, he and Herr Lawson bought twenty acres in Section 27, Township 39, Range 37 East. In the meantime he gradually increased his real-estate business and building operations up to the time of the great fire, by which his losses, in comparison with his means, were very heavy. Since the fire he has been engaged in re-building and managing what property he had left. Being one of the oldest Norwegian settlers in Chicago, Mr. Nelson should occupy a prominent position he does among his countrymen and all his fellow-citizens. In 1849, he was married the second time, to Miss Julia K. Williams; they have had seven children, three of whom are still living.

Devotion C. Edby was born in Rensselaer County, N. Y., on December 23, 1812. He is a son of Tisdale and Elizabeth (Button) Edby, and was reared on the parents’ farm until he attained a sufficient age to enter Kinderhook Academy, where he prepared to enter an advanced class in Union College, and there he took the full literary course, and graduated in the class of 1831. He then commenced the study of law in the office of Marcus T. Reynolds, a prominent lawyer of Albany, and, in 1837, Mr. Edby was admitted to the New York bar. He at once commenced the practice of his profession in the City of Troy, and continued there with splendid success until 1841, when he decided there were much greater opportunities for enriching his possessions in the Far West. He closed up his affairs in Troy, and came to Chicago in the fall of 1841, and from that time to the present he has resided in this city and watched the development of the marvelous metropolis. Mr. Eddy is one of the oldest settlers of Chicago, having about completed his forty-fifth year of residence here. Upon his arrival in Chicago he commenced the practice of law, and later on engaged in the banking and brokerage business, which proved quite successful. Mr. Eddy has been but little identified with civil or criminal practice of law in Chicago, having devoted himself mainly to commercial law and handling of collections for Eastern houses. A few years ago he withdrew from active business life, and is now living a retired life. In politics Mr. Eddy has not been eager for distinction, but, in 1879, he was placed as a candidate on the democratic ticket for representation from the 69th district. The outcome of the election proved him popular, but as it was a republican stronghold he hardly hoped for success. In 1873, he was democratic candidate for senator from the Fifth Senatorial District, but again, owing to the above mentioned fact, the party suffered a defeat. Mr. Eddy was married on July 7, 1843, at Schenectady, N. Y., to Miss Isabella Campbell, of that place. They are the parents of four daughters: Mary, now the wife of Dr. H. R. Stout, of Jacksonville, Ill.; Isabella, now Mrs. Frank C. Bishop, of Chicago; and the other two daughters are Clementine and Marie A. Edby. During his long residence in Chicago Mr. Eddy has lived quietly and unobsta-

tiously, and has ever held the respect of his friends and the esteem of members of the Bench and Bar.

Samuel Beers, one of the earlier residents of Chicago, son of Simon M. and Ann E. Beers, was born at Newton, Conn., on June 13, 1833. In 1847, his parents came West and located on the prairie south of the then small town of Chicago, in the vicinity of Thirty-ninth Street, taking up four hundred and forty acres of land. He assisted his father in farming and in the cattle business, meanwhile proving himself a diligent and intelligent pupil in the public schools, until he reached his eighteenth year. At that time his father's death threw upon him the responsibility of caring for the family, and he gave up his books for an active business life. He continued the farming of a portion of the property and conducted a profitable business in raising and feeding stock until 1862, when the property was divided among the heirs, Phoebe H., George T., William, Cyrenius, and Simon E. Mr. Beers disposed of a portion of his tract and sub-divided another for city lots, from which opera-

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A.J.N.
College for a short time, studying bookkeeping. He afterward became employed by J. B. Shaw's Parcel Delivery Company, carrying business for the city. After having occupied for some time in this line he went back to the college and studied languages. After completing this course he assisted in his father's grain and feed store, and so continued until he became twenty years of age at which time the school term being over he took a position in Henry Greenbaum's business, as cashier of the Hamburg-Bremen Fire Insurance Company. He acted in that capacity for one year, and was then transferred to the German Savings Bank, where he was employed as bookkeeper. He remained with them for a short time, and then entered Harper's Academy in 1857, and then accepted a position as summons clerk in the office of Sheriff Charles Kern. He did not remain there long, however, until he was requested by the receiver of the defunct Bank to return and assist in winding up its affairs. In company with James T. Foley, Mr. Herting conducted that work until the last statement was made and the receiver had finished his accounting, in 1859. Since then Mr. Herting has withdrawn from active business life and attends to his private property, among which is the Herting Block, at the corner of Clark and Division streets.

In the fall of 1857, Mr. Herting was elected by the Republicans from the 8th Ward to the XXVIIIth General Assembly, and was one of the youngest member of that body, being at the time only twenty-six years of age. He served on the committees on finance, banks and banking, education and enrolled and engrossed bills of a prominent member of the Illinois legislature, Mr. Silliman, of the Constitution devoted upon the XXVIIIth Assembly, and Mr. Herting passed two busy winters at Springfield during the preparation of that body, when the party was Husting movement began. Mr. Herting joined hands with the democratic party, and was affiliated with it. His father, John Herting, whose death occurred in 1851, was prominent in business and political circles, having served as alderman for several years, also as county treasurer.

He was of the well known distilling firm of Lynch & Herting, and at his death left on estate to his family. William A. Herting was married, on August 23, 1870, to Julia H., daughter of Hon. Jacob Minor, of old resident and prominent gentleman of Rochester, N. Y. Mr. and Mrs. Herting's only child, Agnes, died at the age of two and one half years. Mr. Herting is a member of the Bavarian Verein, a social and benevolent organization.

Horace II. Yates may well be classed among the earliest settlers of Chicago, for the date of his residence in this city extending back to 1829. Mr. Yates was born on the west bank of Geneva Lake, in the town of Burton, N. Y., on February 25, 1815, and is the son of Thomas and Olie (Rawson) Yates. His boyhood days were spent upon his father's farm and at the district schools, until he arrived at the age of seven years. When, by the death of his mother, the family was broken up, and he was sent to live with an uncle at Walworth, New York. When he reached the age of ten years his prospects for a future were to remain with him and work upon the farm until he should arrive at his majority. By service he was to receive $150, his board and clothes, and was to be sent to the college of attending the common school during the winter. This he did, and as a result of twenty-one receipts he saved a sum of money which he had so laboriously earned. Leaving Walworth, he journeyed westward to Buffalo, where he purchased two tin trunks, and filled them with a peddler's wares, began a journey on foot to Niles, Mich., selling the contents of his trunks to the farmers on the way. No event marked his journey until he arrived at a point near his destination, when he met an old peddler and disposed of his entire stock, being nearly six dollars other than when he left Buffalo and having completed the entire journey on foot. Arriving in Niles, Mich., he obtained employment with a house-keeper for a short time, and soon after went to St. Joseph, Michigan, where he bought eighty acres of land, and, as the demand for harvest was approaching, readily obtained work among the farmers. Remaining through the harvest, he was sick, which necessitated his return to his former home in New York. The following spring he came to Chicago, arriving in the city early in 1838. He obtained employment with Thomas Church, a half-brother, who, at that time, owned a grocery store at Nos. 11-13 Lake Street. After a year's experience in the employ of his brother he opened a store on his own account on Clark Street, between Lake and Randolph, where he remained six years, selling the first goods to order, which he could obtain at a discount of south of Lake Street, and the last year from a permanently located store. In 1845, he moved to N. Lake Street, enlarging his business so as to comprise croycker ware and nails in addition to a full line of groceries, also dealing heavily in flour and allied products. After three years later, he built a four-story brick store on the corner of Canal and Randolph streets, which was the second building structure west of the river, and the first to be used for business purposes. In 1850, he removed his store to his new store, and after continuing his business for two years at that place, his health compelled him to give up the business entirely. He partially regained his health by hunting and fishing, which are his favorite pursuits, and, in 1853, was appointed assessor of Krimble & Fuller, who failed during the year. For the next two years, Mr. Yates took time to settle up all the affairs which had been a cause of great trouble, and bought mortgages on the property which he had been unable to recover. He died on March 31, 1852, leaving one daughter, now Mrs. S. Chaterdon, of Chicago. Mr. Yates was married the second time on May 10, 1853, to Miss Eliza J. Selkirk, of Erie Co., Penn. They have two children, Edward P. and Mrs. Linnie F. Higgins, of Chicago. Mr. Yates has always attended the Old Settlers' meetings, having never missed one since his institution.

Mark B. Clancy, so well known in Chicago as a large property owner, as an old citizen, and for his long connection with the Methodist Episcopal Church, was born at Mitchelltown, County Cork, Ireland, in 1822. When about eleven years of age he immigrated with his parents to the United States, and in twenty-six years of age, was a prominent member of the firm, the firm which he did not exceed on his account. He found employment on the Gem of the Prairie. He also assisted in the employment of the firm, and bought a tract on the corner of Van Buren and Clark streets for $1,250, his purchase including a house and barn. This is the property which he now owns, and which he has partially used in a house and barn. This is the property which he now owns, and which he has partially used, for the benefit of the Settlers' movement, and in guarding the interests of the Church, of which, for over forty-three years, he has been a member. He has nearly always been connected with it in some official capacity, being at present the first of the trustees. In this capacity he has disposal of his property, which includes the valuable block on the southwest corner of Clark and Washington streets. Mr. Clancy was married, in 1844, to Mary L. Coburn, a native of New York State. They have five children living.—William M., Merrill C., Frank B., Sarah (Mrs. George W. Shaw), and Laura A. (Mrs. J. L. Clancey).

Edward Simons (dec.) was born at Lebanon, Grafton Co., N. II., on January 20, 1811. His father's name was Lewis Simons, who was a native of Enfield, Conn., whom he removed to New Hampshire about 1772. In 1818, he moved with his family into Ashitabula County, Ohio, where he remained for about seven years. When sixteen, he entered a general store at Conn- naugh as a clerk, and there he remained for seven years, or until he came to Chicago, where he was on April 15, 1834. His first business engagement here was in a wholesale market, in company with Mr. Marsh. It was known as the Boston Market, and besides selling meat to the people of the town they furnished that staple to the general public. After three years in the business, he formed a co-partnership with Archibald Cblogurn in the same business, which lasted until the spring of 1839. The business depression of 1837 to 1840, reached both Chicago, and Mr. Simons concluded to open a firm in lieu of the provision business; he then purchased a quarter-section of Government land, about five miles northwest of the present county-house square, in the town of Jefferson, and removed to it on June 7, 1838. That was a fortunate move for
both himself and his heirs—-it made them all rich. The next nine years of his life was spent in quiet development of his farm property, but at the end of that period the city began to look up so brilliantly that he sold his farm and went into business again. He married with a general stock of goods at No. 40 W. Randolph Street, and moved into the city. For the next four years he prospered financially, but the city was too much to the health of his family. He returned to his farm and to his oldest children. After a couple of years he moved his family back to his farm, and tried to run it with hired help; this however not working well he finally sold out his store altogether, and returned to the farm life himself, realizing Ben Franklin's proverb that

"He that by the plow would thrive, Himself must either hold or drive."

From this time onward to the close of his life, on August 30, 1856, he lived quietly and unostentatiously on his farm. His hospitality was celebrated, and his farmhouse was always open to friend or stranger. It was situated just far enough for a pleasant drive from the city, and his tables and his barns were always full of his friends and their horses. In later years, especially when old memories were becoming more and more endeared to him, his home was the happy and constant resort of the old settlers of Chicago, and the memory of the good times they used to have at his hospital school will linger long with the survivors. He became acquainted with Miss Laura B. Sprague, who was teaching school, the first one started in the then little hamlet of Joliet; she was the daughter of Howe Sprague of Erie County, N. Y., who came West in the early days of the settlement first in Illinois, but afterwards removed to Vernon in Lake County. On December 17, 1837, they were married, and from the union there sprung seven children. One of these, surviving Junius, a practicing lawyer of Washington, D. C.; Almira, the wife of Frederick A. Winkel- man; Edward, residing on that part of the old estate owned by him; and Charles B. Simons, in partnership with his brother-in-law, Mr. W. W. Gage. Miss Simons, still resides at the old homestead with abundant means at her command, the center of the affection of her family and esteemed by a large circle of warm friends. As an instance of the progress in real values in the vicinity of Chicago, it may be mentioned that the farm mentioned above, in 1838, cost Mr. Simons the entrance fees at the Government land office, was worth at his death not less than $2,000 an acre. The whole 40 acres, and while it lies on his farm, its position on three sides saves a deal of trouble in taxation by remaining outside. The village station of Almira, on the branch of Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway, is built on it, and a flourishing community is springing up all over it. Mr. Simons at the time of his death was a member of the Second Universalist Church of this city, and was an excellent, honest and a charitable man. Though too advanced in life to take active part in the War of the Rebellion, Mr. Simons contributed liberally of his means to fund the good cause and sent two of his sons to the front. Junius, whose health prevented his entering the ranks, became a hospital nurse, but afterwards was of a more robust constitution, enlisted in the Chicago Mercantile Battery early in 1862, and served with credit during the War.

CHARLIE B. SIMONS was born at Jefferson on March 7, 1834, and graduated at the Jefferson College. The first school in a free school- ship, where his father resided. He began his business career in 1855, when he entered the ranks of the followers of the "Art Preservative" and adhered steadfastly to his course for eight years. He then left the printing business and entered the real-estate business.

JACOB GROSS is one of the oldest settlers of Chicago, his residence in this city dating back to 1837. He was born on the Rhine, Germany, on July 11, 1809, and is the son of Jacob and Catherine (Schlafer) Gross. According to the customs of his native country, he was placed in the public schools at the age of six years, and was a constant attendant until he arrived at the age of 6. His father, a sugar-refiner, brought him into his business, and it was a farmer, for two years, when he apprenticed himself to learn the weaver's trade, finishing his apprenticeship on the attainment of his majority. At the age of twenty-one, he entered the German army, and as a private in the cavalry. Obtaining a furlough of three years, he secured employment during that time as a coachman to a German nobleman. At the end of that time he received an honorable discharge from the army, and soon after came to America, arriving in New York in 1835. For two years he was employed in New York and its suburban towns, and, in 1837, journeyed westward, reaching Chi- cago on July 11, of that year. At the time of his arrival, he had some money to buy the team he had been driving; for $300, lacking $50 of the purchase price, for which he gave his note as security.

Among his acquaintances was Thomas Cook, the veteran drayman of Chicago, who had been engaged in teaming from this city to Galena and Peru. Mr. Cook invited Mr. Gross to join him in carrying freight overland, and Mr. Gross readily assented, and for fifteen years thereafter was engaged in overland freighting between Chicago and Galena. Meanwhile, in company with his brother, he had left several other hireling stables, retiring from active business in 1852. Mr. Gross was married, in 1841, to Miss Elizabeth Kiefer, of Chicago. They have five chil- dren.—Michael, Katie, Elizabeth, Jacob and Matilda. He is a member of Lessing Lodge, No. 557, A. F. & A. M., and always endeavored to live as instructed by the tenets of the Order. During his declining years, his mind is replete with pleasing memories of his early struggles upon the vast prairie, which is now the Great West Division of the City of Chicago, and when that locality had not a habitation upon it.

NATHAN S. PECK was born in Onondaga County, N. Y., on December 3, 1828. He came with his parents to Chicago in 1836, and during the same year his father, Joseph W. Peck, bought a farm near Lockport, Ill. He remained upon his father's farm three years, and then moved with him to Riverside, Ill., and en- gaged with Solomon and A. J. Cahill in the melting of silver, which they had acquired by going into partnership with the employer of his father, who was then proprietor of the Pavilion Hotel, at No. 958 Lake Street, at which farmers were accustomed to receive accommodations. He was married with his father until his death, in 1863, when he went to Naperierville. On his return to Chi- cago, about one year later, he opened a bakery on North Clark Street, and later moved to Halsted Street. One year afterward he built three ovens at Nos. 275, 275 1/2 and 277 Randolph Street, the firn being Peck & Co., a branch being established at the corner of Madison and Morgan streets. He continued business successfully until 1857, when he sold out, and retired. He was married on April 12, 1853, to Miss Augusta, A. F. & A. M. of Naperville. V. Forbes, the first sheriff of Cook County. They have six children: Nina E., wife of A. B. Wait; Arthur S., Joseph W., Emma F., Harry V., and Nathan S., Jr. Mr. Peck is a member of Euclid Lodge, No. 65, A. F. & A. M., of Naperville.

IROQUOIS CLUB.

A desire to form a substantial society in the form of a social club that should be representative of progressive democratic principles, induced a number of leading democrats, nearly all of whom were prosperous business men, and including a large proportion of young men, to form what is now widely known as the Iroquois Club of Chicago, a society organized two years, by a committee of four, the interest was taken at a meeting held in the Palmer House reading-room. Those present on this occasion were James P. Grund, Robert H. Patton, Thomas M. Hoyne, Dr. L. C. Waters, Edward O. Brown, James T. Hoyne, Edward Forman, Clinton C. Snowden, Walter Mattocks, J. H. S. Quick, Frank G. Hoyne, Alexander Coignard, S. S. Gregory and Emmett C. Fisher. These gentle- men, with others who speedily joined them, at once formed an association under the title of the Chicago Democratic Club. At the meeting above mentioned Thomas M. Hoyne presided, and Robert H. Patton was secretary. A committee of five was appointed to prepare a constitution and by-laws, consisting of John H. S. Quick, James P. Grund, Dr. L. C. Waters, Robert H. Patton and Edward O. Brown; and a committee of three was named on permanent organization.—C. C. Snowden, James P. Grund and Edward O. Brown.

The present address of the Iroquois Club was appointed represented, and the following were declared the officers for the first year:

President—Perry H. Smith, Jr.
Vice-Presidents—First Congressional District, Thomas M.

Recording Secretary—Robert H. Patton.
Corresponding Secretary—Dr. L. C. Waters.
Treasurer—Frank G. Hoyne.

At the third meeting, held on August 3 following a committee to actively direct the work of the club in the coming presidential campaign was named, consisting of Henry M. Shepard, chairman, Emmett C. Fisher, George Mills Rogers and Louis Palmer.

One of the immediate objects of formation having been for service during the Hancock campaign, the club took an active and uniting part all through the contest, both individually and by its concerted action. Two mass-meetings were held under its auspices, of which it defrayed all expenses. As a culmination of its demonstrations, a grand parade took place on the night preceding the election, in which the club occupied the post of honor as a mounted body.

On December 14, 1880, further steps were taken towards solidifying the organization. At this meeting the following preamble and principles were adopted:

The undersigned, believing that it is the duty of every good citizen to take not only a deep interest, but also an active part, in the political affairs of the country; and believing, further, that the welfare of the country and the continual prosperity of its institutions require for their preservation that the policy and character of the Government shall be determined and guided by the principles of the Democratic party; and in order to add to the organized strength of the Democratic party in Chicago, have formed ourselves into a club known as the Chicago Democratic Club.

PRINCIPLES.

First. The largest liberty of the individual consistent with public order.

Second. Local self-government.

Third. Opposition to centralization.

Fourth. The separate independence of the legislative, executive and judicial departments.

Fifth. Recognition of the Supreme Court of the United States as the proper tribunal for the final decision of all constitutional questions.

Sixth. An indivisible union of indestructible States.

Seventh. Strict maintenance of the public faith.

Eighth. Public office a public trust, admission to which should depend on proved fitness.

Ninth. Tariff for revenue only at the earliest practicable period consistent with a due regard for existing interests and the financial needs of the Government; and, immediately, such a revision of the present system as shall fairly and equally distribute its burdens.

One or two meetings for further discussion of an enlargement of the club's social functions were held, till, on July 15, 1881, a committee of four, consisting of F. G. Hoyne, H. W. Goodman, S. G. Swisher and Lawrence M. Ennis, was appointed to look up permanent quarters. All business meetings had up to this time been held in the reading-room of the Palmer House.

At an ensuing meeting, on September 6, fifty-seven new members were reported, and the committee appointed in July recommended the third floor of Haverty's Theater, on Monroe Street, for the club-rooms. The association, at its next meeting, on October 4, after a lively discussion changed the name to the Iroquois Club. Officers were then elected as follows:

President—Erskine M. Phelps.
Vice-Presidents—First Congressional District, J. H. S. Quick, T. M. Hoyne, Dr. Robert Hunter; Second Congressional District, Carter H. Harrison, S. G. Swisher, C. L. Bonney; Third Congressional District, E. J. Stokes, V. C. Turner, Malcolm Caruthers.
Recording Secretary—E. C. Fisher.
Corresponding Secretary—F. G. Hoyne.
Treasurer—J. H. McAvoy.

On the following eighth of December, the club took formal possession of its first club rooms, the third floor over the present Columbia Theatre, which was divided into an office, reception, reading and dining rooms. Speeches were made by Hon. S. Corning Judd, E. M. Phelps, Hon. Thomas Hoyne and others.

On March 15, 1882, after a very successful winter as an organized social and political club, a banquet was given in honor of the birthday of Andrew Jackson, at the Palmer House. Covers were laid for about four hundred on this occasion, and toasts were responded to in person by Thomas A. Hendricks, William F. Vilas, L. Q. C. Lamar, W. C. P. Breckenridge, Lyman Trumbull, Frank H. Hurd, James R. Doolittle, Henry Watterson, William J. Allen, Richard T. Merrick, John C. Black and Carter H. Harrison, nearly all statesmen of national reputation. The second and third annual banquets of the club, of April 13, 1883, and April 15, 1884,—the former commemorative of Thomas Jefferson, the founder of Democracy,—brought altogether a like distinguished assemblage, making it the just boast of the Iroquois Club that the first men of the land have partaken of its hospitality.

With the growth of the club and the gradual gain to its ranks of the best representative element of the party in Chicago, came an added desire for activity, albeit on somewhat more conservative lines. Early in 1883, a resolution was passed restricting the action of the club as an organization in local politics. At a regular meeting on December 5 preceding, a committee was appointed to prepare a memorial to Congress on behalf of the club, on the subject of the acceptance the Illinois and Michigan Canal, and the completion of the Hennepin Canal by the General Government. The committee, consisting of Lyman Trumbull, Carter H. Harrison, M. W. Fuller, S. Corning Judd, W. G. Goudy and Henry Waller, Jr., duly prepared a memorial, a copy of which was sent to every delegate to Congress.

The labors of the club in the last presidential campaign began early in 1883. At a meeting held on April 3, a committee was appointed to take measures to secure the meeting of the National Democratic Convention in Chicago. This committee, composed of Erskine M. Phelps, S. Corning Judd, Frank G. Hoyne, M. W. Fuller and Hon. Thomas Hoyne, visited the East early in the summer, and consulted with leading members of the party and the National Committee. As a result of their labors, Chicago was promised second choice by Eastern Democrats as the place of meeting, in case of first choice falling at Saratoga. The committee then addressed itself to Western and Southern members of the party, and as the result of its untiring efforts, Chicago was finally selected.

At a regular meeting held on March 4, 1884, the club emphasized its views on the tariff question by the passage of the following unanimous resolution:

Resolved, That the members of the Iroquois Club desire to record their high appreciation of the courageous, patriotic, and intelligent services to the cause of revenue reform, rendered at the present session of Congress by the Hon. William K. Morrison, of
Illinois; and they wish further to express their conviction that the measures proposed by him for the relief of a people oppressed by the burden of a partial and unjust scheme of taxation are well calculated to awaken the public conscience; and that the interests of all classes demand their speedy adoption by both Houses of Congress."

On September 9, 1884, a committee of ten was appointed to arrange for all meetings and work during the campaign. This committee consisted of E. M. Phelps, F. G. Hoyne, R. J. Smith, John H. Prentice, James T. Hoyne, Thomas E. Courtney, Charles Kern, J. E. Callahan, Asa Dow and S. S. Gregory, and continued in session till after the November election. An advisory committee, to act with the chairman of the State Central Committee, was also appointed, consisting of Julius S. Grinnell, Martin J. Russell, C. P. Kimball and Henry Waller, Jr. A fund, amounting to $10,000, was collected and disbursed by the club during the campaign. Lexington and DeKalb, Illinois, were visited in a body, the members of the Iroquois forming an important force in large demonstrations at both places. Two general mass-meetings were held in Chicago during the campaign, and a Bayard and a Watterson meeting, on the occasion of the visits of these distinguished standard-bearers of the party, all under the management of the executive committee of the Iroquois Club. On the night of November 8, following the election, the club appropriately celebrated the victory, in which it had borne its full part, and, on March 4, participated in the inauguration ceremonies at Washington.

Among minor items, the club defrayed the full expenses of the chairman and secretary of the State Central Committee in Chicago during this campaign.

After the discovery of frauds on the ballot during the election, the club took characteristic action by the appointment, on December 2, 1884, of a committee to investigate and to aid in the prosecution, consisting of Edmund Jus sen, chairman, I. N. Stiles, F. H. Winston, J. K. Boyesen, T. M. Hoyne, R. J. Smith and Malcolm Caruthers. It also passed unanimously the following resolution:

"Resolved, That the members of this club demand that the local prosecuting officers, both State and Federal, share in the effort to ascertain the truth as to the dishonest and fraudulent conduct charged against the officers of the late election in the second precinct of the Eighteenth Ward in this city, and others implicated therein, and also exert every legitimate means to bring those who are guilty to justice, irrespective of their party affiliations and of all political considerations whatever; and that this organization pledges its cordial and hearty support to these officers in all their efforts in that direction."

The club at present numbers an active membership of three hundred and seventy-five representative Chica-

**VIEW OF IROQUOIS CLUB HOUSE.**
also among the club's possessions, and chief among its treasured relics is an autograph letter of Thomas Jefferson to Edmund Pendleton of Virginia, dated at Philadelphia, March 24, 1783, announcing the receipt on that day of the first settlement of the peace preliminaries at Versailles, which resulted in the formal declaration of the United States as a free nation. This valuable autograph letter was presented by William H. Harbut, of New York City.

The officers of the Iroquois Club, omitting those already given, have been—

1839—President, Thomas M. Hoyne; Vice-Presidents—First Congressional District, J. H. S. Quick, Robert H. Patton, H. W. Goodwin; Second Congressional District, George M. Rogers, Stephen G. Stephenson, Henry Waller; Third Congressional District, S. S. Gregory, W. M. Le Moyne, Edward J. Stokes; Secretary, Frank G. Hoyne; Corresponding Secretary, Dr. L. C. Waters.

1839—President, E. M. Phelps; Vice-Presidents—South Division, J. H. S. Quick, T. M. Hoyne, Edward Forman; West Division, Carter E. Harrison, S. G. Swisher, George M. Rogers; North Division, E. J. Stokes, Cornunger Judd, Malcolm Carrothers; Secretary, M. E. Bremer; Corresponding Secretary, Frank G. Hoyne; Treasurer, J. H. McAvoy.

1839—President, E. M. Phelps; Vice-Presidents—South Division, John H. McAvoy, George Bohnen, Charles Kern; West Division, Carter E. Harrison, R. J. Smith; George M. Collins; North Division, S. C. Judd, H. S. Gregory, S. W. Warren; Secretary, E. M. Boddle; Corresponding Secretary, Frank G. Hoyne; Treasurer, Edward Forman.

1839—President, Stephen S. Gregory; Vice-Presidents—South Division, B. Lowenham, Paul Morton, Samuel D. Farling; West Division, R. J. Smith, George P. Holmes, Thomas E. Courtney; North Division, Potter Palmer, W. G. McDowell, A. F. Gilmore; Secretary, T. Ewing; Corresponding Secretary, Edward Forman; Treasurer, D. T. S. Hoyne.

Esrkin M. Phelps, ex-president of the Iroquois Club, was born at Stonington, Conn., on March 31, 1839. His father, Charles H. Phelps, was a member of the largest drygoods firm in the city of New Orleans from 1815 to 1835, the firm being Phelps & Ballock. He was making a trip on the steamer "Lexington," on Long Island Sound in the latter part of 1839, and the ship went down with the passengers being among those lost. The main name of the mother of Esrkin M. Phelps was Ann R. Hammond, whose father was one of the oldest and best known merchants of New Orleans, having carried on business there for over thirty years. The son, Esrkin, was educated at Williston Seminary, East Hampton, Mass. After completing his studies he went into the banking house of Allen, Cupp & Needham of St. Louis. He remained there some time, but on account of the health restored, went to East, and located in Boston, where he continued two years. In 1844, he came to Chicago, and with George E. Dodge established the now well-known house of Phelps, Dodge & Palmer. Mr. Phelps was married in 1856, to Miss E. Wilber, of Lancaster, Mass. During his twenty-two years' residence in Chicago Mr. Phelps has been a conspicuous figure in the mercantile history of the city, and has ever shown a hearty interest in all matters pertaining to the development and growth of western trade. In social matters he has also been prominently identified, having for a long time been a member of the Columbian and Chicago Clubs of the Washington Park Club since its organization, and of the Manhattan Club of New York. For many years he has been a trustee of Hahnemann Hospital, and a large contributor to the support of that institution. When the Iroquois Club was organized, Mr. Phelps was honored by an election to the presidency of that organization, and so highly esteemed is he by the club members that he was re-elected a series of resolutions by the club, expressing their regret at the loss of his valuable services as president.

George Bohnen, senior of the firm of George Bohnen & Co., was born in Buffalo, N. Y., on November 20, 1845. He was brought up there, and received a first-class classical education. At the age of seventeen he entered the wholesale glassware and crockery house of W. H. Glenny & Co., of Buffalo, but only remained one year, coming to Chicago at the end of that time, in 1863. On arriving in this city he took a position with N. F. Merrill, wholesale dealer in lamps and glassware. That line of trade was then in its infancy as compared with its proportions to-day, and the house of N. F. Merrill the pioneer of the West. The demands of the times required improvements, and during his leisure hours, Mr. Bohnen exerted himself toward the perfection of something new and novel in that line. In 1871, he perfected his invention and placed upon sale Bohnen's Patent Liquid Lamp, the first of the kind ever offered to the public. He has since originated the great variety of library lamps now so largely in use. He afterward invented the double extension library lamp, the parabolic receiving and reflector being on the principle of chandeliers. All of Mr. Bohnen has taken out eighteen or twenty patents for various devices in lamp-trade originated by him. From an employee in the pioneer lamp house of Chicago he has risen to a proprietorship of the same, and the success which has followed his efforts has been well earned. Mr. Bohnen is a widower, having one son, George Hunt Bohnen. Since the organization of the Iroquois Club he has been a member thereof, and is now one of the vice-presidents representing the South Division of the city, and is also chairman of the house committee. He has not been active in political matters, but takes a hearty interest in democratic institutions. He is also a member of the Douglas and Washington Park clubs.

Benjamin E. Bremer, ex-recording secretary of the Iroquois Club, has been one of the most enthusiastic members of that organization and, up to a recent date, has been closely identified with the workings of the club. He was born in Bergen County, N. J., on August 18, 1834, and was reared to manhood in his native State. He was educated at private schools, and also took a two years' course of study in the University of Michigan. He moved to Chicago, in 1858, since which time he has been almost wholly identified with the house of Rathbone, Sand & Co. Since May 1879, he has been connected with the firm, and his reputation for integrity and general worth has been with his employment on account of the popularity he has so long held among the members of the Iroquois Club. In the organization of the latter institution he took an active part, and in 1882, he was elected to the office of recording secretary; in 1883, was made vice-president, representing the West Division, and in 1884, he was tendered and again occupied the position of recording secretary, the duties of which he performed to the highest satisfaction of both officers and members. At the election of January, 1886, he was tendered and urged to retain his official position, but was obliged to decline owing to the work incumbent upon him in his commercial life.

Edward Forman, corresponding secretary of the Iroquois Club, was born in Tioga County, New York, on February 10, 1820. He was there reared and educated, attaining his elementary studies at the common schools and afterward preparing for entrance into a collegiate institution. His health failed him and he was obliged to forego the completion of his higher education, and instead decided to come West. He located in Chicago in 1855, and took a position in the house of N. M. Appleton, which was later consolidated into the firm of Appleton & Fisk. He is now entering upon his twenty-third year of service in that house, and since the incorporation of the firm has been one of the stockholders. When the Iroquois Club was being formed, Mr. Forman took great interest in its organization, and was identified with the organization of the club. He was elected one of the first vice-presidents, representing the South Division of the city, and was re-elected a second term of office in the spring of 1882, and again in all three years. In January, 1884, he was made treasurer, and a year later was nominated to the office of corresponding secretary, to which he was elected by a large majority. Always a staunch democrat, he has taken great interest in National politics, and has been an earnest worker in the ranks of the party, although never an aspirant to official honors in the Government service. Mr. Forman was married on June 15, 1871, to Miss Carrie Clarke, daughter of Henry B. Clarke, one of the early settlers of Chicago.

COMMERCIAL CLUB.

The first meeting for the organization of the Commercial Club was held at the Chicago Club-house, on the evening of December 27, 1877. At this meeting there were present J. W. Doane, L. Z. Leiter, J. H. Walker, A. A. Sprague, H. J. Macfarland, William T. Baker, Anson Stager, N. K. Fairbank, W. A. Fuller, George C. Clarke, Edwin Keith, Murry Nelson and John J. Jones. These were enrolled as members of the Commercial Club to be called the Commercial Club of Chicago, and in addition Marshall Field, C. M. Henderson, C. P. Kellogg, John Crear, John M. Clarke,
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John B. Drake, and George M. Pullman were elected members. A second meeting was held on January 19, following, at which the officers were chosen: President, J. Z. Leiter; Vice-President, J. W. Doane; Treasurer, Murry Nelson; Secretary, George C. Clarke. Application was made to the Secretary of State for a charter, the objects of the incorporation being the discussion, at stated meetings, of questions of local polity and economy from a strictly non-partisan point of view. The last Saturday of each month from October to June was chosen as the time of meeting. On these occasions, after partaking of dinner, the members present to the open discussion of the topics chosen for the evening, due notice of which has been previously sent to each member by the secretary.

The membership at the beginning was selected from among the leading business men of Chicago. The club has followed in its constitution and aims the plan of the Commercial Club of Boston, of which it is in some measure the offspring. Two years after its organization it gave a dinner to General Grant, as retiring president, on which occasion two hundred and twenty distinguished guests from Boston, New York, Philadelphia and St. Louis enjoyed its hospitabilities. In like manner, President Garfield and Lieutenant-General Sheridan have been received by the club. It has been the custom of the club, since its organization, to invite any distinguished person present in the city at the time of its monthly dinner, to a seat at its board. Among other practical benefits which have followed its discussions, may be mentioned the establishment of the Manual Training School for mechanics and artisans, on Michigan Boulevard, which was built and equipped entirely from the subscription of $100,000 contributed by the members of the Commercial Club, and has since been governed by an executive committee selected from its roll.

The club, as a body, has made four notable trips since its organization. The first of these occurred in June, 1879, when on invitation of the distinguished club of Boston bearing the same name, and the father of all like organizations in the country, became its guests for four days. The visit was repeated in June of the present year, the sister clubs of St. Louis and Cincinnati joining in the excursion. The Chicago club was distinguished through an address by its able president, Franklin MacVeagh, on the higher aims of mercantilism, which has since been widely copied, and become in some sort the accepted exposition of the doctrines of the leaders of trade throughout the country. The club has also been entertained at St. Louis and Cincinnati by the Commercial Clubs of those cities, whom it has in turn received here.

The monthly meetings have been held from the first at one of the four leading hotels, in alternation. The membership of the club numbers sixty, and is fixed at that limit. No active part is taken in any public movement, the policy of the club being of an eminently conservative stamp, and its aim to be a beneficial factor through indirect but not less potent influences.

The officers of the club, in addition to those already given, have been—

1879—President, John M. Clarke; Vice-President, George M. Pullman; Secretary, George C. Clarke; Treasurer, A. F. Seeberger.

1880—President, Franklin MacVeagh; Vice-President, George M. Pullman; Secretary, George C. Clarke; Treasurer, John B. Drake; Executive Committee, John DeKoven, Lyman J. Gage, Thomas Murdoch.

ILLINOIS CLUB.

The Illinois Club was chartered April 26, 1878. The charter membership numbered about fifty prominent residents of the West Side, nearly all of whom were business men. The first officers of the club were—President, John G. Rogers; Vice-President, S. H. McCrea; Secretary, O. P. Dickison; Treasurer, S. W. Rawson. The first board of trustees consisted of A. Courtney Campbell, H. Z. Culver, O. P. Dickinson, Wiley M. Egan, George Gardner, Frederick S. James, S. P. McConnell, S. H. McCrea, S. W. Rawson, John G. Rogers, A. A. Sprague, R. L. Tatham and P. B. Weare. The objects of the club were stated in its charter to be "the cultivation and promotion of literature and the fine arts, and of social intercourse." In connection with the second feature the Illinois Art Association was formed a few years later from the members of the Illinois Club, and there is now in the gallery of the club-house a collection of notable paintings, the results of its labors.

The first home of the club was the residence on Washington Street, near the corner of Elizabeth Street, where they remained two years. Thence a removal was made to the building on the southwest corner of Ashland Avenue and Madison Street. In 1884, the club purchased of J. Russell Jones the fine residence on Ashland Avenue, between Adams and Monroe streets. The building is a handsome structure of brick, with stone front, three stories in height and was greatly enlarged two years since by the addition of a wing containing the present art-hall, library, assembly-room, billiard-room, bowling-alley, etc.

The present membership is about three hundred and fifty. Many clergymen are among the honorary members of this club, and the list includes Bishop Samuel Fallows, Rev. A. K. Parker, Rev. James Blake and Rev. Luther Pardee.

The officers of the club have been—

1879—President, J. W. Doane; Vice-President, S. H. McCrea; Treasurer, S. W. Rawson; Secretary, O. P. Dickison.

1880—President, S. H. McCrea; Vice-President, A. A. Sprague; Treasurer, J. F. Lawrence; Secretary, O. P. Dickison.

1887—President, Richard T. Crane; Vice-President, S. N. Wilcox; Treasurer, S. W. Rawson; Secretary, O. P. Dickison.

1889—President, John G. Rogers; Vice-President, R. J. Smith; Treasurer, W. A. Hammond; Secretary, Rev. William A. Farr.

1892—President, J. Harley Bradley; Vice-President, Simeon H. Crane; Treasurer, W. A. Hammond; Secretary, Fred K. Morrill.

1893—President, J. Harley Bradley; Vice-President, Simeon H. Crane; Treasurer, William A. Hammond; Secretary, Fred K. Morrill.

1895—President, Simeon H. Crane; Vice-President, Alon E. Clark; Treasurer, William A. Hammond; Secretary, W. E. McQuiston.

JEFFERSON I. FULTON, of the well-known firm of J. I. Fulton & Co., was born at Zanesville, Ohio, on April 1, 1826. At the age of twelve he removed to Cincinnati, and there finished his education in the common schools. His first venture in business life was at an early day, when he engaged in the hat and cap trade at Covington, Ky. He was so identified for some time, and when his attention was drawn to a new system of street-paving, he sold out and, in 1866, engaged in that occupation, with which he has been identified. He opened business in Cincinnati and continued successfully up to 1869, when he decided to go to Europe and investigate the system of asphalt paving. He remained at Paris about
one year making observations of the matter, and while there had a volume in reference to the manufacture of asphalt translated from the French into the English language. On his return to America he removed his business to Chicago, and, in the spring of 1870, laid the first asphalt pavement ever put down in Chicago, at the intersection of Monroe and Clark streets. It proved a success, and the business has consequently increased largely from year to year. The firm of which he is a member is engaged in the manufacture of asphalt and Portland cement paving, and has its headquarters at No. 175 LaSalle Street. The business was originally established

in 1863, in Cincinnati, Ohio, and, in 1870, was removed to this city, and since coming here the management has won a high reputation for the excellence of all work performed by them. They make a specialty of asphalt paving and also largely handle Portland cement in connection therewith. The first work performed by the firm in Chicago was at the intersection of Clark and Monroe streets, in 1870; and since they have laid pavement all over Chicago, as well as surrounding cities in this and other States. Among the finest specimens of their work is the asphalt roadway and Portland cement sidewalk at Rosalie Villa, and their work on the Farwell buildings, Marshall Field's buildings, Sibley's warehouses, C. H. McCormick's estate, Adams & Westlake's new buildings, and many others attest the superiority of their work. The firm is among the largest in the West, and they have, during the past sixteen years in which they have operated in this city, laid many miles of roadway and pavement. Mr. Fulton is a member of the Builders' and Traders' Exchange, and of the Union League and Illinois Clubs. He became a member of the Masonic fraternity at Covington, Ky., in 1863, and is now a member of Chicago Commandery, No. 19, K. T. He was married on May 3, 1859, to Miss Eugenie Fonds, of Cincinnati, Ohio. They have two children,—Lester and Gertrude. Mr. Fulton is a genial, courteous gentleman, and is highly esteemed in commercial circles for his honorable business methods and strict integrity.

THE UNION LEAGUE CLUB.

The Union League Club of Chicago was organized late in the fall of 1879. The first call for a meeting, in October, 1879, bears the signatures of Lewis L. Colburn, Luther Laffin Mills, William Aldrich, William Penn Nixon, S. J. Hanna, Samuel J. Medill, Hiram Barker, Jr., Philip A. Hoyne, Consider H. Willett, C. S.

in 1870; and since they have laid pavement all over Chicago, as well as surrounding cities in this and other States. Among the finest specimens of their work is the asphalt roadway and Portland cement sidewalk at Rosalie Villa, and their work on the Farwell buildings, Marshall Field's buildings, Sibley's warehouses, C. H. McCormick's estate, Adams & Westlake's new buildings, and many others attest the superiority of their work. The firm is among the largest in the West, and they have, during the past sixteen years in which they have operated in this city, laid many miles of roadway and pavement. Mr. Fulton is a member of the Builders' and Traders' Exchange, and of the Union League and Illinois Clubs. He became a member of the Masonic fraternity at Covington, Ky., in 1863, and is now a member of Chicago Commandery, No. 19, K. T. He was married on May 3, 1859, to Miss Eugenie Fonds, of Cincinnati, Ohio. They have two children,—Lester and Gertrude. Mr. Fulton is a genial, courteous gentleman, and is highly esteemed in commercial circles for his honorable business methods and strict integrity.

Permission of Inland Architect and Builder.

UNION LEAGUE CLUB HOUSE.

Squiers, C. H. Salisbury, E. R. Bliss, E. G. Keith, and Ira W. Buell. On December 5, following, these gentlemen met in the club-room of the Sherman House, and drew up a petition for a charter, which, with a copy of the proposed by-laws, was forwarded to the Secretary of State at Springfield.

On January 20, 1880, a meeting was again held at the Sherman House, to take permanent action under the charter, which had been received, dated December 19, 1879. This document authorized the incorporation of the Chicago Club of the Union League of America, which was the name first adopted.

The articles of association stated the objects of the organization to be the following:

1st. To encourage and promote, by moral, social and political influence, unconditioned loyalty to the Federal Government, and to defend and protect the integrity and perpetuity of this Nation.

The condition of membership shall be absolute and unqualified loyalty to the Government of the United States.

The primary objects of this association shall be:
has always been foremost in carrying out the primary objects of its incorporation. Loyalty to the Union has been its watchword, and the guarding of the purity of the ballot one of its first missions. With this end in view, the League was active in unearthing fraudulent voting in the election of the fall of 1884, and bringing to justice all concerned in it. The present election law owes its existence to the labors then undertaken by the club, and continued unremittingly until its adoption was secured. In the Federal elections, the club has co-operated with its officers, offering rewards for the detection of illegal voting.

The club has now a membership of seven hundred, including an honorary roll which contains the names of four ex-Presidents (two deceased), three of the most distinguished living American Generals, an Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States, and several jurists and statesmen of national fame.

The officers of the club from its organization have been as follows:

1888—President, Elbridge G. Keith; vice-presidents, Charles M. Henderson, J. McGregor Adams; treasurer, George M. Bogue; secretary, Rollin A. Keys.

In addition to the officers, three standing committees and a board of seven directors constitute the executive staff.

**UNION CLUB**

On January 17, 1878, twenty-five young men, representing the best element of the social and business life of the North Division, met at No. 308 Chicago Avenue, to discuss the formation of a social club in that part of the city. A committee was appointed, consisting of H. W. Raymond, A. W. Cobb, Arthur Ryerson, A. Davidson, J. L. Houghteling, C. N. Fessenden, 0. F. Aldis, W. P. Conger and F. S. Wheeler, to report at an adjourned meeting, on January 26. This committee soon learned that the same question had been considered by a number of older men resident on the North Side, and their cooperation was invited. As a result, about sixty gentlemen met in the parlors of the Clarendon Hotel, on the evening of January 26, when a constitution was drafted, and the following officers, of an organization to be called the Union Club of Chicago, elected for one year:

President, Henry W. Bishop; Vice-President, Henry W. Raymond; Treasurer, Albert W. Cobb; Secretary, William P. Conger.


On February 1, the committee on membership reported one hundred names enrolled. The constitution was formally adopted, and a committee appointed to take the necessary steps for incorporation. On February 7, the club received its charter. The residence on the corner of Chicago Avenue and State Street was first rented, whence the club removed, March 10, 1879, to the Ogden mansion, on LaFayette Place. Here it began a new era of life as a social organization. A leading feature of this period was a series of open-air concerts given during the summers of 1879–86–81, in the fine grounds of the club-house.

At the business meeting of March 1, 1879, the board
of directors was increased, by the addition to those already named, of John DeKoven, R. Hall McCormick, V. C. Turner and James J. Hoyt. On April 8, following, the limit of membership was raised, on account of the increasing growth of the club, from two hundred to three hundred; in February, 1880, the limit was increased to four hundred. Negotiations in the summer of 1880, to buy the Ogden property, then occupied as a club-house, did not reach a consummation, and the club at once set about providing for itself a permanent home, which resulted in its removal, in December, 1883, to the club-house at present occupied. This is a stone

building, in the Tudor style, finished with an air of solidity and comfort that have been the envy of many metropolitan visitors. In the matters of taste, comfort and convenience, the house leaves little to be desired. The building is of Long Meadow Mass., brown stone. It was begun in the spring of 1882, under contract for completion by May, 1883. In April, 1883, it was destroyed by fire, the loss being entirely covered by insurance. It was re-built without delay, and the club established therein the following December. The interior follows the style emphasized in the exterior, the design being to reproduce, as nearly as possible, an old English manor-house. The cost was about $500,000. The present membership of the club is four hundred and seventy-two.

The following is a complete register of its officers since 1878:

1879—President, Henry W. Bishop; Vice-President, Henry W. Raymond; Secretary, William P. Conger; Treasurer, Albert W. Cobb.

1880—President, Henry W. Bishop; Vice-President, John DeKoven; Secretary, William P. Conger; Treasurer, Albert W. Cobb.

1881—President, Henry W. Bishop; Vice-President, John N. Jewett; Secretary, William P. Conger; Treasurer, Albert W. Cobb.

1882—President, Henry W. Bishop; Vice-President, John N. Jewett; Secretary, William P. Conger; Treasurer, Albert W. Cobb.

1883—President, Henry W. Bishop; Vice-President, A. A. Carpenter; Secretary, William G. McMillan; Treasurer, Albert W. Cobb.

1884—President, August A. Carpenter; Vice-President, Lyman J. Gage; Secretary, Henry A. Keith; Treasurer, Albert W. Cobb.

HISTORY OF CHICAGO.

The Standard is a social club composed chiefly of Jewish citizens, and numbers among its members many of our leading business men. It occupies the building erected for its accommodation in 1879, on the corner of Michigan Avenue and Thirteenth Street. The club was organized early in 1869, and on April 5 received its certificate of incorporation. The officers for the first year were—President, E. Frankenthal; Vice-President, L. Wimpold; Treasurer, D. Stettauer; Recording Secretary, Philip Stein; Financial Secretary, H. Goodman. The first board of directors was composed of Gerhard Foreman, Joseph Austrain, H. L. Frank, J. B. Schlossman. The objects of the club are stated in the articles of incorporation to be “the mutual improvement of members, to be effected by social gatherings,
dramatic entertainments, the establishment of a library, and the pursuit of such other purposes as are generally considered to be within the scope and object of a club.

On the New-Year day of 1870, the organization celebrated its removal to its present quarters by a ball. In October, 1871, the organization gave up the club-house to the relief work of the city. The building continued to be, for about a year, the headquarters of the Central Relief Committee, during which period the club suspended its activity.

In the fall of 1872 the club re-occupied its quarters, and a considerable sum was spent in repairing and refurnishing the club-house.

The club has taken steps looking to the erection of a new club-house, the present quarters being inadequate to properly accommodate the growing membership. The current membership is about two hundred. The club borne to a natal State, and to revive old memories among the sons of the Green Mountain State.

The following 17th day of January being the one hundredth anniversary of the declaration of independence by the State of Vermont, was the occasion of a large and interesting reunion, which included many residents of the city distinguished in State and local councils. A permanent organization, under the title of the Sons of Vermont, was consummated at a third meeting, held February 22, in the parlors of the Tremont House.

Quite a large membership was enrolled at this meeting, and the following officers were elected: President, D. K. Pearsons; Vice-Presidents, Charles B. Lawrence, Norman Williams, S. W. Burnham; Treasurer, Henry H. Nash; Secretary and Librarian, A. D. Hager.

An annual banquet is given on January 17, and other pleasant re-unions are held. Business meetings take place when necessary, at the call of the secretary, being usually held in the club-room of the Palmer House.

The present membership is two hundred and nineteen, of which one hundred and seventy-seven are resident in Chicago, twenty nine in the State outside of the city, and eleven in other States.

The officers of the association have been as follows:

1879—President, Charles B. Lawrence; Vice-Presidents, E. G. Keith, Ezra J. Warner, E. A. Kilbourne; Secretary and Librarian, Frank B. Williams; Treasurer, Henry H. Nash.
1880—President, George N. Boardman; Vice-Presidents, E. G. Keith, O. G. A. Sprague, Eugene Canfield; Secretary and Librarian, Frank B. Williams; Treasurer, Henry H. Nash.
1881—President, Norman Williams; Vice-Presidents, O. G. A. Sprague, L. L. Coburn, Eugene Canfield; Secretary and Librarian, E. B. Sherman; Treasurer, H. H. Nash.
1882—President, L. L. Coburn; Vice-Presidents, O. G. A. Sprague, F. N. Waterman, Sanford B. Perry; Secretary and Librarian, E. B. Sherman; Treasurer, Henry H. Nash.
1883—President, E. G. Keith; Vice-Presidents, Silas B. Cobb, H. E. Sawyer, E. A. Kilbourne; Secretary and Librarian, E. B. Sherman; Treasurer, Henry H. Nash.
1884—President, John H. Hills; Vice-Presidents, Norman Bridge, E. B. Sherman, A. D. Hager; Secretary and Librarian, Franklin Denison; Treasurer, Henry H. Nash.
1885—President, Arlo N. Waterman; Vice-Presidents, E. B. Sherman, John M. Thacher, J. W. Butler; Secretary and Librarian, Franklin Denison; Treasurer, H. H. Nash.

SONS OF VERMONT.

In response to a call for a meeting of native Vermonters, a number of gentlemen assembled in the club-room of the Sherman House on the evening of January 19, 1877. The meeting was called to order by Lewis Meacham; Gurdon S. Hubbard was chosen president, and Frank B. Williams, secretary. The purposes for which an organization was to be formed were set forth, in an open letter from Hon. D. K. Pearsons, read at this meeting, to be the perpetuation of the love and respect

SONS OF MAINE.

On March 12, 1880, a meeting was held in the club-room of the Gardiner (now Leland) House, which was called to order by Leonard Swett, J. S. Brewer acting as secretary. Among those present at this meeting, were Abner Taylor, C. P. Kimball, J. L. Hathaway, A. A. Libby, J. J. P. Odell, and C. P. Libby. A committee, consisting of Messrs. Kimball, Odell and Taylor, was appointed to prepare a constitution and by-laws for an organization to be known as the Sons of Maine. At an adjourned meeting on March 19, the constitution was read and adopted, and permanent officers were elected for the first year, as follows:

President, Hon. Thomas Drummond; First Vice-President, Hon. Leonad Swett; Second Vice-President, John Young Scammon; Secretary, J. S. Brewer; Treasurer, J. J. P. Odell.

In the winter of 1880–81, it was determined by the society to give its first banquet, and committees were appointed to carry out its plans. The banquet was arranged to take place at the Palmer House on July 4, 1881. Invitations were sent to the Governor and all ex-Governors of Maine, to the two United States Senators, and to many distinguished natives of the State, who were met in Boston by a member of the executive committee, Henry A. Hersey, and accompanied to
Chicago in a special car as the guests of the association. Among those present on this occasion were Hon. Humbert Hanlin, Hon. Ellhu B. Washburne, of Chicago; ex-Governor Garcelon, of Maine; Hon. Henry W. Paine, of Boston, Hon. Bion Bradbury, of Maine, and Hon. C. A. Boutilier, of Maine. The feature thus successfully inaugurated has since been continued by the Sons of Maine yearly, with but one omission.

The club, which is composed of natives of the State of Maine, includes some of our leading citizens. It is now engaged in the formation of a library.

The present officers of the association are—

President, John N. Jewett; Vice-Presidents, Melville W. Fuller, Leonard Swett, Aaron Taylor; Secretary, C. H. Howard; Treasurer, William Sprague; Directors, Charles H. Kirkland, James P. Smith, Jr., J. B. Hobbs, Charles M. Morse, J. V. Scammon, Benjamin V. Page and C. H. Muliken.

IRISH-AMERICAN CLUB.

The Irish-American Club is composed of men of all creeds and parties, the only principle insisted on as a requisite to membership, being an acknowledgment of Ireland's right to be governed by and for her own people, as an independent nation. It thus includes in its ranks many Americans and one English member. The organization was effected in May, 1882, by a number of prominent Irish citizens interested in the cause of their native land. Social features were included from the inception, the club leasing a fine suite of rooms at Nos. 38 and 40 Washington Street, which it has continued to occupy. Two formal receptions are given annually, in the spring and autumn, by the members of the club to their friends, and the association appropriately celebrates, by a banquet and ball on St. Patrick's day, the anniversary of the patron saint of Ireland. The latter entertainment usually takes place at some leading hotel. They have received and entertained all distinguished Irishmen who have visited this country during the past five years, including T. M. Healy, M.P., T. P. O'Connor, M.P., Rev. Eugene Sheehy, and other notables. The membership now includes nearly every prominent Irish-American resident of Chicago, and the club is a flourishing, energetic and representative body.

The following is a list of the officers from the first organization:

1882-83—President, William J. Hynes; Vice-President, Michael Keeley; Recording Secretary, John McKeough; Financial Secretary, Henry O'Rourke; Treasurer, Peter J. Hanley.

1883—President, Michael Keeley; Vice-President, J. McHugh; Recording Secretary, M. J. Keene; Financial Secretary, William Foyart; Treasurer, Patrick Cavagnagh.

1885—President, Travis Agnew; Vice-President, Ambrose Hamond; Recording Secretary, F. D. Kinsella; Financial Secre-
Sheldon reported that the Gilpin Fund, now amounting to over $72,000, had been secured from the estate of the late Hon. Henry D. Gilpin, of Philadelphia. He further stated that he and George F. Rumsey had sold the brick, stone and iron from the ruins of the Society's building for $2,668, and had received from Mr. Scammon, on account, 3,475, which amounts had been applied to the payment of interest, incidental expenses and also to paying $4,000 of the principal of the Society's indebtedness, reducing the latter to $13,500.

Among the contributions for the relief of those who had suffered by the great fire, were many boxes of books directed to the Chicago Historical Society. In the second great fire on July, 1874, this collection was also burned. A catalogue of the books, and copies of the letters of acknowledgment and a few portraits, were all that were saved of this collection. Owing to this last calamity, and the panic of 1873, little was done for a time, except keeping alive the organization and attending to its financial interests; very few books were received, and these were mostly Government documents. Mr. Sheldon took them in charge, and kept them till May, 1877, at his office on Clark Street.

On December 19, 1876, Hon. Isaac N. Arnold was elected president. He continued in office till the time of his death, April 24, 1884, since which time Hon. E. B. Washburne has occupied the position.

At a meeting held on January 23, 1877, George F. Rumsey, in behalf of the executive committee, solicited funds for the erection of a building and to enable the association to start again its active existence of usefulness. The following members responded to the appeal, and subscribed as follows: E. H. Sheldon, George J. Dunlap, Levi Z. Leiter, John Cerrar, W. S. Johnson, Mark Skinner, Samuel M. Nickerson and William B. Ogden, each $250. George F. Rumsey, J. S. Rumsey, J. S. Waterman and E. T. Watkins, each $100. Charles H. Farwell, $85 and two hundred chairs, and John F. Ryerson, $25. With this amount, and $135.25 taken from membership dues which had been paid prior to December 11, 1877, the present building was erected and paid for.

In May, 1877, Albert D. Hager was elected secretary and librarian.

The nucleus of the Society's third library, consisting of about two hundred books, were removed from Mr. Sheldon's office to Room 44, Ashland Block, gratuitously provided for the Society's use by D. M. Mitchell, agent for General S. B. Buckner. On October 16, 1877, the present building was finished and the first meeting held in it. At that date, the library contained seven hundred and three bound volumes and eight hundred and thirty-four pamphlets.

The Historical Society received at the death of Mrs. Henry D. Gilpin her bequest of $6,000; Jonathan Burr donated to the Society $2,000. Mrs. Elizabeth E. Atwater, a former resident of Chicago, died at Buffalo, on April 11, 1878. Her collection, which she donated to the Society, is one of the finest in its possession. On January 31, 1879, occurred the death of Miss Lucretia Pond, of Petersham, Mass., a parishioner of Rev. Wm. Lucia Barry, through whose influence she bequeathed to the Society eight lots on the southwest corner of Superior and Market streets, with all her books, maps and paintings. The income derived from the sale of these lots (which brought $13,500) was to be used for the purchase of books, maps and paintings. The conditions of the will have been complied with, and the library is enriched with one thousand four hundred and twenty-seven volumes purchased with this income.

The memorial tablet which marks the site of the old Fort Dearborn, and placed in the building on the corner of River Street and Michigan Avenue, occupied by the W. M. Hoyt Co., was unveiled, May 21, 1881, in the presence of the First Illinois Regiment and a large concourse of citizens, and under the auspices of the Society. The tablet is of marble, and upon its upper half is a bas-relief of the old block house, while beneath is the following inscription:

This building occupies the site of the old Fort Dearborn, which extended a little across Michigan Avenue, and somewhat into the river as it now is. The Fort was built in 1803 and in 1804, forming our outmost defense. By order of General Hull, it was evacuated August 15, 1812, after its stores and provisions had been distributed among the Indians. Very soon after the Indians attacked and massacred about fifty of the troops and a number of citizens, including women and children, and the next day burnt the Fort. In 1816, it was re-built, but after the Black Hawk War went into gradual decay, and in May, 1877, was occupied by the association which now owns this site till the great fire of October 9, 1871.

At the suggestion of the Chicago Historical Society, this tablet was erected by W. M. Hoyt, November, 1880.

Thereat, John Wentworth made a memorable speech to the immense concourse of spectators, which appears in full in the account in the Fergus Historical Series, No. 16.

At 1881, a tablet was placed in the front of a dwelling, No. 137 DeKoven Street, under the auspices of the Society, to mark the site on which the great fire of October, 1871, originated.

The Society was burdened with a mortgage debt of $13,500 contracted in 1858. The interest on this was a constant drain upon the treasury of the Society, and frequently an extra tax upon its most valuable members. In 1882, L. Z. Leiter, a member of the executive committee, suggested that the debt should be paid, and started a subscription with $2,500. Judge Mark Skinner, E. H. Sheldon and Henry J. Willing each gave the same amount. Daniel K. Pearson, Samuel M. Nickerson, Albert A. Munger and Byron Laffin Smith each gave $1,000, and Thomas Hoyne completed the sum needed to pay the debt by subscribing $500. The Society now entered upon a period of prosperity. Twenty-five new members were added within six months. The first and second volumes of the Society's collection were published, and one year later the third volume. L. Z. Leiter paid for the first two volumes and Marshall Field for the third volume, which cost over $1,600. The library now contains over forty-eight thousand books, bound and unbound. The collections comprise rare and valuable works, and are especially noted in certain departments, among them the following:

Indian History and Early Explorations.—This is considered by many the most valuable historical matter, when measured by its rarity and completeness, of any in the Library. All of Schoolcraft's works are here—his "Indian Antiquities," "Source of the Mississippi," "American Lakes," "Travels in the Mississippi Valley," "Thirty years with Indian Tribes," etc. Also, Brinon's "Library of Aboriginal American Literature," and his other writings, 8 vol. Thwavenr's "Recueil de Voyages," including Marquette's journal and map of 1673. Herrera's History of America, 6 vol., 1740. Parkman's "Frontenac and New France," "Iroquois and the Discovery of the Great West," and other of his writings. Sheas works. Jeffrey's "History of the French Domin-
HISTORY OF CHICAGO.

Mr. Kellogg, which he presented to the Chicago Historical Society, another to the representative of Tasmania, another to the Mercantile Library of Philadelphia, and three were retained by Messrs. Rowell & Kellogg. The most valuable is the complete run of the catalogue of the newspapers and magazines printed in the United States at that time. All these are bound, and make 47 volumes of folio, 7 quarto and 28 octavo volumes. A large portion of the State is there so large, varied and valuable a collection of historical data bearing upon the events which go to make up Chicago and the lives of her prominent men that at these rooms and the Count de Salle's room contains, from 1834; the proceedings of the City Council and County Board of Commissioners from 1871; complete reports of the Board of Public Works and of the Park Commissioners; an invaluable series of city directories, from 1848; a complete run of the historical series, containing the directory of 1839; and valuable contributions to local and State history by those who have helped to make the events of which they speak. There are a dozen local histories and biographical dictionaries; fifteen scrapbooks containing newspaper clippings from home prints, which make up an interesting history of early Chicago; three large scrap books arranged by Charles Harrod, containing obituaries of those who have died in Chicago and also of prominent persons in all parts of the world. These are all catalogued and so arranged that the date of any person's death, in either book, can be readily found. There are also reports of her benevolent and secret societies; governments and wars since 1832; a very large and complete series of maps, manuscript and printed, of Chicago, indicating by their dates the rapid growth of the city; and nearly continuous files of newspapers from 1834, up to date, including the only material extant from which to collate a history of the Great Fire.

The Atwater Collection.—This is the unique collection owned by the Society, containing about eighteen thousand, six volumes and pamphlets; over one hundred medals and metallic badges, including the political badges of 1840 and those worn on the Chicago Sanitary and Millwaukie Home fair; over seven hundred coins and metallic business cards, including a complete set of American and Colonial pence, except the issues of 1793 and 1804-9; and much continental and Confederate money. There are also autograph letters, letters, newspaper scrap books, and eighteen volumes of newspaper and pamphlet prints. From 1782 to 1850, the autograph letters of the presidents, and hundreds of newspaper slips in regard to the death of Abraham Lincoln, nicely bound into volumes, with badges worn at his obsequies. Mrs. Atwater contributed a curious collection of patriotic envelopes, comprising three thousand different specimens; relics from Shiloh, Corinth, Chickamauga, Fort Sumter, of the Great Fire, the Arctic regions and the world generally. A large folio volume of "Scenes from Rome," printed from copperplate in 1757. She also donated a fac simile of the death warrant of Charles I. The manuscript collection consists, among other coins, of medallions, about the size of a penny, stamped with political devices, including a large group of "shipplasters:" also numerous specimens of Confederate and "Wildcat" money. There are also English bank tokens and some counterfeit bank notes. Included is the Federal Cabinet, Pennsylvania, including Franklin's famous penny and paper money. There is also the facsimile copy of the gold medal presented by forty thousand French workmen to Mrs. Lincoln, in memory of her husband. The specimens of newspaper and paper tokens differ in their business houses: Chicago, Illinois, Wisconsin, Indiana, Michigan, Ohio, New York and Pennsylvania, with the collection of fractional currency, are both unique and of historical value.

Other Valuables.—The most imposing work of art in the Society's rooms is the allegorical painting of the Chicago fire, the famous Armitage painting of Britannia and Columbia ministering to the stricken Chicago. It was presented to the city shortly after the great fire by the London Graphic. There is also a large painting representing the Chicago massacre, and portraits of John H. Kinzie, Daniel P. Cook, Governor Ninian Edwards, Edward Coles, J. B. Rice, Thomas L. Hoyne, William H. Brown, Isaac N. Arnold, John Wentworth, William B. Ogden, and Deardorn, Mr. and Mrs. George Flower, Shab-oo-nee, Christopher Columbus, American Venus, Chevalier La Salle, and others. A cabinet of curiosities, mostly from Mexico and Peru, is the gift of Rockwell Sayer, of the firm of Clement & Sayer. The collection of autograph letters and other manuscripts is very large. It includes the entire run of the private papers of E. K. Kane, Judge J. Gillespie, Colonel Gabriel Jones, Captain John C. H. Ellis, Horatio Hill, Zebina Eastman, David Trickett, A. P. French, and others. The latter are signed and autograph letters from Henry Clay, John C. Calhoun, and other noted statesmen, and were presented by Ninian W. Edwards.

Among the collections may be mentioned the volumes containing badges and original documents relating to the Grant reception of November, 1879, and the National Republican Convention of
1850, also the documents relating to the Republican and Democratic Conventions and campaign documents of 1884.

The religious literature of the Society comprises, among other rare works, twenty-two versions of the Bible, in different languages. All of Swedenborg's works are here, and the Religious Society of Friends (Quakers) has a very complete representation.

The "Saints' Herald" of the Latter Day Saints (Mormons), from 1832 to 1875, The North Star, also of the Mormon sect, November, 29: "Times and Seasons," 1859-45; and the "Millennial Star," and a large and very rare collection of other Mormon literature, manuscript, and records, are in the library. Among the latter is the Book of Mormon in English; and also, in a peculiar phonetic style that requires a "key" for its translation, "Doctrines and Covenants," "Life of Joseph, the Prophet," and several other very rare books and manuscripts relating to the expulsion of the Mormons from Illinois.

The Library contains a large number of colleges and school catalogues. The American Educational Society has its catalogue bound within volumes from 1852 to 1885. The American Colonization Society reports from 1815-85, five volumes. The American Tract Society from its organization (1825) to 1885. The Society also possesses a unique collection of school books, in the "Pond Library," dating from 1762 to those of more modern days. Railroad reports the Society has a very large number, including nearly or quite complete series of the annual reports of every railroad that enters Chicago.

There are five tables that record and fold marked, showing the routes of all the railroads leaving the city, all of which are bound into an atlas.

The officers of the Historical Society, since 1874, have been as follows:

President—Edwin H. Sheldon, 1874-75; Isaac N. Arnold, 1876-83; E. R. Washburne, 1884-85.

Treasurer—Solomon A. Smith, 1874-78; Byron L. Smith, 1879; Henry H. Nash, 1880-85.

Elish B. Washburne was born at Livermore, Oxford Co., Me., on September 25, 1816, and is a lineal descendant of John Washburne, secretary of the Council of Plymouth. His father kept a general country store, where the son made himself generally useful and gathered much information from the political and social issues of the neighborhood who there congregated and discussed the newspapers, and the local and national issues at the country establishments, and, previous to his seventeenth year, had exhausted the circulating library. He then went into the office of the Christian Intelligencer, published at Gardiner, Me. The young man's experience which he obtained in the printing office was of great value to him, bringing to his notice many men of prominence who resided there, especially George Evans, then a member of Congress. It was during this period that the republican principles, which had been sown in his mind by his father, were strengthened so that they ruled his political life. The paper, however, failed, and, returning to his home, he obtained the position of teacher of a district school, at a compensation of ten dollars a month, with board. His three months' apprenticeship brought the rebellious school into submission, and he entered the office of the Kennebec Journal, the leading paper of the state, then edited and published by His. Luther Swenson. He commenced his apprenticeship in May, 1835, but on account of failing health, caused by over-work, he abandoned the newspaper profession, never to return to it, and to study law. In the spring of 1836, he left Portland, and commenced study at Kent's Hill Seminary. After a reasonable course of preparation, in 1838, he entered the law office of John Otis, of Hallowell, a distinguished member of his profession, a representative in Congress, and subsequently a member of the Northwestern Boundary Commission. To that gentleman's credit be it said that he afterward advanced Mr. Washburne sufficient money to enter Cambridge Law School, which he did in March, 1839. Having graduated, he returned to Maine, and after a time moved to New York, where he remained two years. He also pursued a course of medical study at Woodstock, and, after graduating, removed to Chicago. He entered the Illinois bar, and engaged in the general practice of the law, moving to Ogle County, Illinois, and engaged in farming, but he required a larger scope for his active mind and business ability, and shortly afterward removed to this city, engaging in the real estate business. He sold land for the Illinois Northern Railroad, Michael Sullivan, the farmer king, and others, his sales in Illinois
alone amounting to more than one million acres. In 1860, he began loaning money, chiefly as agent, on farm lands. This soon grew into a considerable business, and for twelve years he loaned an average of $1,000,000 annually. In 1857, Mr. Pearson retired from the loaning business, so far as acting for other capitalists was concerned, his own affairs having assumed such extensive proportions as to require his whole attention. He is now the owner of farms, tracts of land and timber in Michigan, Illinois and elsewhere, a director of the Chicago Chamber of Commerce, Chicago City Railway Company, the Metropolitan National Bank, and other leading institutions. He is an earnest and active Democrat and an acceptable stockholder in the stock which he elected alderman from the First Ward, by far the most important political district of the city. While chairman of the finance commission, the financial condition of Chicago was deplorable, but Mr. Pearson's management had so far outstripped the exigencies of the time, that a dividend was paid, and the company's credit restored. It was thought that in this manner Mr. Pearson had made an income that an indebtedness largely in excess of the constitutional limit had been created, while the city had issued certificates of indebtedness, the legality of which was disputed in the courts. Meanwhile, large numbers of these certificates had been taken by eastern bankers and others, and the holders had become alarmed at the situation. Hard times were still lurking gloomily through the land, and capital was averse to almost every new proffer of investment and solvency for its securities everywhere. Chicago was soon to need more money and had particular necessity for the maintenance of its good financial name. At this juncture there appeared among the bankers of New York, an earnest, straightforward sort of man, just in from the West; he was known, personally or by reputation, to some of them, and was not long in making himself understood by the others. He had come officially as a member of his city's Governmental Council, and was regarded as a capitalist and man of honor, like themselves, to assure them that Chicago was going to pay its debts. He pledged his individual word, and that of his city, that no matter what he might be, so long as this was not broken, he would do all in his power to have no matter how courts might decide, no matter how long financial depression might brood over the Nation, Chicago was sure to meet its certificates of indebtedness, principal and interest, promptly on time, dollar for dollar. The eastern financiers believed him and believed in the city he represented. Their fears were allayed, and he returned home. His word to them was so well kept, and his predictions so well verified, that some time later, when Chicago needed a little ready money, the same man moved among the eastern social capitalists, and easily raised half a million dollars. This he did, despite the fact that the courts, in the interrim, had decided the many discussed certificates to be practically worthless paper, illegal promises to pay, which the city might repudiate if it pleased, but which the city never did. The man who made these two memorable journeys was Daniel Kimball Pearson, and so pronounced was their effect upon the financial standing of Chicago, that when Mr. Pearson retired from the Council, two years later, a committee of citizens waited upon him, and, in a series of handsomely engrossed resolutions, testified their appreciation and that of the city for his liberal and effective work in this and other important matters. As the resolutions said, Mr. Pearson held his office "with the approval and plaudit of his entire constituency, regardless of party affiliation." At the end of his term, he took his retirement from political life, and, having drawn from business, and invested largely in choice residence property, chiefly in the Northern Division of the city. He erected a fine residence in a short time, which was the owner of some fifty elegant houses and flats, which he still retains. For a few years he has been traveling extensively, having visited Europe twice and all the American States. His charity is of the unostentatious order, but if his right hand does not always know the effect of his giving, it is not because the latter is idle. Most of the charitable institutions count him among their steady contributors, founding libraries, assisting young men and women to obtain educations, and dispensing large amounts in private. Mr. Pearson was married many years ago to Miss Marietta Chapin, of Western Massachusetts. Mr. Pearson has for many years attended the First Presbyterian Church, although other churches are not unfriendly to his presence and contributions. Mr. Pearson is unconventional in manner, his liberal and personal independence manifesting itself in an absence of all affectation. He is highly domestic in his tastes, the society of wife and a few of the friends whom he really likes, suits him better than more diversified and mixed social enjoyments. He was among the founders of the Vermont Society of Illinois, and one of its first presidents, while he has also been an earnest and active member of the Chicago Historical Society, and a liberal giver to the Presbyterian Hospital and now its acting president.

ALBERT DAVID HAGER, son of David and Hannah (Cary) Hager, was born at Chester, Vt., on November 11, 1817. He learned the carpenter's trade from his father, and mastered it at the age of twenty. In the summer of 1839, he entered the employ- ment of a map publisher, and in the sale of his goods, traveled through Ohio and Kentucky. During his travels, he became much interested in fossils, many of which he collected and took with him to Vermont, on his return there from Kentucky. When again at home he resumed his trade as a carpenter, and devoted every leisure moment to it. In 1847, he married Miss Julia A. Wheeler, buying a farm, which he cultivated for five years, and then he resumed his trade. In May, 1852, he received a McCormick reaper at his place at W. It is a very early one of the manufacture of the company, and he was for five years a farmer, after which he returned to Vermont and married Miss Amherst, Mass. This father of American geology accepted the position, with the condition that Mr. Hager should be his first assistant and do most of the field work; under which arrangement the geological survey of the State was completed in 1861, and, by order of the Legislature, was published by Mr. Hager. In February, 1857, a fire at Montpelier, Vt., destroyed the State House, including the cabinets, etc., and Mr. Hager was made curator of the State cabinets, and subsequently State Geologist. In 1858, Mr. Hager helped to form the Proctorville Library Society, of which he was for many years president, and of which he was the first treasurer. In 1859 he recommended and drafted and secured the passage of the existing general law of Vermont, authorizing towns to raise money for founding and supporting public libraries. In 1860, he again became interested in pisciculture, and was appointed commissioner; under his direction 50,000 salmon eggs were incubated and 40,000 hatched out, the largest number then produced in the United States. In 1867, the Governor and Mr. Hager, presented the Paris International Exposition as a representative of Vermont exhibitors. In 1870, he received the appointment of State Geologist of Missouri, and there rendered efficient official service, but his anti-slavery tendencies made him personally unpopular. He thereupon resigned that position, and sought, in travel, to repair the inroads on his health caused by his exhaustive labors. While travelling in Wisconsin, he met Miss Kosco F. Blood, to whom, in 1872, he was married. They both became interested in the libraries, and on reaching Chicago were proffered the positions of superintendent and matron, respectively, of the Washington Home in this city, which positions they filled for eighteen months. In May, 1877, Mr. Hager became secretary and librarian of the Chicago Historical Society (and to assist the Society in its rehabilitation, worked gratuitously for one year), a position which he has filled until the present day. For several years he has been a member of the corresponding secretary of the Vermont Historical Society. He has written many articles for the public press on scientific and historic subjects; and, in 1871, he read a paper before the Academy of Science in St. Louis, suggesting that the stratum of ammonites was the result of coraline life of the Devonian age; this theory is one that is generally accepted by scientists of the present age. In 1875, he received the degree of Master of Arts; in 1882, he was elected a member of the Imperial Geological College of Vienna, and before his departure for Europe, in 1887, was commissioned by Lafayette Lodge, A. F. & A. M., of Proctorsville, Vt., its representative to the Grand and Scorial lodges in Great Britain, and on the Continent of Europe. He had been for many years an officer of the Grand Lodge of Vermont.

CHICAGO PUBLIC LIBRARY.

The Chicago Public Library had its origin in the sympathy felt for Chicago by England after the great fire of 1871. In addition to money subscribed for the aid of fire-sufferers by the people of Great Britain, while Chicago was still in ashes some liberal-minded English gentlemen realized that this city had been the benefit of what few libraries existed previous to the conflagration, and, with Thomas Hughes and other eminent men of letters at their head, started a subscription to amass this loss. The money thus collected included the largest reading collection then in the city, that of the British Association, embracing eighteen thousand volumes. The founders of the movement made an appeal throughout England for books; and authors, societies and
Mr. Hager was born in 1795 in Vermont, the son of a well-to-do farmer. He was educated at the local academy and subsequently studied law. In 1820, he moved to Cincinnati, Ohio, where he practiced law and established a successful legal practice. He was a prominent figure in the legal community and was known for his dedication to public service.

In 1830, Mr. Hager moved to Chicago, where he continued his legal career. He was instrumental in establishing the city's legal and educational institutions. With a passion for education, he was a key figure in the establishment of the University of Chicago and the Chicago Public Library.

Mr. Hager was a lifelong advocate of education and was known for his contributions to the field of law. He was a member of numerous legal societies and was respected for his expertise in constitutional law. He was also a prominent figure in the abolitionist movement and served as a delegate to the 1848 Convention in Hardscrabble, New York.

Mr. Hager was married twice. His first wife was Elizabeth Smith, and they had three children. His second wife was Sarah Ann Hager, and they had four children. Mr. Hager is remembered as a man of integrity, dedication, and philanthropy.

In 1860, Mr. Hager was elected to the Illinois State Senate, where he served until 1865. He was a strong supporter of the Union and played a key role in the passage of the Illinois Volunteer Act, which allowed for the creation of a volunteer militia.

Mr. Hager died in 1870 at the age of 75. His legacy lives on through his contributions to the city of Chicago and his dedication to education and public service.
The library was supported wholly by public taxation, the State allowing a tax of one dollar on the dollar valuation, which was laid for the express purpose of the maintenance and extension of the library. Under the direction of the librarian, its operations became thoroughly systematized, and proved a vast benefit to the community. By 1885, there were 111,621 volumes in the library, and the expenses aggregated $54,330.72, with $121,382.24 of the fund of 1877, 1878, 1879, 1884 and 1885 to the credit of the library. With the circulating department open for the delivery of books three hundred and fifty days during the year, 159,698 volumes had been taken out for circulation. Average circulation of 1,704; $3,088 had been received for fines; and 65,271 volumes had been through the six branch stations established in various portions of the city.

The table given is a summary of library statistics from 1875 to 1885:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Books in Library</th>
<th>1875</th>
<th>1876</th>
<th>1877</th>
<th>1878</th>
<th>1879</th>
<th>1880</th>
<th>1881</th>
<th>1882</th>
<th>1883</th>
<th>1884</th>
<th>1885</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total Accessions</td>
<td>39,296</td>
<td>43,041</td>
<td>51,497</td>
<td>51,984</td>
<td>60,822</td>
<td>71,774</td>
<td>77,140</td>
<td>87,224</td>
<td>94,800</td>
<td>106,741</td>
<td>112,622</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Purchased</td>
<td>21,055</td>
<td>10,231</td>
<td>5,891</td>
<td>5,765</td>
<td>6,779</td>
<td>5,940</td>
<td>5,840</td>
<td>6,104</td>
<td>6,148</td>
<td>6,116</td>
<td>6,168</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Donated</td>
<td>668</td>
<td>685</td>
<td>641</td>
<td>638</td>
<td>684</td>
<td>673</td>
<td>657</td>
<td>626</td>
<td>649</td>
<td>652</td>
<td>661</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Distributed</td>
<td>328,298</td>
<td>318,816</td>
<td>304,178</td>
<td>300,956</td>
<td>351,526</td>
<td>404,631</td>
<td>427,579</td>
<td>488,413</td>
<td>512,973</td>
<td>528,023</td>
<td>512,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Worn out</td>
<td>58</td>
<td>463</td>
<td>78</td>
<td>106</td>
<td>131</td>
<td>157</td>
<td>219</td>
<td>316</td>
<td>455</td>
<td>543</td>
<td>617</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unaccounted for</td>
<td>1,654</td>
<td>1,681</td>
<td>1,698</td>
<td>1,707</td>
<td>1,711</td>
<td>1,713</td>
<td>1,713</td>
<td>1,713</td>
<td>1,713</td>
<td>1,713</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Receipts, Accession of Goods</td>
<td>8,710</td>
<td>9,949</td>
<td>6,834</td>
<td>11,834</td>
<td>13,930</td>
<td>16,956</td>
<td>18,983</td>
<td>21,984</td>
<td>24,985</td>
<td>27,990</td>
<td>30,995</td>
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<tr>
<td>Circulation of Books in the Day</td>
<td>301,710</td>
<td>365,717</td>
<td>380,690</td>
<td>391,506</td>
<td>406,519</td>
<td>428,526</td>
<td>449,533</td>
<td>470,540</td>
<td>489,547</td>
<td>508,550</td>
<td>527,557</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Daily Average</td>
<td>1,313</td>
<td>1,340</td>
<td>1,301</td>
<td>1,306</td>
<td>1,308</td>
<td>1,310</td>
<td>1,310</td>
<td>1,310</td>
<td>1,310</td>
<td>1,310</td>
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<tr>
<td>Amount received for fines</td>
<td>1,648,731</td>
<td>1,758,874</td>
<td>2,065,668</td>
<td>2,597,489</td>
<td>3,149,181</td>
<td>3,739,268</td>
<td>4,358,569</td>
<td>5,005,862</td>
<td>5,658,800</td>
<td>6,303,711</td>
<td>6,958,624</td>
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<tr>
<td>Reading Room</td>
<td>288</td>
<td>288</td>
<td>288</td>
<td>288</td>
<td>288</td>
<td>288</td>
<td>288</td>
<td>288</td>
<td>288</td>
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<td>288</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Newspapers on File</td>
<td>95</td>
<td>95</td>
<td>95</td>
<td>95</td>
<td>95</td>
<td>95</td>
<td>95</td>
<td>95</td>
<td>95</td>
<td>95</td>
<td>95</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Visitors</td>
<td>56,021</td>
<td>52,793</td>
<td>199,701</td>
<td>181,002</td>
<td>186,798</td>
<td>189,530</td>
<td>202,706</td>
<td>206,118</td>
<td>210,436</td>
<td>214,754</td>
<td>219,072</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Permanent Members</td>
<td>566</td>
<td>566</td>
<td>566</td>
<td>566</td>
<td>566</td>
<td>566</td>
<td>566</td>
<td>566</td>
<td>566</td>
<td>566</td>
<td>566</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Common Readers, average</td>
<td>4,000</td>
<td>4,000</td>
<td>4,000</td>
<td>4,000</td>
<td>4,000</td>
<td>4,000</td>
<td>4,000</td>
<td>4,000</td>
<td>4,000</td>
<td>4,000</td>
<td>4,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cost of Mortals</td>
<td>1,083,229</td>
<td>2,626,53</td>
<td>5,492,180</td>
<td>10,984,768</td>
<td>22,958,816</td>
<td>49,884,730</td>
<td>99,884,730</td>
<td>159,884,730</td>
<td>229,884,730</td>
<td>309,884,730</td>
<td>399,884,730</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Binding, Cost of</td>
<td>1,091,889</td>
<td>2,436,572</td>
<td>4,969,725</td>
<td>10,984,768</td>
<td>22,958,816</td>
<td>49,884,730</td>
<td>99,884,730</td>
<td>159,884,730</td>
<td>229,884,730</td>
<td>309,884,730</td>
<td>399,884,730</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Amount paid for Salaries</td>
<td>12,545,96</td>
<td>14,705,00</td>
<td>11,972,45</td>
<td>13,574,90</td>
<td>13,571,80</td>
<td>14,355,00</td>
<td>15,998,90</td>
<td>20,533,92</td>
<td>22,580,66</td>
<td>25,138,41</td>
<td>28,320,77</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

William Frederick Poole, L.L.D., librarian of the Chicago Public Library, is a descendant, in the eighth generation, of John Poole, who came from Reading, England, with the first settlers of Wolcott, Colony, and who resided in Cambridge in 1742, and, in 1793, was the leading proprietor in the settlement of the town of Reading, Mass. The parents of William Frederick were Ward and Eliza (Wilder) Poole, and he was born in Salem, Mass., on December 21, 1821. He received his early education in Danvers (now Peabody), Mass., leaving school when twelve years old. In 1834, he resided in Keene, N. H., and learned something of the jeweler's trade. In 1836, his father's family having removed to a farm in Worcester County, Mass., he worked on the land; and, returning to Danvers, he engaged as clerk in a mercantile house, and also learned the trade of a tanner. In 1838, he entered Leicestcr Academy, where he fitted for college, teaching in a district school one winter, and, later, was employed as an assistant teacher in the Academy. In 1842, he entered Yale College, and at the end of his freshman year was obliged, for financial reasons, to give up his studies temporarily. During the three years following, he was engaged in teaching and other employment. He then returned to Yale College, entered the sophomore class, and graduated in 1847. During the last term of his sophomore year, his first step in this direction was to prepare, during his junior year, an index to the bound sets of periodicals in the library, which proved to be of immense value to the students, and was published by George P. Putnam, in New York, in 1848, under the title, "Index to Periodicals to Which no Table of Contents is Published," 174 pages, octavo. During his senior year (1848-49), he was the librarian of the Society. The edition of the "Index"
being soon exhausted, the author immediately began the preparation of a larger and more exhaustive work on the same general plan, under the title "Index to Periodical Literature," 524 pages, octavo; it was published at New York City in 1853. In 1852, a third edition of this work was issued, in which the references were carried down to January of that year. It made a royal octavo volume of 1499 pages, and is regarded by him as the crowning work of his literary life. In 1854, he became assistant librarian of the Boston Athenaeum, and in the following year librarian of the Boston Mercantile Library. He remained there for four years, and during that time prepared and printed a catalogue of the Library. In May, 1858, he was elected library agent of the Boston Athenaeum. The Athenaeum Library was then the largest library in Boston. He continued in this position for thirteen consecutive years. He was in the position of a literary expert, for the organization and management of libraries. During 1859, he organized the Brown Library, at Waterbury, Conn.; re-arranged and catalogued the Naval Academy Library, at Annapolis, Md.; selected and purchased the books, and was the general adviser in the management of the Newton and Easthampton (Mass.) public libraries and the Athenæum Library of St. Johnsbury, Vt. In the autumn of the same year, he was invited, as an expert, to organize and take charge of the Cincinnati Public Library, with which he continued for four years. In October, 1873, he was elected librarian of the Chicago Public Library, and entered upon his duties on the first day of January, 1874. His services as a library expert have been constantly in demand in the organization of libraries and the construction of library buildings in all parts of the country. Besides those of which he has been the librarian, he has organized eight or ten other libraries, selecting and buying the books, cataloguing them, and the aid of trained assistants, and arranging all the details of administration, without, in more than half the instances, ever visiting the locations. One of "The Organization and Management of Public Libraries," in the United States Board of Education's "Report on Public Libraries," 1876, is the standard authority on the subject. His numerous papers on "Library Construction," printed by the Bureau of Education in the Library Journal and the Architect, and in separate forms, are accepted as the highest authority in the last edition of the Encyclopedia Britannica. The Library Journal, for September, 1885, has a paper by him on "Small Library Buildings," in which is given a list of his earlier papers on the subject. Dr. Poole is now the president of the American Library Association, the membership being the principal librarians of the country. For thirty years he has been a constant writer, and, outside of the topics relating to his own profession, his writings have been chiefly in the direction of American history and historical criticism. In 1854-55, he edited, in Chicago, a literary monthly called The Owl; and since the starting of The Dial, in 1858, he has been a constant contributor, chiefly in historical criticisms. He received the degree of L.L.D. from the Northwestern University in 1882. He is a member of the American Antiquarian Society, the American Historical Association, and the Essex Institute, and corresponding member of the Historical Societies of Massachusetts, New York, Pennsylvania, Maryland, Wisconsin, and other States. Dr. Poole was married on November 22, 1854, to Miss Fanny M. Gleason, daughter of Dr. Ezra W. Gleason, of Boston, and of seven children, four are living—Alice (wife of Z. S. Holbrook, of Chicago), Anne (wife of C. Clarence Poole, of Chicago), Mary, and William Frederick, Jr.
means, to extend the educational features which are now the chief work of the institution. For the first three years the society was maintained almost entirely by the contributions of enterprising citizens, the only other source of income being the small membership fee of one dollar. In 1874 it inaugurated in addition to its reading-rooms and like privileges, evening classes in German, French, bookkeeping, vocal music, etc., for instruction in which a moderate fee was charged. The success of this plan was almost immediate, and to these classes others have been added, till the school now presents a complete curriculum of all the useful educational branches, in which instruction is given at very moderate rates. The report of the superintendent, Edward I. Galvin, for the current year, states that nearly a thousand pupils have received instruction during the year, who come not only from this city and its suburbs, but from other parts of the State, as well as from adjoining States.

The first rooms of the association were opened in May, 1872, at No. 738 Michigan Avenue. It was then removed to No. 114 Madison Street, and afterward to more ample quarters, at Nos. 63 and 65 Washington Street. In the spring of 1878, the Athenaeum removed to the new building at No. 43 Dearborn Street, which had been erected for its special accommodation. This building, ninety by eighty feet, with its neat front of pressed brick, ornamented with brown stone facings and trimmings, is four stories high. The second, third and fourth stories are occupied by the Athenæum, the second being used as the reading-room and library, in addition to which there are on this floor eight well-appointed rooms for separate class instruction. The third and fourth stories are thrown into one hall and devoted to a spacious gymnasium, twenty-six feet high, well lighted, and ventilated. The gymnasium has a full equipment of apparatus and six bath-rooms. Yearly athletic tournaments are held, and much interest is manifested in this department of the Athenæum’s work.

The present corps of teachers number seventeen. Five languages, including the classics, are taught by special professors. Besides the common branches, there are special instructors in drawing, music (vocal and instrumental), elocution, English literature, shorthand, gymnastics and sparring.

The annual membership, entitling to privileges of reading-room, etc., is one dollar, a contributing membership, adding the use of the gymnasium, costs ten dollars, life memberships one hundred dollars. The government is vested in the usual officers and a board of twelve directors elected for one, two and three years.

George M. Pullman was president from 1872 to 1874, and George N. Carpenter, secretary; Hon. Henry Booth was president from 1874 to 1881, and Ferd. W. Peck, secretary; Byron R. Moulton, now president, was elected in 1881, with John Wilkinson, secretary and treasurer. Other officers are—Ferd. W. Peck, first vice-president; John J. Glessner, second vice-president; Edward I. Galvin, superintendent; Joseph Silvers, assistant superintendent; with the following board of directors: Henry Booth, A. A. Carpenter, Eugene Cary, C. L. Hutchinson, William R. Page, William T. Baker, A. C. Bartlett, J. J. P. Odell, O. S. A. Sprague, R. T. Crane, Louis Wampold, Byron L. Smith. Charles R. Barrett is the principal of the Business and Shorthand School.

The Chicago Mechanics’ Institute, organized in 1843, whose library and records were all destroyed in the great fire, has since united its interests with those of the Athenæum, and a large number of pupils have yearly received free instruction under the provisions of that organization. A very large part of the success of the present Athenæum is due to the efforts of the Superintendent, Edward I. Galvin; and it is a widely prevailing sentiment that this Institution, which has labored so faithfully for the public good during the past fourteen years, is worthy of a permanent, spacious and well-equipped building; that would do honor to the enterprise and generosity of Chicago.

REV. EDWARD I. GALVIN, superintendent of the Chicago Athenæum, a Unitarian division of the First Unitarian Church, the son of Theodore A. Galvin, of German descent, was born in Calais, Maine, on April 3, 1858. After receiving his elementary education in New England, he finished his academic studies in Philadelphia, and spent one year in a special classical course under the guidance of the late Dr. Leonard Tale. Having determined upon the ministry as his work, he entered the theological department of Harvard College, from which he graduated and was ordained in 1876. He was called to his first charge in Brookfield, Mass., and was afterward settled in Peabody and Brighton District, Boston. In 1884, he entered the army and was appointed lieutenant and acting chaplain of the 42d Massachusetts Infantry, and continued with his command until mustered out at the end of that year. In 1876, he went to Portland, Oregon, as temporary supply for Rev. T. L. Eliot, son of the well-known Rev. William G. Eliot, D.D., of St. Louis, and subsequently was active in missionary work in Washington Territory. He continued in the Northwest until 1879, when he came to Chicago, and during the succeeding two years served as pastor of the West Side Unitarian Church, which, under his leadership, was freed from a long standing debt. Upon being unanimously elected to his present position as superintendent of the Chicago Athenæum, in December, 1881, he accepted the honor and devoted his entire attention and interest to the management of the interests of that excellent institution. His education, and the enrolling ability of twenty years in the pulpit, eminently fit him for the responsibility of directing the varied affairs of the Athenæum, which, from its organization, has ever been wholly under a sectarian spirit, and, through his influence and control, this institution has made marked progress, having not only been freed from debt, but having paid the foundation of a permanent fund, added a thousand volumes of choice literature to its library, and opened the way to still greater prosperity. Mr. Galvin was married to Miss Annie M. Stambach, of Philadelphia, on June 20, 1866. Mrs. Galvin died in South Carolina in the spring of 1872, leaving one child, Carroll D., a namesake of the eminent physician, the late Dr. Dunham, of New York. His present wife is Miss Mary E. Mack, formerly of St. Louis, to whom he was married, in Portland, Oregon, on July 2, 1879.

YOUNG MEN’S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.

The Young Men’s Christian Association, for the second session, suffered the loss of its building by fire, October 9, 1871. The lecture-room of the First Baptist church, on the corner of Wabash Avenue and Hubbard Court, was secured for the noon-day prayer meeting, and used until the completion of the First Methodist Episcopal Church, on the corner of Washington and Clark streets, where rooms were obtained for all of its meetings: a business office, No. 97 Randolph Street, having been previously occupied for the latter purpose.

The third building of the Association was completed on the lot owned by it, at No. 148 Madison Street, on November 26, 1874, and, together with Farwell Hall, cost about $100,000. The Association had incurred a large debt in the erection of this building, but through the efforts of D. L. Moody, in 1877, $110,000 was raised by subscription, and its pecuniary obligations were discharged. In 1882, the building was remodeled and improved at a cost of $30,000. It now contains a gymnasium, literary and class-rooms, reading-room, members’ parlor, ladies’ parlor, social room, lavatory and library, besides offices and the spacious hall.

The aim of the Association is “to keep young men from evil, and win them to be Christian gentlemen, industrious workmen, good citizens, loyal to their homes and church.” In addition to the religious instruction imparted, lectures are given in German, social science, English literature, bookkeeping, phonography and mechanical drawing, which every member is entitled to receive without any
other charge than the payment of the annual fee of five dollars. He is also entitled to the free use of the member's rooms, parlor, social room, library, gymnasium and bath-rooms.

The labors, usefulness and influence of the Association are increasing each year. The membership, which numbered twelve hundred and fifty-eight in 1880, on January 1, 1885 (including the railroad department), had grown to be three thousand one hundred and ten. Their church preferences were as follows:

Methodist Episcopal, 445; Presbyterian, 395; Roman Catholic, 100; Independent, 157; Congregational, 396; Baptist, 377; Episcopalian, 270; others, and no choice, 647.

To show the extent and variety of the work of the Young Men's Christian Association, the following table is copied from the last report:

- Number of devotional services held (including those in the hall, at the various charitable institutions in the city and county, and open-air meetings). 11,189
- Average attendance: 140
- Entertainments, lectures and socials: 76
- Average attendance: 526
- Lessons in the educational classes: 251
- Average attendance: 45

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>General work</th>
<th>No. of</th>
<th>Total</th>
<th>Average</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Attendance at reading rooms, No. 148 Madison Street, and employment office</td>
<td>365</td>
<td>151,290</td>
<td>412</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Attendance at gymnasia</td>
<td>310</td>
<td>67,558</td>
<td>218</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rallies, spiritual addresses</td>
<td>310</td>
<td>36,279</td>
<td>117</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Employment for young men and boys</td>
<td>313</td>
<td>3,699</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Young men furnished writing material</td>
<td>313</td>
<td>15,656</td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Young men referred to boarding houses</td>
<td>375</td>
<td>628</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Visits to young men and the sick</td>
<td>365</td>
<td>5,110</td>
<td>14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Papers, magazines and bulletins distributed</td>
<td>98,800</td>
<td>626,080</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The work in the railroad department, which is commanded by the general managers of many leading railroad companies, is growing in general favor and importance. Three buildings, or stations, are maintained for the employment of this branch of the Association, one at Forty-seventh Street, one at Kinzie and Canal streets, and one at Stewart Avenue. They are kept up at an expense of about $8,000 per annum, which is contributed by the different railroads.

The current expenses of the Association for 1884-85 were $31,156, the greater portion of which, $24,000, was contributed.

The officers since 1872, have been:

President—T. W. Harvey, 1872-73; N. S. Bouton, 1874-75; T. W. Harvey, 1876-79; E. G. Keith, 1879-81; J. L. Houghtaling, 1882-85; John V. Farwell, Jr., 1884-85.

Secretary—W. W. Vanardale, 1872-75; A. T. Hemingway, 1876-78, 1882-85.


The officers and managers for 1885 were:

John V. Farwell, Jr., president; Cyrus H. McCormick, Jr., first vice-president; S. A. Kem, second vice-president; J. L. Whitlock, treasurer; W. H. Klee, recording secretary; A. T. Hemingway, corresponding and general secretary; A. G. Copeland, assistant general secretary; G. B. Townsend, financial secretary; J. M. Hitchcock, superintendent of employment; C. C. Helmick, office secretary; O. Miller, superintendent of gymnasium; Mrs. S. G. Cleveland, city missionary; E. A. McClane, librarian.


Board of Trustees—H. E. Sargent president; George M. High, secretary; John V. Farwell, treasurer; N. S. Bouton, E. G. Keith, E. S. Albans, C. E. Carrier, B. F. Jacobs, S. M. Moore, Philip Myers, Orrington Lunt, H. Z. Calver.

WOMAN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.

The Woman's Christian Association of Chicago was organized on December 5, 1876, and incorporated on April 12, 1877. The object of the Association is to promote the moral, religious, intellectual and temporal welfare of women, especially those who are dependent upon their own exertions for support. Its first work was to assume, in December, 1876, the entire control of the employment bureau of the Woman's Aid Association. A dispensary was established at Farwell Hall, where gospel meetings were conducted. Next, a boarding-house was opened, on May 22, 1877, at Nos. 1514-15 Wabash Avenue, for the accommodation of young women, where all the comforts and privileges of a Christian home are afforded, at a very low rate. The boarders are seamstresses, teachers, students, clerks and compositors. A daily Bible service is maintained and daily family worship. The work of the Association is principally directed toward these three objects.

The following table, gathered from the annual reports, shows the operations from the commencement of the Association:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>No. of persons furnished places</th>
<th>No. of persons treated</th>
<th>No. of admissions to boarding house</th>
<th>No. of boarders at end of year</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1877</td>
<td>1,007</td>
<td>1,007</td>
<td>125</td>
<td>125</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1878</td>
<td>1,000</td>
<td>1,000</td>
<td>120</td>
<td>120</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1879</td>
<td>1,000</td>
<td>1,000</td>
<td>123</td>
<td>123</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1880</td>
<td>1,000</td>
<td>1,000</td>
<td>125</td>
<td>125</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1881</td>
<td>1,000</td>
<td>1,000</td>
<td>120</td>
<td>120</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1882</td>
<td>1,000</td>
<td>1,000</td>
<td>120</td>
<td>120</td>
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<td>1883</td>
<td>1,000</td>
<td>1,000</td>
<td>120</td>
<td>120</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1884</td>
<td>1,000</td>
<td>1,000</td>
<td>120</td>
<td>120</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

In 1879, the Association decided to exclude applications for domestic service, which accounts for the falling off in the number of places furnished after that year. The removal of the office of the employment bureau and dispensary to No. 242 Wabash Avenue, in 1882, and to the boarding-house in 1883, were unfortunate, as the diminished results show, a good location in a business center being essential to success.

What the Association needs to render its work more efficient is a home of its own, where its efforts may be concentrated. This the managers are endeavoring to secure. A fund has been started for this purpose, which already amounts to over $30,000, and the hopes of the Association are in a fair way of being realized.

The annual members number about five hundred; life members, one hundred and forty; honorary life members, forty. The annual dues amount to $764. The expenses in 1885 were $1,867, the boarding-house being nearly self-sustaining.

The dispensary and employment office have been removed to No. 184 Dearborn Street, where the business of these bureaus is increasing, and much better results are promised.

The officers and managers have been as follows:

President—Mrs. E. G. Clark, 1877-78; Mrs. Thomas H. Hill, 1879; Mrs. Leander Stone, 1881-86.

Secretary—Mrs. P. L. Underwood, 1877; Mrs. C. D. Hamill, 1879-80; Mrs. T. M. Eldy, Mrs. D. F. Groves, 1886-82-83; Mrs. E. B. Sherman, —; Mrs. C. D. Hamill, 1887-85; Mrs. W. W. Wilson, 1885-86.

Treasurer—Mrs. Chester Warner, 1877; Miss Helen Kingsley,
ART.

With the growth of Chicago's material interests and the accumulation of wealth by her citizens, has come that broadening of artistic tastes which inevitably followed the possession of means for gratifying them. Her wealthy citizens, from their travels in Europe, bring back treasures from the studios of France and Italy; and in their homes and private galleries are now to be found the works of the most distinguished artists in the world. That this is so, is attested by the long lists of noted painters which appear in the catalogues of the "loan exhibits" which are given from time to time.

A potent factor in the creation and dissemination of a desire for the possession of objects of art, and the growth of an artistic sense in a community, is ever the Art Association. This generally finds its first expression in the union of artists for mutual improvement and the imparting of instruction, together with the exhibition of their works. Of such a nature was the Academy of Design, which had attained to a good degree of success at the time of the fire. It was subsequently reorganized, and for several years maintained its exhibitions and instruction with varying success. But associations of the kind never furnish as artists the stimulus which comes from a ready market for their higher productions.

Even in the older countries of Europe the exhibitions of the academies, successful as they were, failed to induce that demand for the best achievements of the painter which followed the establishment of the Art Unions. So, an association of patrons of art, who, by combination, are enabled to purchase a better class of paintings, becomes an incentive for their production. These societies result in the creation of schools of art, and cultivate an artistic taste higher than that which exists in the community for the time being. This general diffusion of culture re-acts upon the individual, who, coming to see in beauty, as exemplified in works of art, a commercial value of which he had scarcely dreamed, and he pays ungrudgingly such sums for pictures as he would earlier have thought preposterous. When this sentiment possesses a community, the picture is no longer regarded as a mere adornment of the walls; it becomes the center around which the home grows, and an artistic unity prevades the dwelling with a sense of luxury and refinement.

Of such a nature is the Art Institute, which sprang from the Academy of Design. Its founding was the inevitable and natural result of that stage of culture which seeks the gratification of its instincts outside the restrictions which might be placed upon it by creative art. As everywhere else, the Institute has here made it possible for artists to realize better returns for their work, and has enhanced the appreciation of their efforts. It has given a positive and strong impetus to all forms of artistic creation, and its exhibits have served to reveal the wealth of art treasures owned in Chicago.

At the loan exhibit which marked its opening, the productions of not less than one hundred of the best artists of the age were on its walls, among them being such noted names as Traylor, Bouguereau, Maurice LeLoir, Ed. Yon, Rosa Bonheur, Jerome, Vernier, Detaille, Meissonier, Rico, Van Marcke, Corot, Diaz, Willet, DeNittis, Aubert, Outin, Ziem, Michetti, Merle, Schreyer, Boughton, Kate Greenaway, Bridgman, Shirley, Veder, Meyer von Bremen, David Neale, Witt, Quarterly, and others equally famous. That such a showing should be made barely a decade after the accumulated art treasures of years had been swept away in a night, was matter at once for surprise and congratulation.

Other institutions have existed in Chicago during the period treated in this volume. In 1886, a number of young artists organized the Chicago Art League, which opened rooms on Van Buren Street, and projected an exhibition. In the course of two or three years, the society diminished in numbers, ceased to hold regular meetings, and is now practically extinct. In 1886, the Chicago Art Guild was organized, and for several years maintained rooms on Wabash Avenue. Its membership was not confined to artists in the strict sense, and the organization was largely social in its nature. Other associations have been formed from time to time, but those of any prominence all receive due mention in the pages following.

There are now nearly four hundred artists in Chicago who earn a livelihood by their profession, and probably not less than two thousand students who are earnestly engaged in making themselves proficient in art. Although there may be few institutions where instructions are given, there is scarcely an artist who has not a number of pupils. Many of these teachers, having been grounded in the principles of their art in Europe, are abundantly competent to impart the necessary preparation for foreign study, which is taken advantage of by those who wish to go abroad to obtain perfection in their profession.

The Vincennes Gallery of Fine Arts is located in one of the most delightful residence districts in Chicago, on Vincennes Avenue, near Aldine Square. It was established in 1876, by D. Knight Carter, and, in 1886, a syndicate, comprised of Henry Arthur Elkins,
Frank C. Bromley and other artists, was formed for the purpose of establishing a permanent gallery for the exhibition and sale of oil paintings, and for the further purpose of providing a temporary home for those artists who happened to be in this city. In 1881, the present buildings were finished at a cost of $30,000, and since that time it has been a flourishing institution. The main gallery is the finest gallery-interior west of New York, and contains hundreds of valuable paintings, communicative, among which are Mr. Elkins's masterpiece, "Sierra Madre," valued at $20,000. "Sunset on the Mediterranean," by Haubman, "A Scene in the Bavarian Alps," by Schreyer, and scores of others equally artistic, both foreign and American. Above the doors, at either end of the room, are groups of imported statuary, and upon the marble-finished wainscoting are baso-relievos in bronze from European art centers. The walls are covered with pictures by various artists throughout the United States, and contributions are continually received. Twelve other rooms are devoted to oil paintings, and the storeroom contains nearly five hundred pictures, each valuable because of intrinsic merit. Mr. Elkins, the originator of the gallery, was one of the leading American artists. At the age of nineteen he painted his first great picture, "Morning in the Valley." It was exhibited at P. M. Allkins's first store on Clark's Street, and was seen by Ex-Vice-President Collar, who purchased it for $500. No other American landscape painter has thrown upon canvases such majestic grandeur of mountain scenery, atmospheric perspective, and such bold and yet delicate handling of cloud effects. Art lost a favorite son through the death of Mr. Elkins, which occurred on July 25, 1884, at Georgetown, Colo. His works are principally owned by the Vincennes Gallery.

Frank C. Bromley, a landscape and marine artist of great promise, was born at Eureka, near Oshkosh, Wis., on May 30, 1859. He received a common school education, most of his hours of recreation being passed in studying nature and transplanting his vivid impressions to paper. Having determined to become an artist, he bent his endeavors toward that end with that courage and enthusiasm which have always been marked traits of his character. His means were scanty, which only spurred him on the more, and leaving his native town he came to Chicago and became a pupil of Henry A. Elkins, the great landscape painter. Spending much of his time in drawing and in sketching from nature, he turned everything that he could see into sketches, remarkably original. At length, encouraged and enabled to gather sufficient means to obtain the advantages of European study and training. Placing himself under the best of instructors in 1881, one of his paintings was admitted to the Paris Salon. At this time he was a pupil of Mr. Weismann. Since Mr. Bromley's return from Europe, his studio has been in the American Express Building, where he has a large class of pupils. His specialties in painting are mountain landscape scenery, marine and cattle painting—embracing both foreign and domestic examples—and his productions manifest great facility, fancy and taste. His easy and polished manners, coupled with his energy and ability, have made him hosts of friends and added to his standing before the public. Mr. Bromley is the son of Lester R. and Frances H. Bromley, being a direct descendant of William Bromley, associate engineer of the Royal Academy, who engraved the Elgin Marbles for the British Museum. He was married at Washington, on October 30, 1884, to Miss Willimene W. Peckham, of that city.

Frank Russell Green, one of the youngest and most promising artists in Chicago, was born in this city, on April 16, 1850. He is the son of Russell and Caroline Green, his father coming to Chicago in 1836 and engaging in lumber business. Mr. Green died in May, 1850, his wife still surviving him. The son's mind was early attracted to artistic occupation, and the pencil coming away to his hand as a top or knife to the fingers of the average boy. In 1873, he commenced to use his brush, going to the Rocky Mountains, with Henry A. Elkins, during the same year. There he imbibed the notions and grandeur of western landscape, and transferred his vivid impressions to canvas in several works of merit. In 1880, he went abroad and, after studying in Paris, returned to his native city. He then spent about a year and a half in Boston and New York City, occupying himself principally in illustrating for Harper Brothers, John A. Lowell & Co., and other prominent publishing houses. In the fall of 1883, he returned to Europe, prosecuting his artistic labors in Paris for about four months. Among his works which attracted the most attention here may be mentioned "Francesca da Rimini," "The Death of Juliet" and the "Palace of Indolence." "The Toliars of the Sierra," exhibited in London, is among one of his strongest pieces. Since returning to Chicago, he has devoted himself almost exclusively to figure-painting, in which specialty he takes high rank, his pictures meeting with a ready sale in many of the art-galleries of the East. Mr. Green was married on May 23, 1877, to Miss Hattie J. Collins, of Campton, Kane Co., Ill.

Academy of Design.—The academicians of the Chicago Academy of Design came together in 1873, and re-organized, choosing H. C. Ford as their president. About a dozen persons were engaged in this enterprise, including artists Volk, Spread, Brown, Bigelow, Schwerdt and Root, who were materially assisted by Belden F. Culver. J. F. Gookins was the first teacher. They rented the upper part of Volk's building, corner of Michigan Avenue and Van Buren Street, and the Academy was opened in a prosperous condition. Studios and an art-gallery were fitted up, together with a general school-room. Drawing from the antique and studies from life were taught at evening schools in the gallery proper.

The Academy was successful for two years, when, in 1875, it moved to Pike's Building, corner Monroe and State streets. The fifth floor of the building was taken out, giving the Academy a large gallery some fifty feet high; and it was also provided with a gallery for oil colors, another for water colors, and a third for drawing. H. F. Spread became teacher after the Academy was well under way. The patronage was encouraging, and for a year and a half things seemed to go along smoothly; then dull times came, with business depression and falling off of pupils, until the institution was no longer able to pay its heavy rental and meet other legitimate expenses. A plan was matured by which a board of twenty-five managing trustees was chosen from leading merchants. J. H. Dole was appointed president, Murry Nelson vice-president, J. D. Gage treasurer, and W. M. R. French secretary.

The affairs of the Academy moved along smoothly and prosperously for the next year, when disagreements regarding the art conduct of the school arising between the board and the academicians, the trustees withdrew from the Academy, and then the creditors foreclosed their mortgage liens, entered judgment and took out executions, and the paraphernalia, accessories and material were sold by the sheriff. Discouraged, but not entirely disheartened, the Academy started on a smaller scale, hiring a room on the third floor of the American Express Company's building, on Monroe Street, where their schools were re-established and studios opened, but no public exhibition of pictures was attempted.

J. C. Cochran was president of the Academy in 1881-82, and Enoch Root occupied that office in 1883-84. Not making satisfactory progress, it was decided to discontinue its schools. The academicians, who are some sixty in number, keep up their organization, and at the annual election in November, 1882, chose the following officers for the ensuing year: President, D. F. Bigelow; Vice-President, Frank M. Pebbles; Secretary, John Stauffer; Treasurer, J. J. G. Burghheffer; Council, A. J. Pickering, J. R. Sloan, H. C. Schwerdt, Leonard W. Volk, James F. Gookins, J. E. Verbeck. The members provided for the resumption of active operations, and feel sanguine that the Chicago Academy of Design will, at not distant date, attain to more than its former prestige.
The galleries on Van Buren Street during years 1883–85. The foundation of a permanent collection was laid by the acquisition, through purchase or gift, of pictures and casts of antique sculpture. At this time the school numbered about two hundred students, and the property of the Institute was valued at about $80,000.

During the summer of 1885, under the lead of C. L. Hutchinson, the president, provision was made for the purchase of additional land south of the Institute, and also for the erection of a large museum building, fronting on Michigan Avenue, to cost $50,000. One-half this sum was donated, in sums of $1,000 each, while the remainder was raised by the issue of bonds. The building will be in the Romanesque style, and will have a frontage of eighty-four feet, the walls being of two colors of brown stone, four stories high. There will be galleries for collections, class-rooms, school-rooms, and every appointment of a first-class Art Institute. The third and fourth stories, as soon as finished, will be occupied by the Chicago Literary Club, the Fortnightly Club, and the Women's Club. It is expected that the new building will be completed in the summer of 1886.

The art school already takes rank among the best institutions of its class in the country. It numbers about two hundred and thirty students, has ten teachers, and includes instruction in drawing from the antique, drawing and painting from a figure, still-life painting, composition, artistic anatomy, architecture, perspective, and ornamental designing, with occasional lectures upon other subjects. There are, besides, large evening and Saturday classes, designed especially for the accommodation of teachers and pupils of the public schools. The following are the officers:


A. J. Rupert, a professor of the Art Institute and instructor of the life classes, was born at Fort Plain, N. Y., on August 19, 1854. He came to Chicago at the age of eighteen, 1872, as a fresco painter with Almini. Mr. Rupert also studied in the Academy of Design, and in 1876 went to Munich, where for four years he was a student of the Royal Academy of Fine Arts. He then travelled extensively throughout Europe, visiting the chief painting centers of interest in England, France, Germany, Austria, Switzerland and Italy, and returning in 1881. Mr. Rupert has always made a specialty of figure-painting and working from life. Besides being a founding member of the Art Institute, he is also connected with the Western Art Association and is, all in all, considered as one of the most promising of the younger artists in Chicago.

H. Vanderpoel, one of the instructors in the Art Institute in drawing from the antique, was born in Holland in 1857. At the age of eleven years he came to Chicago with his parents, and was educated in the public schools of this city. Mr. Vanderpoel received his first instruction from James F. Farnham and H. F. Spread, and soon after the organization of the Chicago Art Institute, he was appointed to his present position. He is considered as one of the rising artists of the city, his special line of work being figure-painting and portraits. During 1886 it is his intention to take a European tour for study, remaining some time in Munich, Paris and Holland, and then make Chicago his permanent place of residence.

Exposition Art-Hall.—In September, 1872, the Inter-State Industrial Exposition of Chicago opened an Art-Hall in the Exposition Building on the Lake Front, which continued from the first week until the third week of the following month. In this hall, which contains six art galleries, were exhibited a creditable collection of oil and water-color paintings, engraving, sculpture, and casts and antique sculpture.
nings, statuary, and bronzes, under the management of an art committee. This exhibit has been continued annually, down to the present time, in connection with the State exhibition, and has uniformly been attended with success, gaining in interest and importance with each succeeding year. It is properly a loan exhibit, embracing not only works of art executed by Chicago painters and fine pictures borrowed from many of our citizens, but also, in some cases, almost entire collections from galleries in Boston, New York, Philadelphia and other cities.

In 1882, the art exhibition was given under the direction of the committee. James H. Dole, Laurence C. Earle and Henry F. Spread, Miss Sarah T. Hollowell being then, as well as for a number of years previously, the secretary. The marked feature of the exhibit was a collection of prints loaned by James L. Claghorn, of Philadelphia, forming a sort of chronological catalogue of works of art from the year 1420 down to contemporaneous times. For variety, rarity, and excellence of impression, this has never been equalled; in this country, the exhibit including examples of many of the best engravers of the different schools. The collection embraced three hundred and one representations. Other departments of the exhibit that year consisted of two hundred and ninety-seven oil paintings, one hundred and twenty-six water colors; and the casts of marble and bronze statuary and architectural fragments, which are owned by the management, and are never removed from the room of the art department. Thirty-nine Chicago artists exhibited sixty-four pictures.

For the 1883 exhibition, commencing on September 4 and continuing to October 20, the art committee was James H. Dole, Charles L. Hutchinson, Watson F. Blair, Charles D. Hamill and Harry D. Spears, Miss Hollowell continuing as secretary. The associated artists of New York made a special exhibit of embroidery, painting, and arrangement of color in art fabrics; and there were hung in the galleries three hundred and fifty-seven oil paintings and one hundred and forty-four water-color pictures. The characterizing feature, however, was the exhibition of twenty-two paintings from the Paris Salon of 1882-83, embracing works by F. A. Bridgman, George W. Chambers, Charles N. Davis, Sarah Paxton, Ball Dobson, Ruge Donohoe, Clifford P. Grayson, William H. Howe, Alexander Harrison, Charles E. Morse, Frank Moser, F. C. Penfold, F. D. Williams and L. L. Williams.

In 1884, the art committee was James H. Dole, Charles L. Hutchinson and Henry Field, with Miss Hollowell as secretary. The exhibition opened on September 3 and closed October 18. Sixteen pictures from the Paris Salon were exhibited, from the pencil of Bridgman, Dobson, Donohoe, Grayson, Alexander Harrison, Penfold, Walter F. Brown, Walter Blackman, F. M. Boggs, William M. Chase, George W. Chambers, Walter Gay, Birge Harrison and William T. Richards, Society of American Artists (of which Abbott H. Thayer was president, with eighty-two members) exhibited seventy-four paintings. The total exhibit was three hundred and seventy-five oil and one hundred and eight water-color paintings, including sixty-five painted by forty-one Chicago artists, ten from a Chicago sales-gallery and seventy-four loaned from the private galleries of the city.

The 1885 exhibition opened on September 2 and closed on October 17. The art committee was James H. Dole, Charles L. Hutchinson, Henry Field and Walter C. larned, with Miss Hollowell as secretary. The catalogue embraced two hundred and thirty-five oil and one hundred and three water-color paintings. Nine pictures were from the Paris Salon. Thirty-six Chicago artists placed on exhibition sixty-eight paintings. The Boston Oil Club loaned five pictures; the Massachusetts Charitable Mechanic Association, seven; the American Art Association of New York, three; thirteen were from private galleries in Chicago; and the remainder mostly from sales-galleries in Boston and New York.

Nine-and-twenty local artists have had their pictures hung in the annual exhibitions. They are:


M. H. Holmes, most favorably known in art circles, was born at Philadelphia, December 24, 1836. He is the son of T. W. and Martha (Hayes) Holmes, both artists of standing, his father being the oldest teacher in painting now living in the country. From him the son inherited many of his characteristic talents and also received from him a most thorough training in those lines of art in which he is now a master himself. In 1856 he moved to Minnesota, engaging in various pursuits, but devoting his best energies to art. Upon the breaking out of the War, he joined the army, and remained in it until 1866. During the same year he actively resumed his profession and reputation. In 1867, Professor Holmes located at St. Paul. During his residence there he was connected with Hamline University and founded the Academy of Fine Arts. Professor Holmes came to this city in 1868 and continued to labor earnestly in his profession, being connected with the University of Chicago, in his capacity as master of drawing, for nine years. He also filled a like position at the Northwestern University, Evanston, and has been the accented the highest testimonials from J. C. Burroughs, chancellor of the University of Chicago, and Lemuel Moss, his president; C. H. Fowler, president of the Northwestern University; W. F. Haskell, superintendent of schools; also from Holmes having been instructor of drawing in the town schools for five years; and S. S. Norton, president of the Mount Vernon Military Academy, Washington Heights, Cook County. In 1875, Professor Holmes established the Chicago School of Art, which is now flourishing under his direction. Professor Holmes is the author of Holmes's Drawing Books, published by Harper Bros., and they have received the highest testimonials by the profession and the press as being the best series ever published. He has, recently prepared a new and more advanced series, which is now ready for publication.
SOCIAL PROGRESS.

PRIVATE GALLERIES.—Following are given some of the notable collections in this city.

COLUMBIA THEATRE.—In August, 1884, a collection of thirty high-class works of art, of the modern school, was opened by the management of the Haverty Theater (since called the Columbia), the whole costing $88,000, and embracing the following well-known paintings:

- "Romeo and Juliet" and "Francesca da Rimini," Frank Russell Green;
- "Eternal Storms of Colorado," Frank C. Bromley and George C. Bromley and Green;
- "Ruby Lake, Nevada," George E. Colby;
- "Aksot" Clifford P. Grayson; "The Golden Gate," John R. Key;

CALUMET CLUB.—This club owns several excellent paintings, and for the past three years has given annual art exhibitions. The exhibition of 1885 was remarkably fine, embracing nearly one hundred oil paintings, many of which were loaned.


THE BEMIS GALLERY.—On October 1, 1885, H. V. Bennis opened to the public a magnificent art collection, embracing two hundred and forty oil paintings and water-color paintings, in the Hotel Richelieu, in two galleries, each 25 x 40 feet.


SOCIETY OF DECORATIVE ART.—The Chicago Society of Decorative Art was organized in the spring of 1877, and is an offspring of the New York Society of the same name. Its special object, in its incepiney, was to meet the distressing need of a large and increasing number of gentlewomen thrown upon their own resources for self-support, combining education in decorative art with honorable employment. Mrs. J. Y. Scammon was one of the earliest and most efficient movers in the formation of the Chicago society, and was its first president. She has been succeeded in turn, in the executive chair, by Mrs. John N. Jewett, Mrs. B. F. Ayer and Mrs. R. Hall McCormick. The society established itself at first in modest quarters, and, after one or two moves, has found a permanent home in the Art Institute Building, where, on the completion of the new wing, it will transfer its operations to a suite of apartments occupying the whole front of the second floor facing on Michigan Avenue. The aims of the society are to raise the standard of and create a market for woman's work. Painting, drawing and Kensington embroidery were started, and the rooms of the society were soon filled with contributors' work. The success of the movement began to be manifest in the imitation of the society's designs and styles by dealers in fancy goods, while many of the leading houses sought the skilled services of graduates of the institution. The society has, besides the contributors' department, an embroidery department, where orders are taken, and every variety of art needlework is done. It has filled orders for various clubs and churches, and also for many of the handsomest private residences of Chicago, in styles including Kensington, Moorish, Ecclesiastical and Oriental. The membership of the society is one hundred and fifty, and the board of directors consists of: Mrs. John N. Jewett, Mrs. S. M. Nickerson, Mrs. B. F. Ayer, Mrs. Charles Henrotin, Mrs. John A. Yale, Mrs. Potter Palmer, Mrs. T. B. Blackstone, Mrs. J. C. Peasley, Mrs. O. W. Hennessey, Mrs. C. Griggs, Mrs. Corloryn Beckwith, Mrs. Henry W. King, Mrs. Henry, Mrs. Charles Hitchcock, Mrs. Fred Eames, Mrs. William Walker, Mrs. Walter C. Larned, Mrs. Colton, Mrs. Bryan Lathrop, Mrs. Chauncey J. Blair, Mrs. D. C. Bradley, Mrs. Carter H. Harrison, Miss Helen Snow, Miss Frances Keep, President, Mrs. R. Hall McCormick; Vice-President, Mrs. Clinton Locke, Mrs. J. Y. Scammon, Mrs. Byron Moulton, Mrs. J. J. Glessner; Recording Secretary, Mrs. W. G. McCormick; Corresponding Secretary, Mrs. Frank Gilbert; Treasurer, Mrs. J. M. Flener.

THE AURENEUM ART ASSOCIATION.—Very early in its history, the Chicago Aureneum organized a department of free-hand, mechanical and architectural design, under Herman Hansel, who has been the instructor in this institution upward of ten years. The classes are held five evenings in each week, for two hours each evening, and also every Saturday morning from the first of September to the latter part of June. The pupils are mainly drawn from young men who are engaged in various mechanical pursuits, or in lithography, engraving, architecture, carpentry or designing. Many of these pupils have taken a course of instruction in algebra and geometry in connection with drawing. About ninety per cent of the pupils in drawing (numbering three hundred or more) are engaged daily at some trade or in some profession which demands a knowledge of the art of free-hand drawing. At the National Educational Convention, held at Madison, Wis., in the summer of 1884, the large exhibit made by Mr. Hansel of the drawings of his pupils received high commendation from the press, and was pronounced one of the most interesting and attractive features of the art exhibit. At the Illinois State Fair, held in Chicago, in the autumn of 1884, the exhibitions of drawing submitted by the Aureneum took the first prize. At the World's Exposition in New Orleans, in 1885, so much interest was manifested in Mr. Hansel's pupils' exhibit of free-hand and mechanical drawing, that the request was made by the American Educational Association that they might be admitted to the Federal Government and placed in the National collection at Washington. The Aureneum art department is well supplied with models in plaster, and with the best French and German charts. Its library contains excellent books of reference on art and science, and it is also one of the designated depositories of the United States Patent-office records, which are always at the disposal of the students.

THURBER'S ART GALLERY was opened to the public, in a business way, in 1880. It is especially intended to amuse those interested in art, and to encourage the young in their efforts to excel in the production of the beautiful. The gallery is an additional room fitted with a sky-light, calculated to render the works of art adorn the walls more beautiful, softening the lines and tones of the artist. This little annex has, at various times, contained some of the famous pictures of the dreamed, always supplied with those that will repay the visitor. The business of art merchandise has, within a few years, developed beyond expectations, until the artists' proofs being exceedingly good prices and offer encouragement to those devoting their time to the production of works of merit.

Winfred S. Thurber was born at Oshkosh, N. Y., in 1848; was educated at St. Peter's College, and completing his studies at the Seminary at Gouverneur. He was the youngest child of a family of ten, and his parents died while he was yet young. After school he went to Oshkosh in the same year, and was for some time connected with the business in the grocery business as a salesman, in which he continued about four years. He then entered the employ of a dealer in art goods, and continued about six years, getting a practical knowledge of the business which he embarked in, opening Thurber's Art Gallery in 1880. He was married, in 1884, to Miss Martha Chord. William C. Stevens was born, in 1839, at Fayette, Maine, and is the son of Rev. L. D. Stevens, who was one of the pioneer agitators of anti-slavery in Maine fifty years ago. William C. was educated at Hebron Academy in Maine, and at the Brown University, Literary and Scientific Institute, of New London, N. H. He first engaged in literary pursuits and teaching, and became a banker in the State of New Hampshire and Massachusetts, until 1865, when he came West, and took charge of the public schools at Geneva, Kane Co., Ill., where he remained as principal five years. On the organization of the National Life Insurance Company of the U. S., Mr. Stevens became the manager for New England and the lower British provinces, and was at that time, for several years, associated with Hon. William E. Chandler, Secretary of the Navy. In November, 1878, he came to Chicago, and, associated with Charles F. Haseltine, opened an art room, but in May of the following year he took a more extensive establishment, still associated with Mr. Haseltine, under the firm name of Haseltine & Stevens Co. This firm was engaged to engage more extensively in the sale of original paintings of a high class, he said, of establishing an Art Gallery for the better display of rare imported works of art, and, in the spring of this year, he leased a piece of ground on Adams Street from the Associated Depositories of America, as Stevens' Art Gallery. The building was opened to the public in April, 1882, and during the year he sold some of the most celebrated oil paintings owned in the West, among which may be mentioned, "The Departure," by Meissonier, for $14,000. Since then there have been hung upon the walls of his gallery magnificent works of art from the masters of the world. Rubens' "Agnus Dei" is valued at $30,000, and a sum approaching those figures has been offered for it. He also has a Marillia and a Correggio, "Dockare Far Niente," Benjamin Constant's finest production, and "Summer on the lower Rhine," by Clays, the greatest marine painter in Europe, Helen witness to Mr. Stevens' discriminating taste. Among other gems, some of which have been disposed of and some still gracing the walls of his galleries, are the following: "Norwegian Fjord," by Rasmussen; "Moonlight," by Donzette; "A Hare," by Heimerdinger; "Ox in a Field," by Ferrer; "Early Morning on a Holland Farm," Turnier; "In the Stable," Jacques; "The Vidette," Detaile; "Starring the Signals," Bassini; "Young Duchess," by Knebel; "A Day in Havana," Braith; "The Advancing Foe," Schreyer; "In Maidens Mediation," Free; "A Summer Day," Van Marcke; and "Espionage," Eau-forte. Among the pictures which Mr. Stevens has quite recently added to his magnificently furnished collection of "Lands," by Emile Van Marcke, $1,200; "A Maid of Sorrento," L. J. Bonnat, $1,200; "Roaming," Rosa Bonheur, $3,500; "Reverie in the Moonlight," Leo Hermann, $1,500; "Austrian Prisoners forced to Labor," E. J. Herwey Vermeers, $500; "Psychologist," M. Munkacsy, $1,500; "Waiting Orders for the March," A.
M. DeNewville, $1,500; "The Zenana of the Sultan," F. Roybet, $5,500; "Saturday Night in Amsterdam," P. Van Scheudel, $2,500; "The Counsel of War," Ad. Schreyer, $5,000; "Moonlight in America," J. P. Deets, $3,000; "Aloha," F. Real, $5,000; "Perfuming after the Bath," Benjamin Constant, $1,000. Mr. Stevens was first married on August 4, 1858, in Ep- phraim, N. H., to Mary J. Edgerly, F. 1870, and moved to Racine, Wis. He soon afterward went to work in a hardware store, where he remained four years. In 1874, he decided to learn the art of Daguerreotyping, a process now almost obsolete. He went to Buffalo, N. Y., learned the art, and returned to Racine the same year. After a short stay in Chicago, Wis., where the Legislature was in session, he was kept busy there, doing a thriving business in Daguerreotype work. That art was vastly improved by Mr. Hesler, and he made his profession a thorough study. On leaving Madison he went to Galena, Ill. In 1853, he came to Chicago. Upon first arriving here he had so far advanced in the Daguerreotyping business that he was made an exhibiting artist by the art club, and then already famous in the West, at the Crystal Palace World's Fair in New York, where he took the highest award. That exhibition created a sensation, as nothing so perfect in the way of portrait work had been produced. In 1856, at the Massachusetts Charitable Institute, he was awarded three medals, one for Daguerreotype, one for photography and one for colored photographic work. In 1857, at the State Fair, Mrs. Hesler was awarded a silver medal—one for Daguerreotype work, another for photography and one for microscopic photography, the latter exhibit showing the photographic enlargement of minute insect specimens to a size six- times natural size. In 1876, at the Centennial Exhibition in Philadelphia, he received the highest awards for general photographic work, especially portraits of children and the life-like expression produced in his pictures. When Mrs. Hesler first located in Chicago, he occupied rooms in the old Metropolis Block, remaining there five years, removing thence to No. 113 Lake Street. In the latter place he remained thirteen years, when he was burned out in the fire of 1871. He then had his studio at Evanston, for five years. Returning to Chicago, he opened at the corner of State and Washington streets, where he continued until 1884, when he removed to his present new and elegant quarters. He occupies a suite of ten rooms, and employs a force of six talented artists in various branches of the work. Mr. Hesler gives personal attention to all sittings, and he has rank at the head of his profession for the past forty years. Recent years have wrought wonderful changes and improvements in the depart- ment of Daguerreotype portraits, and Mr. Hesler has kept in the van of the progressive march. Portrait and landscape photography, enlarging and copying old pictures, oil and crayon work, are carried on by him constantly. Recently he has made a new improvement in his art, in the way of carbon photographs, which are absolute perfection in accuracy of expression. Mr. Hesler organized the first photographic society of the West in 1862—the National Photographic Society of America, of which organizations he has been the president. He was married, in 1849, to Miss Helen, daughter of Capt. Dorchester, of Racine, Wis. Of their eight children, four are living.—Frederick Alexander, now a surgeon in the U. S. Navy; Arthur John, Harold Reid, and Helen Julia.

A commercial and necessary phase of art work is the supplying of requisite material, a sketch of a prominent house in this line is appended.

COFFIN, DEVoe & Co., manufacturers and importers of paints, varnishes, brushes and artists' materials, are an incorporated firm under the laws of Illinois, with F. W. Devoe, president; Gorham R. Coffin, vice-president, and J. S. Crony, secretary and treasurer. The phenomenal developments of the West and Northwest during the last five years, has created a heavy demand for the line of goods carried by this firm, and in order to meet it they have in stock until April, 1880, when their warehouse is emptied, and vailable of their goods has won for them a position as one of the leading firms in the West, and, notwithstanding the fact that they were only established in 1878, they now rank with older concerns, with an unceased reputation. Gorham R. Coffin was born at Newburyport, Mass., on December 18, 1840. He lived with his parents and attended school until the age of ten years, when he entered a dental cabinet, where he remained until the age of 16. In 1858, he entered the Utica Free School, an institution which justly merited its reputation for excellence. Upon terminating his studies he again went to Boston and secured a position in the paint establishment of Barker & Carpenter, and remained with them for seven years. Obeying Horace Greeley's mandate, he departed for the West in 1860, and connected himself with the firm of Heath & Milligan of this city, holding his position for fourteen years. On February 8, 1875, he was married by Rev. E. Wilgrass, of Chicago, and has four children, Adie, Fred, Helen, and Ralph. Mr. Coffin is a member of Covenant Lodge, No. 326, A.F. & A.M.; of York Chapter, No. 148, R.A.M.; and of St. Bernard Commandery, No. 35, K.T.; and is also a member of the Illinois Club.

J. Seymour Carvey was born at Peckskill, N. Y., on October 2, 1844. Until he was fifteen years of age he remained with his parents and attended the city schools. At that time he came West; and after a brief stay at Champaign, Ill., he returned there seven years, when he connected himself with the firm of Heath & Milligan of this city for six years. He was married to Miss Mary E. Corey, of Evanston, Ill., in March, 1875, and has four children.—Marguerite, Harold, Frances, and Rachel. During his connection with the firm of Heath & Milligan, he made the acquaintance of Mr. Coffin, his present associate in business, and in 1879, removed to New York, organized the establishment bearing their names.

MOULDINGS AND PICTURE-FRAMES.—The manufacture of mouldings and picture-frames is closely associated with the progress of art, in a commercial sense, the demand for pictures necessitating a demand for the frame-maker's productions. This, like other interests of Chicago, has developed with wonderful rapidity, the factories now supplying not only the demands of city trade, but filling orders from all parts of the United States, and even from Mexico, China, and European countries. The progress of this branch of manufacture may be learned from the sketches which embody the history of leading firms in Chicago:

THE BRACHVOGEL & PRESS MANUFACTURING COMPANY was organized in 1834, but the business had been carried on as Brach- vogel, Press & Co., since the death of the founder of the enterprise, Charles Brachvogel, in 1873. In that year the former manager of the business, Adam J. Press, the widow of Mr. Brachvogel (Mrs. Christiana Brachvogel), and his son, Charles H. Brachvogel, arranged to continue the business that had existed for nearly twenty years. The officers of the company are—Adam J. Press, president; Mrs. Christiana Brachvogel, vice-president; and John Consoer, secretary. Charles H. Brachvogel remained with the corporation but a short time, when he relinquished his interest. The extent of terri- tory over which the company sells, and their reach of the world, mirrors, engravings, etc., is very wide, comprising the various sections of the Union, Mexico, China, etc.

Charla Brachvogel, founder of the business referred to above, was born at Warsaw, Poland, in 1829, and died on October 16, 1878. He came to Chicago in 1845, a comparatively poor man. He had learned the machinists' trade in his native country, and for two years after his arrival in this city followed that trade, and for a time was associated with Edward Wilkowsky, a friend of his youth, in small mechanical enterprises. In 1857, Mr. Brachvogel began his first venture, in an independent business way, by manufacturing picture-frames at his home on Quincy Street, his factory consisting of one room, and his family assisting him in the founding of an establishment that, later, became large and prosperous, he doing the first wheel and lathe work in his line in the city. Soon after he removed to Clark Street, and, in 1859, to Randolph, near Franklin Street, thence to No. 48 and later to No. 52 Wells Street, then, from 1877 to 1880, on the site of the great fire, occupied No. 141 Lake Street, where his business was destroyed and the store was rebuilt at No. 153 West Randolph Street, and the factory continued at Nos. 22 and 24 South Jefferson Street. In 1872, Mr. Brachvogel built the structure now occupied by the company. Mr. Brachvogel was married, in 1856, to Lippert, and they removed to Chicago where they have since resided. The second time, the marriage, he was Lippert, and they have one child, by his second wife, Miss Ida C., the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles H.; Ida C., who married Mr. and Mrs. William T., in the planing-mill business: Clara, Robert and Emma; and one child by his second wife, Frank.

Gorham R. Coffin, of Boston. The Brachvogel & Press Manufacturing Company, has been connected with that enterprise since its formation, and was previously associated for seventeen years with
LEWIS SCOFIELD was born at New Canaan, Conn., on March 21, 1819, and is the son of Elijah and Hannah (Studwell) Scofield.

His father was a farmer and school teacher and an old settler of New Canaan. Scofield received his early education, and when he was eight years old he entered the employ of Charles Brachvogel, as errand boy.

Through a business connection of nearly twenty years with Mr. Brachvogel, he established his ability and usefulness in a business that was well-marked and held so conducted the business that the enterprise ranks foremost in its line in the city. Mr. Press was married, in 1869, to Miss Lizzie Loeher, of this city. They have five children.

HISTORY OF CHICAGO.

Miss In the history of Chicago. The family is native of England, and was born in Liverpool in 1828, and there received his early education. He came alone to America in 1847, and resided in the city of seventeen years of age.

In 1847, he settled at Rochester, N. Y., and during a residence in that city of thirteen years, he was engaged in the nursery and picture-frame business alternately for seven years. In 1856, he came to Chicago, locating in the moldings trade, at the old Calhoun Building, on Clark Street, for two years. Then he removed to the corner of Washington and Market streets, where he was operating a large factory, employing sixty workers. In 1863, the business was very depressed, the establishment was discontinued, and a loss of $14,000. Mr. Blakemore then went into business with the pioneer frame manufacturer, R. P. Appley, investing some $5,000 in the establishment. They were located for nearly two years in the Monroe Street. In 1869, the partnership was dissolved; and he began business in the old Morrison Building, on Clark Street, and the ensuing year removed to Nineteenth Street, where he manufactured picture-frames, and, after that business was formed,ug, Mr. Seely, manufacturer of frames and moldings, has been identified with that line of business since 1852, and his name has been marked by more than average ability and perseverance, and his personal experience has been a varied and interesting one. Mr. Seely, a native of East Hesse-Darmstadt, Germany, in 1838, there he received his early education, and served a thorough apprenticeship to the glider's trade. In 1864, he joined the Prussian army in the war against Denmark, and was engaged in active service from February to October of that year, although he returned to the forces four years. He was in three battles, and was decorated for bravery by the government. In 1866, he came to America, and for two years was a resident of Texas and New Orleans, finally locating in St. Louis, business in the picture-frame business, until in 1869, Mr. Wolfarth came to Chicago, and was employed for two years by W. T. Noble, losing his home and war decorations in the great fire of 1871.

The following year he began business on State, near Thirteenth Street, and, in 1875, went to Washington Avenue, where he remained for ten years. In 1883, he removed to his present establishment, where he now operates fifteen workmen.

Mr. Wolfarth was married, in this city, in the year 1871, to Miss Maria Keller. They have two children, Max and Carl. Mr. Wolfarth is a member of the United Ancient Order of Druids and the Ancient Order of Thern, and is a progressive and useful member of the community.

JOSEPH KLECKA, manufacturer of moldings and picture-frames, has been engaged in that branch of trade since 1877. He is a native of Bohemia, and was born in 1851. In 1866, he accompanied his father to America, coming direct to Chicago, returning to Bohemia two years later on a visit. The ensuing year he located permanently in this city, and after receiving a common school education, apprenticed himself to a mechanism, and mastered the details of the gilding art. In 1877, he borrowed $400 from his father, and engaged in business on his own account, repaying the loan three months later. At that time he was the only manufacturer in Chicago who made a specialty of selling frames to jobbers only. The original enterprise, located at Nos. 103 and 105 South Canal, was known as Fillman & Klecka, and so continued for three years, his partner being E. C. Fillman. In 1880, Mr. Klecka sold out his interest and re-established the business, which, small as it is, has grown to a representative branch of the manufacturing industry. The company employs some thirty-five workmen, and operates through agents and circulators, selling to jobbers and retailers.

KAUFELD & LAMBIN, manufacturers of gilt, imitation and gold moldings, and picture-frames, organized as a firm in 1878. Previous to that date the members of the firm of J. L. Lambin, were expert workmen in the silver-gilding business, being employed by Richter & Husch, in March, 1875, they branched out in business for themselves, and by enterprise and perseverance have made a large commercial success,ấuishing a gross annual profit of over $200,000. They were first located at No. 59 South Canal Street, where they removed to West Washington Street, and from 1881 to 1881, at Nos. 49-51 South Canal Street, after which they moved to their present location. From their small beginnings they have grown to an extensive enterprise, selling goods through two travelling agents all over the West, and doing a business of $200,000 a year. 
John G. Rauholt was born in Chicago in 1854. His father and mother were natives of Germany, and came to this city in the early fifties. His father died in 1860; his mother is still living. Here the son received his education, and mastered the rudiments of the silver-gilding trade, finding employment in the factory of Richter & Husche. From his boyhood he was an associate of his present partner, and together they have spent their apprenticeship. And there, while still finishing his education, he joined the business of Mr. J. P. Sullivan, and has been a regular employee of the firm in the silver-gilding line for fifteen years. Frederick H. J. Lambin has been a resident of Chicago since his early childhood, and has been identified with the interest he now represents for over twenty years. He came to Chicago in 1881, and became a partner of Mr. Rauholt & Lambin. Mr. Lambin is a practical man, and, with the cooperation of an intelligent and enterprising partner, has seen his business become a success. He was married, in 1877, to Miss Christiana Nachtsheim, of Chicago. They have three children—Anneliese, Charlotte, and Leonidas.

Matthew Schaefer, manufacturer and dealer in picture-frames, has been a resident of Chicago since 1870. He is a native of Germany, and was born at Cologne in 1822. There he received his education, and, after serving a term as an apprentice in his father's carriage-trade, he entered the Prussian army, and served three years during the German revolution. In 1855, he came to America, and located at Milwaukee, Wis., where he was engaged in business for six years, and he was one of the pioneers of the frame-trade in Wisconsin. When the Civil War commenced, Mr. Schaefer served in the Union Army, in the Department of the Mississippi, and was discharged for disability at Brownsville, Texas. In 1867, he returned to Chicago, and commenced his present business. He was married at Cologne in 1854, to Miss Cecilia Pohr of Cologne. They have two children, leaving five children, two of whom were born in Europe, and three natives of Milwaukee—William J.; Chas., now with Mr. A. R. Ogelby; Frank; Adella, now wife of Louis Oelrich, of Chicago; and Pauline.

John Slaby, manufacturer of picture-frames, has been a resident of Chicago since 1865, and identified with the manufacturing interests of the city for these years. He is a native of Bohemia, and was born at Jung-Wozicz, in 1850. He accompanied his parents to America, in 1867, and came direct to Chicago, where he received his early education. After leaving the carpenter's trade, he employed himself on the manufacture of picture-frames, and, after seven years, he commenced his present business, in 1877, with limited capital and machinery, his factory consisting then of one small room. Since then his business has prospered, and he employs a large work force. He was married, in 1880, to Miss Mary Powell, of this city. They have two children—Tony and Victoria. Three of Mr. Slaby's brothers, Daniel, Frank, and Joseph, are employed with him in business; he has now a resident in Minnesota, and two sisters are married and reside in this city.

The Adley Manufacturing Company was incorporated in 1883, and is the outgrowth of the original founders of the enterprise, Adley, Allen & Co., a firm consisting of Henry Adley, Austin Allen and Dennis J. Sullivan. They started at No. 229 Randolph Street, in 1852, and after a year, when Mr. Allen retired, formed the present company, with Henry Adley as president, Dennis J. Sullivan treasurer, and George Corlett secretary and general business manager. In August, 1883, they removed to Nos. 208 and 210 Lake Street, and in May, 1885, to their present location. They employ some fifty men, and manufacture picture-frames and mouldings for all kinds, selling to country dealers through three travelling agents.

Henry Adley, president of the Adley Manufacturing Company, is the founder of that enterprise, and has been identified with the frame and moulding interest for some fifteen years. He is a native of New York City, where he was born in 1851. There he received his education, and at an early age learned the trade of painting. In 1869, he came to Chicago, and has resided in the house he now occupies for seventeen years, at which time he commenced his present business. He has grown his business from its modest foundation to one of the largest in the world, and, in 1881, came to Chicago. He became connected with the Adley Manufacturing Company in 1883, and now has the management of its business affairs. Mr. Corlett was married, in England, in 1879, to Miss Louie Thomas. They have one child, born in England, named Marie Louise.

Mr. Charles J. Sullivan, treasurer of the Adley Manufacturing Company, and one of the original founders and active promoters of that enterprise, was born in London, England, in 1845. In 1852, when nine years of age, Mr. Sullivan accompanied his parents to America. They settled in Waterbury, Conn., where he was educated and entered business, remaining a citizen of that town for twenty years. In 1871, he came to Chicago, and in 1882, became one of the original partners of the firm of Adley, Allen & Co. At that time the enterprise had then $50,000 capital, and employed seven workmen, but the company has now become a representative institution in its line. He was married, in 1866, to Miss Mary Castello, of Waterbury, Conn. They have three children,—Eugene, Etta and Edward.

James K. Pumpleny, member of the firm of Parker & Co., dealers in pictures and artistic frames, was born at Oegwo, Tioga Co., N. Y., in 1835. He received his early education at New Haven, graduating at Yale College, and, when twenty years of age, came West and settled in Wisconsin. From 1857, until the Rebellion broke out, Mr. Pumpleny was a resident of Fond du Lac, where he had acquired extensive land interests. On the day of his marriage he entered the Union army, having raised a company, and being first lieutenant, under Colonel James Howe, in the Army of the Tennessee. He served in the War over two years, and then returned to Fond du Lac, where he remained until 1870, when he came to Chicago and became a partner in the firm of Parker & Co. Mr. Pumpleny is an artist by profession, and for two years followed that profession as a student in Europe. For Wisconsin he was noted for large real-estate transactions, and gained special recognition against the Fox River Improvement Company in the matter of Government lands, which had been in litigation for fifteen years. He is now a citizen of Chicago, and has since then prospered, and his business, which he now carries on at 635 Randolph, for twenty-five years. They sell their goods throughout the country and have no travelling agents, their trade being largely secured by correspondence. The establishment now employs, in the busy seasons, one hundred and fifty hands.

August F. Schultz, founder of the firm of A. F. Schultz & Co., has been a resident of Chicago for thirty years. He was born at Drenau, near Berlin, Germany, in 1845, and when an infant came with his parents to this country. Here he received his early education, and learned the trade of gold and silver gilding; for ten years being the foreman of the moulding factory of John Moore. In January, 1854, he organized the firm which bears his name, and until 1857, his practical ability has conducted materially to its rapid progress. Mr. Schultz was married, in Chicago, in 1878, to Miss Catharina Cann. They have one child, George Henry. Mr. Schultz was at one time a prominent member of the Turners' Society of this city.

Patrick Flanagan, junior member of the firm of A. F. Schultz & Co., came to Chicago in 1870, and since that time has been identified with the interest he now represents. He is a native of Canada, and was born on Prince Edward's Island, in 1849. There he was educated, and served an apprenticeship to the carpenter's trade. When nineteen years of age he came to Chicago, and had followed his trade for some time, and, from 1877 to 1884, was employed in the moulding factory of John Moore. Mr. Flanagan was married in 1877, to Miss Mary Burke, of Morris, Ill. They have four children: Thomas, Nellie, John and Anna. Mr. Flanagan is a prominent member of the St. Vincent de Paul Society.

George W. Weibe, manufacturer of picture-frames, has been engaged in that business since April 10, 1885, succeeding M. Nordgren, who was located at the same address, and who is now a resident of Minneapolis. Mr. Weibe was born in this city in 1863. Here he was educated, and learned his trade of gilding. He is the son of Mr. James Weibe, manufacturer of gold and bronze frames. His business, which is mostly retail, is confined to a regular local trade. He employs four workmen, and he himself worked for Mr. Nordgren before he
succeeded him. He buys mouldings and makes frames. Mr. Welte was married, in 1855, at Kenosha, Wis., to Miss Jennie Irwin, of Chicago. His father, August Welte, settled here in 1854. His wife's parents settled here in 1860, and then went to Kansas City, returning here in 1874.

SCIENCE.

It is a matter of extreme difficulty to give any comprehensible statement of the scientific progress made in this city. The prime reason for this is, that the advancement of science is indissolubly connected with the progressiveness of the medical profession, as with every other whose province embraces scientific research. The erection of the magnificent Board of Trade building was no less a scientific than a mechanical triumph; the tunnels under the lake are scientific and mechanical solutions of vexed problems; the telephonic, telegraphic and railway communications are all marvelous exemplifications of what can be accomplished by scientific intelligence allied to proficient craftsmanship. Hence, in every domain of commerce, manufactures, trade, art or professions are striking examples of scientific progress. The historian can, therefore, merely present some specimens of associated evolution in this province.

The Chicago Astronomical Society.—At the time of the great fire the Chicago Astronomical Society was practically dead, not having had a meeting for years. Hon. J. Y. Scammon, the president of the Society, paid the salary of the Director of the Observatory, Truman Henry Safford, who was ex-officio Professor of Astronomy in the University of Chicago. Professor Safford had previously discovered about a hundred new nebula by the use of the great equatorial telescope of eighteen and a half inches aperture, but did nothing with it after the fire except to observe the appulse of Mars to a star in Sagittarius, in the hope of aiding to determine the solar parallax more closely. Part of these discoveries were published in London, England, with Herschel's catalogue.

The original construction of the dome was so faulty that it had become unsuable, and he devoted his efforts after the fire to work on the great star catalogue (as described in our second volume) till the inability of Mr. Scammon to pay his salary forced him to seek employment elsewhere in the spring of 1873, after a temporary absence on Government surveys in the Territories. The duties of the position were assumed by Elias Col bert, who had been for several years Emeritus Assistant Director of the Observatory. He continued in charge five years, giving to the work all the time he could spare from his daily labor on the Tribune. During his term of office, Professor Colbert re-organized the Astronomical Society, by obtaining a good many life members at one hundred dollars each, and on the re-organization, in June, 1875, was appointed secretary, succeeding Hon. Thomas Hoyne. Professor Colbert used the money thus obtained in re-building the dome of the observatory, and in paying the current expenses of the institution, which did not include a salary for him. He also recommenced the time service, which had been suspended by the fire. The signals were given automatically to the Board of Trade, the City Hall, the different lines of railroad, and the leading jewelers of the city. In July, 1878, he went to Denver, Colo., and observed the total eclipse of the sun, as chief of a party which included Professor Hough, Dr. Lewis Swift, A. C. Thomas, and a class of twenty of the citizens of Denver. Each member of the class made a sketch of the corona, and on the return to Chicago the whole of these were combined into one sketch, which was published by the Society, and set the example of composite pictures which has since been successfully applied by the photographers to represent the average expression of the individuals of a family or profession. It was as a member of this party that Dr. Swift, of Rochester, N. Y., shared with Professor Watson the honor of making the discovery of what was claimed to be an intra-mercural planet.

In July, 1877, Sherburne Wesley Burnham began the observation and discovery of double-stars with the 186-inch refractor. Mr. Burnham continued his observations up to October 15, 1878, when he submitted the results of his labors to the Royal Astronomical Society of England, which, in 1883, published Mr. Burnham's second catalogue of double-stars, comprising one hundred and fifty-one new ones, with micrometrical measurements of seven hundred and seventy double-stars already known. The subjoined table gives all the principal original double-star catalogues published, and the number of pairs (such of Class I (distance from $r$ to $r$) and Class II (distance from $r$ to $r$)) The last column contains the ratio of stars of these classes to each 1,000 double-stars, catalogued by the discoverer:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Class I</th>
<th>Class II</th>
<th>Total</th>
<th>Ratio</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Burnham, Catalogue of 1,000 stars</td>
<td>266</td>
<td>254</td>
<td>520</td>
<td>1,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>O. Struve, Catalogue of 547 stars</td>
<td>154</td>
<td>63</td>
<td>217</td>
<td>1,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Struve, Catalogue of 2,640 stars</td>
<td>91</td>
<td>314</td>
<td>405</td>
<td>1,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Herschel I, Catalogue of 812 stars</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>1,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Herschel II, Catalogue of 3,499 stars</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>1,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alvan G. Clark</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>15</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>All other observers</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>75</td>
<td>120</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1,344</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Professor George W. Hough, formerly director of the Dudley Observatory at Albany, N. Y., was elected director in May, 1879.

He began to make systematic observations with the great refractor. The planet Jupiter was made a special study; in order to ascertain definite facts relating to the physical constitution of its surface, and these are the most complete of any hitherto made, and are recognized by astronomers as an important contribution to this department of Astronomy.

Two new clocks, manufactured by Messrs. Howard & Co., of Boston, were purchased by the Astronomical Society in 1885, in order the more efficiently to fulfill the contract of the Society with the city for furnishing standard time to the City Hall. The expense incurred was about $1,200 for the clocks, and $774 the cost of running wires and other equipments. One of the clocks was placed in the Observatory and the other in the Fire Alarm Office.

In May, 1885, time was furnished to the new clock in the Board of Trade building.

The Astronomical Society became involved in litigation, extending over the years of 1881 to 1885, consequent upon the mortgage foreclosure proceedings instituted by the Union Mutual Life Insurance Company against the Chicago University, to recover the sum of $150,000. The mortgage was executed during the Society's occupancy of its premises, and the Company had legal notice of its rights.

A bill of interpleader was filed in the Circuit Court of the United States for the Northern District of Illinois, in the Society's behalf, together with all the neces-
sary affidavits and papers, by Messrs. Willard & Driggs and Hon. Thomas Hoyne, under the supervision of Mr. Scammon.

The bill was demurred to by the Company, and, at the hearing before Judge Henry W. Blodgett, the case was taken from the court, mainly on the unexpected and extraordinary testimony of Dr. Burroughs. Mr. Driggs, who presented the case to the Court in the absence of Mr. Scammon, was unable to rebut the evidence of Dr. Burroughs, from lack of personal knowledge. Mr. Scammon, who made the concluding argument, asked leave to file a bill of review, in order that the utterly erroneous statements of Dr. Burroughs might be met by the real facts. Judge Blodgett permitted Mr. Scammon to make a motion for a re-hearing, which was granted, and many affidavits by the original contributors for the purchase of the instruments and building of the Observatory, together with original and historical documents, were filed. Judge Blodgett decided that the Observatory was the property of the Society.

In 1880, the Astronomical Society published its first annual report. The officers for the year were—


The resignation of J. Young Scammon from the presidency of the Society in 1882, after a tenure of office of nineteen years, deprived the Society of his valuable services in an official capacity. Dr. Hosmer A. Johnson had already chosen his successor.

During 1881–82, the following gentlemen became life members of the Society:


Hon. W. H. Wells, vice-president of the Astronomical Society from its organization, died in January, 1885, and, after suitable action the Directors unanimously chose to fill the vacancy. At the same time C. H. S. Mixor became treasurer and Henry C. Ranney secretary.

Professor George W. Hough, M.A., Director of the Dearborn Observatory and Professor of Astronomy in the University of Chicago, was born on October 24, 1836, in Montgomery County, N. Y. His father was William Hough, a farmer, afterward a merchant of Western New York. In 1856 he went to Rockford, Ill., and in 1871 to Riverside, Ill., where he was engaged in milling until his death in 1884. Mrs. Magdalene (Selmer) Hough was a daughter of Martin Selmer, a farmer of Fulton County, N. Y. The ancestors of the subject of this sketch, on both sides, came from Germany, at an early day, and settled in Montgomery and Fulton counties. He was educated at Seneca Falls Academy, and later at Union College, from which latter institution he graduated in 1856, with the degree of Bachelor of Arts. In 1859, he received the degree of Master of Arts. After graduating, he taught school one year in Iowa, and then became assistant astronomer of the Cincinnati Observatory under Prof. O. M. Mitchell. In 1860, he was appointed assistant at the Dudley Observatory, and at the death of Mitchell, which occurred October 20, 1862, he was appointed director, which position he held until 1874. While thus engaged, he published the Annals of Dudley Observatory in two volumes, and was very prolific in valuable inventions. Among his inventions are the following: A cataloguing and changine machine, for making maps of the stars automatically; an automatic registering and printing barometer; an automatic registering and printing anemometer; an automatic printing chronograph—

the only invention of the kind in the world; a registering chronograph; an observing chair (which on account of its simplicity and cheapness has been introduced into all the leading observatories of the country); and an absolute sensitometer. While at the Dudley Observatory he made thousands of observations, his work there being mainly meridian work. After leaving this Observatory, in 1874, and engaged in business until 1879, when he was elected director of the Dearborn Observatory and Professor of Astronomy in the University of Chicago. Here his special work has been with the equatorial on the planet Jupiter and upon difficulties due to which he has discovered about two hundred. Professor Hough was married on April 20, 1870, to Miss Emma C. Shear, daughter of Jacob H. Shear, of Albany, N. Y. They have two children,—George Jacob and William Augustus.

**Chicago Academy of Sciences.**—One of the most valuable naturalistic collections on the continent, that of the Chicago Academy of Sciences, was swept away on the second day of the great fire. Out of the valuable collections of twelve years, all that remained were a few unidentified potsherds. The Gould manuscripts on the crustacea of the world, which cost the Federal Government upwards of $100,000, were in the Academy's building. Dr. William Stimpson, director of the Museum, having undertaken their editing. Within a year after this disaster, Dr. Stimpson, who had gone South for his health, died near Baltimore.

In less than two weeks after the fire, the board of trustees met, and took steps to establish a new and splendid building. The building was made to the utmost demands a more pressing character, and the incumbrance of $86,000 remained upon the building until its sale in 1882.

The first meeting of the Academy in this building was held on October 14, 1873, the library of J. Young Scammon having meanwhile served for this purpose. After the sale of this building, the Academy still occupied the premises, at a yearly rental of $1,200, for two years. The Museum was removed in April, 1885, to the Exposition Building, where quarters had been furnished it free of rent. After Dr. Stimpson's death, the Museum was intrusted to the care of Dr. Jacob W. Velie, who devoted himself to the task of restoring the Museum to the enivable position it occupied prior to the fire. In a few years it was again the repository of a large collection of birds, reptiles, mammals, fish, minerals, etc., and to-day it ranks fifth among the museums of the world, and is valued at about $40,000. Roughly estimated, it contains the following specimens:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Quantity</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Birds (mounted), eggs, skins and nectar</td>
<td>4,300</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Insects</td>
<td>6,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mammals, reptiles and birds</td>
<td>300</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shells (2,500 species)</td>
<td>6,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Minerals and fossils</td>
<td>6,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Miscellaneous</td>
<td>1,500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>** Aggregate **</td>
<td>24,100</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The library contains one thousand bound volumes, nine hundred unbound volumes, and about one thousand fugitive papers and pamphlets, which comprise the reports and transactions of all the principal Natural Science Societies in the world. No portion of the library, however, is catalogued, except that which contains the transactions of foreign societies.

Very few additions have been made to the Museum since 1880, except those made by the personal efforts of
the curator, Dr. Velie, but the investigation of scientific questions is prosecuted with zeal and learning.

The only really valuable and rare specimen which the museum contains is a fossil beaver's head (Casteroides ohioensis). It came into the Academy's possession from the Wooton Museum, but nothing is known as to its discovery. Its subsequent history is interesting. Shortly before the fire, Dr. Stimpson sent it to Professor Agassiz, at Cambridge, Mass., who desired to make a plaster cast of it, but it was impossible to procure an original specimen. It was not returned until after Professor Agassiz's death, some years after the fire. Thus escaped the only complete specimen from the old museum which is known to exist.

Before the fire, The Transactions of the Chicago Academy of Sciences, Vol. I., was published under the careful editorship of Dr. Stimpson. It contained original papers by various members, with lithographs of Illinois fossils and colored plates of birds never before figured, besides many new illustrations. The volume, which was the result of the very best work of several years' scientific investigation, attracted universal notice among learned men in Europe and America. The first article of the second volume, by Dr. Edmund Andrews, on the Modern Geological Changes on the Shores of Lake Michigan, with maps and engravings, was issued immediately before the fire, in which disaster the lithographic plates were all destroyed.

Since the fire the Academy has only published six bulletins, consisting of carefully prepared original scientific papers, which had been read at the regular monthly meetings. Everything but the fruit of original research has been excluded, and some of the bulletins are of great scientific value, notably the fourth of the series, by W. Thomas and Dr. Hosmer A. Johnson, on Microscopic Organism in the Boulder Clays of Chicago and Vicinity. "This paper," remarks Dr. G. M. Dawson, of the Canadian Geological Survey, whose amplification of it appears in the sixth issue of the series, "refers principally to certain remarkable bodies first found by these gentlemen in 1865-66-67, in specimens of the clay through which the lake tunnel, which supplies the City of Chicago with water from Lake Michigan, was being constructed. On the completion of the tunnel large numbers of the same bodies were observed in the filtrate from the city water-supply, and which were subsequently proved to be identical with organisms described in 1871, by Sir J. W. Dawson, from the Devonian shales of Kettle Point, Lake Huron. They have since been observed in the Devonian rocks of a number of widely separated localities, and are now believed by Sir J. W. Dawson to be macrospores of rhizocarps. In accordance with this view, the generic name of Protoselavia is proposed by Dawson, instead of Sporangites. Properly speaking, this term would apply to the Sporangia containing these macrospores, and which are absent in the specimens in question."

The other publications of the Academy are the following:


In 1882, an important change took place in the management of the Academy. Under the constitution, the control of the finances of the Academy, and its property, was vested in a Board of ten trustees, appointed for life, and thus amenable in no way to the members. Vacancies occurring by death or removal were filled only by nominees of the Board. It was evident that the position of the Board of the Academy would be advanced by more direct responsibility, no difficulty was found in making a constitutional change which vested controlling power in the members.

The membership of the Academy is now greater than it has been at any other period, aggregating about three hundred; there are one hundred and seventy-five life members, about seventy resident members, and about fifty corresponding members.

The officers of the Academy since 1871 have been as follows:

1871-72—J. W. Foster, president; E. W. Blatchford, first vice-president; Dr. Hosmer A. Johnson, second vice-president; Dr. William Stimpson, librarian and secretary; Dr. Norman Bridge, recorder.
1872—J. W. Foster, president; E. W. Blatchford, first vice-president; Dr. Hosmer A. Johnson, second vice-president; Jacob W. Velie, librarian and secretary; Dr. Norman Bridge, recorder.
1873-74—Dr. Hosmer A. Johnson, president; W. W. Blatchford, first vice-president; H. H. Babcock, second vice-president; J. W. Velie, librarian and secretary; Dr. Norman Bridge, recorder.
1874-76—E. W. Blatchford, president; H. H. Babcock, first vice-president; William Bross, second vice-president; S. H. Peabody, librarian and secretary; Dr. Norman Bridge, recorder.
1875—H. H. Babcock, president; William Bross, first vice-president; H. N. Hibbard, second vice-president; S. H. Peabody, librarian and secretary; C. N. Holdren, recorder.
1876-79—H. H. Babcock, president; William Bross, first vice-president; H. N. Hibbard, second vice-president; Dr. Charles Adams, recorder.
1878-80—William Bross, president; H. N. Hibbard, second vice-president; F. H. Davis and J. W. Velie, librarian and secretary; Dr. Charles Adams, recorder.
1881—William Bross, president; W. W. Wells, second vice-president; N. S. Davis, Jr. and J. W. Velie, librarian and secretary; C. N. Higginson, recorder.
1882-85—Dr. Edmund Andrews, president; B. W. Thomas, first vice-president; W. W. Wells, second vice-president; S. C. Fellows and J. W. Velie, librarian and secretary; N. S. Land, recorder.
1885-88—William Bross has been president of the Board of Trustees since J. Young Scammon's retirement in 1885, and Jacob W. Velie has been curator since 1878.

Jacov W. Velie, secretary and curator of the Chicago Academy of Sciences, the son of Philip J. and Betsey (Wilbur) Velie, was born in 1829 near Amsterdam, Montgomery Co., N. Y. His paternal ancestors, several generations previously, came from Holland and settled at Albany. Dr. Velie's paternal grandfather married Catharine Boyd, a native of New York, of Gaelic ancestry. The Wilurs are natives of Vermont. Dr. Velie received his early education at Hammondsport, N. Y., where his youth was passed. At the age of twenty-one he began the study of medicine under Dr. C. S. Younglove of Hammondsport, with whom he remained three and a half years, at the same time supplementing his medical practice with a course of lectures at the Geneva Medical College. On the removal of Dr. Younglove to Illinois, Dr. Velie assumed the former's practice at Hammondsport. In February, 1856, he moved to Dixon, Ill., and, after a few months went to Rock Island, and engaged in the practice of medicine. He continued in this work without interruption until 1864, which made him proficient in this occupation has been greatly utilized in his position at the Academy of Sciences. In 1864, he spent five months in the Rocky Mountains with Dr. C. C. Parry the eminent botanist. During this time he assisted in taking the height of several peaks, one of which, 13,173 feet in height, by name was Mount Audubon, in memory of John James Audubon. The naturalist Dr. Parry named Velie's property, in honor of his brother, Dr. Parry named Velie's. In 1867, Dr. Velie returned to Bath, Steuben Co., N. Y., where he engaged in business as a druggist.

He had married Adela, a daughter of Leary Noble, of that town, in 1858. Mrs. Velie died on December 14, 1859, at Hyde Park, leaving
no children. In November, 1859, Dr. Veile removed to Chicago, and became the assistant of Dr. Simpson, then secretary and curator of the Academy of Sciences, on August 1, 1871. After the destruction in the fire of the Academy's collections, which included his own private collections, extending over thirteen years, and his scientific library with all its books, he accompanied Dr. Simpson, on a scientific expedition to Florida, Cuba and Yucatan, bringing back what formed the nucleus of a new collection for the Academy. Dr. Simpson died on the return trip, in Maryland, May 27, 1872. Dr. Veile, on his return with his collection placed in the new Academy building. In July, 1871, for faithful services rendered, he was presented with a paid-up life membership by the Academy. He has, since his first expedition with Dr. Simpson in 1872, made six similar ones to Florida in the interests of science and the Academy. He is an orthonologist of reputation, but of late years has given more special attention to zoology and archeology. He is a careful student, and there is no department of modern practical science which does not engage his interest. He is a corresponding member of the Davenport (Iowa) Academy of Natural Sciences, of the Biological Society of Washington, D. C., and of the National Ornithological Congress of the United States. In March, 1885, he received the honorary degree of Doctor of Medicine from the Medical faculty of the Northwestern University.

STATE MICROSCOPICAL SOCIETY.—The State Microscopical Society of Illinois had its origin as early as 1868, and is, therefore, nearly as old an institution as the Royal Microscopical Society, whose charter was obtained in 1866. In the autumn of the year first named, several informal conferences were held in Chicago by those interested in the microscope, for the purpose of forming a society to promote investigations with that instrument. The Academy of Sciences proposed an organization as a section of the Academy, but an independent course was decided on. On December 12, 1868, the Chicago Microscopical Club was formed, out of which grew the present society. Its original founders were—


By-laws and constitution were adopted on December 22, and W. W. Allport was appointed president, Henry F. Munroe secretary, Samuel A. Briggs curator and librarian, and Geo. M. Higginson, treasurer. Regular monthly meetings were held; a charter obtained from the State on March 31, 1869; and on April 23 of the same year, an organization was effected under the present corporate name, by-laws being adopted and officers elected on May 7.

The promotion of research in microscopy was augmented by conversazioni, in imitation of the Royal Microscopical Society, and experiments of a popular character maintained. At the first of these, held May 28, 1869, fifty instruments were used and about five hundred guests present. In March, 1870, the society adopted a constitution, amended its by-laws, divided its meetings into stated and scientific, relative for business and experiments, and a board of trustees was appointed. At the close of the first year there was an active membership of eighty-nine, thirty-one meetings had been held, the receipts had been $1,267, and the disbursements $1,033. Donations of books and specimens were made and the nucleus of a library and a cabinet had been obtained. In March, 1871, a conversazione at Farwell Hall, at which some fifteen hundred guests were present, gave the society an impetus in popular favor. In October, the Academy of Sciences, containing the property of the society, was destroyed, but the books and specimens were saved. The school journal, was started under the editorial management of S. A. Briggs, and in December the society was placed upon a permanent basis of operation. In 1879, the Royal Society made the president of the State Society an ex-officio member of the former organization. In 1883, occurred a joint meeting of the American and State Societies at the Calumet Club house, the session lasting three days. The largest exhibits ever held in this country, two hundred and fifty instruments being in position. During its existence of over seventeen years, the society has made marked progress, and some valuable papers have emanated from its members. The presidents have been W. W. Allport, Henry W. Fuller, Hosmer A. Johnson, S. A. Briggs, H. H. Babcock, B. W. Thomas and Lester Curtis. The present membership-roll shows five honorary members, twenty-two corresponding members, and eighty-five active members. The officers for 1884-85 are—

E. S. Bastin, president; E. J. Hill and W. H. Bullock, vice-presidents; William Hoskins, secretary; Charles S. Fellows, corresponding secretary; W. H. Summers, treasurer; Charles O. H. B. W. Thomas, B. F. Nourse, Hosmer A. Johnson and H. Grable, trustees.

THE WESTERN SOCIETY OF ENGINEERS was organized on May 25, 1869, as the Civil Engineers' Club of the Northwest, its object being to promote acquaintance among civil engineers in the West, particularly those residing in Chicago or having business interests centering here. The originator was Charles Paine, then chief engineer and general superintendent of the Michigan Southern Railroad. The fire of 1871 retarded the progress of the club, and no special efforts were made to enlarge its membership or extend its field of operations. In 1886, however, steps were taken to adopt a new constitution, and the present title was assumed when the society was incorporated, on September 1. Under the new régime regular meetings were held, papers and discussions were included in the exercises, a library of valuable engineering and scientific literature was formed, excursions to public works were made, and annual conventions held. The society has about one hundred and fifty members, nearly one-half of whom are residents of Illinois, the others being scattered through twenty-eight States, territories and foreign countries.

The presidents of the society have been as follows:

Roswell B. Mason, June 1, 1869, to June 13, 1870; Charles Paine, June 13, 1870, to June 9, 1873; Ellis S. Cheshbrough, June 9, 1873, to June 9, 1877; William S. Whipple, June 9, 1877, to July 1, 1879; John N. Stimpson, July 1, 1879, to August 3, 1880; Ellis S. Cheshbrough, August 3, 1880, to July 2, 1882; Willard S. Pope, January 2, 1882, to January 8, 1883; DeWitt C. Gregor, since January 8, 1883. S. F. Morehouse has been secretary since the organization of the society.

BENNETTE WILLIAMS, civil engineer, was born on November 9, 1844, in Logan County, Ohio. His father was a farmer and he was brought up in the country. After attending the local schools, he entered the University of Michigan, at Ann Arbor, where he was graduated in 1869, receiving the degrees of Civil Engineer and of Mining Engineer. On leaving the University he came to Chicago, and for a short time was employed in the private office of the well-known engineer, E. S. Cheshbrough. He shortly afterward secured employment in the office of the city engineer of Milwaukee. After a short stay there, he spent two years on railroad engineering work in Wisconsin and Illinois. In July, 1872, he obtained a position as assistant engineer in the office of the city engineer of Chicago, being engaged in the Sewerage Department and also in the Water Works Department. While holding this office, he was in charge of the design and construction of the Fullerton avenue conductor. He afterward became Superintendent of Sewers. On the retirement of Mr. Cheshbrough, civil engineer, Mr. Williams was appointed to that important office, holding it until September, 1879. Since then he has engaged in private practice, having, among other works, built the sewage and water works at Grand Haven, and others which are among the most perfect in the world. He has also designed systems of water-supply and drainage for the towns of La Crosse, Wis.; Saginaw, Mich.; Council Bluffs, Iowa; Decatur, Ill., and a number of places of minor importance. In 1882, Mr. Wil-
HISTORY OF CHICAGO.

McDowell, civil engineer, was born at Columbus, Ohio, on July 22, 1825. He entered Kenyon College, Gambier, Ohio, where he was graduated. He then studied law for two years with Judge Joseph R. Swan, at Columbus, Ohio, but, in 1848, he gave up the law and began his engineering career, being engaged in the Drainage of the Calumet region of Chicago. In 1853, he was admitted to the Bar and practiced law; he was also, for a time, the mayor of Monterey. In December, 1852, he returned to Ohio, and, until the close of 1854, was occupied in surveying and in general engineering work in Kentucky and Ohio. In February, 1855, he removed to Keokuk, Iowa, where he built the railroad around the rapids, and surveyed the harbor. He lived there until 1861, during part of which time he was city engineer of Keokuk. When the Civil War broke out, Mr. McDowell hastened to Washington and obtained the acceptance by the Secretary of War of seven independent regiments from Iowa, which were immediately raised and mustered into the United States service. These were the 4th Iowa Volunteer Infantry, commanded by Colonel Granville Dodge; the 5th Iowa Volunteer Infantry, commanded by Lieutenant-Colonel McColl; the 6th Iowa Volunteer Infantry, commanded by Colonel Mc- Dowell; the 7th Iowa Volunteer Infantry, commanded by Colonel Lancaster; the 1st Iowa Volunteer Cavalry, commanded by General Fitz Henry Warren. On March 22, 1861, Colonel McDowell went to Missouri, with his regiment, reporting to Major-General John Charles Fremont, then in St. Louis, and was by him assigned to command the 1st Brigade of General Sherman’s Fifth Division of the Army of the Tennessee. He participated, with his command, in the battle of Shiloh on April 6, 1862, where he was wounded. He moved with the army on Memphis, and down into Northern Mississippi, and thence to Grand Junction, Tenn. Continued exposure had now so affected his health that, in March, 1863, he resigned from the army and returned to Keokuk, Iowa. Shortly afterward he was appointed special agent of the United States Treasury Department, and exercised the functions of that office in Vicksburg, Miss., and Helena, Ark., until the close of the War in 1865. Colonel McDowell then returned to Keokuk, where he again engaged in the practice of engineering until 1868, when he was elected mayor of the city. This office he held for two years, when he was elected clerk of the Circuit Court of Lee County. In 1873, he removed to Chicago, and entered upon the practice of his profession, remaining there until 1877, when he accepted a clerkship in the Department of Agriculture in Washington, a position he held only a year, when he was transferred to charge of the construction of the new Post Office building in Chicago. This occupied Colonel McDowell until December, 1880, when he resumed the practice of engineering in Chicago, where he was married, in 1853, to Miss Geraldine Cowles, of Worthington, Ohio. Mrs. McDowell died in Boston, in 1873, leaving four children,—Gerald R., Malcolm H., Selden Lord and Lucy F.

GUSTAF HENRY CARLSON, civil engineer (a member of the firm of Gleyree, Carlson & Co., civil engineers and surveyors), was born at the city of Malmo, Sweden, on April 16, 1848. As a child he attended the schools of his native place, but at the early age of ten years he was sent to a fine school in Christiansfeld, in Germany, where, after studying the classics, and engineering, he was graduated, in 1865, at the age of nineteen years. Returning home to Sweden he was variously engaged until 1870, when he emigrated to the United States and became a citizen of this country, and went into stock raising in Kansas. However, he determined to practice his profession, so he came to Chicago, and entered the employment of the well-known engineer and surveyor, Mr. S. S. Gleyree, as his assistant engineer. Two years later, in 1872, he became assistant engineer of the Village of Hyde Park, where he was being actively engaged in getting out the atlas of that village. In 1874, Mr. Carlson returned to the firm of Gleyree, and in 1882, was admitted to partnership, under the firm name of Gleyree & Carlson & Co., since Gleyree, Carlson & Co., Mr. Carlson was married, in 1878, to Miss Julid Vodoo, of Hyde Park. They have one child, Gustaf Henry.

WELLAND FAIRBANKS SARGENT, civil engineer, was born at Sedgwick, Maine, in 1853. He was educated at the Institute of Technology in Boston, Mass., where he graduated in 1875. He was then placed in charge of certain surveys in Boston and vicinity, and engaged in preparing the necessary plans and specifications for the drainage of Dorchester, Newton, and other surrounding towns. This occupied him until 1877, when he removed to Chicago and became assistant engineer on the Chicago & Eastern Illinois and on the Chicago & Western Indiana Railroads, on which he worked until 1880. Pullman’s Palace Car Company then employed Mr. Sargent as their civil engineer of grounds for the new town of Pullman, Ill., where he was occupied, until 1882, in laying out the town, locating streets and sidewalks, and planning and constructing the system of surface drainage. He then went to Dakota as chief engineer of the Grand Forks & Missouri Valley Railroad, being engaged in constructing the Little Missouri siding in 1884, and having completed it in 1885, and returned to Chicago. Here, he became the superintendent and constructing engineer of the National Manufacturing and Milling Company of Chicago, a corporation engaged in planning and constructing that large and imposing mill complex, and Mr. Sargent is a member of the Western Society of Engineers. He was married in Chicago, in 1880, to Miss Fanny Baker, of Maine. They have one child, Marjorie C., born on March 31, 1884.

LEONARD HOLMOE, mechanical engineer, was born in Norway, in 1859. He was educated at the Polytechnic Institution in Christiana, in Norway, where he graduated in 1870. He at once immigrated to America, coming directly to Chicago, where he was employed by the North Chicago Rolling Mill Company as assistant engineer, on duty in connection with the construction of the works for that company in South Chicago. He remained with this company until Feb., 1875, when he was elected as chief engineer in this city, of R. Forsyth, civil engineer (member of the American Society of Civil Engineers), as assistant to him in making general plans and estimates for the improvement of steel-works. He continued in this employed for six years, 1874, Colonel N. S. Richardson opened an office for himself in the city of Chicago for the practice of his profession as a mechanical engineer. Since that time he has been engaged in the planning and construction of machinery for use in machinery and industrial appliances, giving special attention to the preparation of patent-office drawings. Mr. Holmoe was married in Chicago, in 1852, to Miss Hannah Peterson of this city. They have one child, a daughter, Astrid, 14.

O. D. ORVIS.—Chicago is fortunate in possessing not a few men who, as inventors, have achieved a reputation little short of world-wide, and the value of whose inventions have been, and are to be, appreciated abroad as well as at home. Mr. Orvis, who has been a citizen of Chicago for the past twenty years, and whose name as an inventor is known all over the civilized world, is one of those who has not only done credit to the city he calls his home, but to the whole country; for, by the force of his genius, he has only furnished another illustration of the truth that American inventors lead the world in producing both methods and appliances that have become milestones in marking the progressive civilization of the age. Mr. Orvis is a man yet in the prime of life, and one of the few inventors who have, in their lifetime, reaped in a measure the benefits of their skill. He is a native of the State of Michigan, born in Oakland County, June 10, 1831. His father was a farmer, and removed with his family to Wisconsin about 1848, where Orland was reared, passing his boyhood days on the farm. On leaving the common schools he entered Fox Lake College, from which institution he graduated in 1856, and then took a thorough course in one of the commercial colleges in this city. He then entered upon a mercantile career, founding the firm of O. D. Orvis & Co., wholesale dealers in picture-frames, mouldings, etc., at Nos. 111-113 State Street. This firm, which was one among the many others burned out in the great fire of 1871, was in existence until 1875, when failing health compelled Mr. Orvis to retire from business. He spent two years in comparative rest, when his attention was turned to the problem of doing away with the ‘smoke nuisance,’ which exists not only in Chicago but in all large cities. He then began to study carefully the chemistry of combustion, and, in 1879, invented an appliance embodying the air vacuum principle, and which, when applied to steam boiler furnaces, produced such perfect combustion that all smoke and gases arising therefrom were wholly eliminated. At the same time, too, he invented his smokeless hydro-carbon furnaces, and, in 1881, went abroad to introduce his invention in the larger European cities. He was everywhere received with marked cordiality, and in London, the smallest city in the world, the patent on which duty he continued the most satisfactory character. His first public test of his smoke-con- sumer in that city was given on the Fourth of July, 1881, and two days later the London correspondent of the Chicago Tribune wrote his paper as follows: "A Mr. O. D. Orvis, of Chicago, has just been granted a patent for a new invention which he calls a Smoke Expendance Burner, and which has just been demonstrated to the public in London. The substance is dried coal, and the object is to burn it with a vacuum, and to make the process as perfect as possible. The smoke is removed by a vacuum, and is rendered harmless. The process is very simple, and the apparatus is very much lighter than any other."
the burners in operation. In less than one minute the plume of unconsumed carbon that darkened the sky had disappeared from the head of the tall chimney, and the eyes-holes of the furnaces revealed the wonderful increased intensity of combustion, while the pointer on the steam-gauge began moving rapidly toward higher figures. Then the operation of the burners was suspended, and in another moment there rolled out from the top of the great stack clouds upon clouds of black smoke that drifted lazily away in the still summer air. And so the exhibition went on, until the most skeptical were obliged to succumb to the force of the ocular demonstration, and it was conceded on all sides that the Yankee had accomplished what the mechanic and scientific man of Europe had been working in vain for during the last fifty years. Following up his success in London, Mr. Orvis went to Paris, where, after a time, his appliances were placed on the boilers of the water works of that city, and were commended in the highest terms by the building engineers and scientists. A stock company was formed in Paris for their manufacture and sale, and is to-day doing a large and prosperous business. In fact, to-day nearly every factory in the manufacturing towns of England and France have adopted this furnace, and Mr. Orvis has received awards in the shape of medals and diplomas from England, France, Germany, Italy, and from countries as remote as China and Japan. The hydro-carbon furnace, also the invention of Mr. Orvis, is intended to burn oil as fuel, is likewise smokeless, and is so simple and yet so perfect in its construction that it is a matter of surprise that it was not discovered sooner. After his return from Europe, Mr. Orvis formed a joint stock company in this city for manufacturing and pushing his inventions in this country. Accordingly, in 1884, the Orvis Hydro-Carbon Furnace Company was incorporated, with a capital stock of $1,000,000, and with the following gentlemen as officers: Orland D. Orvis, president; Jonathan Clark, vice-president; T. D. Hall, secretary; and G. G. Alford, treasurer. The company's offices are in the Lakeside Building, corner of Clark and Adams streets. In concluding this brief sketch, it is only a matter of justice to say that Chicago is to be congratulated in having, as one of her citizens, a man who has been so highly honored in foreign countries as an inventor, and that, even by royalty itself, have the merits of his invention been noticed and acknowledged. In Russia, for instance, the distinction bestowed upon Mr. Orvis, gave to him a castle and sermons whenever he may choose to visit the Czar's dominions. In Austria, he could, had he desired it, have been made a Baron, but he preferred to return to this country, as he left it, a plain, unassuming American citizen, such as he is to-day: but his value and worth and what he has accomplished for the convenience of his fellow-men all over the world, will not soon be forgotten.

BANKING HISTORY.

In the second volume of this History has been given an account of Chicago banking, during the period when the system of finance, commonly characterized as "Wild-Cat," ruled supreme. As has been there said, the secession of the Southern States, with its attendant repudiation of State indebtedness and derangement of securities on which was based a not inconsiderable proportion of the currency, on whose fluctuating value ordinary commercial transactions were based, resulted in the deepening of the already wide-spread distrust in the then existing system. With the legal establishment of a national currency in 1862, the institutions popularly known as State Banks ceased to be banks of issue. "Wild-Cat" money disappeared from circulation, and the complications inseparable from an era of illegitimate and sometimes irresponsible, banking, began gradually to adjust themselves. The year 1871 saw a uniform and well-established circulation and a well-organized system of finance established in Chicago, of which the banks necessarily formed the corner-stone. Immediately before the occurrence of the fire, there were nineteen National and nine State (or private) banks established and carrying on business in this city. Their aggregate capital (not including that of the savings banks) was $13,500,000, divided relatively as follows:

- State (or private) banking institutions .......... $8,950,000
- National Banks ........................................... 6,550,000

An idea of the volume of business then being transacted by them may be gathered from the following statement of clearing-house returns for the years 1870 and 1869, the ratio of increase during the first nine months of 1871 being presumably not less than that for the year 1870:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Clearings</th>
<th>Balances</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total for 1870</td>
<td>$110,676,056</td>
<td>$90,016,416</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total for 1869</td>
<td>734,444,111</td>
<td>73,251,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Increase for 1870</td>
<td>$ 79,231,925</td>
<td>$ 7,079,416</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The conflagration exerted a serious effect upon the banks, for the time being. The estimated loss of personal property alone, including money burned up (but not as a matter of course evidences of indebtedness), was placed at $1,000,000. Of the nineteen National banks, all were burned except one. The other banks which stood in the track of the devouring element and suffered were as follows: Germania, Hibernian (savings), Marine, Real-Estate Loan & Trust Company, Union Insurance & Trust Company, Chicago (savings), Commercial Loan Company, German (savings), National Loan & Trust Company, Normal Company, and Illinois State Savings Institution. Their vaults were, almost without exception, buried in the ruins, and pending their recovery great anxiety prevailed. The contents of the vaults, however, as a rule, ultimately proved to be uninjured. There was but one case of serious loss. A safe belonging to the firm of L. Silverman & Co., containing $50,000 in gold and currency, was destroyed.

As early as Wednesday, a meeting of the principal bankers was held, over which W. F. Coolbaugh, president of the Union National Bank, presided; no formal action was taken, but the immediate resumption of business was tacitly resolved. Before the close of the day, at least twelve banks had secured temporary quarters, and announced their intention to recommence operations as soon as their chosen places could be arranged. While much uncertainty was felt as to what the banks might be able to do, this action on their part inspired confidence, which was still further strengthened by a well-grounded report that the Bank of Montreal, one of the richest on the continent, had determined to open an agency in Chicago. On the following day (Thursday), the banks determined upon the immediate repayment to depositors of fifteen per cent., and this determination was publicly announced through the press on Friday. Of their own ability to pay more, they had no doubt; the arbitrary limit was fixed with a view of avoiding a general run, which might have followed the adoption of any other policy. At the same time, the savings banks declared their willingness to pay in full all depositors whose claims did not exceed twenty dollars, and to pay twenty dollars on account to those whose legal demands exceeded that sum. At the time of the adoption of this policy, many denounced it as too close, but time justified its wisdom. A considerable proportion of the assets of the banks consisted of commercial paper;
to have pressed payment of this at such a time would not only have been cruel, but would undoubtedly have precipitated a panic. Moreover, the banks desired to keep in their control funds sufficient to facilitate the transaction of business and the movement of produce. For the first several months after the fire, the principal demand for accommodation came from the grain, produce and lumber interests, and the revival of these in-


dustries being essential to the general revival of com-
merce, the banks did all in their power to aid merchants and forwarders.

On the Tuesday following the fire (October 17), most of the banks resumed payment unconditionally, and coped with the emergencies of the situation without difficulty. The deposits exceeded the drafts, even with the savings banks. Among the causes of this fact may be named the circumstances that large sums of money were forwarded here for relief and millions of dollars paid by insurance companies in settlement of losses. In addition, much Eastern capital was sent here for investment in real-estate at anticipated low prices. The operation of these causes, with the action of the banks, prevented a panic, and the sequel showed that Chicago had not only the sympathy, but the confidence, of capitalists of other cities. On November 15, an agency of the Bank of Montreal was established here, resulting in the forwarding of the mercantile movement, by an increase of credits on the East, on Europe, and on China. On October 16, Comptroller Hubbard made an official examination of the Chicago banks, and reported their condition as satisfactory, and from the date of the resumption forward, for a period of some months, money was so "flush" in this city that the banks had more money than before the fire, notwithstanding the fact that immense sums were sent East in payment of mercantile indebtedness. This plethora of money lasted until the following May. Moreover, the credit of Chi-

cago and her mercantile community was such, both at home and abroad, that loans to almost any amount were obtainable on request. Indeed, many Eastern and Euro-


pean capitalists formed associations for the express pur-
pose of loaning money to aid in the rehabilitation of the city. Millions were placed here at rates of interest which may be said to have been comparatively reasonable and on favorable terms, and that the city was sub-


stantially re-built within two years may be largely at-
tributed to the immense opportunities for investment afforded by the fire itself.

In what has been said, no mention has been made of the action of the savings banks, other than to refer to their partial resumption of payments at the same time with the other banking institutions of the city. The
Among them was the Third National, the second in importance in the city, which, however, resumed almost as soon as an examination into its financial condition could be made. Commenting on its resumption, on October 9, 1873, the Times of that date said:

"This event may be said to mark the conclusion of the panic, so far as this city is concerned, though it had virtually ended several days since. In other cities the banks are still considering the question of resuming payments in currency, but they find a pretext for not doing so, in the fact that the New York banks are still issuing loan certificates."

In concluding a review of the local effects of the crisis on the following day, the same journal remarked:

"Chicago can say 'vent, vidii, vivi.' There never was a severer test than that we have just undergone, and it has more than demonstrated the substantial foundation of our business structure. Had there been any shame about Chicago, the last panic, coming when it did and how it did, would have ground us to powder. That it did not; that it has passed without leaving a mark of its passage, is a fact which we commend to our own citizens and those of other cities who need to be reminded of it."

The attention of the reader should be directed to the general solvency of the State banks, as evidenced by the manner in which, as a rule, they weathered the storm. Notable illustrations were the Merchants' Loan and Trust Company and the Traders' Bank which have never known one hour's financial embarrassment.

During the five years following the panic of 1873, however, there were, in all, twenty-one failures—more or less important—of banking institutions, most, if not all, of which might be traced to this cause.*

The savings banks were rather benefited by the crisis than otherwise, as owing to the depreciation in Chicago real-estate, which began almost with the announcement of the failure of Jay Cooke & Co., they became the depositaries of a large portion of the current fund which had up to that time sought investment. While their condition had been fairly easy since the fire, during which time the two leading ones, the Bee-Hive and the State Savings Institution, had grown into public confidence, they now indeed experienced a flush of money in their vaults for the first time.

The failure of the two savings banks above named attracted so much attention at the time, not only in Chicago but throughout the State, that a brief sketch of the origin, progress and downfall of each may be of interest.

The first-named—the Bee-Hive, the legal name of which was the Merchants', Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank—was organized under the law of 1861. The original incorporators were M. and Sidney Myers, T. R. Johnson, Josiah Grant and G. B. Chaffee. The amount of capital stock was fixed at $30,000, with the privilege of increase to $500,000. The bank was opened in Galesburg, and three years later was removed to Chicago. The only change of importance in the personnel of the stockholders occurred in 1864, when an interest was bought by R. B. Westfall. The latter's investment in the concern was said to have been $10,000, which amount (as investigation subsequent to the bank's failure in 1877 showed) he very soon drew out. He

* It is worthy of remark in this connection that no shadow of disaster has fallen upon any of the regular banking institutions since the failure of the German Savings Bank in December, 1872, so thoroughly was the system purified by the panic and its results.

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In commenting on the financial situation on October 28, a leading journal said:

"The policy of the moneyed institutions, though somewhat conservative, is fully as liberal as could be expected with business in its present disturbed condition, and until trade revives in all departments of the general market, and the present nervousness in business and monetary quarters is supplemented by a healthy feeling, a cautious and close policy is likely to be adhered to. The banks appreciate, fully, the responsibility which rests upon them in connection with the speedy restoration of business, and as soon as the condition of affairs will warrant they will unquestionably treat all their patrons in a free and liberal manner."

By the beginning of May following the fire (1872), the resumption of business had become general, and before the close of the year the material and business growth of the re-built city had justified (if it had not demanded) the formation of a number of new banks.

At the end of 1872, the number of banking institutions in the city, with their capital and surplus and deposits, were as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Capital and surplus,</th>
<th>Deposits,</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>21 National banks</td>
<td>$11,044,885</td>
<td>$23,660,907</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8 State banks</td>
<td>2,926,000</td>
<td>3,055,247</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18 Savings banks*</td>
<td></td>
<td>12,015,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Some of which were connected with other institutions.
was president; Myers, cashier. During the absence of Myers from the city, in the fall of 1873, Westfall, who was left in absolute control, made to himself liberal advances from the bank's funds, and on the cashier's return insisted that the president in debt to the bank in the sum of $80,000. This account was ultimately closed by the bank's accepting Westfall's stock in settlement, and the surrender of his obligations. The precise amount of stock thus surrendered was never known, the official investigation disclosing no record of any transfer of stock either to or from him.

As in the case of some other savings banks which failed about the same time, the management made loans largely on real estate on which an over-valuation had been placed, receiving an exorbitant rate of interest in compensation for the risk assumed. Six per cent was advertised as the rate to be paid depositors, and it was necessary to resort to "heroic measures" in order to redeem the pledge. In June, 1877, a "run" on St. Louis savings banks occurred, and so sensitive was the money market, that its effect was to create alarm among depositors in similar institutions in Chicago. The Bee-Hive was in no condition to meet any unusual demand for money; and Myers availed himself of the right, legally accorded to the institution, to give twenty and thirty-day notices to depositors. A sixty-day loan of $100,000 gave him temporary relief, and his indomitable self-assurance was of even still more worth to him at this crisis. Three depositors, however, procured an injunction against the institution, and its doors were closed. Even then, Myers, in an open letter to depositors, expressed his sympathy with them, assured them that all assets were available, and announced his belief that they would be paid in full. On September 22, 1877, S. D. Ward took possession of the bank's assets, as receiver. The vaults contained exactly sixty-two cents, in cash, all that remained after a fortnight's run. Every security of value had been pledged, and the aggregate liability was $655,000. It was at once apparent that the only hope of paying depositors anything rested in the possibility of recovering from Westfall. An injunction was obtained by the receiver, restraining that individual from disposing of his property, purchased with funds obtained from the Bee-Hive. This property ultimately passed into the receiver's hands, and ultimately—three years after the bank's failure—a dividend of ten per cent was paid.

The State Savings Institution was organized in 1863. The original charter was granted to the Illinois Savings Institution in 1861, and subsequently transferred. Its capital stock, originally, was $100,000, owned in equal shares by J. C. Haines, Jared Gage, E. M. Haines and C. D. Bickford. To detail the subsequent changes in the list of stockholders would be as tedious as unint- eresting. The first increase in the capital stock was made on June 22, 1869.

In 1872, D. D. Spencer became a stockholder, and also on January 7, 1873, a director. Meanwhile, Mr. Haines had retired from any active participation in the bank's affairs, and Spencer (at the mention of whose name the poorer class of savings bank depositors in this city yet turn pale) gradually obtained absolute control. The finger of suspicion had already pointed toward Spencer, owing to his connection with the Cook County National Bank, an institution organized by him, which failed badly in 1873. Space forbids more than a mere mention of the very peculiar methods of finance employed by him in the conduct of the State Savings Institution. Before February 1, 1873, Spencer, with Thomas S. Dobbins (his nominal backer), had obtained a controlling interest, owning, conjointly, eight hundred and twenty four of the entire one thousand four hundred and fifty shares of capital stock. In March following, the directory voted to increase the amount to $250,000, by the issuance of three thousand nine hundred and fifty and fifty additional shares, of a par value of $100 each. The actual increase of stock, however, was sufficient to raise the entire amount to $650,000. In June, 1873, Spencer and Dobbins became, respectively, president and vice-president of the bank. Two thousand of the three thousand nine hundred and fifty shares authorized were issued to Spencer; Dobbins, shortly thereafter, withdrew from the concern, and, on February 5, 1874, Spencer owned more than four-fifths of the entire capital stock of the institution, and on September 9 of that year, in his capacity as board of directors, he transferred to himself as president four hundred and ninety additional shares; shortly after which he obtained from C. T. Bowen one hundred and twenty more. He was then sole and undisputed dictator of the bank's affairs, which still, however, nominally remained under the control of a board of trustees. The gentlemen on which composed such board gradually (but as rapidly as possible) withdrew from even apparent conduct of the affairs of the concern. Enormous loans were made to Spencer on his personal notes, the obligations being discharged by the payment of bank stock, the acceptance of which in settlement was authorized by the directory. Of course, insolvency, with all the attendant horrors of a failure which involves hundreds, if not thousands, of hard-working, frugal men and women, was inevitable.

As a commentary on the causes resulting in the suspension, it is only necessary to call attention to the following copy of a promissory note, found by the assignee among the bank's assets:

CHICAGO, Dec. 25, 1873.

One year after date I promise to pay to the State Savings Institution, in the City of Chicago, four hundred and seventy-nine thousand one hundred and seventy-seven dollars and forty cents, for value received, with interest at eight per cent, per annum for money borrowed.

D. D. SPENCER.

Simultaneously with the closing of the bank's doors, Spencer disappeared from Chicago; he is now said to be living in Germany. Abner Taylor was appointed assignee of the defunct institution, and ultimately fifty per cent, was realized by depositors, the last dividend having been paid in 1884. Close upon the failure of these two institutions, followed that of the "Fidelity." Dr. V. A. Turpin was made receiver of the latter, and careful management enabled him to pay some seventy per cent, of an indebtedness amounting to $1,500,000. In several instances (including, notably, the concerns mentioned above), the surplus on hand in savings banks' vaults proved too tempting, and instigated, unknown even to some of the directors, the acceptance of a line of loans on suburban property which was just beginning to be marketable, and on which a high rate of interest could be obtained. The greed of profit at the expense of security, combined with other reckless methods of management, brought on what has been commonly termed "the Savings Bank crash" in 1877. All of these institutions were holding out to customers the induc-
ment of a payment of six per cent. interest on deposits. The rates, however, at which profitable and well-secured loans could be made had been gradually decreasing since the War, and the eagerness with which money found its way here at the period of the fire and after, reduced the income of the savings institutions from such securities as could be considered of an undoubted character to a figure which, frequently, barely enabled them to exist.

It is not too much to say that public confidence in savings banks has never fully recovered from the rude shock which it sustained by the exposure of mismanagement in 1873. As a result, comparatively few new institutions of this character have been opened in Chicago since that year. To such as passed safely through the difficulties of that and other trying periods, a steady and growing patronage has been accorded, and it may be said with truth that they rank with the national and State banks in the estimation of the community. There is one additional fact that is necessary to be stated in this connection. From the very nature of savings banks, and because depositors place their money with them as an investment, they are compelled to pay reasonably high rates of interest; hence to obtain good returns, they must make permanent, or lengthy, investments of deposits. Their funds thus being placed, renders them infinitely more susceptible than commercial banks to runs or panics, and should they be compelled to realize upon the securities, such securities must inevitably undergo a shrinkage of value, no matter how judicious or conservative the management. In this instance, a thoroughly reliable bank might be forced to suspend the payment of its depositors, just as a combination of creditors is able to compel the retirement of almost any commercial enterprise. It is an indisputable fact that, in the closing-up of many savings banks, the cause was simply a cumulative presentation of demands on the bank, which forced the diminution of their assets so as to fall below the sums necessary for the redemption of such claims; and, to the credit of Chicago's fiduciary agents, it is said, is considered in the majority of cases the savings banks were forced out of existence by such causes, and not from inefficiency or untrustworthiness in the management.

With the close of 1879, appeared substantial signs of a permanent recovery from a comparative stagnation of business which had succeeded the panic of 1873. It should be remarked here, however, that no bank failure has occurred in this city since 1877. The advance and prosperity of the city have been marked by the constant increase of patronage and confidence in the banks. The growth of business is best shown by the statistics of the banks and the clearing-house. In 1880, the bank deposits aggregated $64,764,000 as against about $47,000,000 in 1879. The clearing-house returns for the year showed an increase of nearly $500,000,000 and of $25,000,000 in 1881. Chicago, in 1880, gained second place in amount of deposits among the great banking centers of the Union. The year 1881 closed with a record of added prosperity. Confidence in all quarters was by this time fully restored. From the beginning of the year the financial institutions had experienced an increasing activity. A steady stream of money flowed into the banks, which they handled to their increasing gain and the best interests of all classes of the community. Several banks found it both safe and expedient to augment their capital; the total increase of capital stock, during twelve months, among the institutions belonging to the clearing-house alone being $3,800,000. There were, besides, large accumulations in other banks, which continued to be carried as undivided earnings.

The increase in clearing-house returns for 1881 was $137,439,400. In the year following, nearly every bank of consequence earned, and paid to depositors, dividends ranging from 10 to 15 per cent., besides adding liberal balances to their surplus or undivided profits, and the clearing-house statistics showed an increase of $159,086,139,—a gain of $80,038,000.

Further signs of the growth of business were seen in the constant enlarging of commercial quarters and additions to clerical force.

The following year saw one of the banks of Chicago (a city of less than fifty years' growth) advanced to the fourth place among the great financial institutions of the country. The dividend-paying of the previous year was duplicated, and the record of the year was that of
The Chicago Clearing-House Association, established as a private institution in 1870, and incorporated under the laws of the State of Illinois in 1882, now includes in its membership twelve National banks, two State banks, three savings and two branch banks.

The clearings made through the Association during 1884 were $2,559,350,836 against 993,060,503.47 for 1872, showing an increase of $166,820,333.33. Chicago to-day occupies the position of the clearing-house for the banks of the West and Northwest, and ranks third in amount of clearings among the cities of the United States.

A. P. Smith, manager of the Chicago Clearing-House Association, is a son of Orson Smith, one of the early and prominent citizens of Chicago. His mother's maiden name was Mary Ann Paul, who came to Chicago from Cooperstown, N. Y., with her husband in 1838. As early as 1842, Orson Smith was elected village marshall, holding that office for two years, and as such had general supervision of the sanitary affairs of the young town. He was also for some time the sheriff and commissioner of the county. There are seven children now living,—Mrs. J. M. Brown, of St. Joe, Mich.; Mrs. Sarah Crow, of Crystal Lake, III.; Mrs. Crosby, of Chicago; Mrs. Barber, of Naperville, Ill.; A. P. Smith, manager of the Clearing-House; Orson Smith, vice-president of the Merchants' National Trust Company; and Miss May Smith, the youngest member of the family. Messrs. A. P. and Orson Smith have for many years been connected with different banking institutions of the city, the former having been clerk in P. Gramlich's bank as early as 1847. When the Traders' National Bank succeeded that institution, he continued his connection, and, from 1870 to January, 1888, he acted as cashier. At that time he was appointed to his present responsible position.

The Chicago National Bank—When the fire of 1871 burned the buildings at the corner of Lake and LaSalle streets, then occupied by the Union National Bank, it was necessary for that institution to find some place in which to re-open its business. C. T. Wheeler, then vice-president of the Union National, tendered the use of a portion of his residence on Wabash Avenue, and for a few months the business was transacted there. In the fall of 1871, Messrs. Coolbaugh, Powers and Wheeler erected the Central Union Block on Madison Street, near the river, and the business was transferred to it in December of that year. In 1873, they again removed to their present location, having moved the quarters in the Union Block to the southwest corner of Washington and LaSalle streets. While doing business at Mr. Wheeler's residence, the directors and officers were the same before the fire, with one exception. In November, 1871, C. J. Cornell, cashier, resigned his position and was succeeded by George A. Ives. In July, 1872, the capital stock of the bank was increased from half a million to one million dollars. In January, 1873, Mr. Wheeler resigned the vice-presidency, but continued in active business in the city, and that office remained vacant until January 11, 1876, when he was re-elected and returned to the vice-president's chair. Upon the death of William F. Coolbaugh, which occurred November 14, 1875, Mr. Wheeler was elected in his place, and held the office until December 22, 1875, when he resigned and withdrew his connection from the bank. In January, 1878, Charles A. Munn was elected vice-president, to fill the vacancy caused by Mr. Wheeler's election to the presidency. On March 29, 1878, the capital stock of the bank was increased from $500,000 to $1,000,000, the change being made owing to the withdrawal of Mr. Coolbaugh's large interest by his estate. In January, 1886, Mr. Munn resigned the vice-presidency, and W. C. D. Grannis was elected thereto. At that time, also, Mr. Ives was succeeded by John J. P. Odell as cashier. At the annual meeting, in January, 1883, Mr. Grannis was elected president, vice Mr. Wheeler, and Hon. Charles H. Farwell was made vice-president. In that month, also, W. O. Hiplow was made assistant cashier. On December 29, 1884, the charter of the Union National Bank of Chicago expired, and the concern went into voluntary liquidation. The name of it was succeeded by a new charter, numbered 3278, and the business went on uninterruptedly under the same name as before. The capital stock of the bank was then increased to $1,000,000, and was authorized to increase to $5,000,000. At the annual meeting of the board of directors, in January, 1885, the following gentlemen comprised the directory of the bank: David Dows, of New York; C. R. Farwell, W. H. Howard, C. R. Cummings, David Kelly, J. H. Dwight, Nathan Corwin, W. C. D. Grannis and J. P. Odeell. They then elected W. C. D. Grannis, president; John J. P. Odeell, vice-president; W. C. Oakley, cashier; and W. O. Hiplow, assistant cashier. The latest annual statement of the Union National Bank shows its liabilities to be $10,324,211.84—figures well illustrating its condition and growth up to the present time.

The steady and prosperous business as reported, even down to the least of the bankers. The clearings, for the year 1884, showed a total of $2,559,350,836, a decrease from 1883 of $266,272,562. This fact must not, however, be accepted as indicative of any actual diminution of the business during the year. It was largely the result of a serious shrinkage in values. The average prices, in 1884, for both grain and merchandise, were the lowest which had ruled during a period covering fifteen years.

The aggregate of bank deposits during the year increased $449,201. The Metropolitan National was organized during the year, and paid its first dividend in less than nine months from the commencement of business. The Continental National was added to a list of dividend-paying banks, which, with numerous others, were conducting the city's banking business, essentially, on a cash basis, thus increasing the proportion of ready money to the bank's capital. The large Eastern and European capital which seeks investment in the West also, to a large extent, passes through the hands of Chicago's financiers. The city's banking facilities, at the close of 1885, included fourteen National and eight State banks, ten savings institutions, three branch banks and some thirty-two private banking firms and individuals. The aggregate capital invested is about $17,000,000; the total deposits are estimated at $75,000,000.

The following summary of the condition and business of the Chicago National banks is taken from the report of the Comptroller of the Currency, of October 1, 1885:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Banks</th>
<th>Loans</th>
<th>Cash and exchange</th>
<th>Deposits</th>
<th>Capital and surplus</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Chicago National</td>
<td>1,653,694</td>
<td>1,356,540</td>
<td>2,777,790</td>
<td>835,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Commercial Nat'l</td>
<td>4,028,615</td>
<td>2,858,629</td>
<td>6,005,665</td>
<td>1,200,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Continental Nat'l</td>
<td>5,226,165</td>
<td>3,014,530</td>
<td>6,116,045</td>
<td>2,126,600</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Drapers' National</td>
<td>359,101</td>
<td>120,500</td>
<td>286,010</td>
<td>100,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>First National</td>
<td>12,175,141</td>
<td>9,775,215</td>
<td>19,457,059</td>
<td>5,300,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hide &amp; Leather</td>
<td>903,070</td>
<td>1,016,245</td>
<td>1,552,455</td>
<td>380,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Home National</td>
<td>914,413</td>
<td>436,231</td>
<td>700,570</td>
<td>350,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Merchants' Nat'l</td>
<td>4,589,724</td>
<td>5,493,860</td>
<td>9,087,722</td>
<td>3,500,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Metropolitan Nat'l</td>
<td>2,502,223</td>
<td>1,065,405</td>
<td>3,655,059</td>
<td>500,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>National Bank of America</td>
<td>2,395,754</td>
<td>2,401,551</td>
<td>5,878,421</td>
<td>1,140,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>National Bank of Illinois</td>
<td>4,409,575</td>
<td>2,323,846</td>
<td>5,818,860</td>
<td>1,300,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Northwestern Nat'l</td>
<td>1,358,063</td>
<td>995,130</td>
<td>2,353,675</td>
<td>250,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Union National</td>
<td>6,297,721</td>
<td>3,115,069</td>
<td>5,859,418</td>
<td>1,779,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Union Stock Vds.</td>
<td>1,156,459</td>
<td>927,451</td>
<td>1,456,760</td>
<td>600,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>47,654,460</td>
<td>37,281,095</td>
<td>87,024,738</td>
<td>$15,187,600</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total Sept. 30, 1884</td>
<td>41,362,277</td>
<td>28,355,390</td>
<td>58,024,810</td>
<td>14,280,600</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total Dec. 31, 1872</td>
<td>22,183,704</td>
<td>6,725,090</td>
<td>23,095,932</td>
<td>1,000,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Increase in twelve months... $6,413,189.88 $6,943,590 $2,999,928 $871,600

Since Dec., 1872... 25,351,752 25,555,217 47,984,806...
The Chicago Daily Tribune, 1873:


The New National Bank of Chicago has been in business for two years, having been organized under the laws of Illinois on December 31, 1872. The bank is located at the corner of Dearborn and LaSalle streets, and is one of the largest in the city. The capital stock of the bank is $1,000,000, and the surplus is over $200,000. The bank is conducted by Mr. T. M. Ives, president, and Mr. W. C. B., vice-president. The bank is open from 9 A.M. to 5 P.M., and is closed on Saturday and Sunday.

The bank has a large number of customers, and its business is increasing daily. The officers of the bank are well known and respected in the community, and the bank is Doing a good business. The bank has a large amount of cash on hand, and is well secured by real estate and personal property. The bank is well managed, and its books are in good order. The officers of the bank are doing a good business, and the bank is doing a good business.
The board of directors of the Union National Bank then made Mr. Wheeler president of the bank, and he occupied the chair until the latter part of 1852, when he withdrew from the Union National Bank, and organized the Commercial Bank of Chicago, of which he is president, director and a heavy stockholder. Mr. Wheeler, during his connection with the Board of Trade, was one of its prominent bankers, and was a prominent member of various important committees, nearly all the time, during the years 1853 to 1860, inclusive. In April, 1862, he was elected to the presidency of the Board of Trade for the term of one year, and, in that capacity, he was on the building committee which submitted the plans by which the Board of Trade finally ended in the erection of the Chamber of Commerce built before the great fire. During his career as a banker Mr. Wheeler has become recognized as one of the most able and substantial bankers in the city, and he has surrounded himself with an excellent business with men who are representatives of all that is progressive and conservative. Mr. Wheeler was married to Miss Kate L. Hoyt, of Michigan, in 1857, but her death occurred in this city on May, 1855, leaving an only daughter, Kate. Mr. Wheeler is a member of the Union League Club, and resides near Lincoln Park.

The Merchants' Loan and Trust Company, from its organization, maintained the policy of making only such changes in the directory of its officers and trustees as became absolutely necessary. The resignations of officers have in every instance been unrequested on the part of the individuals, and the vacancies in several instances have been caused by death, resignation, or retirement to the city, or voluntary withdrawal. The history of this monetary institution is given from its organization up to 1857 in the second edition of this work. The Board of trustees and the great fire, was comprised of the following gentlemen: Solomon A. Smith, William E. Daggett, George Armour, E. K. Rogers, P. L. Voe, A. H. Burley, C. F. Kellogg, Jr., John Tyrrell, E. Blackman, H. E. Lowe, Mr. Smith, John C. Farwell, and E. F. Talbot.

The Continental National Bank was organized in March, 1853, at the request of the strongest and the soundest financial concerns in the country. It has a paid-up capital of $8,000,000 and is probably doing as safe and, at the same time, as profitable a business as any bank in Chicago. Its facilities for transacting business, domestic and foreign, are simply perfect, or as nearly as is compatible with human infirmities. The bank first opened for business in the old Grinnell block, which was destroyed by fire on February 19, 1855. The next morning the Continental was open and ready for business, and rooms at the northeast corner of LaSalle and Adams streets.

There are thirty-two employes in the bank. The officers of this excellent concern are Calvin T. Wheeler, president; John C. Black, cashier; and Douglas Hoyt, assistant cashier. The board of directors consists of two of the gentlemen mentioned, and the board of trustees, of T. Crane, A. G. Von Schack, Henry Botsford, James H. Dole, H. C. Durand, M. C. Stearns and William G. Hibbard. These gentlemen are prominent in Chicago, and enjoy a high reputation in business circles East and West. Mr. Wheeler, president of the Continental National Bank, is considered one of the best bank officers in the West, and is admirable management of the new concern is doubtless due to the pronunciation of its success.

Calvin T. Wheeler, the fourteenth vice-president of the Chicago Board of Trade, and president of the Continental National Bank, has for the past thirty-five years been conspicuous in the financial and commercial history of this city. He is a native of the State of New York, and was there reared and educated. In 1841, he made his first advent into this city and formed a partnership with S. Flint, under the firm name of Flint & Wheeler, and commenced a general commission business. He then became a member of the Board of Trade and was identified with the same for over a quarter of a century. During this period Mr. Flint & Wheeler, the firm was among the largest receivers in the city. Their first elevator had a capacity of 100,000 bushels, and, in 1856, they completed Rock Island Elevator "A," which had a capacity of seven hundred and fifty thousand bushels, all the property of the firm, which was a great advance over all others who went into the private banking business. The name of the firm was Chapin, Wheeler & Co. They were succeeded by William W. Coon & Wheel, and, in 1865, organized the Union National Bank of Chicago. Mr. Wheeler became president of the firm, and, under the death of Mr. Coon, the president, on November 14, 1877.
quarterly, and during its whole career has never suspended its busi-
ness nor deferred a dividend. After the declaration of quarterly
dividends, its surplus has rapidly increased, until at present it
amounts to $200,000. Of this bank, John Wentworth was one of its
founders, in 1855, and at one time possessed its original capi-
tal for $5,000. At that time the capital was $500,000, and
with the augmentation of capital its interest has also been added
to its present $1,000,000. It is justly due to him to state, that it is
with his advice and counsel the affairs of the bank have been so
conservatively administered.

Solomon Albert Smith, deceased, was born at Southwark, Mar-
ch 24, 1819, and a "National" liberal education became inter-
tested with his father, who was then engaged in the manufacture
of powder, as his father had been before him. In these days the
business was necessarily small as compared with its present propor-
tions, and Mr. Smith was in the habit of making periodical trips
through the country, disposing of cans and legs of the explosive,
and making calculations. Convinced that the growing West offered
greater attractives than the canal and going New England towns, Mr. Smith resolved to leave his Eastern
home. In 1830, he pushed his way westward, and, after a long
and tedious trip by the Erie Canal and lake steamer, reached Chi-
cago. On arriving here he became connected with the firm of
Larner and Matthew Laffin, then the largest manufacturers of pow-
der in the United States. In 1841, Mr. Smith became interested in
the timbering and the firm became Laffin & Smith. Eight years later,
Mr. Laffin died, leaving all his duties to his son, and Mr. Smith
was retained and continued for several years, when Matthew
Laffin withdrew and the firm was reorganized as the Laffin & Rand
Powder Company. In 1850, Mr. Smith, who had been one of the
original corporators of the Merchant's Loan and Trust Company, and
with which his name is indisputably connected, was called to the
presidency of the concern, succeeding J. H. Dunham, then largely
engaged in the wholesale grocery business. The firm of Laffin, Smith,
thus became one of the oldest concerns in the presidency, infused new life and vigor into the institution. The
financial outlook was far from promising. The political complica-
tions growing out of the election of President Lincoln caused capital
exceedingly timid, and the bank-notes, based on Southern stocks and
bonds, were gathered in and sent home for redemption. Bank suspen-
sions became numerous, and notes at par one day were at a discount
two days later. The situation was an exceedingly trying one. Mr. Smith went to Springfield, Ill., where large blocks of the Southern stock
were on deposit with the Auditor as security for the circulation of
the banks operating under special charter. By carefully watching the
course of events, and by careful and shrewd connections, which
was always his distinguishing characteristic, he so managed the
interests intrusted to his care that his bank passed through the
financial panic precipitated on the country at the breaking out of the
Rebellion. At each successive annual meeting of the bank share-
holders, he was re-elected to the presidency, and to its duties he gave
his whole time and energy. In him they had the most perfect con-
fidence, and his knowledge of men and things kept well in hand, and not until the
fire of 1871 did anything occur to break the even tenor of his way.
On that Sunday night all the books of the bank were de-
stroyed, and it was not for three or four days afterward that he could
entirely, to his intense joy (and this was shared alike by the
stockholders and depositors), that the money vaults had proved faithful. The returns, drafts, letters and papers were intact. There was enough and more to pay the debts in
full. The directors and Mr. Smith would have been perfectly satis-
fied had their prospective losses swallowed up their entire surplus
and left the capital intact. Thanks to the energy of Mr. Smith,
the depositors were paid in full, and his bank at once jumped into
the highway of prosperity. Two years later the Jay Cooke failure
seemed like a panic over the country. Banks tottered and fell, others
temporarily closed their doors, millions dropped off from affluence
and poverty. But through it all came the "Merchants' Loan and Trust
Company," unscared and unscathed. For Mr. Smith was one of those
men who believe in giving what he owes, his directors insored
his action, and as much to him as to anyone else was the financial
credit of the city kept unimpaired. For ten years prior to his death
Mr. Smith had not been well, though promptly and faithfully
attended to his business affairs. After lingering illness for many
months, he died on November 25, 1879. He was conscious to the
last moment, and the evening before his death he advised his subor-
dinates on business matters, and thus virtually controlled the con-
tinuation of affairs in his bank till almost up to the hour of his death.
Mr. Smith was a man of fine physique and commanding appearance.
In his talk quiet and rather reserved, but without a particle of
that hauteur which is popularly supposed to be one of the charac-
teristics of the successful bank president. He was slow to think, and,
before making up his mind on any question, gave it a mature de-
liberation. Having once arrived at a conclusion, he was invomissible,
Frugal and extremely plain in his habits and dress, he devoted himself
entirely to the duties set before him. Extremely methodical in
his business, his private life bore the same impress. He made no
allowance for court polite attentions, and never had time for the
great questions of the day. With more than a father's devotion
he worked for the interest of his bank, and it was only in the circle
of those few for whom he had respect, the cares and responsibilities of his position. He had but a
passing interest in politics, just enough to understand their rela-
tions to the financial interests of the country, and with those who
had a National tie he was a National man and active in his affiliation.
His demise created a void in the banking circles of the country most difficult to fill. As a banker and financier, Mr. Smith
was rated as one of the strongest of the strong, and to him is due
the greater honor of upholdng the course of unbroken integrity
and probity to almost any other man. Mr. Smith was twice married. His first wife was Miss Mills, a sister of Messrs. M. N. and John R. Mills,
whom he had three children, all of whom are dead. His second
wife was Miss Marie L. Laffin, by whom he had two sons. Byron
L. Smith, is the only one now living, the present first vice-president
of the Merchants' Loan and Trust Company

THE NORTHWESTERN NATIONAL BANK, ranking among the
oldest and staunchest of this class of Chicago's monetary institutions,
was established in August, 1864, under its present name, and was
the sixth bank in this city organized under the National Banking
Law, 1863. The first name of its president was Mr. Sturges, and
George Sturges, cashier; and the capital stock was at that time
$500,000. The bank first opened its doors in a building on Dear-
born Street, named the "Smith's Hotel," what it is now called, and at the time a branch office was opened in the Lind Block
on Randolph Street. In the following year, and as soon as the
Chamber of Commerce was re-built, the Northwestern National
again took up quarters there, and remained there until 1876, when
it moved to the present location on the northeast corner of Clark
and Washington streets. Some time afterward S. B. Sturges retired
from the bank and thereafter removed for business elsewhere, where he now resides. On his resignation he was succeeded by
Mr. Hammond, who filled the position until George Sturges, who
up to that time had been cashier, was elected president, which
office he holds, James D. Sturges, who was second cashier, also
being present, and at the same time a branch office was opened in the Lind Block
of Office. Mr. Sturges, president of the Northwestern National
Bank, is a native of Ohio, and a son of Solomon Sturges, who came
with his family to this city in 1854, and engaged in the grain eleva-
tor business, being one of the most prominent in the city. In 1857,
in company with George, he opened a private banking house on Clark Street, near the bridge, under the firm name of Solomon
Sturges & Son. This firm continued in existence until 1864, when
its senior member died. Shortly following this, George Sturges be-
came one of the founders of the Northwestern National Bank, which
was its first cashier, and later became its president, which position he
still occupies. As a banker and director his sagacity is manifested by the
following facts: As has already been mentioned, the capital
of the Northwestern National Bank, at its organization, was
$200,000, on which of course local taxes were paid. Owing to the
fact that in this city the rate of taxation had reached exorbitant figures, amounting to an almost unbearable burden, Mr. Sturges
determined to avoid their payment, in an honorable way, and yet
acquire the credit of his bank wholly unimpaired. Accordingly,
through his influence, the directors of the bank were able to reduce
its capital stock from $500,000 to $200,000, and at the same time pur-
cased $1,000,000 in United States 4 per cent. bonds, which are
pledged as a security for the production of its customers. Mr.
Sturges was also the prime mover in, or the founder of the
resent Clearing-House Association, an institution now admitted to be indispensable in a city having as many banks as has Chicago. The Clearing-House was in the Merchants' Loan
Bank, where for thirty days an experimental trial was made as to
its workings, when it was formally organized and put into exist-
cence in its practically present form.

Robert S. Buchanan, for the past fifteen years connected
with the Canadian Bank of Commerce, was born at Niagara Falls,
N. Y., on September 22, 1852. During his youth he enjoyed every
educational advantage, and, in 1871, came to Chicago to accept a
clerical position in the concern with which he is now engaged as accountant. For the past twelve years he has been closely identified with, and one of the most active members of, the First Regiment. In 1874, he joined the ranks of Co. "E" as a private. He was one of the best drilled men in the crack company, and successively filled the offices of corporal, sergeant, first sergeant and finally first lieutenant of Co. "E." During the time in which he held the latter office, he was honored with an election to the cap-
cacity of Co. "H," but did not accept, preferring to remain with his present company. He, however, was in temporary command of Co. "H" for some time, after Captain Diehl left. In November, 1884, he was made captain of Co. "E," and since taking command of that body has brought it up to perfection in military execution. Captain Buchanan is very proud of his command, for the men of the ranks contain nearly the best young men of the city in point of civil and military demeanor, courtesy and politeness, and as to its standing in point of military drill and execution Co. "E" is among the most proficient. Captain Buchanan has been treasurer of the regiment for three years, and no line officer in the organization stands higher in the estimation of his fellows than he. He was married on September 20, 1872, to Miss Mabel R. Buchanan, a daughter of the late John S. Buchanan, of this city. They have one son, Bertram.

The National Bank of Illinois was organized in August, 1871, with George Schneider as president; W. H. Bradley, vice-presi-
dent; W. M. Scherler, cashier. Its paid-up capital was $500,000, which inside of six months was increased to half a million dollars. There were no changes in the officers except that W. A. Hammond became cashier of the bank. From the last statement of the institution, made March 10, 1885, it is learned that the paid-up capital is $1,000,000, the surplus $300,000 and the undivided profits $85,000.

The Illinois Trust and Savings Bank was organized upon the old charter of the Bank of Sterling in June, 1873. At this time the paid-up capital was $500,000 and the deposits $300,000. The bank passed safely through the panic of October, 1873, and, by 1875, had increased its deposits to $1,250,000. In 1876, the savings-bank panic struck Chicago, when its deposits were paid up to about $240,000, and in 1878 a decrease to $100,000 took place. In January, 1882, the deposits were $1,500,000 and the capital had been increased to $500,000, and which $500,000 was all paid up. In 1885, the deposits amount to $3,400,000, capital $500,000, surplus $200,000. The uniform financial stability which has marked the history of the Illinois Trust and Savings Bank is in great part due to the fact that few changes have taken place in its list of reliable stockholders. Of the original stockholders the following are still with the bank: Gideon Stratton, Levi Z. Letier, John B. Drake, William H. Mitchell, J. C. McMullen, Isaac Walsed, William H. Smith, L. B. Sidway, George Stagers, John H. Smiley, T. E. Crow, John McAfferty, Anson Stager, James S. Gibbs and John K. Lindgren. Its first officers were L. B. Sidway, president; H. G. Powers, first vice-president; John B. Drake, second vice-president; James S. Gibbs, cashier. In January, 1878, Mr. Powers became president; Mr. Drake, first vice-president; W. H. Mitchell, second vice-president; Mr. Gibbs, cashier, and J. J. Mitchell, assistant cashier. In 1880, Mr. Powers resigned and J. J. Mitchell was elected president. There has been no other change in the management. In conclusion, it may be stated that the bank is the only institution in Chicago which loan on a strictly cash security. Among the important interests managed by the trust department of the bank, and under the direct supervision of President Mitchell, are those of the Union Warehouse Company and the Keith and Noely elevator.

John J. Mitchell, president of the Illinois Trust and Savings Bank since 1880, was at the time of his elevation to this position the youngest incumbent of such an office, connected with a metropolitan institution, in the West. He was born in Alton, Ill., on November 3, 1853, being the son of William H. Mitchell, for many years president of the First National Bank, of that city, and a large stockholder, from its organization, of the Illinois Trust and Savings Bank. He, with his wife, whose maiden name was Mary A. Smith, has lived in Alton as early as 1832. After receiving a primary education, young Mitchell was sent to the Waterville (Me.) Institute, but left in 1873, without having completed his course, to become a messenger boy in the bank of which he is now president; the steps of his advancement were teller, assistant-cashier, and president. In addition to fulfilling the duties which attach to this post, Mr. Mitchell acts as director in the Traders' Insurance Company and Chicago Stock Exchange.

The Corn Exchange Bank is the successor of the Corn Exchange National Bank, which commenced operations in 1870. The officers of the concern then were Julian S. Ramsey, president; S. A. Kent, vice-president; and Orson Smith, cashier. After the great fire, the bank was opened for business in the basement of the house of B. P. Hutchinson, one of the directors. His residence was then on Washington Avenue, just above Harrison Street. In the following December the bank was removed to Room No. 4, in Lind's Block, northwest corner of Randolph and Market streets. In October, 1872, it was located in the Chamber of Commerce building and there remained until it went out of existence as a National Bank, in March, 1881. When the bank closed its officers were, S. A. Kent, president and Mr. Smith, cashier; the capital $1,000,000 and the surplus $300,000. Then Messrs. B. P. and C. L. Hutchinson and S. A. Kent organized a company, and continued as the Corn Exchange Bank. Charles C. Swinborne was made assistant-cashier and took general charge of affairs. The capital of the bank is $1,000,000 and it has a surplus of an additional million dollars. In May, 1883, the bank was located at No. 42 LaSalle Street and, on the completion of the Insurance Exchange Building, on LaSalle and Adams, it was removed to large and elegant quarters on the main floor. The operations of the Corn Exchange Bank are largely confined to the business of the Board of Trade, and it is unquestionably the largest clientage from that class of business men of any banking in-
situation in Chicago.

Charles C. Swinborne was born at New York City in 1851, but, with his parents, came West in 1859, locating at Dixon, Ill. His education was such as is afforded in the common schools of the West. On leaving Dixon he went to Chicago in 1870. He then took a position with the banking house of George C. Smith & Bro., with whom he remained until their failure in 1874. He then became connected with the Corn Exchange National Bank, and served as teller in that concern until it went out of existence in 1881. The

GEORGE SCHNEIDER,
Corn Exchange Bank was then organized, and Mr. Swinborne was retained by the proprietors, and placed in full charge of the bank's affairs.

He attained to the confidence in Mr. Swinborne's ability and integrity that they placed him at the head of their banking department, with the title of assistant-cashier, the only titular official of that bank. Mr. Swinborne has won his present station by a series of valuable services with him in the performance of duties in the particular department assigned to him as an under-clerk has rapidly made his way to a position where his abilities are recognized by his employers and the public. He was married on November 16, 1875, to Jennie L. Wode, daughter of the late Charles W. Mr. Swinborne is a member of the Douglas Club and of the Royal Areanaum, Oakwood Council, No. 809.

Charles Franklin Gray, president of the National Safe Deposit Company of Chicago, is one of the early merchants of this city and has been identified with the wholesale grocery trade for over forty consecutive years. Mr. Gray was born at Sharon, Litchfield Co., Conn., on May 19, 1818. His father was a farmer, and the boy worked on the farm and attended the district school until he was ten years of age. With the exception of one year spent in the high school, this was the only educational opportunity he ever enjoyed.

He left his home when twelve years old, and took a position as clerk in a country grocery store at Goshen Centre, Conn. He continued employed there until he had attained the age of twenty-one, at which time, in company with Messrs. Norton and Walter, of Goshen, he came to Chicago in 1836. The latter named gentleman opened a general store on South Water Street, and Mr. Gray continued to act as clerk for them until January, 1835, when he was admitted into partnership, and the firm then became Norton & Gray.

This firm dissolved in 1839, and Mr. Gray formed a partnership with E. W. Demorest. In 1853, the firm became Gray, Demorest & Co., and five years later, Mr. Gray bought out Demorest's interest, and took in his brother, Moses W. Gray, and Frederick Gaylord as partners, the new firm name becoming Gray, Phelps & Co. In January, 1860, Mr. Gaylord withdrew, and the copartnership name of Gray Brothers, Phelps & Kingman was identified with the business here, while the other partner resided in New York and was purveyor of goods for the establishment. The firm has changed very slightly, until the present style of the concern is Gray, Phelps, Kingman & Kingman, composed of Moses W. Gray, William Burt, Charles H. Kingman as general partners, and Franklin D. Gray, and George H. Phelps attending to the business here, while the other partner resided in New York and was purveyor of goods for the establishment. The firm has changed very slightly, until the present style of the concern is Gray, Phelps, Kingman & Kingman, composed of Moses W. Gray, William Burt, Charles H. Kingman as general partners, and Franklin D. Gray, as special partner.

On January 1, 1860, Mr. Gray retired from active connection with the grocery trade, to devote his personal attention to the interests of the National Safe Deposit Company. In 1867, when Mr. Nickerson was elected president of the First National Bank of Chicago, Mr. Gray was elected vice-president, after having been one of the directors for two years previously. He held that official position till the organization of the National Safe Deposit Company, when he resigned the vice-presidency of the bank and accepted the presidency of the corporation.

Mr. Gray has always been more or less identified with the benevolent, charitable and public movements and institutions of Chicago since early manhood. He is now, at the age of seventy-four, a well-known fireman on Sunday, and now prides, among his most precious relics, a certificate of ten years' faithful service in that capacity, from Charles M. Gray, mayor. He was a member of Engine Company No. 1, acting as second foreman therefor during the entire ten years, and was one of the founders of the Firemen's Insurance Company. He was vice-president of the Chicago Home for the Friendless in 1866, president of the same institution for a number of years thereafter, and is now vice-president.

He has been a liberal and cheerful contributor to many of the charitable and benevolent institutions of the city, and is his peculiar fate to be chosen as an officer of almost every company or institution in which he manifests a personal interest. Mr. Gray is a prominent member of the Calumet Club. Mr. Gray was married on July 4, 1833, at Norfolk, Litchfield Co., Conn., to Miss Ann O. Phelps, daughter of Jeremiah W. Phelps, of Brimfield, Conn. They have two children, both born in the town of Sharon, Conn. This is the brief history of one of Chicago's most successful business men. His career has been marked with an energetic administration of his business affairs, and though he is now approaching the allotted three-score-and-ten years, he is yet very active and enterprising, and personally attends to the management of the large and important interests confided to his care.

John Chamberlain Neely, cashier of the Merchants' National Bank, son of Alexander and Mary Jane Neely, was born at Belvidere, Ill., on August 26, 1846. After finishing his studies at Westfield Academy, N. Y., he became infected with the Pike's Peak gold fever, and started, in April, 1863, to seek his fortune in the Far West. He spent the greater part of three years in the Rocky Mountain region, in and about Denver, returning in January, 1866. On February 1, 1862, he enlisted as a private in Battery "B," 1st Regiment Light Artillery, Illinois Volunteers, then organizing at Camp Douglas. The battery was soon ordered to St. Louis, to complete its organization and equipment, when he received a commission from the Governor as junior second lieutenant. About April 1, the battery was ordered to Peoria Landing, arriving there the same evening.

The following day night, and participating in the memorable battle of Shiloh the following Sunday and Monday; soon after which he was appointed ordnance officer on the staff of Major General W. T. Sherman, and was also engaged in the siege and battle of Vicksburg. At Memphis he organized a general depot of ordnance supplies, constructing extensive repair stations and warehouses for the purpose. In this war, being the only supply and repair depot between St. Louis and New Orleans. During the siege and until after the capitulation of Vicksburg, he was in the field with General Sherman, and supplied and equipped the armies by the use of Grant's stores, having headquarters, during the siege, on a steamboat on the Yazoo River, where the ordnance supplies from the northern arsenals and supply depots were consigned to him. After the surrender of Vicksburg, broken in health, he returned to Memphis, remaining there until the fall of 1864, when he was promoted to the captaincy of his battery, joining it at Nashville, Tenn. During the battle of Nashville, he was inspector of artillerists, having under his supervision a park of forty batteries of artillery. He again rejoined his command at Eastport, Miss., remaining there and at Iuka, Miss., until July, 1865, when, the War being over, he returned with his command to Chicago, and has honorably mustered out of service July 26, 1865.

He engaged in banking in the First National Bank of Belvidere, Ill., the president of the bank being General Allen C. Fuller, who, during the War, was adjutant-general of Illinois.

A year after at Belvidere, he was employed by the National Bank as bookkeeper, and afterward was corresponding and discount clerk. He entered the Merchants' National Bank in December, 1870, as a bookkeeper, and was subsequently advanced to the position of assistant cashier, which position he held for ten years, succeeding John DeKoven as cashier on January 13, 1883.

Mr. Neely is an active member of the Masonic fraternity, a member of Landmark Lodge, No. 11, and also a member of the Calumet Chevalier Commandery, No. 52, Knights Templar. He was married on May 26, 1871, to Mary E. Crosby, and has two children.

—John Crosby and Carrie Blair.

FREDERICK E. ACKER was assistant managing bookkeeper of the First National Bank, was born on March 7, 1862, at Tomah, Wis., the son of J. H. Acker, a commission dealer. He attended the common schools until he was fifteen years of age, when he entered the bank of Tomah as bookkeeper and teller, remaining there for two years. At the end of that time he went to Milwaukee, accepting the position of chief cashier in the retail dry goods house of Rich & Silver. Two years later, he became cashier and bookkeeper of the Anchor Line Transportation Company, at Milwauk ee, and, at the end of the season of 1882, came to Chicago and entered the First National Bank, taking a position in the clearing-house department, and, afterward, in the bookkeeping department, and now holds the responsible post of assistant general bookkeeper. Mr. Acker, although but twenty-two years of age, has reached this present standing in the commercial world entirely through his own exertions, and maintains it by honest merit and industry.

Edward Lester Brewster, son of Frederick W. and Jeannette (Bowers) Brewster, was born at Brockport, N. Y., on September 16, 1842. His grandfather was Judge Henry Brewster, of Genesee County, N. Y. He attended the Brockport Collegiate Institute until he was about fifteen years of age, when he became a clerk in a dry goods store in that place, and remained there a little over a year. He then went to Buffalo, N. Y., and obtained a position as clerk in one of the largest insurance agencies, remaining there until November, 1869, when he came to Chicago. While in the service of an insurance agency in Buffalo, he developed his leisure time to study at a commercial college, and, thus equipped, he found no difficulty in securing employment on his arrival here. He first engaged in bookkeeping in the firm of Tinkham & Co., at the corner of Lake and Clark streets, and from that time to the present he has been either directly or indirectly identified with the banking interests of Chicago. In January, 1868, in connection with Samuel Parker Lumsing, Mr. Brewster established the wholesale grocery house of Farrington & Brewster, at the corner of Dearborn and South Water streets. Though a heavy loser by the great fire, he was able to pay dollar for dollar, and successfully continued in the grocery business until July 1, 1872. He was retired from the firm to engage in a general banking and brokerage business, associating himself with John H. Wrenn, under the firm name of Wrenn & Brewster. During this time Mr. Brewster devoted himself to the wholesale grocery house of Tinkham & Co., at the corner of Lake and Clark streets, and from that time to the present he has been either directly or indirectly identified with the banking interests of Chicago. In January, 1868, in connection with Samuel Parker Lumsing, Mr. Brewster established the American National Bank, and was elected its president, remaining in this position until the close of the session of the legislature of 1873. He was then named cashier of the First National Bank of Chicago, and served in that office until the close of 1874.
101 Washington Street, but finding himself cramped for room, soon moved to more commodious quarters, across the street, at No. 104. In July, 1855, he arranged the consolidation of his house with that of Messrs. Gwynne & Day (successors to A. O. Slaughter), bankers, No. 111-13 Dearborn Street (Grannis Block), and removed to that place. At this time he associated with him Daniel Ullmann and Charles C. Yooc, under the firm name of Eduard L. Brewer & Co. They remained in the Grannis Block until it was destroyed by fire on the evening of February 19, 1885, and then moved to their present quarters, at the corner of Dearborn and Washington Streets. As evidence of Mr. Brewer's business energy and quickness of action, it may be stated that, while the fire was driving him from his old place of business, he secured the new one, and was ready to proceed with business without embarrassment or delay. When the new Bank of Trade building was completed, Mr. Brewer, recognizing the change in business center, established a branch office in that building, and connected it with his main office by private wire, thus securing a means of instantaneous and absolutely private communication between the two offices. Mr. Brewer has been a member of the Board of Trade since 1873, and of the New York Stock Exchange since 1881. He was married to Mary, daughter of Hiram Niles, of Buffalo, N. Y., in 1863, and had five children: three survive, a boy of thirteen years and a girl of seven years.

THE AMERICAN BANKERS' ASSOCIATION.

The American Bankers' Association was organized at Philadelphia, on October 4, 1876, and consists of the leading bankers and financiers throughout the country. As might be expected of the greatest grain, lumber, live-stock and packing market in the world, Chicago has been active and prominent in the affairs of this organization. Lyman J. Gage, of the First National Bank, has been three times elected president of the body, and now holds the office. George Schneider, John J. P. Odell, and other Chicago bankers have been active members.

FELSENTHAL, GROSS & MILLER.—This banking-house was established here in January, 1884, succeeding the firm of Felsenthal & Kozinski, which was originally formed in 1870. The members of the firm of Felsenthal, Gross & Miller, at the date when it was established, were Herman Felsenthal, Jacob Gross, Frederick Miller, and Adam Miller. Frederick Miller, who was an old and honored citizen of Chicago, died on January 18, 1885, his estate, however, still retaining an interest in the business of the firm of which he was the life-time member. The location of this house is now, as it has been from the first, at Nos. 80-82 Fifth Avenue. In addition to a general banking business, the firm also acts as financial agents for prominent capitalists in this and other countries, and do a general discount business, making a specialty of real-estate loans. All the members of this firm are old and well-known citizens of Chicago, and, as such, brief sketches of them can not fail to be of interest.

Felsenthal is a native of Germany, born at Offenbach, in the Prussian province of the Rhine, in 1834. His parents, Benjamin and Agatha Felsenthal, immigrated in 1861, and his father died in New York City, where he made his business in this city. His sister, Mrs. Agatha Felsenthal, a most estimable lady, arrived here safely, and resided with her children until her demise on November 20, 1882. His father, Benjamin, was a prominent teacher at Offenbach, and it is therefore needless to say that the son of whom we write received a careful training in the schools of his native place. In 1854, and when only twenty years of age, Mr. Felsenthal decided to come to America. He spent two years in New York City, Rochester, N. Y., and Cleveland, Ohio, and then came West and located in Chicago, which has been his home. He first sought, and obtained, employment as a bookkeeper with the old firm of Greenbaum's Sons, with which house he remained one year. He then embarked in the retail grocery business on Milwau-kee Avenue. Four years later, he engaged in the produce commission business until 1865, when he was seriously injured by an explosion, which necessitated his retirement from business for nearly two years. In 1867, he established himself in the real-estate and loan business at the corner of Randolph and Canal streets, and, in April, 1870, formed a partnership with Charles Kozinski, which continued until January, 1883, when the present firm of Felsenthal, Gross & Miller, was founded. In 1884, Mr. Felsenthal was elected a member of the Board of Education, proving himself a most efficient member of that body for two years. At the end of that time, though still taking the warmest interest in educational matters, he found it impossible, owing to the demands of his business, to longer retain his membership, and accordingly resigned his position, much to the regret of his many friends. For years Mr. Felsenthal has also taken a prominent part in the social as well as the business walks of life. He is a prominent and leading member of the Sinai Congregation, and of the L.O.B.B. and Masonic fraternities. Mr. Felsenthal married, in 1857, Miss Gertrude Hyman, daughter of Eliezer Hyman, of Germany. They have nine children, two sons and seven daughters. Elie R., the eldest, was reared and educated in this city, and is now a practicing attorney and a member of the law firm of Thompson & Felsenthal. Leah, the eldest daughter, is now the wife of Benjamin Bissinger, a well-known real-estate dealer in this city. Judith, the second daughter, is married to Samuel J. Cline, also of Chicago, and who is credit-man with the firm of Beldin Bros. The other children are Flora, Hannah, Kosa, Emily M., Matilda E., and Herbert C. Jacob Gross, State Treasurer of Illinois, and for the past twelve years clerk of the Circuit Court of Cook County, has justly earned all his honors by a life of industry and faithful performance of whatever trust was imposed upon him; but, whether as a brave soldier or an able, conscientious public servant, he has ever com-
Henry Peterson, then a member of the firm, was born at the town of Kolding, Denmark. He was reared and educated in that country, until he had reached his nineteenth year. He then decided to make a visit to this country, and shortly after coming here, established himself in business at Binghamton, N.Y., with a friend of his. He was involved in business as a general merchant until 1865, when, disposing of a portion of his interests, he came to Chicago, not locating permanently here until 1872. Mr. Peterson was a prime mover in the establishment of the Chicago Board of Trade. He owned and operated a wholesale house in that business during the great fire. In addition to conducting a bank of deposit they do a general loan and discount business, dealing extensively in local stocks and securities. As bankers they enjoy the confidence and esteem of the business public, and as successful financiers they deservedly take a leading rank among the bankers of the West.

George F. Bay, a native of Denmark, was born at the town of Viborg, in Jutland, Denmark, on July 18, 1850. His father, Soren Bay, was an officer of the town where the son of whom we here write was born, and of which the latter's grandfather was also in this, his day, barmaster. George was given a liberal education, and on attaining his majority entered the mercantile business. In 1872, and when only twenty-two years of age, he left Denmark and came to America, locating at once in Chicago where he has since lived. Here he engaged for a time in the furniture business; then in the real-estate trade until he entered business in the brokerage line with Mr. Peterson. They founded the business the firm of which has already been given. Mr. Bay married, in 1855, Miss L. S. Miller of McHenry County, Ill. She had eleven children, five sons and six daughters; of these two, a son and daughter, are deceased. Those living are—Clarke E., now the wife of Robert Miller, of Washington Territory; Alice A., married to B. R. Buck of McHenry, Ill.; Mabel C., now of the firm of Bay & Butler, wagon manufacturers; Alice M., wife of William Spinks, of Englewood. The younger are—Hiram S., Ella L., Henry M., Irene Jeanette and George P., Jr.

E. S. Dreyer & Co. is a well known and respected firm of financial agents that the world has known been have been members of the great German nation, and among the prominent fiduciaries and repositories of public funds and trust in our own city, the large majority are Germans. Mr. E. S. Dreyer was born August 5, 1844, at Buckeburg, Schumacher, Germany. He received a liberal education and spent several years at school in his native city and in the City of Hamburgh, Hanover. His studies included the classical, mathematical and scientific, as well as general literature. He lost his mother at four years of age and his father at eleven, and, up to fifteen, lived with different relatives, in the meantime attending school, his schooling being defrayed by the Government, as his father, and his ancestors, for many generations, had held the Government office of Forester. This office was an inherited office, which he could have had, but he had so chosen, but he preferred to cast it aside and choose an occupation for himself. In fifteen years, he had learned carriage-making. In this employment he engaged until he was nearly twenty-one years of age and was about to be drafted into the Army. He compelled to leave the firm of Cleary & Brothers, a firm which he had joined, and learned carriage-trimming. In this employment he engaged until he was nearly twenty-one years of age and was about to be drafted into the Army. He then, as the result of his exertions, became established in business on his own account. In 1864, he opened a wholesale house, called "The Chicago Market." A short time after, Mr. Peterson and Mr. Bay, and opened a private banking office at No. 56 South Clark Street. They remained there five years, when they removed to No. 66 Randolph Street, and five years later to
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in December, 1854. At this time he was chosen tax collector of North Chicago, and his popularity was strikingly shown by the fact that out of thirty candidates for the position he was unani-
mously elected. The election was called to fill the vacancy caused by the death of F. J. Niebling, and the responsibility of the trust is evident from the fact that he was obliged to give bond of $5,180,000. Mr. Dreyer was married on August 26, 1876, to Augusta Billigmann whose father, F. W. Billigmann, died on Sep-
tember 26, 1873, at the age of fifty-eight years, and whose mother, at the age of sixty-one, is living with Mr. Dreyer. Mr. Billigmann was among the early settlers in this city, and died leaving a large es-
tate. Mr. Dreyer has three children.—Charlotte S., born June 12, 1877; Edward S., born November 24, 1880; and Florence S., born Septem-
ber 26, 1873.

HENRY J. CHRISTOPH.—This private banking-house was estab-
lished by Mr. Christoph in 1872, the place of business being located on Wabash Avenue, near Twelfth Street. Shortly afterward he re-
moved to No. 72 Clark Street, and, in 1875, to his present location on the northeast corner of LaSalle and Randolph streets. Here, he occupies the entire lower floor of the premises, and transacts a gen-
eral banking and brokerage business.

Henry Jacob Christoph is the son of Henry and Christina (Kege) Christoph, and was born near Worms, Duchy of Hessen-Darmstadt, on June 24, 1849. His father was a landed proprietor in easy circum-
stances, and the son received his education at the public schools and Gymnasium of Worms. When about seventeen years of age, he con-
nected himself with a silk house at Frankfurt-on-the-Main, in order to learn the business, remaining there two years, when he abandoned the country of his birth to avoid conscription into the army, this being against his religion, that of a Mennonite. After travelling for a short time upon the Continent and through England, he sailed for America with the intention of making Chicago his home, but the steamer arrived here in September, 1868, and subsequently he accepted a position as clerk in the banking-house of Messrs. Greenebaum & Co., who then carried on business at the corner of LaSalle and Randolph streets. Here he remained for about five years, when he removed to his present residence, which he purchased in 1871. Mr. Billigmann, his return, six months later, he opened a loan and real-estate office at No. 511 Wabash Avenue, but soon moved to No. 71 Clark Street, and then engaged in a general banking business. In 1875, he again changed his residence, taking a new and commodious residence, upon which he moved in 1878. Mr. Christoph, then, six months after, he removed to the Grannis Block, on Dearborn Street, but, in 1883, returned to the corner of LaSalle and Randolph streets, where he now is. Mr. Christoph was married, in 1878, to Harriet, daughter of Conrad Seys, of Chicago, and has had four children, one-half of whom is in her present home, and a boy fifteen months younger. He has been a member of the Board of Trade for some three years, but is not active on the brokerage side.

Wasmanstorff & Heineman.—This firm was formed on Jan-
uary 1, 1872, by Otto Wasmanstorff and William Heineman, for the purpose of carrying on a general banking, real-estate, loan, bro-
kerage, foreign exchange and steamship-passage business, and since their advent in financial circles have conducted a successful and prosperous concern. Their first office was located on the second floor of No. 106 West Lake Street, but they only remained there a short time. The firm was one of the first to remove to the re-
built business district after the conflagration of October, 1871, and the first firm in the Metropolitan Block, located in the basement at No. 165 Randolph Street. They then carried on a general banking business and represented the North German Lloyd Steamship Company, the Hamburg-American Packet Company, besides several Liverpool steamship companies. From the very foundation of their business they have prospered, and, in February, 1882, were obliged to remove to more commodious quarters. They now occupy the roomy basement in the Yates Building, on the south-
west corner of Randolph and LaSalle streets. In 1884, Wasmans-
orf & Heineman were appointed general western passenger agents of the Red Star Line (Royal Belgian Mail steamers), between Antwerp and New York and Philadelphia. They deal in all kinds of negotiable paper, negotiate real-estate mortgages, receive deposits and issue foreign and domestic exchange. Wasmansorf & Heineman successfully rode the financial storm of 1873, and have exhibited themselves as careful, conservative and trustworthy busi-
ness men. They receive a large clientele from the German-speaking population, and their annual transactions are constantly increasing.

William Heineman was born on January 10, 1854, in Strzelitz, capital of the Grand Duchy of Mecklenburg-Strelitz. His father was a merchant of that place, Carl Friedrich Heineman, and he entered the highest class in the splendid schools of that town, and, when, in 1872, he went to Chicago, there he entered the business. He was educated at New-Stertzl, but, shortly after entering the school there, added with his parents to Woldeng, where he entered the home of the Congregational School, and, from there, the University of Chicago, where he received his education by taking private lessons in languages and other branches. In July, 1870, the family emigrated to America, coming directly to this city. The senior Heineman died here in 1875, and his widow is still living in this city. William Heineman, on coming here, was sent to a gymnasium, and was then educated by Rev. Joseph B. Hevener, and, after his graduation, he entered a firm in the employ of the Western Bank Note Engraving Company, which company was organized in Chicago by Messrs. Charles Kinkelboecker and Clarence G. Cheney, both of Albany, New York. For two years connection with them, he went into partnership with his former employer, Charles Shober, but, in 1876, he returned to the Western Bank Note Company, with whom he remained until the beginning of 1878. Mr. Heineman had by that time secured sufficient means to enable him to go into business, and, on January 1, 1878, he formed business relations with his present partner, Mr. Wasmanstorff. Mr. Heineman is an active, energetic business man, and, having received a sound education, he has made himself a valuable member of the business community. He has been a member of the board of trustees of the North Western Masonic Aid Association of Chicago since 1875, and at present occupies the position of treasurer.

H. Schaffner & Co.—This private banking business was es-
ablished here, in 1875, by H. Schaffner and A. G. Becker, under their present firm name. Their first place of business was at No. 123 LaSalle Street, where they remained until 1851, when they removed to their present quarters at No. 125 on the same thorough-
fare. This firm does a general banking and brokerage business, including also note-brokerage and local business. Mr. Schaffner, senior member of the firm, is a native of Germany, born in Hessen-Darmstadt, in 1845. When only eighteen years of age he came to this country and located in Chicago, which has since been his home. Here he obtained employment with Henry Greenebaum, whose bank was afterwards merged in the German National Bank, of which institution he became cashier at his organization, and so remained until 1875, when he became the founder of the business in which he is still engaged.

A. G. Becker, of the firm of H. Schaffner & Co., bankers, was born in Ohio, where his parents resided. They located in Chicago, in 1862, where A. G. was reared and educated. He entered the service of the German National Bank as bookkeeper, and remained there until the close of the Civil War, when, having come in contact with Mr. Schaff-
ner, he engaged in business on his own account.
REAL-ESTATE INTERESTS.

The fire of 1871 caused less of a shock to the real-estate interests of Chicago than was at first anticipated. After the momentary bewilderment consequent upon so great a disaster, a renewed buoyancy was imparted to the market, and, within a week, capitalists from New York, Boston, Cincinnati and St. Louis had invested over a million dollars in the burned district. Between March and October of the succeeding year, the sales of city real-estate amounted to over forty-five million dollars, while suburban property valued at upward of five million dollars changed hands. So far from being paralyzed, the trade, during the two years immediately succeeding the fire, was unsurpassed in the history of Chicago. The era is still spoken of among dealers as the "great speculation years." Aside from the large investments of outside parties, it is notable that since 1870, the accumulations that formerly went into savings banks have sought real-estate investments, and at the present time hundreds of safe and profitable buildings and loan associations exist, and operate upon these savings, to the advantage of small investors.

The transactions since the fire show that the number of sales and amounts of consideration were about equal for the years 1871 and 1872. The losses of the fire had not yet been repaired, when the disastrous set back caused by the financial crash of 1873 occurred, producing, in 1874, a falling-off in sales of over $11,000,000, and, in 1875, of $25,000,000, from those of 1873. In comparing the total sales for fourteen years, it will be seen that, as between 1873 and 1877, the decrease was over $40,000,000 in the latter year. In 1876, the total sales fell to $42,000,000, and the backward tendency continued during 1877, when the total amount was but $38,000,000. In 1878, there was an improvement in the volume of business, but the signs of an expected "boon" failed, and the recorded transfers have never since reached the figures of 1872-73.

From 1871 to 1879, many owners of valuable real-estate, who previously had been lenders in all improvements, were hampered by the necessity of providing for the payment of mortgages which they had negotiated just after the fire. In most cases, it was confidence in a future great advance in value which induced owners to incumber their real-estate instead of selling it. Many succeeded in paying their indebtedness, saving their property, and reaping the benefits to which their foresight and courage entitled them; but in other cases owners failed to meet their heavy obligations, and money-lenders and mortgage companies secured the property.

In 1880, the spring sales were heavy, and evidences of a continuance of the buoyant tendency of business inducing confidence, considerable speculation set in. For the year the total of sales showed an increase of upward of $5,000,000 over the preceding year. During 1881, the aggregate was $11,000,000 greater, with about the same increase in 1882, bringing the total for that year up to $55,735,185. The fire debt by this time had been very generally liquidated, and the values, unsettled by the panic, restored. The year was noted for the almost total absence of speculation. In no other year had so large a percentage of purchase money been paid down. Aside from the transactions in reality, extensive building enterprises were inaugurated, which alone involved an outlay of over $200,000,000, and included, besides many large commercial buildings, numerous flats and apartment-houses, which sprang into great favor with those seeking investment for renting purposes, to the exclusion of single dwellings. These building operations continued during 1883 and 1884, many of the structures requiring over a million dollars for their completion. In 1882, a traveller, corresponding for a foreign journal, wrote:

"The architecture of the finer structures is imposing and refined, with a look of permanence and elegance entirely absent from the majority of structures erected in the early days of new Chicago."

Reference was made, by this, to the flimsy brick-and-plaster structures put up in haste immediately after the fire, some of which had fallen to pieces, one, Dake's bakery, collapsing as late as October, 1885. In the business district the more conspicuous of these buildings, the "Exchange Building" and the "Old Rookery," have been torn down to make room for more worthy and enduring successors.

The causes of the steady increase in land values are to be found in the vast and diversified commerce of Chicago, and the phenomenal growth of its population. The vigorous recuperative power shown after the fire, and the stability of our business men, secured the confidence of outside investors; and other influences, such as street improvements, the parks, boulevards, and public works of every description, while improving property, have also promoted investments. The subject of taxation, which is intimately related to that of the real-estate, is discussed in the Corporate History; and it is only necessary here to say that, despite occasional eras of improvident government, the State laws limiting taxation and governing assessments are of such a character as to offer ample protection to landholders, and the rate of taxation will compare favorably with that of any other great city in America. The stability of Chicago land values has never been permanently disturbed, and the increase is natural, as it is the manifest destiny of the city to enlarge and grow more prosperous and wealthy year by year.

The tendency of business, and its demand for building accommodations, is well marked in given directions. In December, 1880, a few interested parties predicted that the removal of the Board of Trade to its present location would ruin the property adjacent to Washington and La Salle streets. When it was proposed to vacate the south end of La Salle Street to provide a site for the new structure, the cry of "jobbery" was raised, and it was charged that it was a move on the part of a "real-estate pool" and would seriously disturb values. A temporary cheapening of rents around the old site was the only serious result; while the new building, with its many stately companions, formed the center of a fresh district, and induced immense investments, with a corresponding increase of values and toning up of the real-estate market throughout the South Division.

In 1883, there was a slight reaction from the selling and building "boom" of the previous year, the total sales amounting to $54,000,000, a decrease of $11,000,000. This condition may be well compared to
the decrease of $11,000,000, in 1874, following the two
great speculation years, although in each of these years
the sales exceeded those of 1882 by nearly $16,000,000.
While the building operations in 1882 exceeded
$20,000,000, and probably reached nearly $27,000,000, in
1883, they dropped to less than $17,000,000.
The year 1884 was an active one in the real-estate
market, but the sales at the close fell short of those of
the preceding year by nearly $13,000,000, and showed a
decrease from the total of 1882 of about $24,000,000.
Values were not disturbed in any wise by this showing,
but the market was not stimulated, and some of the
more easily agitated dealers began to predict a long
season of stagnation. Building operations were exten-
sive, however, exceeding $20,000,000, and had a direct
influence upon the real-estate market, serving to en-
courage many, and promote more or less activity.
Brokers endeavored, by a variety of reasons, to explain
why there had been a falling off in the volume of business
while other matters incidental to the trade were in such
a promising condition.
The records of the Department of Building are of
interest in this connection, as showing a decrease of
nearly six hundred permits for the erection of
buildings, but an increase of $3,472,031 in value.
In 1883, three thousand three hundred and ten per-
mits were issued for buildings to cost $16,634,382;
while, in 1884, two thousand two hundred and sev-
enteen permits were issued, with an estimated value for
buildings of $20,000,000. In March, 1884, per-
mits were issued for buildings representing a cost of
$4,990,570, which included several large and costly
office-buildings in the Board of Trade district, to be
completed in the following spring, while the permits issued
for the corresponding month in 1883, represented a
value of but $1,141,880,— a difference in favor of the
preceding year of $3,758,690 for this one month alone.
The value of buildings for the first nine months of
1884 was $16,887,870, and for the first nine months of
1883, $13,770,130, showing an increase of ninety three
permits issued, and a decrease of $3,117,740 in value.
Of the total amount, $762,100 was expended for cot-
tages, $2,681,600 for flats, $5,133,100 for dwellings, and
$5,103,000 for other buildings. While the building
season started in more slowly in 1883 than in 1884, the
brokers seemed to see nothing but bright prospects,—
increased inquiry for good property, plenty of money
seeking investment, and a flourishing market generally.
The following table shows the total annual amounts
of sales for fourteen years:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>No. of perm.</th>
<th>Feet frontage</th>
<th>Cost of construction</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1873</td>
<td>1,000</td>
<td>40,390</td>
<td>$25,000,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1874</td>
<td>757</td>
<td>33,065</td>
<td>5,758,441</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1875</td>
<td>575</td>
<td>55,479</td>
<td>9,279,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1876</td>
<td>1,636</td>
<td>45,322</td>
<td>8,720,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1877</td>
<td>2,668</td>
<td>55,033</td>
<td>9,071,577</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1878</td>
<td>3,709</td>
<td>31,115</td>
<td>7,419,100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1879</td>
<td>1,624</td>
<td>33,000</td>
<td>6,215,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1880</td>
<td>3,868</td>
<td>55,200</td>
<td>6,671,590</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1881</td>
<td>3,933</td>
<td>40,000</td>
<td>8,520,350</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Totals</td>
<td>18,760</td>
<td>348,513</td>
<td>$85,054,252</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

To the above must be added the $40,133,600 ex-
spended from October 9, 1871, to October 9, 1872, and
the amounts expended to the close of 1881, on the Court
House, City Hall, and Custom House, which were as
follows:

<p>| | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Court House</td>
<td>$2,956,170</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>City Hall</td>
<td>$2,266,744</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Custom House</td>
<td>4,286,375</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>$7,429,285</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Thus, we have the enormous total of $36,536,650
expended in the construction of new buildings within
the first ten years after the fire; and the estimate is a
low one, for the reason that, on account of the license
fee, builders in taking out permits are apt to give an
under statement, rather than a correct estimate of the
cost.

In September and October preceding the fire, there
were many extensive real-estate schemes on foot. The
most important auction-sale of the year was advertised
to take place on Tuesday, October 10, the property to
be sold being lots owned by M. C. Stearns at the north-
east corner of Adams and Dearborn streets,— on every
side of which were being erected the finest buildings in
the city,— as the hill-road. The sale did not occur, and
these fine buildings in process of construction were
heaps of smoldering ashes on the day set for the sale.

For several years after the fire, A. J. Averill had in
his office a neatly framed trophy, which told an inter-
esting story, and which he proudly exhibited to his friends.
It was a note which ran as follows:

“A. J. AVERILL:

We will give for the Catholic Church property and the Hale
property, in all 210 feet on Wabash Avenue, $125,000.

F. & L.”

The property referred to was the St. Mary’s Church
site, now occupied by the St. Mary’s Block, at the south-
west corner of Madison Street and Wabash Avenue.
The note was written by Field & Leiter about two weeks
before the fire. On the Saturday preceding the fire, Mr.
Averill began the work of raising a subscription
among the property owners on Wabash Avenue, in the
vicinity of Madison Street, to make up $5,000,000, the
sum needed to be added to what Field & Leiter were willing
to give, in order to complete the purchase of the prop-
erty. One-third of this amount was raised by Mr.
Averill without much effort, several merchants giving
$5,000 each; and in another week the entire amount
would have been secured, and Field & Leiter would
have been located at the corner of Madison Street and Wabash Avenue. In 1881, good judges estimated the value of this realty at $1,500 a front foot, or $360,000 in all.

Before the fire, Wabash Avenue was a fine residence street, handsome homes extending to Washington Street, and a fine row, tenanted by leading citizens, fronting Dearborn Park on the latter thoroughfare, while the residences on Michigan Avenue extended northward to the same point. Subsequently to the fire, business property on Wabash Avenue advanced from $300 to $1,500 a front foot. The residence district was located farther south, on Michigan, Indiana, Prairie and Calumet avenues. Residence property on Michigan Avenue steadily appreciated, and in 1881, when the street was turned over to the Park Commissioners and became a boulevard, many sales were made at from $700 to $800 a front foot.

The increased price of property to the south and east created the new wholesale district on Market, Wells, Franklin and lower LaSalle streets. The wholesale firms found they could get deeper lots on Franklin Street for $350 a front foot than on Wabash Avenue for $1,200 and $1,500; and when such firms as Field & Leiter, J. V. Farwell & Co., and others located in the new district, it occasioned a rush of wholesale houses that prevented the occupation of this locality by the cheap structures and low resorts with which it had been infested.

The fire made other changes no less noticeable. From forty to fifty thousand more people located on the West Side, and while re-building was in progress on the South Side, West Madison was the main retail street, and the corner of Halsted and Madison streets was considered the great center. Prices of property rapidly advanced, and many permanent improvements were undertaken.

For over a year after the fire, the North Side gave no evidences of recuperation, but the building "boom" finally crossed the river, and business blocks took the places of vacant lots along North Clark Street, and fine residences began to spring up on LaSalle, Dearborn and the cross streets. In 1881, business property was worth from $500 to $600 a front foot. It is only necessary to advert to the present magnificence of the select residence district east of Wells Street and north of Superior Street.

The fire of July, 1874, which destroyed one thousand houses and swept clear fifteen blocks, on the South Side, below Van Buren Street, and between South Clark Street and Wabash Avenue, did not have any immediate effect upon the tendency of business to follow lines already marked out, but perhaps it prepared the way for the building operations which, in 1886, began to make the large structures put up in this section immediately after the fire look less isolated. This fire was a benefit, in that it cleared out a large area of wooden shells, which had been a constant menace to the re-built district. They were replaced by a more durable and less inflammable class of structures along South Clark and State streets and Wabash, Third and Fourth avenues. F. A. Stearns began, the day after the fire, on Thursday, July 16, the erection of the first building in the burned district, a block of six three-story and basement brick stores, at the corner of Wabash Avenue and Jackson Street.

The following table shows the valuation of real estate and personal property in Chicago from 1871 to 1885, inclusive; and the ratio of increase and total valuation may be learned by reference to tables for previous years, on pages 183, Vol. I., and 572, Vol. II., of this History:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Real-estate</th>
<th>Personal property</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1871</td>
<td>$26,958,690</td>
<td>$52,547,820</td>
<td>$79,506,510</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1872</td>
<td>$23,154,890</td>
<td>$45,024,440</td>
<td>$68,179,330</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1873</td>
<td>$206,692,820</td>
<td>$49,103,175</td>
<td>$255,796,395</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1874</td>
<td>$288,549,310</td>
<td>$45,135,890</td>
<td>$333,685,100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1875</td>
<td>$297,009,975</td>
<td>$45,953,271</td>
<td>$342,963,246</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1876</td>
<td>$313,252,260</td>
<td>$36,915,718</td>
<td>$350,167,978</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1877</td>
<td>$116,082,533</td>
<td>$32,617,623</td>
<td>$148,700,156</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1878</td>
<td>$104,420,053</td>
<td>$27,561,375</td>
<td>$131,981,428</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1879</td>
<td>$91,122,229</td>
<td>$24,576,806</td>
<td>$115,709,035</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1880</td>
<td>$59,031,955</td>
<td>$28,101,688</td>
<td>$87,133,643</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1881</td>
<td>$90,099,025</td>
<td>$26,240,401</td>
<td>$116,159,426</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1882</td>
<td>$95,850,000</td>
<td>$29,487,606</td>
<td>$125,337,606</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1883</td>
<td>$101,596,787</td>
<td>$31,053,717</td>
<td>$132,650,504</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1884</td>
<td>$105,280,987</td>
<td>$31,720,537</td>
<td>$137,001,524</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1885</td>
<td>$110,534,011</td>
<td>$29,403,377</td>
<td>$139,937,388</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The most phenomenal growth in the values of Chicago real-estate, may be judged from a few transactions subjoined:

In 1864, a twenty-acre tract in Section 33, Township 39, Range 14, brought $250 an acre, and a few months afterward sold at the rate of $10,000 an acre. The sub-divided sixty acres, corner of Reuben Street and Archer Avenue, which sold in 1870 for $50,000, are now selling at the rate of $250,000 for the tract.

In 1886, Asaot Pierce bought eighty acres in the neighborhood of Humboldt Park for $20,000, and, in 1873, was offered $400 an acre for it; which, he declined; and subsequent bids have realized $500,000 for his investment. In 1882, Mr. Pierce secured a quarter-section near the same plat for two dollars an acre, which is now worth $200,000.

In 1869, seventy-five acres in the east one-half of the northwest quarter of Section 2, Township 39, Range 14, was bought for $208 an acre. In 1872, it sold in lots for $19,500, and in 1885, was worth $370,000.

The subdivision running from Loomis to Laflin streets, south of Monroe, comprising eighty acres, was bought in 1869, for $2,400. In 1881, building lots sold for $60 a front foot, and are now worth $100 a foot, making an aggregate value of $2,400,000 for the tract.

Twenty acres on Central Boulevard, which sold in 1872, for $50,000, and in 1873, for $8,000, in 1884, were worth $100,000.

The hundred acres near the northwest corner of Humboldt Park, which sold in 1873 for $55,000, are now worth $75,000.

In 1875, a sale of the "Long John" engine-house lot on LaSalle Street, near the Chamber of Commerce, was made by order of the City Council to D. J. Small for $2,500, and was vetoed by the Mayor. In 1877, the lot was sold to George Watson for $44,000 cash,—about $1,000 a front foot,—and it is now worth more than double the amount.

The amount of real-estate transfers since 1873, have been—

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1874</td>
<td>$67,571,660</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1875</td>
<td>$55,149,956</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1876</td>
<td>$42,153,956</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1877</td>
<td>$35,123,201</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1878</td>
<td>$42,126,281</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1879</td>
<td>$35,123,956</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1880</td>
<td>$43,058,282</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1881</td>
<td>$54,859,186</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1882</td>
<td>$65,735,185</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1883</td>
<td>$54,759,986</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1884</td>
<td>$61,088,236</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1885</td>
<td>$47,088,945</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Real-Estate Board.—In 1883, Edmund A. Cummings, William L. Pierce, and William A. Merigold proposed an association of those interested in the protection or promotion of real-estate interests, and it speedily became formulated under the foregoing title.
During 1883–84, Henry C. Morey was president; in 1885, Lyman Baird. The present (1886) officers are as follows: Edmund A. Cummings, president; Bryan L. Means, vice-president; E. R. Charvat, secretary; Edward S. Dreyer, treasurer. Its membership already includes most of the leading real-estate men in the city, as will be recognized by this list:


Its transactions, in sales alone, counting two parties to each transfer, has reached $80,000,000 a year. An enthusiastic real-estate man and worker anticipates the time when real-estate exchanges, under the fostering of the bank and through the operations of the Board, will amount to millions of dollars a day. Real-estate interests, in all their details, are taken cognizance of, such as abstracts, transfers, rentals, protection of property in the form of improvements, etc. It is endeavoring to reduce the cost of abstracts and to simplify transfers, and has taken the lead in the effort for revenue reform in Illinois.

Shortly after its organization, the Board began to hold annual reunions and banquets, which were occasions of great social enjoyment and of importance in a material sense to interests of the members. The first banquet was held in February, 1884, and each succeeding one was more replete in interest to those in attendance. The most notable gathering was that of Thursday evening, February 4, 1886, at the Palmer House, at which over two hundred gentlemen real-estate dealers and their guests sat down to the festive spread. Nearly all the more important real-estate men were present, and among the number were gray-haired men who had seen Chicago attain a magic growth out of the swamp and prairie, until the valuation of its lands and buildings reached far into the hundreds of millions of dollars, and representatives of the younger generation of dealers who have adopted real-estate speculation as a permanent business and hope to see the field of their operations make as wonderful strides in the future as in the past. The decorations were characteristic of the city and suggestive of the doctors. There were floral representations of the first hotel ever erected in Chicago, the old "Bull's Inn"; Fort Dearborn, and the "Vacant Lot," of course bearing the familiar legend "For Sale." The menu, too, was indicative of the pursuit of the banqueters, and the cover was artistic in design and wonderfully well executed showing the "Beautiful Country Residence," a house founded on submerged land, swimming in a waste of waters, representing a swamp—the beginning of Chicago—emerging from which was a mighty bullfrog, with eyes bulging with wonder at the strange scene. The menu also read: Edward S. Dreyer, treasurer. This house shall be occupied by a first-class thirty-six story, fire-proof, building, for office and store purposes," and a significant margin to the whole was a rent-roll, the perspective of which extended into the millions.

The invited guests present represented the capital and invested wealth of the city. The president of the Board and chairman of the feast, Edmund A. Cummings, welcomed the assembly.


Charles Henry Mulliken, who, since 1874, has been prominently and actively identified among Chicago's leading real-estate dealers, was born at Hallowell, Maine, on March 18, 1831. His father, James Mulliken, was a merchant of that place, but removed with his family to Augusta when Charles was quite young, and there he was reared and educated until he had attained his eighteenth year. He then went to Boston, where he secured a situation in a wholesale dry goods house, in which he spent a considerable time. Returning to Augusta, he started in business on his own account, as a member of the firm of Davis & Mulliken, and was thus engaged for seven years. His next venture was in the Southern commission business, in connection with W. R. Means & Mulliken, in Augusta, and from there to the firm of Means, Mulliken & Co., at Boston. They established a line of packets between that city and Indianola, Texas, having also a store at San Antonio, where a branch of Mr. Mulliken was located in charge. The firm did a thriving and prosperous trade until the breaking out of the Civil War, which brought, as a rule, speedy ruin upon all Northern men who had business enterprises in the South. Their stock of goods valued at nearly $100,000 was seized by the Confederate government and confiscated, Mr. Means, on hearing of the calamity which had befallen them, went South to see what could be done toward retrieving their losses. He was at once arrested at San Antonio, and sent to Mississippi under guard, where he escaped to Mexico, and afterward got to New Orleans, whence, by the help of General Butler, he came North. Their losses amounted to about $50,000, and as Mr. Mulliken had his all invested in the enterprise, this misfortune of course left him a ruined and penniless man. At the same time too his health failed him, which for some years compelled him to retire from anything like an active business life. The fatherly and disinterested solicitude of his business affairs, also, left him deeply in debt, but those obligations he afterward paid off, by paying one hundred cents on the dollar to his creditors. He then made up his mind to come West, and, in August, 1865, came to this city which has since been his home. Here he entered the employ of Page & Sprague, wholesale dealers in paints, oils and glass, on Dearborn Street, as confidential man. He continued with them until 1872, meantime losing all he had in the fire. He then bought a cashiers in a savings bank until 1874, when he entered the real-estate business, in which he has remained until the present time. Mr. Mulliken is an elder and active member of the Fourth Presbyterian Church. He is particularly active in mission work, and is assistant superintendent of the Home-street Mission, with a Sunday-school numbering six hundred, and a very prosperous industrial school attached. He is also a member of the Citizens' Association, Chicago Club, Union Club, Real-Estate Board, and is on the Executive Committee of the Presbyterian Social Union.

As a real-estate dealer Mr. Mulliken has from the first taken a leading position and, since 1874, has been connected with many of the important changes in Chicago real estate. Mr. Mulliken was married, December 3, 1851, Miss Sarah E. Hallett. They have had four children. One is now living; A. Henry Mulliken, of the firm of Pettibone & Mulliken, dealers in railway supplies, in this city. Mrs. Mulliken is Grace C. Vierling, of Chicago, five years, fourteen of which he has been engaged in the real-estate business. His predilection for this business may have received a bias from the vocation he pursued while attending the High School—collecting debts for lawyers and doctors. The proceeds of which collections he paid his expenses while a student. Immediately after leaving school, in 1870, he opened an office and furnished it by means of the commission derived from his first sale of a frame house on Dearborn Street, between Twenty and Twenty-first streets. The office was not furnished in a style of lavish expenditure; an eight-dollar desk, some second-hand chairs, at seventy-five cents each, and some男子’s hat, that cost about ten cents, comprising the outfit. But in this office he laid the foundation for decided prominence in his chosen profession. In 1875, the City
HISTORY OF CHICAGO.

Council appointed Mr. Vierling as appraiser of the school-fund property, at which time the valuation of the property was increased by the appraisal of $160,000, and upon which basis rents were present.
In the city and the adjoining suburbs. During the years of 1882-
1883, the real-estate history of the city was illustrated by the
erection of one of the handsomest buildings ever built in Chicago,
and whose architectural beauty, in design and elegance enabled it to
vie with any edifices constructed for business purposes in the
world. Such a typically handsome structure is the Adams Express
Building, near the southeast corner of Monroe and Dearborn
streets, Chicago, erected by A. J. Cooper and James J. Carson.
In 1855, Mr. Cooper, in company with Stephen D. Hatch, of
New York, commenced the construction of a ten-story, fire-
proof building on the corner of Fourth and Olive streets, in
St. Louis, Mo. Thus will Chicago largely contribute to the
real-estate interests of St. Louis, the expenditure necessita-
ting the use of a half-million of dollars. Mr. Cooper is a
typical Western man, full of energy, replete with the keen,
quick appreciation of the salient points of a proffered tran-
saction, possessed of indomitable perseverance—it is such
men that most contribute to the welfare and prosperity of a cit
ted for business purposes in the
world.

Mr. Cooper, married, on September 24, 1851, to Miss Annie Abercrombie, of Chicago. He is a member of
the Washington Park Club.

Charles J. Shields was born in Brunswick, Germany, in
1814. He was partially educated in his native place, and
left Germany in 1857, coming to Cleveland, Ohio. He then
went to Oberlin, in that State, and entered the college, where
he engaged in his studies until the breaking out of the War,
when he received a first lieutenant's commission in the 159th
Ohio Volunteers. He remained in the Army till the close of
the War, and was mustered out at Columbus, Ohio. He spent
some time after the War in travel, finally locating in
Chicago, in 1868, and engaging in the drug trade. Giving
up that branch of business, he embarked in fire insurance,
which he continued up to the time of his death of 1871. After
the fire he engaged in the real-estate business and has devoted
himself to the same, mainly engaged at present in managing his
own property. He was married in Seneca County, Ohio, in
1865, to Miss Mary Boyer, and has three children, Nelson,
Julia and Ellice.

P. E. Stanley is a prominent operator in the real-estate
loan and tax business. He is a native of Toldeo, Ohio, and
was reared in London, Ontario, coming to Chicago on De-
cember 29, 1873. He subsequently became employed in the
office of the treasurer of Cook County—H. B. Miller—with
whom he remained for one year and was afterward two years
with his successor, Louis S. Htck. In 1877, he entered
business as a tax-agent, etc, and, in 1881, added thereto the
real-estate and loan departments; he has built up a large inter-
est in these various branches, and can negotiate loans of any
magnitude. Mr. Stanley was one of the originators of the
Chicago Opera House Company.

Samuel E. Gross commenced the real-estate business in
1867, in Chicago, and, after an experience of twelve years, de-
termined on inaugurating the plan of purchasing large pieces of
property, subdividing them, and erecting neat and commodious
dwellings thereon, which could be sold to persons of moderate
means upon moderate payments. In his early days, Mr. Gross has
been eminently successful, hundreds of houses having been built and sold
by him within the last two years. He does not claim to be a
philanthropist exclusively, but has elaborated a system whereby
good profits accrue to the inventor, and the person possessed of
moderate means can secure a domicile that would be impracticable
to him under ordinary circumstances. Mr. Gross was born near
Harrisburg, Dauphin Co., Penn., in November, 1843. When he
was quite young, his parents moved to Iberouc County, III., where
he spent the greater part of his youth, returning East to complete his
education. In 1863, he entered as a private in the 20th Penn-
sylvania Cavalry, and shortly thereafter was promoted to the rank
of captain of Co. "K" of that regiment, at the age of nineteen,
being one of the youngest captains in the volunteer service. He
served until the close of the War, and after being mustered out came
to Chicago and commenced the study of law, which he continued until he entered the real-estate business in 1867. The
distinction that Mr. Gross gained in military life, he has achieved
in business, and, although a young man, is acknowledged to be one
of the real-estate fraternity.

Charles Harpel, an old and influential resident of Chi-

This man is highly respected in the business world, and
has been actively identified with business as some others, yet he has been engaged in many
important transactions, notably the sale and transfer of large portions
of real-estate on the North Side. At the present time, Mr. Harpel has
practically retired from active participation in real-estate busi-
ness, devoting the greater portion of his time to the management of
his private affairs. He has been an inhabitant of this city since
early in the "forties," and has been an eye-witness of its growth
from a small town to the metropolis of the West.

Thomas Burrows, capitalist, deceased, was born in the north
of Ireland, on March 16, 1826, and was the son of Thomas and
Anna (Caivert) Burrows. He spent his boyhood at home, and at
the age of twenty-two years, having in the meantime acquired a
liberal education, came to this country, landing at New York.
Without friends or money, he resolutely went to work to lay
the foundation of his fortune. With the assistance of a friend, he
was able to take a contract to build a small house, from the sale of

which he realized considerable profit. With the rare judgment
which marked him ever as a practical and sagacious business man,
he foresaw handsome returns from improved real-estate, and he
continued that business. Success attended every investment, and
a few years' work placed a competency in his hands. In 1872, he
came to this city with the view of investing some capital in re-
ality; and as soon as the future of Chicago was a certainty, upon its re-
covered from the gale fire of 1871, he purchased more extensively
and erected many valuable buildings. During the last ten years
of his life he retired from active business and devoted his entire
attention to his own interests. Mr. Burrows was a devout
worshiper, an Episcopalian, as was his father, and was a member
of St. James's Church. He was a man of high principles, unswerv-
ing integrity in all affairs of life, and, whilum, of rare generosity
and benevolence. He contributed largely and took an active part
in the welfare of various benevolent and charitable organizations
of our city, and made their success a matter of personal interest.
A man of the kindest heart and noblest impulses, he was always
ready to do good, and his many kindnesses won him an unusually
large circle of warm and sympathetic friends. Mr. Burrows de-
parted this life on August 26, 1881.

Mrs. Thomas Burrows, his widow, is widely known as an
active philanthropist, and a lady of extraordinary executive ability,
culture and accomplishments. The Chicago Training School for
Nurses, the Woman's Art Exchange, and the Woman's Club are
greatly indebted to her for efforts in their behalf.

James B. Goodman established his real-estate office in
1868, since which time the transactions made by him have amounted to
millions of dollars. A large portion of the land occupied by
the vast packing-houses at the Union Stock-Yards was sold by Mr.
Goodman, and he has disposed of an immense quantity of property
west of Garfield Park and of the North-Western Railraov car-

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shops. Mr. Goodman stated that his firm made no specialty of any particular class of real-estate, but circumstances had forced it to conduct the business property in the Woodruff Division and in the vicinity of Lake—the circumstances, it may be remarked, being the opportunities for achieving large trades with correspondingly large remuneration. The firm at present is James H. Goodman & Co., and its premises are in Chicago. Mr. Goodman and Mr. A. Farr, its principal partners, are men of large experience, and is largely invested in timber lands in Wisconsin, and they have handled large quantities of farming lands in Kansas and Iowa, and, in fact, all over the country. The firm is enterprising, yet cautious in its investments, and is known for safety of its investments and the uprightness of its transactions: the pleasure derived from business intercourse with courteous gentlemen being enhanced by the interest of the directors. They are intrusted to the care and direction. Mr. Goodman has been a resident of Chicago since 1857, and, together with his other business, been identified with the lumber business, having been a member of the firm of Sawyer, Goodman & Co., since 1877, also was a member of the firm of Goodman, Bogue & Co.

George A. Springer was born at Hollowell, Me., on May 15, 1815. At the age of eighteen he left home and began life for himself. In 1836, he went to Bermuda, where he spent one year, but, not liking it, returned to New York, and entered the service of the Episcopal Foreign Missionary Society as clerk. In 1838, he came West and taught school for a year and a half in Kendall County, Ill., and at Boone County, Ky. In 1840, he went to Cairo, Ill., expecting to make it his home, but found it under the waters of a great flood, and went on to St. Louis. After this, he spent several years in travel, visiting pioneer points in Iowa, Illinois, Wisconsin, Iowa, and Northern Missouri. He was taken sick in Keokuk, Iowa, and, being homesick as well, started for Boone County, Ky., but being homesick too, he made up his mind to form a partnership with a Canadian by the name of Starns, they went into the retail grocery trade in a small way. They did a prosperous and growing business, which finally developed into a five-and-tenth store, but in 1844 they were joined by one Captain William P. La Moth, and built the first successful passenger steamer that ran between St. Louis and Alton. She was called the "La Bella," and had no successful competitor for thirty years. During this time the great flood of 1844 came, and the boat made money rapidly for a couple of months as the only ferry between St. Louis and the east shore. The steamboat business having a brilliant future, Starns & Springer disposed of their grocery business, and bought another steamer, the "Mississippi," which they put in the passenger and freight traffic between St. Louis and Cairo. They had in the meantime parted company with Captain La Moth and sold him the "La Bella," but immediately replaced her with another fine boat called the "Clamor," with which they completed a semi-weekly line between St. Louis and Cairo. In the spring of 1845, they came to Chicago. The real-estate business here at that time being very promising, the partners engaged in it at once. They were successful, but Mr. Starns was seized with the California gold fever in 1849, and went to the coast. He returned in 1852, and sold out his interest to Mr. Springer. He married Colonel J. L. James, who formed a co-partnership and did business as James & Springer until 1870 when they dissolved. Mr. Springer engaged in his business education there, and after Colonel James withdrew, Mr. Springer took him into partnership. They remained together but one year, when Mr. Morey gave place to F. W. Springer, the nephew of George A. Springer. In two years more they dissolved, and Mr. Springer has done business in that line principally alone ever since. The fire of 1857 destroyed about $80,000 worth of Mr. Springer's property, on which he received but $15,000 insurance. Mr. Springer has been married three times. His first wife was Anne Gray, of Gardiner, Me.; they had five children, two of whom are now living. His second wife was Miss Nena Arvilla Green, a native of Pierce County, Wis., and second cousin to Judge Grecley. His present wife was Carrie C. Pierce, of Watertown, Wis. By the last marriage there have been nine children. Mr. Springer is a member of the Forty-first Street Presbyterian Church, of which he is a Deacon.

Colonel Josiah L. James was an Eastern man. He went into the hardware business in New York City, in 1830, remaining so engaged about ten years. He then moved to Tremont, Sangamon Co., Ill. In 1845, he entered into partnership with Hammond, a humber-dealer of St. Louis, and, in the same year, upon the opening of the Illinois & Michigan Canal, came to Chicago. This was in the infancy of that firm, for the purpose of buying a house in the latter city as James & Hammond. He opened a humber-yard on the corner of Adams and Canal streets. His trade was considerable for a number of years, especially in shingles. The partnership of James & Hammond lasted five years, when it was dissolved, and Colonel James entered into partnership with J. H. Pearson, and remained with him one year. After this he formed a partnership with Mr. Hannah (brother of Perry Hannah) and Mr. Edward Kirby, remaining until 1856. In 1856 he then formed a partnership with George A. Springer, under the firm name of James & Springer, and dealt in real-estate. They afterward dissolved partnership and each continued in the real-estate business on his own account. Mr. James died in 1880, at the advanced age of eighty-four.

S. B. Lingle is one of the energetic real-estate men of Chicago, and has been connected with that business interest since 1872. He makes a specialty of the property near the junction of Michigan Boulevard and Twenty-second Street, in the disposition of which property he is meeting with great success. He has dealt in southern sections, and stands up for the superior vicinicity of Forty-sixth Street, in the towns of Lake and Hyde Park. He came to this city in 1867, and has been associated with real-estate interests since that time.

Sam H. Covere, among the few remaining pioneers who stood by the cradle of this present great city, and whose enterprise and personal character laid the firmations upon which they and others have built so grandly, and who are at the present time actively engaged in business, the name of Sam H. Covere stands prominent, and merits more than passing notice in this connection. Mr. Covere was born in New York State, in 1821. His boyhood up to the age of fourteen, was spent upon the farm and attending district school. In 1835, he and his brother-in-law emigrated to Michigan, settling in Owasso, and four years later they moved to Grand Rapids, where his brother-in-law was extensively located and successful in the lumber business. He remained at home until twenty-one years of age, gaining a thorough business education in his brother-in-law's extensive establishment. Upon arriving at his majority, he engaged in the lumber business for several years, and then carried on until the spring of 1845, when he came to Chicago, embarking in the same line of trade here, connecting with it the very promising enterprise of William H. Crane, by which he was carried on extensively until 1850, when he disposed of his lumber interests, but continued his vessel transportation lines until 1868, when he also disposed of his vessels and retired from the business in which he had been so actively engaged for nearly thirty years. Very soon after he engaged in the real-estate business, in which he has continued ever since, and has made of it a success. His losses in the great fire of 1857 were quite heavy. He was married in Chicago, in 1859, to Miss Ellen C. Teackle; they have three children. During his long life Mr. Covere has been unpretentious in manner, but, in the midst of his marked success, prominently shown those traits of character which have endeared him to their friends and neighbors modesty, fidelity to friendships, and consideration of the feelings and rights of others. In his private life he has been exemplary, and, as he looks back upon his useful career and considers the twentieth year of his life, he is held, his life must appear eminently satisfactory to him.

A. S. Maltman, of the firm of A. S. Maltman & Co., was born at Dunglass, Scotland, on January 5, 1857. He came to Canada in 1864, and engaged in the business of a retailer, in the firm of Wilcox & Maltman, which continued until 1869, when Mr. Wilcox retired. Subsequently Mr. Maltman continued business under the name until 1874, when the existing firm of A. S. Maltman & Co. was formed; the present business is a real-estate and financial agency, wherein the firm is very successful. Mr. Maltman is eulogistic of Chicago real-estate, its present cheapness and its future prospects, and deems no investment more eligible and steadily remunerative.

Willis Drummond, Jr., real estate dealer, was born at Ruttenber, Straight County, Iowa, in 1853. He was reared in Me-Gregor, Iowa, and received a common school education. In 1871, he was appointed to a position in the General Land Office, at Washington, D. C., where he remained for nine years. During the last four years of the time he was chief of the Railway Land-Grant Division. In the spring of 1880, he was appointed commissioner of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway. On January 1, 1883, he resigned, came to Chicago and opened an office for the purchase and sale of Western lands. He also makes a specialty of attending to land cases before the courts at Washington and its several branches and land offices, for which his experience there peculiarly fits him. Mr. Drummond was married in January 1881, and with that partner, Hon. A. R. Cotton, member of Congress for several years from the Lyons District, Iowa. He has three children.—Minnie Louise, Jesse Jean and Noble.

Lisa D. Hyde, engaged in the real-estate and renting business, is one of the best illustrations to be found among the business men of Chicago of the power of indomitable will and perseverance to conquer adverse circumstances and enable a man to cheerfully and faithfully perform his duties whatever fortune betide
him. Though born near Montreal, Canada, on September 16, 1836, he comes of good New England ancestry on both sides. His ancestors Sewer, St. John, Clinton, Chittenden, and Vermont, an old Revolutionary hero. His father was Alexander Hyde, also a native of the Green Mountain State, who moved with his wife into Canada about the year 1800. He first settled near French Creek, but eleven years later, in 1811, he moved his family into the unbroken forest, ten miles from London, in the town of Oxford, to clear off a farm and make a home. The woods did not frighten those sturdy Vermonters, but what cold and hard winters! His father was taken sick and died after three years of suffering, died at the age of sixty-three, leaving $3,000 of indebtedness, the little farm not paid for and not yet cleared of timber. Upon the death of his father, the boys took charge of the farm, and the time he was twenty-one he had canceled his father's debts, paid for the farm and had the cleared of it, besides caring for his widowed mother and two sisters. In 1848, he came to Chicago to seek his fortune; but, however, at his liking, he returned, after two and a half years, to his Canadian home and the little farm. There he remained until 1855, when he rented the farm and returned to Chicago to stay. In 1861, he began the manufacture of lard oil, in which he prospered and paid up money, but the great fire came and $50,000 went up in smoke. He rallied, and with great skill and determination proceeded to repair his fortunes, when the fire of 1874 swept away every vestige of his business. In 1875, he began renting himself hander, and at the bottom in 1874, he turned his attention more completely into that channel and has made it his sole business ever since. After the fire, although himself nearly a ruin, he did not lack the character of the thorough Chicagoan, the household door and furniture of the Relief and Aid Society, and rendered most efficient help in the good but arduous work. For thirteen years he was a member of the Methodist Church, in Chicago. He was always particularly active in church and Sunday-school work, and has repeatedly held every office in the societies where he has belonged, except that of president-in-charge. He is now a member of the Wabash Avenue Church. He is also a member of the Wabansia Lodge, No. 160, A. F. & A. M. On December 16, 1857, Mr. Hyde married Miss Eliza Vaughan. Having no children of his own, he adopted three: Martha Washington Lee, in New York, on February 18, 1865; Hattie, in 1869; and Fannie, in 1884. The first two are happily married and settled in life. This fact is mentioned as giving an unerring index to the character of the man whose sketch is here written.

GEORGE W. COOPER, an extensive dealer in real-estate, bonds, and mortgages, was born at New Lebanon Springs, Columbia Co., N. Y., in 1825. His parents removed to Clifton Park, Saratoga County, soon after his birth, and there George W. Cooper was brought up. When only a lad he became interested in a saddlery and harness establishment, and also in a hotel in that place, giving his attention to these and others until catching the Western fever, he came to Illinois and settled in the town of Polo, Ogle County. He carried on an extensive mercantile business, in the line of farming implements, machinery, harness, and general merchandise. For many years he has been engaged in the real-estate business, building extensively. He moved to Chicago in the fall of 1873, and has since been engaged in his present business, never having had a partner. In 1851, Mr. Cooper was married to Miss Mary M. Briggs, of Utica, Oneida, Co., N. Y. They have four children, three boys, and a daughter, Kate. The eldest son, Charles, resides at Portland, Oregon, and is agent of the Northern Pacific Railroad & Express Company at that place. Another son, Burt, is in the wholesale house of Marshall Field, of this city, and the youngest, his father's namesake, is at school.

J. S. RANNEY & Co.—This firm comprises John S. Ranney and was established in 1866. It transacts a general real-estate business, but makes a specialty of ranches, cattle-ranches and timber-lands. At the time of writing, J. S. Ranney & Co. have two large negotiations in course of completion; one of a large stock and cattle-ranch in Oregon valued at about $1,000,000, and another cattle-ranch and range in Colorado, whose value is about $1,000,000, also a horse-ranch in Colorado of the value of $800,000, and has had large expectations for a thriving business and constantly augments its list of clients.

J. S. Ranney was born at Batavia, N. Y., in 1824. He was educated at Cary College, N. Y., and moved to Charlotte, Mich., in 1845, becoming employed in his father's store. In the fall of 1851, he enlisted as a member of the band of the 2d Michigan Cavalry Volunteers, and served with that regiment nearly two years, being mustered out in 1853, on account of sickness. In 1854, he engaged in business in Charlotte; in 1856, he was in partnership with a man by the name of Colter, a noted tobacco dealer. In 1857, he engaged in the drug business at St. John's, Clinton Co., Mich., which business he disposed of to come to Chicago. He came here in 1859, and became a member of the Board of Trade, following the business of real-estate as a member of the firm of Harper, Ranney & Co. up to the time of the fire of 1871, and subsequently thereto as the principal of the firm of J. S. Ranney & Co. for some five years. He embarked in the real-estate business in the city of Chicago in 1876, and always has operated in land more or less in connection with the other business wherein he has been engaged. He is a member of Apollo Commandery, No. 1, K. T., and of course of the different lodges; he has devoted himself to charity work, and has a number of charities named after him.

JULIUS C. D. ROSS, a well-known real estate agent, was born at Holstein, Germany, on November 7, 1849. In the public schools of his native place, he began his arduous studies, and in 1865, was six and later completed his education in the country. In 1871, he was in Chicago, and on Locating in Chicago he turned his attention to house, sign and carriage painting, an industry in which he met with considerable success during the sixteen years that he followed it. Acquiring the ownership of considerable property, which necessitated much of his attention, he eventually concluded to retire from his trade as a painter and open an office devoted to a general real-estate and insurance business. Accordingly, in January, 1885, he established himself at his present location, 55 Wabash Ave., the buying and selling of property, in connection with the loaning of money, he confines his attention. Mr. Ross is a gentleman of exceptional business ability, during his interview, it is impossible to escape the characteristics of the thorough Chicagoan. With all remarks appertaining to the real-estate interests of the city, he is thoroughly conversant. On November 26, 1875, in this city, he was married to Miss Marguerite Berlin (Melecker), Mr. Hyde.

GODFREY SCHMID was born at Morrissania, Westchester Co., N. Y., on March 5, 1835. His parents were George and Caroline (Melecker) Schmid, natives of Bavaria, who came to America in 1850. The elder Schmid was a contractor and builder and settled in Chicago in 1855. He accumulated a fine property which was all swept away by the great fire and left him to begin life anew. Godfrey Schmid was carefully educated and reared in this city. In 1856, he entered Dyer's Riflemen, in which he served, from which he retired in 1863, after having served three years without interruption. In 1869, he opened for business in the real-estate and building business, under the firm name of Schmid & Weber—this firm continued until February, 1884, when it was dissolved and Mr. Schmid remained alone. He makes a specialty of North Side buildings, both vacant and occupied, and has been actively engaged, and is an active member of the Real-Estate Board and a shrewd and successful dealer. On October 2, 1878, Mr. Schmid was married to Miss Bertha J. Fontaine, of Toledo, Ohio, and has two children: George Fontaine, a former investor in real-estate and presently sociable in his disposition; Schmid has avoided so-called social clubs, and only belongs to one society of any kind, and that is a mutual benefit insurance society of this city, the Bon Accord Council, No. 450, of the Royal Arcanum.

WESLEY MORMILL was born at Starksborough, Vt., in 1821, and obtained his education at the academies of Poultney and Wil- liston, of that State. He was first employed by John Liscum, a merchant at Huntingdon, with whom he afterward started a branch store at Starksborough, and was in partnership with him in general merchandising for about one year; when he disposed of his interest and went to Bradford, Vt. There he purchased an interest in the jewelry establishment of Philander B. Hatch, which he subsequently sold, and went into general merchandising again as clerk with his former partner, Mr. Liscum, who also moved to Brad- ford. Mr. Morrill soon afterwards bought out Mr. Hatch, and stock he sold afterward to his brother, Charles Morrill, and Philip Olin. At the death of Mr. Hatch, with whom he had formerly been engaged, he was appointed administrator of the estate, which was large and demanded the most of his time and attention; but, after getting it into good running order, he formed a partnership with G. S. Briggs, a son of Hon. E. M. Briggs, an eminent law- yer, of Vermont, who had also disposed of his stock of goods. He was large and demanded the most of his time and attention; but, after getting it into good running order, he formed a partnership with G. S. Briggs, a son of Hon. E. M. Briggs, an eminent law- yer, of Vermont, who had also disposed of his stock of goods. He was large and demanded the most of his time and attention; but, after getting it into good running order, he formed a partnership with G. S. Briggs, a son of Hon. E. M. Briggs, an eminent law-
Iron Workers' Addition, for which they were to pay $100,000, paying $10,000 down and having long time on the balance. This property at the present time is worth nearly, if not quite, $2,000,000, showing an increase in value of more than fifteen years. The confidence in the honesty of humanity, after paying $5,000, Mr. Morrill was denied the rights of title and interest in this property, which was not fully determined until a decision was reached in the Supreme Court before the time, and before the property was recently transferred to these four purchasers, they were offered $50,000 bonus for their purchase. Mr. Morrill now does a general retail business. He was married to Miss Eliza Kingsley, and has three children living, Frances E., John W., and Frederick K. His eldest son, John W., was married at Harrington, Vt., in 1842 to Miss Mary Hay, and has three children living, Mrs. Anna L. Keeley, Mr. John W. Keeley, and Mrs. Omie Isabelle Keeley. His youngest son, Frederick K., was married at Cleveland, Ohio, in 1844 to Miss Sarah Keeley, and has four children living, Miss Ida C., Mr. George E., Mr. Charles Keeley, and Miss Mary Keeley.

James F. Keeley was one of the best-known of thousands of successful business men of Chicago. He is essentially a self-made man, having "paddled his own canoe" through schools and college into successful business life and social and political prominence, in the three States of New York, Illinois and Kansas. He is a native of New York, born in the family of Secrest Keeley. His father, James F. Keeley, was a native of Virginia and his mother was a North Carolina woman—her maiden name was Mary Beck. Both came very early into Indians, married and settled near Crawfordsville, Montgomery County, Indiana, where James F. Keeley was born on September 25, 1840. In 1852, the family moved to Iowa, and settled near Des Moines. His father was an active and ambitious business man, and was much considered in land, mills, brick yards, etc., and was able, when he went to Iowa, to purchase a large tract of land in Polk County. He laid out the village of Avid, on the Des Moines River, about six miles southeast of the City of Des Moines. It was his own land and he prospered in it. James's schooling was at first confined to the usual winter terms given to farmer's sons, but as he grew older the thirst for knowledge increased, and he attended Forest Home Seminary at Des Moines during 1858 to 1860, paying his own way this time. He began teaching school and preparing for college meanwhile. He received much assistance in this, from Rev. J. A. Nash, president of the Forest Home Seminary, whose services he secured as private tutor until 1860, when he went to Brockport, N. Y., to finish his preparatory studies. At the age of twenty-two he entered Rochester University, graduating with high honors in July, 1866, after four years of study. While at college he secured the handling of a large amount of Iowa lands, which he sold to Eastern parties wanting to go west and settle, and his real-estate business was so successful that, during the last year of his course at the University, he cleared over $10,000. In the fall of 1866 he married to Mary Josephine, only daughter of Elijah and Caroline C. Warren; bought and elegantly furnished a residence on East Avenue, and "set up his household gods." A native of the great West, however, he found the difficulties confronting him in the ambition to the narrow bounds of the real-estate business in Rochester, and, after following it two years, he sold out everything and carried his whole capital with him to the fall of 1868. In that year he went west again, and he was appointed quartermaster of the 16th Iowa, and accompanied him, and they went into the real-estate business here together, under the name and style of Warren & Co. The new firm prospered exceedingly. Mr. Keeney took an active and leading part in establishing for Chicago the park system; together, he and Paul Cornell spoke in nearly every precinct of all the wards of Chicago. They bought the land and founded the towns of Kenwood and South Evanston, and, in four years, had accumulated a fortune of over half a million. But the pants of 1873 caught them with too much land, too many enterprises, too much faith in suburban property, and not cash enough to weather the storm. So they were hit before the gale and they were compelled to surrender possession anew in 1876. Everything was lost but honor; everything depression but resolution and grit; and Kansas offering an inviting field, they went to Trego County, and began anew. Mr. Keeley had the foresight to lay off two townships in Trego County, over the road to the railroad at $1.25 an acre, with an option for three years of all the land the company possessed in that county, amounting to two hundred and sixty thousand acres. They incorporated the county, laid out the county-seat, and named it Wa Keeney. Mr. Keeley went to Washington, and by extraordinary effort and good fortune got the United States Land Office changed from Hays City, then the county seat, to Wa Keeney. He did it in the face of the opposition of all the inhabitants of the locality whence the United States Land Office was removed, and it was justly considered his greatest triumph. In 1879, he was elected to the Kansas Legislature from Trego County, on the Democratic ticket, and served during the session of 1880-81. While in the Legislature, he succeeded in securing for Northwestern Kansas the Seventeenth Judicial District, and at once took a leading position as an able legislator and was prominently mentioned by the Kansas press for governor, a position he held at the Kansas State Fair for 1880, and was also a member of the State Board of Agriculture. In the fall of 1881, Mr. Keeney returned to Chicago to permanently reside—although he has always had an office in this city—and since that time has been a leader in the real-estate business. He laid out the town of Garfield in 1881, and is still a large owner of that site. For the last four years he has been actively engaged in developing the Kansas State Fair at Salina, and in 1886, he laid out another real-estate business, the business that he left the Chicago University in the United States, in 1886, completed the corner lots, and his brothers went to Kansas, and J. F. Keeley laid out a town in Trego County, called Wa Keeney. There the younger brother remained two years, carrying on a grain business and agricultural pursuits, and general store, and general store, and in 1887, and have since continued in the real-estate business, although they have formed no regular partnership. Since their return, they have purchased over one hundred and sixty acres northwest of the city, have platted it at an acre, and the entire property is known as Garfield Subdivision. Since that time they have added about one hundred and sixty acres more in other additions. Mr. Keeley is married to Miss Viola O. Barton, of Baragoga, N. Y. Her parents settled here in 1857. They have two children,—Viola F. and Glennie J.

Charles Goodman, of Camp Douglas fame, is a native of Hartford, Conn., but he was reared and educated in Ohio, his father removing to Cincinnati when he was but a boy. Mr. Goodman was educated at the Woodward High School of Cincinnati and at Miami University at Oxford. He subsequently engaged in the banking business, and was then and is still a prominent banker in the United States. In October, 1862, Captain Goodman was taken prisoner at Harper's Ferry, but was soon after paroled, and in the same month was ordered to report to Jefferson Barracks, St. Louis, where Mr. Goodman was at the time the chief quartermaster of the Department, until several months after the close of the War. When Captain Goodman reported at Camp Douglas, he found everything in a deplorable condition; the troops and prisoners wandering around in mud and dirt, and the barracks entirely insufficient for the accommodation of the number then occupying the same and the addition of four thousand Federal troops, which had just arrived. He secured temporary shelter and relief for the large camp, and at once commenced the erection of barracks, hospitals and other auxiliary buildings for the accommodation and comfort of the Confederate prisoners. He also perfected a plan and constructed a drainage system in Camp Douglas, and erected a parapet fence, sixteen feet in height, five feet across on the top, around the entire camp. This was for the protection and safe care of the eighteen thousand Confederate prisoners who were guarded by the Federal forces. Captain Goodman performed a grand work. Ex-Governor Bros, of Illinois, in an address before the Historical Society of this State, says Mr. Goodman was the following high praise of Captain Goodman: "His exhibition of the highest personal gallantry and unwearied efforts of all that characterized his work at Camp Douglas. He is held in the highest esteem in financial and social circles for his unserving honor and integrity. NielS C. Fredericsen was born on the Island of Lolland,
REAL-ESTATE INTERESTS.

J. A. CRAWLEY was born at Rogersville, Tenn., in 1832. At an early age he removed to Greenacres, Ind., where he was educated and finally graduated from the law department of Ashland University, having previously taken the full literary course. In 1854, immediately after graduating, he commenced the practice of his profession in Greenacres. In 1854, he was elected district attorney of Putnam and the next year commenced business as a merchant, two years later resigning.

Mr. Crawley subsequently removed to LaPorte, Ind., where, when the War broke out, he was enjoying a large and lucrative practice. The melancholy death of Samuel M. Ashland, and he promptly entered the field as captain of Co. "A" 28th Indiana Infantry, serving until the War was virtually over, both in that capacity and as post quartermaster and post treasurer at Louisville, Ky. Returning to his law practice, he was engaged in the business of disposing of lands, and, in 1874, was chosen prosecuting attorney of LaPorte and St. Joseph counties. His legal business took him often to Chicago, where he practiced in the United States courts, and also interested in real estate. He is still a large owner, especially in the South Division. He is also proprietor of the Chicago Block & Novelty Manufacturing Company, and owns a large farm near Crown Point, Ind., where he resides at present. He has a real-estate office in Chicago, which he conducts in addition to other important interests.

MUNSON D. DEAN was born at Volney, Oswego Co., N. Y., in April, 1840, and when five years old removed to Oswego, in the same county, where his father was engaged in the lumber business. He was educated in Oswego, where he lived until he was sixteen. At that age he was apprenticed to learn the carpenter's trade, and remained until he was twenty-one, when he returned to Oswego to give his attention to contracting and building. He removed to Brooklyn, N. Y., and remained there from 1850 to 1855, then to Chicago. He at first commence contracting and building, but soon turned his attention to the employment of the Chicago & North-Western Railway, as master builder, remaining in this capacity until 1865. He again located in Chicago, and commenced contracting and building, which he continued until 1871, when he opened a real estate office, and is still engaged in that branch of the business. His mother, Mrs. Seflie Dunn, is still living, and on February 18, 1854, passed away on her eighty-ninth birthday, which was celebrated in her home, her relatives and friends, which constituted quite an event in Berdette, N. Y., eliciting interesting and flattering notices from the local press. She had lived, at that time, seven children, twenty-seven grandchildren, and sixteen great-grandchildren. Mr. Dean was married at Fulton, N. Y., in 1854, to Miss Amelia De Long, who died in 1866, leaving three children, who are still living: Charles C., William E., and Harriet A. In 1868, he married Miss Elizabeth D. Lockwood, of Ashtraba, Ohio; they have five children living: Elizabeth M., Samuel L., Cordelia A., George L. and Edward Garfield.

LEONARD HODGES was born on a farm near Williston, Chitten- den County, Vt., in 1810. During his boyhood he attended the common school and also studied at an academy presided over by the father of Ex-President Arthur, the latter being among the schoolmates of Mr. Hodges. He entered the University of Vermont in 1837, when he went to Ohio and purchased a stock farm, which he carried on successfully for four years. In 1856, he removed to Champaign County, Ill., and located on the farm now known as the city of Champaign, where the city of Champaign and editor of the Champaign County Union, published at Champaign. In this place, he carried on both professions, law and journalism, from 1857 to 1879, and in the latter year desiring a wider field moved to Chicago and became principal proprietor and editor of the Chicago Daily Tele- graph, a paper which rapidly rose to a circulation of over twenty thousand. He was president of the company owning the paper, and his uncle, Colonel Thomas H. Flynn, was the second principal stockholder. He continued with the paper until the spring of 1861, when it passed into other hands and the name was changed to the Chicago Herald. Since this time Mr. Hodges has been interested in real-estate business in Chicago, and was at one time county superintendent of schools in Scott County. He was also city attorney of Winchester. He has been largely engaged in politics, and has written and delivered numerous addresses and essays on political and social subjects. Among his better known works are the following: "The Fire at Chicago"; "Decoration Day"; "The Old Settlers," read at Winchester; also a "Centennial Poem," read at Bloomington, on June 4, 1875. He was the founder of the county society of the Daughters of the American Revolution, which was organized in 1865, and, in 1880, he was one of the organizers and first vice-presidents of the Chicago Press Club. Mr. Hodges was married in May, 1863, to Miss Martha Frances Cheseldine, daughter of James Cheseldine, deceased, formerly a prominent and wealthy merchant of Winchester, and of Mrs. Emily (Coons) Cheseldine. Mrs. Hodges is a graduate of the Western Female Seminary, Oxford, Ohio. Mr. and Mrs. Hodges have one son, James T.
The famous "Glen Flora" farm at Wankegan, he now resides at his country house.

E. R. Hurlbut, dealer in real-estate and Western lands, was born at Milan, Duchess Co., N. Y., on February 10, 1820. When he was three years of age, his parents moved to Mercer County, Pa., where partly in that county and partly in Trumbull County, Ohio, his father carried on a large farm. This life he led until he was eight years of age, when he accompanied his father on a trip to the Western states and from there went to Grant County, Wis., where he entered the lead mines. At this time there was only one house between Galena, Ill., the great center of lead mining, and Plattsburg, Wis. Hurlbut was one of the first to mine lead and was living within the borders of Grant County for ten years. He then started for the gold regions of California. With his ox-team, he finally reached what is now Council Bluffs, a party of twenty-seven men under the leadership of Hurlbut started for California.

They went by the Fort Laramie route, and were one hundred and nine days on the way. Mr. Hurlbut stopped at Hangtown, Eastern California, and had the good fortune, during his two years stay in the gold region, to save a few thousand dollars, which he brought back with him to the East. Renting his farm in Wisconsin, which he afterward sold, he removed with his family to Marshall County, Ill., where he bought a farm, and during the two years period spent there, he was engaged in real-estate business. The panic of 1857 fell heavily upon him, but he rallied and for about ten years conducted a large grain, hardware, and general merchandising business. In 1866, he removed to Rockford County, Ill., and in partnership with another gentleman established an office for the sale of lands. He continued in this line until he removed to Chicago in 1873. During the time of the Hurlbut firm in Illinois was an unpromising and unimposing young man who managed the Union man and remained a firm republican until Grant's second term. He then became an independent voter, and is to this day.

His removal to this city occurred just as the panic of 1873 was preparing to overtake him. While there married, and has formed a community, and has turned his fortune to better hands.

Since then he has been engaged in his present line with success, having also promising mining interests. Mr. Hurlbut was married in 1854, to Miss Annie Felt, of Mercer County, Penn. She died in 1870, leaving two children, one of whom is now living, Ethel, Jr. He married a second time, in 1873, Miss Harriet Thomson, of Lacon, Ill., May 28, 1873.

Among the leading real-estate firms who make a specialty of West Side property, the house of Mauritzon Bros stands prominent. Although only established in January, 1885, both members of the firm, had prior to the founding of the above house, been identified with the real-estate interests of the city for quite a number of years, and were well intrenched in all the intricacies of the same. Comparatively in its infancy, the house always enjoys a fine run of business. Prompt and energetic treatment is bestowed upon every interest intrusted to their care, and the persons who consign their real-estate business into the hands of the firm, can do so with the assurance that it will receive immediate attention, and be also handled in the most satisfactory manner possible. The firm is composed of M. Josephus and Henry Mauritzon, both natives of this city, sons of Hans T. and Gurnia (Enochson) Mauritzon, who came here from Norway, in 1850.

Hokan A. Mauritzon was born in 1856. His early education was received in the public schools, and his business education in H. B. Bryant's business college. He commenced work for himself in his fifteenth year, in a wholesale jewelry-manufacturing house, where he was employed for nine years. His services were next engaged by the Wheeler & Wilson Sewing Machine Company. Afterward he was engaged in a mercantile house in the city as a bookkeeper. In 1884, he became identified with the real-estate trade, and a year later embarked in the business with his brother.

John Conant Long, who is engaged in the real-estate and loan business, may be said to have seen about all there is or ever was of Chicago, although a man only forty-six years old. He was born on the farm lying along the Aux Plaines River, near Jefferson, Cook Co., Ill., on February 25, 1858. The Methodist camp-ground is now located on a part of the same farm. His parents were from Brandon, Vt., and in the second year of their marriage, in 1852—came the first of the ancestors of the carriage and horses, and settled on the Aux Plaines River, where John C. Long was born. James Long, his father, was of the same name. His grandfather, Long of Massachusetts; was a shrewd and active business man, amiable and courteous, and when he died at one time $200,000, and after passing through many vicissitudes and suffering great financial lapses, died in Paris, France, in 1875. His mother's maiden name was Ceresa Conant, and she was descended from Roger Conant, the first governor of Massachusetts. She was a sister of Hon. John A. Conant, ex-member of Congress from Brandon, Vt., and of Rev. T. J. Conant, the eminent professor, author, and member of the committee on Bible revision.

Mr. Long was educated in the common schools of Chicago and entered the Marine Bank in 1855, at the age of seventeen, remaining with it until the War of 1861. He was a member of the Chicago Zouaves and an expert in drill, so that he entered heartily into the work of raising men for the Army. He was one of the most active in raising Co. "A," 9th Illinois Infantry Volunteers, and while in command of the company raised a brigade and took duty in Chicago, and joined it with a commission as second lieutenant. After six months' service in the 9th at the front, he was promoted to the 9th Infantry of the United States Army (regulars), and returned to Chicago as aide-de-camp at Camp Decatur, Ill. Later, he was ordered to report to General Grant at Fort Donelson, and after that engagement was instructed by him to report to the late General Stephen A. Hurlbut, with whom he accompanied to Pittsburg. He acted as aide-de-camp to General Lee, as ranking assistant adjutant-general, and took a very active and prominent part in it. It was his duty to place nearly all the men in the Harper's Ferry division—havens previously gone over the ground—which he did most admirably. On his return to Chi-

Hurlbut thus speaks in his official report: "Lieutenant J. C. Long, 9th Regiment Infantry, my aid, was peculiarly active, ener-
he was fortunate in receiving no wound, although one bullet passed through his cap and one through his sleeve." He remained with General Hurlburt through all that series of battles, ending with the second battle of Corinth, in which he was attached to the 9th Regulars, to which he then belonged, they being on the Pacific Coast; and wishing to see more active service, he obtained permission from Lieutenant General Ulysses S. Grant to perform duty in his regiment. He was commissioned a second lieutenant in the 9th Illinois Infantry in January, 1863, and served with distinction throughout the whole war, rising to the rank of major in the 9th Illinois Infantry. He was brevetted captain by authority of Congress for gallant service, and was mustered out on January 20, 1865. It may be mentioned to his skill as drill-master was constantly recognized by General Grant, who, quick to discern the right man for the right place, was always desirous of him to perform such duty, greatly to the discredit of Lieutenant Long, whose ambition was directed to scenes of greater danger and possible promotion. After the War, Mr. Long returned to Chicago and went into the grocery business. In January, 1868, he married Miss Mary Clara Banks, the only daughter of the well-known Dr. James N. Banks, of this city. In 1872, he engaged in the real-estate and loaning business, which he has successfully followed for over twelve years. Mr. Long was at one time a member of Bishop Cheney's Church, but later found himself a Unitarian, and is now a member of the Church of the Messiah, of which Rev. Dr. Utter is pastor. He is a contributor to the "Huron," and is a censor of the Chicago Bar.  

COLE & CO.—David Cole began investing in Chicago real estate in 1860, at which time he also commenced his Cole's Block, at the southwest corner of Halsted and West Madison streets. In 1865, this block was completed, and the building was occupied by Mr. Cole, who, in that year, took his son, Charles David Cole, as bookkeeper. In 1870, Mr. Cole admitted his son into partnership, and the title of the firm was D. Cole & Son, which continued until 1890, after which the son parted business, and C. D. Cole continued the care thereof until 1879, when he entered into partnership with his uncle, M. T. Cole, and the firm became C. D. & Co., under which title and with the same money it has since remained. The block built by David Cole in 1860-67, was for some time called Cole's Ferry; and he was described for erecting such an edifice, so utterly disproportionate to the then settled suburbs, the block fronting Cole's Ferry, and was occupied within a reasonable number of years. But it was only a few years when blocks far exceeding in size and value Cole's block were erected on Madison Street west of Halsted, and Cole's block became dwarfed by comparison. It has proved a profitable investment, however, as has the fine front-stone block occupying No. 189 West Madison Street; Cole's block is now valued at $250,000, and the latter is worth $40,000. Both are owned and managed by Cole & Co. This firm has always made a specialty of real estate, and has continued therewith the loaning of money on mortgage. The firm is enterprising, and has made the property in which it is interested, very substantially posted in values and a careful and competent judge of realities.  

MOORE T. COLE is a native of Saraga, N. Y., and was born on September 23, 1851. He learned the trade of iron founder and of similar work at some early age, and after working as a journeyman and afterward as contractor in the Eastern States, and also for a year in Canada. He came to Chicago in 1864, and entered into business of contracting for foundry work. About 1869, he commenced taking contracts and superintending work on the public works of Chicago, and for about nine years was engaged in superintending the work on Humboldt, Central and Douglas parks. He subsequently entered the real-estate business with his nephew, as cited.  

ALEXANDER WHITE, Jr., the eldest son of the late Alexander and Ann White, who came to Chicago, from Scotland, in the spring of 1813. This firm was the original of the house, organized September 4, 1851, in the old family residence at No. 83 Wells Street, now known as Fifth Avenue, between Washington and Randolph streets, on which site the White estate has erected one of Chicago's largest and most splendid mansions. Mr. White was educated at the University of Pennsylvania, and early education at the Northwestern University, Evanston, and the Linn University in Lake Forest, the two well-known suburbs of Chicago; and, preparatory courses at the O&I Beebe School, Chicago. He graduated from the University of Chicago in 1871, and from the Illinois Institute of Technology in 1872. In the fall of 1872, he entered the law department of Columbia College, New York, City, but, in consequence of the death of his father in 1872, he returned to Chicago, and in 1873 took charge of David Cole's business, which he had been admitted as a member of the Bar of New York. In the fall of 1881, he became a partner of Isaac Van Winkle, one of New York's oldest and most accomplished lawyers, with whom he made a specialty of the law of corporations and estates. Upon the death of Mr. Van Winkle, he relinquished the general practice of his firm to Mr. D. C. Perry, and devoted his entire attention to the development of the real-estate and corporate interests left by his father. In this charge he is associated with his younger brother, E. H. White, who was born in New York City, on December 30, 1861, receiving his education at the Lake Forest University, preparatory to his entry into the well-known Adams Academy, at Quincy, Mass.  

THE COLORADO LOAN & TRUST COMPANY, of Denver, Colo., consists of a syndicate who purchased from the State of Colorado one hundred and fifty thousand acres of school land, donated by the General Government to that State on its admission to the Union; the company agreeing to construct irrigating canals, with sufficient capacity to irrigate the lands purchased, as well as a large area of Government lands which are open to entry under the pre-emption and homestead acts. As an adjunct to this company there was organized, under the laws of the State of Colorado, the Colorado Colonization Company, having for its object the colonization of these lands, both State and Government.
THE ABSTRACT BUSINESS.

At the time of the fire there were three firms engaged in the abstract business, Chase Bros. & Co., Shortall & Hoard, and Jones & Sellers, who controlled the various sets of books and indexes. After each firm had discovered the exact extent of their losses in the conflagration, it was found that while the most valuable portions of the records had been preserved, not one of the sets was entire, and great apprehension ensued on the part of property owners lest there might be some difficulty in establishing the connected chain of title necessary to the unimpeded transfer of realty. A consultation was held by the proprietors of the various records, and it was decided that the public interests would be best subserved by a consolidation of all the evidences of title extant, of any value, under one common proprietary. This was done, and firms of Chase Bros. & Co., and Jones & Sellers opened offices at No. 240 West Randolph Street, and Shortall & Hoard at No. 493 Wabash Avenue.

The work of re-building the city and perfecting titles began under the auspices of these consolidated firms. Although all of the Cook County land records had been destroyed, the millions of dollars necessary to the re-building of Chicago were furnished by capitalists upon the reliability of these abstracts.

Besides the firms mentioned in a previous volume as having conducted an abstract business in Chicago, that of Wilmanns & Pasdeloup, comprising A. D. Wilmanns and Francis Pasdeloup, was instituted in 1867, and endured until the fire, after which A. D. Wilmanns opened an office, with the few books saved, at No. 107 West Madison Street. William H. Haase had an abstract office in 1865. From 1869, till the fire of 1871, William Brackett and Charles B. Waite conducted an abstract office under the firm name of Brackett & Waite.

Handy & Co.—In the legislative session of 1872-73, the bill known as the "Burial-Record Act" was passed, which, in some of its phases, was objected to by the firms mentioned, as unnecessary and without warrant of constitutional authority, and as assuming to determine the method of the conduct of their business. They therefore, on December 1, 1872, when the act went into effect, retired, and the firm of Handy, Simmons & Co. assumed charge, under a lease from the original proprietors. The methods of conducting the business had met with public confidence and approval, and it was carried on in the same manner and form by the firm mentioned.

On December 1, 1878, Charles E. Simmons retired to become land commissioner of the Chicago & North-Western Railway, and the firm became Handy & Co., being composed of Henry H. Handy, Nicholas J. Neary, Charles D. Martin and Fillmore Weigley. This firm owns the only complete copies of ante-fire records.

Henry H. Handy, the senior member of the abstract firm of Handy & Co., is a native of Chicago, born on March 31, 1838. He was educated here, first entered business life here, and here he has remained in business to the present time. After leaving school, he entered the employ of Francis Clerk, a wholesale and retail dry goods merchant, where he remained for about two years. In 1855, he deserted for Fletcher & Clark, storage and forwarding merchants, on South Water Street, near Clark. In 1856, he entered the employ of Bryan & Borden, who had purchased the abstract indexes from J. Mason Parker, by whom they were originally prepared. In April, 1861, upon the breaking out of the War, Mr. Handy was one of the first to enlist, and did service with the Chicago Battery at Cairo for three months—the time of the first enlistment—when he returned to resume his abstract business. His further connection with this interest is related in the firm history and in the history of the abstract business given in the second volume of this work. In the spring of 1874, Mr. Handy married Miss Sarah C. Wright, daughter of Robert C. Wright, of Wright & Tyrrell, Chicago.

Fillmore Weigley, of the firm of Handy & Co., is the son of Hon. Wellington Weigley, the well-known lawyer of Galena, III., with whom he read law and was admitted to the Bar of Illinois in 1867, but, before entering upon the general practice of his profession, came to Chicago and entered the abstract office of Jones & Sellers. In 1870, he returned to Galena, and formed a partnership with his father, and, as W. Weigley & Son, did a successful business. His previous experience in the abstract business caused him to turn his attention more especially to real-estate, entering the abstract office of Handy, Simmons & Co., where he gave his attention to real-estate law in connection with the abstract business. In 1851, he became one of the present firm of Handy & Co., taking charge of the legal department. The skillful manner in which the abstracts furnished by this firm are made is due to the fact that the members of the firm are all practical abstract-makers, each one taking charge of a department. On account of the large amount of money invested in Chicago real-estate, the title to which is passed or rejected by lawyers on the abstract of title furnished, there is no place where a thorough real-estate lawyer is more needed than in the abstract business, and Mr. Weigley's reputation as such in the profession, adds much to the popularity of the abstracts furnished by his firm.

Between 1871 and 1881, the abstract business augmented over fifty per cent,—the increase in the latter year alone exceeding fifteen per cent. This great increase naturally induced competition. All abstracts of title in Chicago and Cook County may be properly divided into two classes: original abstracts, and copies of such. The firms engaged in abstract-making before the fire may be similarly divided. Some did and some did not own abstract indexes. The owners of indexes have already been mentioned. Among the number of persons engaged in making abstracts before the fire, who neither owned books nor used those belonging to other firms, but who worked from the general indexes and the records found in and kept up in the public offices, was A. F. C. Mueller, who made many valuable abstracts, and who afterward associated himself with Uriah R. Hawley, a lawyer, and clerk of the Court of Common Pleas, now the Superior Court, under the firm name of Mueller & Hawley. Mr. Mueller has not done any abstract work since the fire, Mr. Hawley died some years ago. A. D. Wilmanns was also an independent maker of abstracts prior to the time of associating himself with Francis Pasdeloup. There were a few other persons, employees of the recorder's office, who made many abstracts of title in their overtime, William Haase, who was styled a "conveyancer," and Charles Drandoff, employed in the real-estate department of the banking house of F. A. Hoffman; and later, a firm known as Alexander Dixon & Co.,—made some few abstracts from general records.

After the fire of 1871, the county authorities ordered the recorder to record free of charge original abstracts, and then at a fixed reasonable rate furnish copies from these records. When the three old abstract firms consolidated, as already related, the public, unaware of the true condition of affairs, made a great outcry against what was believed to be a dangerous monopoly. Immediately after the fire, A. D. Wilmanns re-associated himself with
Francis Pasdeloup under the old firm name, and they carried on business until Mr. Pasdeloup's death, which soon occurred. Mr. Wilmanns then joined Harry Thielecke, an ante-fire clerk in Chase Bros.' office, and under the firm name of Wilmanns & Thielecke, they began laying out a set of books from October 9, 1871, onward. This firm continued in business until the spring of 1875, when they left the county and planned in the recorder's office, where they have remained ever since and where abstracts are now made from them by the recorder.

The County Recorder, in 1878, by direction of the County Board, began to copy the books bought, in 1875, from Wilmanns & Thielecke, in order to have a complete set, conforming to the requirements of the statute. Up to November 1, 1885, upward of $70,000 had been expended in carrying out this work. In response to the inquiry of the public, the County Recorder, Colonel Wiley S. Scribner, who was elected recorder to succeed Mr. Brockway, said he would complete the copying within three years from December 1, 1885, at an expense to the county of $80,000 additional.

Haddock, Vallette & Rickcords.—This firm was started immediately after the fire of 1871, by Charles G. Haddock, Edward D. Cox, Charles H. Vallette, under the firm name of Haddock, Cox & Co., Mr. Haddock had been for some years with Jones & Sellers, and also had F. H. Vallette, while Mr. Cox had served an equal apprenticeship with Shortall & Hoard; so that the new company, which started in the fall of 1871, was as well prepared as any in the field to carry on. Of the three, Mr. Haddock was fully equipped in point of skill and experience, and at once commanded the confidence of the public. On October 1, 1881, George E. Rickcords purchased the interest of Mr. Cox, and this change strengthened the firm, and gave it the benefit of the skill and experience of another practical and experienced man. The office was removed to the corner of Fifth Avenue and Washington Street, and subsequently to the present location. The books of the firm date from nearly eighteen years from their organization to date. In 1881, their business increased about one hundred of that over any other year, and has since made steady gains. At present Mr. Vallette is not active in the affairs of the firm, being an invalid in Dakota, but both Mr. Haddock and Mr. Rickcords devote their whole time to the business, with a corps of well-trained assistants. Their motto is "Accuracy and Despatch."

Charles G. Haddock is the eldest son of Dr. Charles H. Haddock, physician and surgeon, of Buffalo, N. Y., and was born at Canton, Stark Co., Ohio, on August 7, 1855. Dr. Haddock was an old resident of Buffalo. Prior to the war of 1812, he had become a subscriber to the plan of patriotic aid in the common cause, and had contributed much in aiding that cause. In 1840, he was made postmaster of Buffalo by President Harrison, and had given up practice and was engaged in the grocery business; but upon the reappearance of cholera in 1849, he went into the business of medicine, for the love of humanity, and lost his life on July 12, 1849, as truly and noble a martyr as ever laid down his life for his fellows. Buffalo and the surrounding country honored him with magnificent funeral obsequies, and will retain his memory fresh and green to the latest generation. Charles G. Haddock, though born in Canton, Ohio, where his parents lived for a short time, and where his mother died while he was but a babe forty years old, received his education in Buffalo, and came West in 1856. He first went to Manitowoc, Wis., where he studied law with General J. B. Sweet, and was admitted to the Wisconsin Bar in 1859. In January of that year, he came to Chicago and went into the law office of E. S. Smith, but upon the breaking out of the War in 1861, he was the sixteenth man that enlisted for the three months' call in the Chicago Militia. He was assigned to duty as General McClellan's body-guard in Virginia, and he served out his time there.

After a turn of typhoid fever contracted in the service, he became Government store-keeper at Camp Douglas for a couple of years, and, in the fall of 1865, went into the abstract business with Jones & Sellers, in 1866. In 1871, soon after the fire, he joined Edward D. Cox and Frank H. Vallette in a new office, and has built up a very fine business in that line. In 1863, Mr. Haddock was married to Miss Katherine H. Priest, the daughter of Mr. Jones & Sellers, in 1866.

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of Chase Bros. in the abstract business, and remained with them until after the fire of 1871. He afterward worked for handy, Simmons & Co., where he leased the books of the consolidated business after the fire, and remained with them, also with Handy, Bond & Co., until October 1, 1881, when the present firm was formed. Mr. Rickcords has been in the abstract business continuously for eighteen years, and is justly regarded as one of the most skilled and expedient of all the men in that field. He is a native of Chicago, in that he has arisen to his present position through merit and his persevering application.

Gilmores, Pollock & Co.—After the retirement from business of Wilmanns & Thielecke, Christopher C. Gilmore and M. Pollock, two of their late employes, combined to make abstracts under the firm name of Gilmore, Pollock & Co., using the index books in the recorder's office.

Otto Peltzer & Co.—This firm was organized in April, 1876, and through the energy and experience of the founders has achieved a large and creditable business. Mr. Peltzer's labors against Louis XIV., about 1865. His father's name was Charles Eugene Peltzer, and his mother's maiden name was Maria Agnes Heymen.

The second firm, the family country-seat, situated near the Eifel Mountains. The father of this was educated for ministerial pursuits, but being fond of rural life, shortly after his marriage left the business of his father, which he represented at Verluis, in Belgium, purchasing a large country-seat, to the management of which he devoted himself upon his return, in 1834, with his sons and children. Otto Peltzer, scarcely thirteen years old, in the city of Chicago in April of that year, he entered a book-keeper as an apprentice. With this establishment was connected a small circulating library and German bookstore, situated on Wells Street, near Washington Street, which Mr. Peltzer attended in the evening as clerk. Here, he took every opportunity of studying the English language, with which, up to that time, he was unfamiliar. In 1852, he left this business, entering the real-estate office of Horatio O. Stone as a clerk. Showing some ability as a drogists of maps in this connection, he opened the way for him into the recorder's office of Chicago, in 1853, as recording draughtsman under the régime of Louis D. Hoar, then clerk of the Circuit Court and ex-officio recorder. Here, Mr. Peltzer remained until the spring of 1857, when he left for St. Paul, Minn., taking a similar position in the recorder's office in that city. He left there in the fall of the same year, returned to Chicago. After a few months at his home, he entered the law office of Henry S. Monroe & Spencer, where he remained some eighteen months in the study of the law. Finding this avenue to greatness and success dry and dusty, he left Chicago and moved to St. Louis, and, after another trip to New Orleans, remaining there during the winter of 1860-61, the War of the Rebellion breaking out, he was driven from Louisiana on account of his strong anti-slavery sentiments, coming to Chicago, where he settled in 1862, and opened an office in Fort Pillow. His father died shortly after his return to Chicago. In the position of chief draughtsman in charge of the map department of the Board of Public Works, which he took in 1862 and held until 1876, he was, among other important duties, connected with the examination and approval or rejection of all new sub-divisions throughout the city, thus providing a more uniform system
of streets, so far as this was possible at this late date. Here he also conducted the compilation of the city directories and the surveying of the river and dock surveys.

In 1860, Mr. Pelzer was elected collector of taxes of North Chicago, taking an active part in the "People's movement," which made that year so eventful in the politics of Chicago. There followed the fire of 1861, the destruction of all the city and county records. Having subsequently restored, for the City Public Works Department, the maps and records in the form of atlases, he published in 1872, from copies of the various subdivisions of the city, his well-known "Atlas of Chicago." The importance, immensity and usefulness of this work may be judged from the fact that he sold one hundred copies at $50 each. It is the only well-arranged work in use in the real-estate offices of this city, the real-estate agencies of Chicago being the only city in the world that can boast of such a work, on such a large scale, in printed form. Mr. Pelzer also took an active part as a republican in the "Greeley movement." He was the only republican that was elected on the Greeley ticket from the Chicago districts to the Thirty-eighth State Assembly of 1872-3-4. He was the first to introduce a bill for compulsory education; another for a State Board of Health, and a bill for the general licensing of physicians and druggists, and another for surveyors. He also introduced many reforms in the laws for registering in the county records the routes and locations of new roads, streets and railroads, all of which recommendations and stockholders were Chalilker J. Hamilton, George D. Broome, Jerome J. Danforth, William J. Wilcox, Chester C. Broome, Jordan J. Wilcox, and J. J. Danforth is president, W. H. Wilson, secretary, George D. Broome, treasurer, and C. J. Hamilton managing director.

J. J. Danforth was connected for twelve years with Handy & Co.; C. J. Hamilton was in the real-estate business for thirty years; George D. Broome was for twenty years connected with the school, and occasional superintendent; W. J. Wilcox was manager, respectively, of the Tremont and Matteson Houses; and Herlet C. Harvey was a young and rising real-estate man. The company prosecuted indexes from 1871 up to date, that were copied from the records of Cook County during the term of Recorder Brooker.

JEROME J. DUNFORTH, president of the Cook County Abstract Company, was born at Boston, on November 1, 1849. He attended the public schools of Boston until he attained the age of thirteen, when he took a position in a wholesale book concern on Cornhill, where he continued until March, 1866. Believing he could better his prospects in the West, he came to Chicago in the latter year. Upon arriving, he took a position as book-keeper in the book-store of N. G. Green, where he continued until the spring of 1868. He then entered the office of Augustus Jacobson, clerk of the Superior Court, where he was employed as copyist until in the fall of the same year, when he was promoted to the post of law-reporter to the same court. In the summer of 1870, he was appointed chancery-record writer in the Superior Court, and that position he retained until 1872. The firm of Handy, Simmons & Co. then offered him a position as a real-estate writer on the clerical force in their abstract business, and he accepted it, remaining with that firm until 1882. In January, of that year, James W. H. Bockrum, county recorder, tendered Mr. Dunforth a place in the Abstract Department, and this he held until October, 1882, when he resigned in order to engage in business on his own account, shortly after organizing the Cook County Abstract Company, and becoming president.

Mr. Danforth has had more than one hundred abstract-making demands, and devotes all his time and energies towards promoting the business in which he is so heartily interested. Mr. Danforth was married to Miss Frances W. McKinney, of Chicago, on January 2, 1881, and they have two children, Monroe J. and Annie L. He is a member of Oriental Lodge, No. 33. A. F. & A. M.

CARNER & DRURY,—This firm is made up of John Carne, Jr., and Edwin Drury, b. & b. experts at clerical work, and, through seasons and years, have become thoroughly acquainted with the various parts of the business, and have made familiar with the best methods in practice in keeping public records and the means of securing unclouded titles to lands and businesses. They have been in the real-estate business for several years; and their present position makes it possible for them to administer the public records with dispatch and accuracy.

John Carne, Jr., is the son of John and Betsey (Rowe) Carne, and was born in Parish, Maine, County of Devon, England, on February 21, 1837. He spent thirty-five years of his life in his native country, coming to Chicago in the early days, where he has made his entire business life has been passed in clerical work of various kinds. After leaving school at the age of fourteen, he was first a clerk in the under-sheriff's office in Liskeard, Cornwall, for four years, and after that for two years clerk for Little, Woolcombe & Venning, for twelve years; ending in 1869. The latter firm was an important law firm, and held simultaneously several important offices. They were the stewards for Sir William Molyneux, Sir Bart., Lord Warden of the Town Clerk and Treasurer of the Borough of Devonport, etc., etc.; and Mr. Carne was also special clerk for Thomas Woolcombe, a partner in the above firm. Mr. Carne is now the vice chairman of the London and Devon Railway. Reaching Chicago the year after the great fire, he obtained employment in the county recorder's office for a short time, and then in the county commissioner's office as real-estate clerk to carry on the important work in this branch of business which they have successfully followed ever since. Mr. Carne has been married twice, but has ten children; seven of whom are still living. His first wife was Ellen Faith Cross, daughter of Thomas Cross, of Parish, Devon, England, who died March 24, 1865, at St. George's Episcopal Church, Stonehouse, Devon. Seven children were born to them,—Bessie, Blanche, Edgar, Reginald, Caroline, Hiram and Charles, all of whom, except Robert, are still living. In 1879, he became engaged to a young lady, Minnie Newman, and in the next year following, took a part of his family back to England, and was married to Lucy G. Cross, the sister of his deceased wife. They have three children,—Marian, Laura and Oliver, of whom the first named alone survives. In 1882, he made another visit to Europe with his wife and a portion of his family. He became a member of the Masonic fraternity in June, 1864, and belongs to the London Lodge, No. 893, Cornwall, England.

Edwin Drury, the junior member of the firm of Carne & Drury, was born at Gage's Lake, Lake Co., Ill., on November 12, 1842. He is the eldest son of George Albert Drury, who, in 1836, from Loring County, Me., to Gage's Lake, and is the father married Mary Elizabeth, daughter of Daniel and Persis (Howard) Head, on January 13, 1842. He was the father of six children, and died on July 12, 1871. On his father's side, Mr. Drury traces his ancestry back to one Hugh Drury, who is said to have been born, in 1640. He was a son of the "Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company," which still maintains its organization and holds its annual meetings. He married Lydia Rice, became the father of three children, and died in London. Through his mother, he traces his ancestry back to John Head, of Concord, Mass., who came from Berwick-on-Tweed, and was admitted freeman of Massachusetts, on June 2, 1641, and whose name was Dorothy, and he was the father of thirteen children. The date of birth of the next John Head, of Concord, Mass., was in 1662. Edwin Drury received a common school education, at Gage's Lake, Ill., and enlisted in the Army on August 9, 1862. He was assigned to Co. "G," 9th Illinois Infantry, served with his regiment in the Department of the Cumberland.
The history of fire insurance in Chicago, so far as great risks and heavy losses are concerned, properly begins with the wooden era, or that expensive period of frame construction just antedating the great fire of 1871. The city area then embraced nearly thirty-six square miles, or 22,497 acres; the number of buildings was estimated at 59,500, the majority being of pine; and the property within the city was valued at $620,000,000. It was the largest wooden-built city in the world. Certain parts of it, like the bamboo cities of China, were always catching fire and constantly menacing the more solidly-built and valuable portions. These conditions, coupled with the remarkable dryness of the air for three months prior to the great fire, gave that sweeping conflagration a chance to wipe out nearly our entire material property interests and to cripple and ruin many insurance companies.

The area burned over and the number of buildings destroyed are given in the fire history. The total loss it would be impossible to reckon accurately. It was ascertained from outside records that two hundred and one fire insurance companies had risk, in the burned district, $400,225,780, but it is as difficult to obtain the exact amount paid to claimants as it is to ascertain the losses, many companies having had "underground" insurance. A score or more of companies were forced into bankruptcy or discontinued business on account of their great losses. The value of property destroyed was estimated at $185,510,000, and the total amount paid by the insurance companies was $60,178,925, leaving an unliquidated loss to property owners of $155,331,075. The distribution of losses among companies, named by States, and the number of companies placed in liquidation, are given in the preceding volume.

After this disastrous experience, the fire limits were made equal in area with the city limits. A distant precinct was set apart for the inflammable and dangerous lumber district. Frame sheds could not be built within the fire limits, and after the conflagration of July, 1874, had destroyed most of the remaining fire-traps on the South Side, Chicago became the safest insurance field in the world. For a long time her fire reputation militated against her in insurance circles; but what with a perfectly re-arranged fire department, the changed character of her buildings, and the caution born of sad experience, together with close competition in insurance rates, the "fire fright" no longer redounds to the benefit of the insurance companies.

After the ravages of the great fire had become somewhat repaired, the Chicago Board of Underwriters was re-organized and went into active operation. The constitution and by-laws were prepared on January 4, 1872, and adopted under the new organization April 22, 1872.

The officers and members at this time were—


Several agents withdrew from the Board of Underwriters in 1879, and on January 27, 1880, organized the Underwriters' Exchange.

The office of Fire Commissioner was successively filled by James Ayars, Lewis H. Davis and S. M. Moore, after which it was abolished. The original membership was composed as follows:


While Chicago has had many isolated fires involving extensive insurance losses, no conflagration since that of 1871, which could be attributed to lack of precautions, inflammable construction or inadequate fire service, has occurred, except the fire of July 14, 1874. At that time, the Chicago Fire Department was, upon the whole, as well organized and serviceable as any in the country; but unfortunately it was also a political machine, in which places were found by aldermen and minor officials for friends who had no particular fitness or training for the service. There was at the same time a contest between rival political factions to gain possession of the Fire Department by the appointment of their favorite as chief, in order to make it still more of a political machine in their respective interests, and consequently less serviceable to property owners and the insurance companies. The strife engendered went abroad in reports that reflected upon the serviceability of the Chicago Fire Department. It was thought strange, too, by the Eastern press, that a fire of such magnitude should happen in a city just recovering from a disastrous experience. The fact that a large and dangerous area of pine tinder-boxes had been left by the fire of 1871, upon the South Side, was not generally known outside. Immediately after the great fire, many temporary frame structures, coming within the restrictions of the fire-limits act, but serving as connections between the old and inflammable fire-traps, had been built. When the July fire once got started, therefore, it did not stop until it had made a clean sweep of the structures described and came up against the new and solidly built portion of the South Side, where it was readily gotten under control. The starting point was a low shanty in the rear of No. 527 South Clark
Street, occupied by a rag peddler as a storehouse. It is thought it may have been caused by the spontaneous ignition of oiled rags or waste, but the incendiary theory had many advocates, for the reason that fire had been discovered in the same place, two weeks before, which was of incendiary origin. The first estimate of the loss was $412,500, but this was subsequently reduced to $35,843,000. The loss to the insurance companies was about $2,100,000, leaving a loss to property owners of between $1,000,000 and $2,000,000. The fire lasted from 4:30 p.m. on the 14th until 3:30 a.m. on the 15th, and at one time it looked as if the city was menaced by another sweeping conflagration. At an early hour in the evening the apprehension was so great in the business district that many firms began cating their valuable goods to the West Side, guests left the hotels, and people on the North Side began to prepare for another visitation by packing up their chattels.

At a meeting of the Board of Underwriters, held on July 15, L. H. Davis, of Davis & Requa, addressed the Board by request. Mr. Davis announced himself in favor of a re-organization of the Fire Department, and the vesting of absolute authority in the hands of the chief; the rigid enforcement of the fire-limits regulation against frame structures; the enlargement of the city water-mains; prohibition of the storing of combustibles in the city and the tearing down of wooden awnings, cornices and capolas. The Board appointed a committee to see that these propositions were carried out, consisting of L. H. Davis, R. J. Smith, George M. Lyon, C. H. Case, George C. Clarke and Mr. Walker, the latter representing non-Board companies having risks in the city. All the reforms and improvements suggested were eventually accomplished.

The National Board of Underwriters adopted a resolution, on October 1, 1874, calling upon all insurance companies to withdraw from the city, and a general exodus ensued. In his message to the City Council, on December 7, 1874, Mayor Colvin adverted to this action, declaring it unadvised for, the result of ignorance of our condition and unnecessary fright, and enumerating the improvements under way; referring to the benefits to be derived from the July fire, by which many squares to the south of the business center were cleared of gut grass and structures and the general security proportionately increased.

"Fortunately, the lapse of time has brought better counsels. The insurance companies have returned to Chicago. The money [for improvements] will only be expended as it is needed. With the assistance of a good soldier's brain, and capacity for organizing, instructing and drilling men, the Fire Department will be brought to the highest state of efficiency, and a winter's careful study will reveal the best and most economical mode of expending such an amount of money for fire purposes as may be needed for our protection, and within our means."

General William H. Shaler, of New York, was brought to Chicago through the efforts of the Citizens' Association and the Board of Underwriters, the former making an appropriation of $5,000 to re-imburse him for his services. Through his co-operation with Chief Benner, the Fire Department was re-organized and placed upon a more efficient and satisfactory footing.

Fire insurance, like other commercial interests, has vastly increased and improved in Chicago within the past ten years. The Underwriters' Association have paid special attention to improvements in the class of the buildings; managers have profited by the experience of years and new methods have been adopted; and owners of property have been educated to a point of intelligent co-operation never known before.

On August 27, 1881, the Board of Underwriters ap-

pointed a special committee, consisting of Fred S. James, Charles W. Drew, T. S. Cunningham, John Cameron and Eugene Cary to investigate the condition of the packing-houses at the Union Stock-Yards, and ascertain what should be done to render that district reasonably safe from fire, many disastrous packing-house fires having occurred. The committee recommended the adoption of a special schedule of rates for packing-houses, which was adopted by the Board of Underwriters and the Underwriters' Exchange. In compliance with the recommendations of the committee, the packers of the Town of Lake expedited $345,553.11, in order to more effectually guard against the possibility of a general conflagration. A chemical engine was procured as an adjunct of the fire-patrol system at the Stock-Yards; the capacity of the Town of Lake pumping works was increased from 3,500,000 gallons per diem to 10,000,000 gallons; reservoirs were constructed at the Stock Yards, containing 20,145,000 gallons of water, to be used for fire purposes only; the packing-houses were connected, by the watch alarm-signal system, with the Fire Insurance Patrol, and were protected by iron shutters and doors; the roads in the district were repaired and many frame structures torn down. During 1884, another chemical engine for service at the Stock-Yards was procured; three hundred and ninety-six inspections and one hundred and thirty-nine re-inspections were made, and five hundred and twelve defects were repaired.

Fire Patrol Service.—In the spring of 1871, the question of organizing a local salvage corps was discussed by various members of the Board of Underwriters, and meetings were held to consider the formation of a fire insurance patrol. General C. W. Drew was appointed a commissioner to inquire into the cost and report at a subsequent meeting. On receipt of his report, A. C. Ducait, C. W. Drew and Thomas Buckley were appointed a committee to perfect such an organization as had been considered, and under the auspices of this committee the Chicago Fire Patrol was organized and made its appearance on October 2, 1871. It was located for the time being in a barn on the alley between Monroe and Adams, Dearborn and Clark streets. Ben. B. Bullwinkle, a member of the celebrated "Long John" engine company of the city Fire Department, had been selected, and was virtually appointed captain of the patrol in July; and the energy, spirit and efficiency then and since displayed by Captain Bullwinkle have made the Chicago patrol and himself well known. Seven days only elapsed from the first appearance of the patrol until the unparalleled conflagration swept the city. Many of the companies contributing to the organization of the service became insolvent, and for a time the future of the patrol was not encouraging. Temporary quarters were found in "America" hose-house, on Blue Island Avenue, and soon afterward a frame building on Michigan Avenue near Jackson Street was completed for patrol headquarters.

The Chicago Board of Underwriters erected, at No. 113 Franklin Street, a spacious brick building, expressly for the patrol, of which the corps took possession on April 30, 1872.

The second patrol company was organized on August 3, 1875, with a captain and four men, for duty on the West Side, and a brick building was erected for its accommodation on Pershing Street, near Congress.

Captain Bullwinkle's company finally opened and occupied the headquarters at No. 176 Monroe Street, on February 16, 1878. This building was erected by L. Z. Leiter, but the entire interior finishing and arrangements were done by the members of the patrol.
In the fall of 1881, the packers at the Stock-Yards furnished a building and entire equipment for a patrol, and guaranteed one-half of the expenses of maintaining the same. This patrol has entire charge of the watch-clocks of the various packing-houses.

Fire patrol No. 1, since its organization in 1871, up and thirty-four fires and spread three thousand five hundred and forty-eight covers.

Patrol house No. 1 is a model of its kind, and the corps can not be excelled anywhere for "time, speed and execution"—the motto of the superintendent. A description of the appliances and conveniences of this house

Permission of Inland Architect and Builder.

HOME INSURANCE BUILDING.

to October 1, 1885, extinguished three hundred and fifty-three fires, involving an insurance of $17,182,299.02, and entailing a loss of $20,364.88; attended three thousand one hundred and twenty-two fires and spread ten thousand three hundred and eighty-seven covers.

Patrol No. 2, since its organization in 1875, up to October 1, 1885, extinguished one hundred and fifty-four fires, involving an insurance of $519,500, and entailing a loss of $7,884.70; attended two thousand four hundred will apply to all in the city. The first floor of the building is 95 by 100 feet, and sixteen feet and eight inches high, with black walnut and maple wainscoting. In the front of the room are two flights of stairs, one on each side, under which are the horses' stalls; between them is the patrol wagon, the pole of which is ten feet from the front doors. These open outward in a vestibule, by means of electricity, and are held by weights. On the right of the room, as you enter, are all the telegraphic
instruments connected with the Patrol, with no wires visible. A raised panel of black walnut, on the wall, contains the Electric Mercurial Fire Alarm, which is connected with numerous business buildings, and which gives an alarm automatically, that also supplies the exact location of the fire in any building. Over this annunciator is a large clock, presented to the Patrol by the American Clock Company. On panels, on the right and left of the above, are two gongs, one giving the fire receipt of a still-alarm in any one house, it is communicated to all. The same instrument can be used with a code of signals and the alphabet. All engine-houses are also connected by telephone. On a shelf above the instrument is an automatic printer, connecting the Fire-alarm office and Patrols Nos. 1 and 2 together; and a telephone connects the two Patrols, so that in case a watchman sees anything which looks like a fire in his district, he can communicate with No. 1, by either the “printer” or telephone.

REPORTS OF FIRES, ETC.—In September, 1873, the fire-patrol committee of the Board of Underwriters detailed W. H. Sloan to be stationed at the city fire-alarm office, for the purpose of making reports of fires, investigating their origin, and obtaining information in regard to losses, of value to companies interested. In obedience to a special order of the Board, he compiled the following information in regard to special hazards:

132 Buildings used as hotels, valued with contents at $12,257,000
210 Buildings used as churches, valued with contents at 6,156,300
10 Buildings used as theaters, valued with contents at 637,500
22 Buildings used as breweries, valued with contents at 1,648,000
Lumber yards, average value of stock kept on hand: 5,116,300
Total ................ $25,875,100

Since January 1, 1870, the valuation on special hazards has increased threefold, but the losses have been much smaller proportionately.

In 1874, four hundred and seventy-six buildings were inspected and two hundred and fifty-three re-inspected in the business district. This inspection was kept up from year to year. In 1879, nearly two thousand buildings were inspected and one thousand and ninety-seven re-inspected. In 1881, the record was—Inspections, 1,392; re-inspections, 1,677; defects found, 3,994; dangerous defects removed, 1,293. In 1884, the total inspections were 18,275.

On July 26, 1874, the Underwriters, at the request of the National Board, directed Superintendent Bullwinkle to engage twenty additional men for night duty, and these watchmen were kept employed for three months.

In 1879, the Board instructed the Patrol to print and deliver bulletins of fires. The first year, four hundred of these reports were sent to companies interested and
delivered to city subscribers, and the number has largely increased year by year.

On January 1, 1879, Superintendent Bullwinkle began to keep a system of reports based upon the total fire losses in the city. The following table is made up from these reports:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Years</th>
<th>Insurance interested</th>
<th>Insurance loss paid</th>
<th>Loss over insurance paid</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1879</td>
<td>$ 420,972</td>
<td>$ 510,014.35</td>
<td>$ 85,042.35</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1881</td>
<td>7,415,575</td>
<td>8,071,375</td>
<td>655,799</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1882</td>
<td>10,045,100</td>
<td>11,559,600</td>
<td>1,514,500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1883</td>
<td>14,591,345</td>
<td>16,591,345</td>
<td>1,999,999</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1884</td>
<td>9,064,441</td>
<td>10,483,434</td>
<td>1,418,993</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| Total   | $32,302,289          | $47,777,977.77      | $16,475,724             |

On October 16, 1885, Superintendent Bullwinkle resigned the position which he had so ably filled. The selection of his successor was left to the Patrol Committee of the Board of Underwriters, and they recommended Captain Edward T. Shepherd, who succeeded to the command on November 1st. He is held responsible for the practical working of the service, the committee having decided to take upon itself some of the duties which have hitherto been performed by the superintendent.

Edward T. Shepherd was born in New York City, on May 7, 1850. He came to Chicago in November, 1856. By trade he is a painter and decorator. He joined Patrol No. 1, on November 1, 1875, and his faithful services were acknowledged by transferring him to No. 2, of which he became lieutenant and then captain. In August, 1881, he was made captain of No. 1.

The following is the latest City Fire Department statement, showing the number of fires, losses, insurance, etc., for the past twenty-two years and nine months:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Years</th>
<th>Nos. of fires</th>
<th>Nos. of false alarms</th>
<th>Amount of total loss</th>
<th>Amount of total insurance</th>
<th>Loss for each fire</th>
<th>Population</th>
<th>Population to each fire</th>
<th>Loss per capita of population</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1863-64</td>
<td>186</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>$335,600</td>
<td>$272,500</td>
<td>$1,012</td>
<td>153,795</td>
<td>$27</td>
<td>$2.30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1874-75</td>
<td>184</td>
<td>44</td>
<td>$335,600</td>
<td>$272,500</td>
<td>$1,012</td>
<td>153,795</td>
<td>$27</td>
<td>$2.30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1875-76</td>
<td>184</td>
<td>44</td>
<td>$335,600</td>
<td>$272,500</td>
<td>$1,012</td>
<td>153,795</td>
<td>$27</td>
<td>$2.30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1876-77</td>
<td>184</td>
<td>44</td>
<td>$335,600</td>
<td>$272,500</td>
<td>$1,012</td>
<td>153,795</td>
<td>$27</td>
<td>$2.30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1877-78</td>
<td>184</td>
<td>44</td>
<td>$335,600</td>
<td>$272,500</td>
<td>$1,012</td>
<td>153,795</td>
<td>$27</td>
<td>$2.30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1878-79</td>
<td>184</td>
<td>44</td>
<td>$335,600</td>
<td>$272,500</td>
<td>$1,012</td>
<td>153,795</td>
<td>$27</td>
<td>$2.30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1879-80</td>
<td>184</td>
<td>44</td>
<td>$335,600</td>
<td>$272,500</td>
<td>$1,012</td>
<td>153,795</td>
<td>$27</td>
<td>$2.30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1880-81</td>
<td>184</td>
<td>44</td>
<td>$335,600</td>
<td>$272,500</td>
<td>$1,012</td>
<td>153,795</td>
<td>$27</td>
<td>$2.30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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* The great fire of 1871 not included.  † The July fire of 1874 not included.  ‡ Nine months ending December 31, 1875.

During 1884-85, the insurance companies met with many heavy losses through the frequent conflagrations which destroyed costly stocks of goods in business houses. In nearly every instance where costly buildings and valuable stocks were destroyed the fires started from some defect in the heating apparatus, improperly secured lights, or spontaneous combustion, and the destruction was caused by the facility with which the flames spread up elevator hatchways or open courts. A few of the more serious fires during 1884-85, were as follows:

January 10—1884—Grannis block, Dearborn Street, $150,000.
March 21—Langham Hotel, Wabash Avenue and Adams Street, $250,000.
March 30—National Printing Company, and Bradner, Smith & Co., Monroe Street, $250,000.
April 14—Leander Reed building, Wabash Avenue, $250,000.
Michael Brand & Co.'s brewery, Fullerton Avenue, $300,000.
August 21—Oborne, Hosick & Co., Michigan Street, $250,000.
September 11—Pithkin, Vaughan & Cough, Calhoun Place, $100,000.
November 6—Old Farwell block, $100,000.
November 25—George A. Seaverns's elevator, $150,000.
December 6—Cribb's, Sexton & Co.'s foundry, $200,000.
December 6—C. M. Henderson & Co.'s shoe factory, etc., $200,000.
December 21—1-Ink-Belt Machinery Company, Jefferson Street, $50,000.
January 12, 1886—Vehmeyer's warehouse, $200,000.

There were, besides, two great fires in the lumber district during 1884, which entailed a loss of over $1,000,000, that probably might have been averted by proper inspection.

On February 2, 1886, the Underwriters appointed a special committee, composed of E. W. Lyman, W. R. Kerr, P. A. Waller, J. J. James and W. S. Warren, to consider and investigate the subject of continuous inspection. The plan favored by the Underwriters was to have the department of inspection in charge of the separate committee named above, assisted by a corps of regularly employed inspectors whose duty it would be to inspect the buildings in their respective districts and if defects were found to report the same to the committee. If at the end of twenty-four hours the defect was not reme
thousand inspections were made; innumerable defects discovered and remedied; and the new plan of inspection, under the direction of the committee, was found to work satisfactorily and to be of immense value to insurance interests.

**Underwriters' Exchange.**—During 1879 the non-board companies found that close competition outside of the board was bringing rates too low for any profits to accrue to the contestants for insurance business. The non-board companies were not ready to coalesce with the Board at that time, nor was the Board willing to make overtures. Frequent consultations were held between representatives of the non-board companies during the year, and on January 27, 1880, an agreement was reached to form the Chicago Insurance Underwriters' Exchange. Twenty-two non-board companies signified their willingness to enter into the Exchange project, and did so, to their subsequent mutual advantage. The first meeting for organization, and the election of officers, was held on January 27, 1880, and the officers elected for the year were—President, R. J. Smith; Vice-president, T. S. Cunningham; Treasurer, O. W. Barrett; Secretary, B. F. Kent.

The first year's operations of the Exchange were gratifying to the members, and the business transacted highly satisfactory. The Exchange continued to prosper, and agents doing business for the Exchange companies pronounced the organization a great success. In January, 1881, and again in 1882, the same officers were re-elected. On May 1, 1882, Mr. Kent resigned, and R. N. Trimingham was elected secretary of the Exchange.

In January, 1883, the officers elected were—President, E. M. Teall; Vice-president, R. A. Waller; Treasurer, O. W. Barrett; Secretary, R. N. Trimingham. In 1884, President Teall, Treasurer Barrett and Secretary Trimingham were re-elected, and George W. Montgomery was elected vice-president.

**Chicago Fire Underwriters' Association.**—In January, 1885, George W. Montgomery was elected president, C. R. Hopkins, vice-president, and Treasurer Barrett and Secretary Trimingham were re-elected. These officers continue to serve, although, on June 9, 1885, the Exchange consolidated with the old Board of Underwriters, and the name of the joint organization was changed to the Chicago Fire Underwriters' Association. The agencies that brought about this consolidation were, in the first place, a general feeling on the part of members of both associations that there should not be two distinct bodies, with the same general objects in view, in existence, and, secondly, a knowledge that despite the efforts of both sides, bad practices had crept into the methods of doing business, that unless remedied would work serious injury to insurance interests. While the Exchange sustained rates to a certain extent, owing to close competition and depression, rates had been going to pieces, and it was believed the fusion of the two organizations would remedy this condition. It is gratifying to the members of the Chicago Fire Underwriters' Association to be able to say that their expectations as to the improvement of business and the correction of the evils growing out of sharp competition and the cutting of rates, were fully realized, and that a healthier tone has marked the business since the consolidation.

The officers of the Chicago Fire Underwriters' Association were elected on June 9, 1885, were Charles W. Drew, president; E. M. Teall, vice-president; O. W. Barrett, treasurer; R. N. Trimingham, secretary; T. A. Bowden, superintendent of surveys. These officers were re-elected by the association on January 25, 1886, to serve for the ensuing year.

Both the Chicago Board of Underwriters and the Chicago Underwriters' Exchange keep up their original organizations for the protection of their charters, and elect officers regularly. The Exchange re-elected its officers of 1885, for the year 1886.

**Officers of the Board of Underwriters.**—The destruction of the records of the Board of Underwriters in the great fire has already been adverted to. Since 1871 the Board has elected officers as follows:

- **January 4, 1872.**—S. M. Moore, president; A. C. Ducat, vice-president; H. L. Pasco, treasurer; Alfred Wright, secretary. S. M. Moore resigned on May 9, and George C. Clarke was elected.
- **January 5, 1872.**—George C. Clarke, president; C. H. Case, vice-president; H. L. Pasco, treasurer; Alfred Wright, secretary.
- **January 7, 1872.**—J. Goodwin, Jr., president; E. M. Teall, vice-president; C. W. Drew, treasurer; Alfred Wright, secretary.
- **January 6, 1873.**—C. H. Case, president; C. W. Drew, vice-president; Conard Witkowski, treasurer; Alfred Wright, secretary.
- **January 4, 1873.**—Thomas Goodman, president; R. W. Hosmer, vice-president; J. H. Moore, treasurer; Alfred Wright, secretary.
- **January 3, 1875.**—L. H. Davis, president; R. W. Hosmer, vice-president; J. H. Moore, treasurer; Alfred Wright, secretary.
- **January 2, 1879.**—J. Goodwin, Jr., president; R. W. Hosmer, vice-president; J. H. Moore, treasurer; Alfred Wright, secretary.
- **January 6, 1880.**—Above officers re-elected.
- **January 6, 1881.**—Arthur C. Ducat, president; James L. Ross, vice-president; J. H. Moore, treasurer; Alfred Wright, secretary.
- **January 5, 1882.**—Above officers re-elected.
- **January 12, 1883.**—Thomas A. Bowden was elected assistant secretary.
- **January 4, 1883.**—Thomas Goodman, president; Thomas S. Cunningham, vice-president; J. H. Moore, treasurer; Thomas A. Bowden, secretary.
- **January 3, 1884.**—J. Goodwin, Jr., president, R. W. Hosmer, vice-president; J. H. Moore, treasurer; Thomas A. Bowden, secretary.
- **January 17, 1885.**—Mr. Goodwin sent a letter to the Board, announcing that his duties would not allow him to accept the office of president, and declining to serve. On this date, R. W. Hosmer was elected president, vice Goodwin, and Fred S. James, vice-president, vice Hosmer.
- **January 8, 1885.**—R. W. Hosmer, president; Fred S. James, vice-president; J. H. Moore, treasurer; T. A. Bowden, secretary; E. P. Harrington, assistant secretary.

Above officers were re-elected in January, 1886.

**Charles H. Hunt,** deceased, was born at Rochester, N. Y., in 1819. Hunt, was a native of Northfield, Vt., and an uncle of the present United States Senator, Justice S. Morrill, whose mother was a sister of Solomon Hunt. The maiden name of the mother of Charles H. Hunt was Miss Harriet Hop-kins, of Bath, N. Y. At the early age of fourteen years, Mr. Hunt came to Chicago to visit his cousin, James Rochester, of Rochester, N. Y., then a leading commission merchant in this busy frontier town, and he was induced to become a resident here by Mr. Rochester. Gurdon S. Hubbard, who was then a prominent packer, had his office in the same building with Mr. Rochester, by whom Mr. Hunt was then employed. The health of Mr. Rochester began to fail him, and he was compelled within the year to close his business and return East. Mr. Hubbard, attracted by the boy's bright face and intellectual curiosity, offered him employment to remain with him. Mr. Hubbard had, in 1856, taken the agency of the Kimball Insurance Company of Hartford, the first company to do business in Chicago, and into this department young Hunt was duly initiated. Here he served with marked fidelity and ability in various capacities until 1859, when he was pro-
INSURANCE INTERESTS.

agency. Several years afterward, Mr. Hunt sold a one-half interest of the insurance business to Jonathan Goodwin, Jr., and from that time to his death in 1875 was the leading insurance firms of the city. Their office was first at the corner of South Water and Clark streets, but was afterward removed to No. 86 LaSalle Street. The Security of New York; the Rogers, Williams, of Philadelphia; the American Insurance Company of Rhode Island; the Eina, and represented by that firm until Mr. Hunt’s death, which occurred on June 9, 1875. Mr. Hunt was appointed city treasurer on December 24, 1856, and held that office until April 1, 1861. A position from a leading insurance journal, but at the time of his death, speaks of him as an “underwriter of rare skill, conspicuous for his entire reliability and intimate knowledge of his business. His department has grown into one of the largest and most unrivaled in the United States.” He lived in the most cordial relations with his competitors in the business, and his memory calls up none but the most kindly and pleasant associations. Personally, he was a Christian gentleman, whose every act bespoke a pure mind and a good heart.” In 1860, Mr. Hunt was married to Miss Eleonora Shaw, of Madison, Ind. Close and literally uninter- rupted applied to his business during so many years had seriously impaired Mr. Hunt’s eyesight, but not his energy, for, during the four years of this severe ordeal, he was never found away from his post of duty, where he encouraged those who were in his employ to a faithful service. On the evening of June 9, 1875, Mr. Hunt was returning from his office to his home on Rush Street, and the bridge being open he accidentally stepped from the bank and fell into the river. His body was not recovered until life was extinct, and during the whole inquest of the coroner’s inquest his uncorrupted body and remains were preserved by the railroad company, leaving his wife and two daughters,—Jennie C. (deceased, February, 1875) and Lizzie S., to cherish his memory as their choicest heritage.

The AMERICAN INSURANCE COMPANY OF LIVERPOOL was organized in 1858, and immediately took its rank among the prominent insurance companies of the world. In 1860, it established a branch office in Philadelphia, which grew to such proportions that in January, 1881, it was found necessary to divide up the American field, and as a consequence the Western Department fell to Chicago; the management of which department was placed in charge of Joseph M. Hunt by the parent company. This department has grown into one of the largest in the country, having about $200,000 in 1860, to about $600,000 in 1884, and it bids fair to be one of the largest branch offices of the company. The last statement made by the home office of the company shows as follows:

Subscribed capital .................................................. $2,000,000.00
Paid-up capital .................................................... 1,800,000.00
Assets ................................................................ 1,094,024.64

The United States Branch is located in the company’s own building, at Nos. 37 and 39 Wall Street, New York. The company has an American office, composed of two directors, composed of Robert Lenox Kennedy and David Bingham; and a board of trustees, composed of George L. Talman, Roswell G. Ralston and Samuel Sloan, who have charge of the American assets of the company, and who have amassed greater securities in the United States than the foreign assets are available for its losses. The statement of the United States Branch, made on December 31, 1883, shows assets in this country of $1,725,002, with actual liabilities of only $975,000 in the United States. The company reserves $45,610.58 as surplus, having met the net surplus $73,352.90. The company has received in the United States, since its establishment here, $41,024,171, and has disbursed $31,575,000.

Joseph M. Rogers, manager of the Queen Insurance Company, was born at Lexington, Ky., on July 14, 1839. He was educated at Union College, New York, and subsequently graduated in law from the University of Kentucky, and at Albany, N. Y., later. While a practicing attorney at Columbus, Ind., in 1863, he received the appointment of local agent of the Hartford Fire Insurance Company, which was the date of his induction into the insurance business. In September, 1866, the company established special agents for the Western territory and the South, with headquarters at Louisville. This position he held for two years, when he entered into the local business, in which he continued until 1871. He then received the appointment of general agent of the Imperial Insurance Company of Chicago, which position he filled until the retirement of the Imperial from the fire business, in 1873. A short time afterward he became the general agent of the Insurance Company of Philadelphia. In 1875, he became connected with the Phenix Insurance Company of New York, as special and local representative at Louisville; and on January 1, 1876, he was called to the position of general agent of the Phenix at Chicago, in connection with the Western Department, which position he filled until January 1, 1881, when he was placed in charge of the management of the Queen Insurance Company of Liverpool, which position he now fills. In 1882, a number of gentlemen interested in encouraging art in Chicago and building up a permanent collection of paintings; Mr. Rogers was immediately chosen president of this organization, which is known as the Illinois Art Association, and continues to fill this office.

HOLGER DE ROODE, Western manager of the Clinton Fire Insurance Company of New York and the Providence Washington Insurance Company of Providence, R. I., was born in Cincinnati in 1869, and located in Chicago in 1873, as a partner of the late Edmund E. Ryan. Mr. de Roode was born at Rotterdam, Holland, on October 22, 1853, and is thus the youngest of the prominent underwriters of the country. He retired from the local agency business in 1879, in order to give his entire attention to the large field covered by the Western Department. This position is the second oldest American company now engaged in a general agency business, having been organized in 1799, and is one of the fifteen great companies that practically control the fire insurance situation in the United States. The Clinton was organized in 1859, and is also in high repute among financial men, having realized the rare experience of earning about as much in dividends during the past thirty years as was paid out for losses. The losses sustained in the great Chicago and Boston fires were promptly met and a record thereby established which has since given these companies national prominence. Mr. de Roode has contributed largely to the literature and thought of the profession; he is a gentleman whose character and qualifications have earned for him a high position among the successful underwriters of the West, as well as among the rising young men of Chicago.

DR. HEINRICH WILH. WILLIAMS is probably the most competent and successful insurance man in Chicago, and on October 1, 1884, was appointed general manager of the Western Department of the Connecticut Fire Insurance Company, he being the first manager to represent it in Chicago. This company has an individual capital of $1,837,729.20, and a net surplus or policy-holders on the date of November 1, 1884, and a net surplus to policy-holders on the date of $1,292,417.88, and is a thriving, carefully managed corporation, having a life of thirty-four years to demonstrate its prosperity. Of the appointment of Mr. Williams to his position, an interesting letter from Dr. Rush thus speaks: "This recent movement on the part of the Connecticut fire companies is increasing, sure and persistent success in its most important business. It is a promising and successful venture, and will increase north and west of these as the Rockies. Mr. Williams has had a long, eventful and prosperous career as a business man and underwriter. In 1855, he was a successful young merchant in New York City, where he carried on an important business in connection with a branch house he had previously established in the City of Paris, France, but, on account of failing health, he that year retired from active business, removed West and settled in Dubuque, Iowa. At the breaking out of the War, he was among the first to volunteer his services to the Union Army, in which he served faithfully until the War closed, when he established a local fire insurance agency in Dubuque, Mr. Williams was next best among the well managed agencies of that prosperous city. He was selected in 1866, as the general agent of the Yonkers and New York Insurance Company, and his field embraced the entire territory of New York and the adjoining states. His success in this connection, and the enlargement of his department, and his removal to Chicago as Western manager of the company in 1869, became a necessity. The Chicago fire terminated the company, and the same fire laid Mr. Williams low. In 1873, the Western Insurance Company gave Mr. Williams the superintendency of its Western Farm Department, which, under his management, has proved a wonderful success. During his ten years' service with the Continental, the growth of his department has been rapid and prosperous, until it has attained the highest point of its success at the present time. The desire of Mr. Williams to return to the business of general underwriting must alone account for the change he has made and for which he is so well fitted by many years' experience and careful education in all the duties of the manager.

The FIRE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION, Limited, of London, England, one of the most powerful companies doing business in this country, as is shown by the rapid increase in its receipts. The United States Branch was established less than four years ago, and the premiums now amount to about $1,000,000 annually. Among the prominent gentlemen connected with the company and its business in this country, Mr. Arthur P. and Lord Mountbatten, of London, England, J. A. Richmond, of the American and Foreign Insurance Company, and Lord Ashfield, who is the chairman, the chairman, Colonel Kingscott, C. B., M. P., Alderman Sir Thomas Dakin, Hou, Evelyn Ashley, M. P., R. N. Fowler, and the company's agent at Philadelphia, also Mr. H. H. B. Hughes, Esq., the general manager of the company. Joseph H. Wellman is special agent for the company for the United States, with headquarters in New York City, and the following well-known business men are United States trustees for the company: Mr. Reid, president Mechanics' National Bank, New York; Thomas Reid, of Flupke, Reid & Phelps, New York; Jacob D. Vennilie, president Merchants' National Bank, New York. The capital of the company is $8,000,000, in the state of New York, and it has invested in government bonds and other first-class securities.
Notwithstanding the fearful loss ratio of 1853, the company was enabled to add $140,000 to its reserve, which is certainly very creditable management. The Western Department of the company is located at Nos. 161 and 163 LaSalle Street, Chicago, and includes the following States and territories: Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin, Kentucky, Tennessie, Iowa, Missouri, Minnesota, Kansas, Nebraska, Dakota, Montana, Wyoming and Colorado.

Theodore W. Leaton, the manager of the company in this department, has had a great many years' experience as an underwriter and is thoroughly familiar with the business in his field. The handsome gain in receipts each month shows the popularity of his management, as well as the confidence which the agents and insurance public have in the company.

The Connecticut General Life Insurance Company of Hartford, Conn., has been represented in Chicago for about eighteen years, and has, on or about January 1, 1884, assets amounting to $1,434,393.42, and a surplus, according to the New York standard, of $582,811.92. This company, in proportion of its assets to $100 reserve, as required by law, has $137.34, which makes it rank third on a list composed of the leading companies of the country. It is at present represented in Chicago by W. J. Davis, general agent for Illinois and Iowa.

W. J. Davis was born at Billerica, Middlesex Co., Mass., on November 26, 1820. He spent several years of his boyhood in Maine, returning to Massachusetts, where he attended school with a view of preparing for a profession, but impaired health led him to give up the study and to embark in country trade. He married burne Falls, Franklin Co., Mass., where he held the office of postmaster as well as that of deacon in the Congregational Church, of which he was an active and consistent member. Removing to the active business community of Groton, he was elected, at the age of twenty-seven, to represent the town in the State Legislature of 1848, taking an active and influential part in its proceedings and gaining encomium for his ability and discretion as so young a member. In 1856, Mr. Davis removed to Chicago and engaged in the retail and jobbing trade at No. 112 Dearborn Street. He subsequently embarked in the real-estate and life insurance business, and for the last twenty years has devoted himself to these interests, representing the New England Mutual Life Insurance Company of Boston, Mass., also the Charter Oak and Connecticut General Hartford, Conn. In common with most Chicago real-estate men, after the first rush of the early days in building, he discovered that he was one of the founders of the Lincoln Park. He has been connected with the Lincoln Park Congregational Church many years, serving it continuously as one of its trustees, and as superintendent of its Sabbath-school for several years. He was married; the first time to Miss Harriet Griswold, of Buckland, Mass., two of whose children, Mrs. Willis McQuigg and W. J. Davis, of this city, survive her; the second time to Mrs. Mary B. Clark, of Rockford, III. Although having seen over forty years of intensely active business life, Mr. Davis is still vigorous and energetically employed.

William J. Davis, son of William J. Davis, was born in Franklin County, Mass., on September 29, 1856, and came with his parents to Chicago in that year. He received his education at the local parochial and high schools and at Yale College, which institutions he attended for three years. He has been connected with the real-estate business for the past ten years, and has transacted business therein on his own account since March, 1884. He read law in the Union College of Law, Chicago, and was admitted to practice in 1881; doing this to facilitate his real-estate business. Although but a young operator in this branch of Chicago's interests, he has already made an enviable record for his energy and discretion, and the pertinacity of industry with which he watches the interests of his patrons and his attention to their requirements, result in a constant augmentation of their number.

LAWLOR & BARRETT.—This firm, general Western managers of the Accident Insurance Company of North America, is made up of William D. and Charles D. Larabee. They are successors of Larabee & Mead in the same business. The latter firm was organized in Chicago, 1852, and was succeeded by the present concern in July, 1883, William H. Mead giving place to Charles D. Larabee. The company they represent is of Canadian origin and has headquarters at Montreal. It was organized in May, 1852, and has been succeeded by the present concern. It includes the States of Illinois, Iowa and Wisconsin, each with a general and increasing corps of local agents recognizing their management. Charles D. Larabee, the senior member of the firm of Larra-
bee Bros., was born in Chicago, on November 10, 1834. At the opening of the War, he was attending the University of Chicago, but, in 1862, the war-spirit ran so high that he entered the service as a brevet 2d lieutenant in the Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and was placed with his regiment on guard duty at Fort Douglas. When his time was out, he entered the store of Larra-
bee & North, and clerked for them about eight months. He then helped to raise Co. "H" of the 17th Illinois Cavalry, of which he was brevet 2d lieutenant. During the Civil War he served as a second lieutenant. The severe and disagreeable but valuable service of the 17th Illinois Cavalry, brigaded with the "Kansas Battery" and "Gunboat Company," will never be forgotten. After the War closed, Mr. Larabee re-entered the employ of Larabee & North as salesman for three years after their return to their home in Missouri. From then on until July, 1883—when he took the place of W. H. Mead in the company of which he is now a member. He is a member of the G.A.R., Kilpatrick Post, No. 75, at Austin, Ill., where he resides. He was married October 8, 1860, to Miss Clarissa Trimmingham, and the family consists of one son and one daughter, Ralph N. Trimmingham, the secretary of the Underwriters' Exchange. He has three children, Ralph, Margaret and Louise. He is a Republican, and a member of the Royal Arcanum, Royal Council, No. 869. The firm of Larabee Bros. are active members of the City's Association.

Mitchell, Watson & Co., insurance brokers, the firm having been organized and incorporated under the Illinois State Laws some years ago, and is the successor of R. A. Waller's outside brokerage business. The firm makes a specialty of the insuring of large properties throughout the West, and taking charge of large lines of fire insurance. Their field of operations is located principally in the Western States and territories and they do all house brokerage business.

Charles P. Mitchell, manager of the insurance brokerage office of Mitchell, Watson & Co., was born at Liverpool, England, on March 17, 1855. He resided in his native town until he was eleven years old, when there obtained a position as bookkeeper in the firm of W. H. Mitchell & Co., in Chicago, and in 1866, his family came to America and located in this city. At the age of twelve, he commenced business life by entering the house of J. L. Hanson & Co., printers, and becoming city solicitor and travelling salesman. He was with that firm for some time, and then engaged with the abstract firm of Brackett & Waite as clerk. He was employed for a brief period, and then went into the printing house of Mitchell, Lawrence & Fordham, the senior member of the firm being his father. He remained with that concern until the great fire, after which he went into the office of Ducat & Lyon, insurance agents. He was afterward connected for many years with Dunlap, Bowmar, in Chicago, and Bowmar & Waller and R. A. Waller. When in the employ of the latter firm, Mr. Mitchell was cashier and confidential clerk. His abilities proved of such value to the firm that when they decided to divide their business into departments, Mr. Mitchell was selected to represent them in the country brokerage business, and the firm of Mitchell, Watson & Co. was incorporated, and Mr. Mitchell duly invested as manager. Mr. Mitchell was married on February 1, 1875, to Miss Clara M. Hansard, of Lanesville, Indiana. They have five children, Louis, Clara Edith, Dot and Charles D., reside at Evanston. Mr. Mitchell is a democrat in politics and a member of the Tornado Club.

Thomas Scott Cunningham, the well-known fire-underwriter, was born on March 25, 1832, at Harrisburg, Penn. He was educated in the public schools of his native town, and had his first country business training in the office of A. W. Wood & Son, at Philadelphia, where he received a thorough course in
practical and theoretical mechanics, and was engaged in the designing and construction of locomotives from 1851 to 1859, at which time he withdrew, to enter the naval service of the United States, as assistant engineer. Admission was by examination, and the fact that he emerged from the ordeal at the head of a class of twenty-six young men, serves to illustrate how devoted and earnest he had been in the study of his profession. His first assignment was to the steam sloop-of-war "Lancaster," which was made the flag-ship of the Pacific Squadron, and in which vessel he doubled Cape Horn, and cruised from Valparaiso to San Francisco, visiting, meanwhile, the Marquesas and Sandwich Islands in the South Pacific Ocean, until 1864, when, having been advanced to the grade of second assistant engineer, he was ordered home to participate in the crushing of the Rebellion, and was detailed in charge of the engineering department of the gunboat "Wissahickon." In that famous war-ship, Mr. Cunningham served one year as senior engineer in the squadron of Admiral David G. Farragut. He participated in the blockade of the Southern ports in the Gulf of Mexico, and in the engagements with the forts below New Orleans, at Grand Gulf, Vicksburg, and other points along the Mississippi River. Returning North in September, 1862, to repair damages sustained by vessel and machinery in that arduous campaign, he was detailed by the Secretary of the Navy to the staff of Rear Admiral Francis H. Gregory, then in supervision of a bureau of construction of monitors, iron-clads, gunboats, and their machinery, at New York. The work of this bureau ceased with the close of the Rebellion, Mr. Cunningham resigned from the service in November, 1866, and returned to civil life, holding President Johnson's commission as a first assistant engineer, with the relative rank of lieutenant, to which grade he was advanced in July, 1866. He afterward took the general management of the New York branch of the Hartford Steam Boiler Inspection and Insurance Company, and was so identified until the spring of 1873. On March 12, of that year, he came to Chicago as a member of the insurance firm of W. H. Cunningham & Co., the senior member of which was his brother. Their business connection continued until October 1878, when Mr. Cunningham withdrew, and established himself alone. He is a thorough business man, of ample experience in his profession, and is an expert underwriter. He is a member of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion, the Union League Club, the Farragut Veteran Association, and of Apollo Commandery, No. 1, K. T. Mr. Cunningham has two children—a son, William Secor, and a daughter.

A. W. Spalding was born at Montpelier, Vt., on May 29, 1832, and is a son of Azel Spalding, who was a prominent lawyer of his native city. His maternal grandfather, Jonathan Wainwright, was well known throughout the State as proprietor of an iron foundry in Middlebury, at which place he manufactured stoves. Sending them over New England, Mr. Spalding has had a large and successful insurance experience, commencing with the Phoenix of Hartford in 1858, and the Franklin of Philadelphia in 1870, and being on January 1, 1880, when he resigned, manager of the Standard of London, from which position he advanced to the present position as general manager of the Home Mutual Company. The Home Mutual Insurance Company of California—a purely stock company notwithstanding the name—was organized in 1864, and in point of fire premiums is the leading insurance corporation, American or foreign, on the Pacific coast. In February, 1854, the company determined upon establishing a Western Department, comprising the States of Ohio, Indiana, Kentucky, Michigan, Illinois, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Iowa, Missouri, Kansas, Nebraska and the territory of Dakota, with headquarters at Chicago, and selected, as their Western manager, A. W. Spalding. The career of the Home Mutual has been one of continued success. Its record is filled with annual accumulations, during a period which has witnessed the downfall of hundreds of fire insurance companies. Its establishment of the Western Department is so recent that nothing can yet be written of the past. It has a cash capital of $500,000; cash assets, $566,658, and a net surplus of $250,806.61.

EDWIN A. SIMON, general manager of the Western Department of the City of London Fire Insurance Company (Limited), was born in Boston, Mass., on December 1, 1834. He was educated there, attending the common schools and studying for a short time at Amherst College. At an early age he entered the employ of the Old Colony Railroad Company, and was engaged in various capacities for about six years. He then took a position as messenger in the Freeman's National Bank, and worked through the various grades of promotion until appointed paying teller. He resigned
that office and entered the city treasury, where he served until the breaking out of the War. He was called to his country and volun-
teer his musket for the "thirty days' service." At the end of the
time he entered the navy and became a sailing master, attached
to the Charlestown Navy Yard. After the War he re-located in
Boston, having identified with the Firemen's Insurance Company.
Being thoroughly acquainted with marine service and ships, he was
adjutant for about two years. At the end of that period he became
connected with the Insurance Company of North America, of Phila-
adelph, serving them for over sixteen years in various responsible
positions. On February 1, 1852, he was appointed to his present
position, with headquarters in this city. His long experience, as
an insurance man, extending over a period of fifty years, was
brought into requisition on the establishment of this Western Branch,
with the result that it is now doing a flourishing business, and which
is constantly augmenting. Its exhibit December 31, 1853,
showed its assets in the United States to be $769,147.25, and its
net surplus $491,612.84. Mr. Simonds was married at Boston, on
January 7, 1859, to Miss Adelaide Wheeler. They have two daugh-
ters, Mary Adelaide and Alice Isabel. Mr. Simonds is a member of
the Masonic Order, Knights of Honor, Knights of Pythias, and of
the Union League Club of Chicago.

W. W. CALDWELL is general manager for the New Orleans
Insurance Company, to which position he was appointed January
1, 1854, and was associated with the company for eighteen
months previously. In 1857, he was appointed general agent for
the People's Insurance Company, of Newark, N. J., and, in 1859,
governor of the New Hampshire Insurance and Fire Company and
in the Bureau, of which latter Mr. Elphicke is manager, and he
began his career in Jeffersonville, Ind., in 1864, removing therefrom to Indianapolis in 1866, and then engaged in local and
subsequent business until his removal to Chicago in 1877. He was
born in Louisville, Ky., on August 3, 1835, but was reared in Jeffersonville, Ind.,
his parents having removed to that town while he was quite young.
There the Colonel received his education, and in Southern Indi-
ana he raised the first company that was enrolled for the defense of
the Union. The company was mustered in as Co. "B," 23d Indi-
ana Infantry Volunteers, and Mr. Caldwell was mustered in as
captain of that company, which was colored. Caldwell and Shiloh,
Captain Caldwell was authorised to raise a regi-
ment, which he did. This regiment was mustered into service as
the 51st Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and Captain Caldwell was
commissioned its colonel, when not twenty-five years of age,
In 1862.

CHARLES W. ELPHICKE commenced his insurance experience
with the Traders' Insurance Company in 1872. In 1876, he went
into partnership with Eliza C. Hilliard and David Vance, who
came here from Milwaukee, under the firm name of Hilliard,
Elphicke & Co., continuing with them until 1878, when they
returned to Milwaukee, and he accepted the agency for the Minne-
apolis, Department of the Northwestern Insurance Company. In 1884,
James A. Myers, who was also with the Traders' Insurance Com-
pany, and had had an interest with Mr. Elphicke as silent partner since 1882, became an open partner, under the firm
name of C. W. Elphicke & Co. Mr. Elphicke came to Chicago in
1862, and was formerly a resident of Jololo, N. Y., and for eight-
years sailed the Lakes, having been for many years captain of
various vessels. He has been a member of the Board of Trade
since 1873.

WILLIAM E. SMITH came to Chicago in 1866, and was identi-
cified, from the year 1868, with the real-estate, building and insurance
interests. Immediately after the fire, he paid particular attention
to contracting for erecting buildings, in which he built up a large
business and in which department he was very successful. His
insurance agency was established in September, 1882. Although of so
recent introduction he has already taken no insignificant place among the insurance men of the city, and the companies he repre-
sents have had their interests carefully watched and vigorously
promoted since they have been in his hands. He is manager of the
Mississippi Valley Manufacturers' Mutual Insurance Company, of
Rock Island, Ill., and is secretary of the Mutual Mill Insurance
Company of Cook County, Ill., both of which companies are repre-
sented at his agency. They are comparatively young companies, but are constantly increasing in business and the favor of the com-
nunity.

MRS. MARIANDA R. SMITH, the only lady insurance broker in
the United States that is doing the same class of business, is a na-
tive of the State of New York, where she resided during her child-
hood. She was brought up to womanhood in Cincinnati and
educated at Greencourt College, a noted Quaker school of that
city. In April, 1852, Mrs. Smith made her home in Chicago, and
solicited for the Traders' Insurance Company. In July of the same
year, she married for herself, and with a limited experience in the insurance business, she has made a wonder-
ful success in her chosen calling. Starting in with no patronage
whatever, she has secured a patronage that pays her a handsome in-
come and gives employment to three office clerks, two travelling repre-
sentatives and a number of solicitors. From one premium, her
business has grown in the brief space of three years to over one
thousand, and pays five per cent interest per annum, being one of the
only large lines of insurance, her customers extend all over the
country, and she is constantly sending and taking insurance to and from European companies as well as those of America.

MRS. SMITH was a Democrat, and Mrs.'s party in the State. She is
an ambitious and energetic, and solely by her own efforts has built up
a splendid business and by her rare qualities of heart and mind has
won the esteem and highest regards of business and insurance men
generally.

BUREAU OF LIFE INSURANCE INFORMATION.—The late Horace
Greeley once said: "The man who discovers a real public want
official reports of the Insurance Commissioners of Massachusetts,
New York and other leading states, including Illinois, from first
issues up to the present year. These reports are a valuable ency-
clopedia of insurance literature. From these reports, Mr. Tabor
has prepared a complete financial history, from January 1, 1872, to
the present time, of every life company doing business in Illinois,
embracing assets, liabilities, surpluses, expenses, interest earned,
real-estate owned, volume of business, death-losses and matured
endowments, together with other valuable information, and these
are classified and tabulated with special reference to rapid and
thorough comparison of each company with all the others. The
following is from the Commercial World and M. S. Exporter, New
York City, of October 5, 1882: "Mervin Tabor, No. 115 Dear-
born Street, Chicago, is in the fullest sense of the words what he
styles himself, an 'Insurance Expert.' Mr. Tabor has become
such, not only by study, thought and observation; but by many
long years of experience in placing and handling policies of
insurance. Mr. Tabor has no connection or interest in any
insurance company, nor has he ever been a member of the Bureau. Any
one wishing to insure his life, any one having done so who seeks to
make a change of any kind, or wishes any difficulty solved in con-
nection with life-insurance matters, can gain more satisfactory
information from Mr. Tabor than from any other source in Chi-
icago. Such is the judgment of more than a score of the best liter-
ary and scientific literary minds of Illinois." In the early part of
1885, the merits of Mr. Tabor received public recognition by his being
appointed Actuary of the Insurance Department of Illinois by the
State Auditor.
The history of the growth of the manufacture of iron in its various forms in Chicago, if told in detail, would be read with almost the same degree of interest which attaches to a romance. It was conceded at an early period of the city's history, even by commercial rivals, that Nature had chosen her site, and that a quiescent waiting on the part of her citizens would ensure for the city a geographical prominence as a center for the distribution of breadstuffs. Her ultimate control of the grain trade of the Northwest was an admitted possibility. But not even the most sanguine prophet, however biased in his predictions, would have dared to foretell her eminence as a center of manufacture. And yet, despite all adverse predictions, and in excess of the fondest expectations of Chicago's most ardent friends, the manufacture of iron ore into its various commercial forms—utilitarian and ornamental—has assumed such proportions in this city that the Northwestern metropolis at present ranks third among the manufacturing centers of the country, having attained this prominence within the short space of ten years, its relative position in 1870 having been unimportant.

The accuracy of the foregoing statements can be best shown by the following tables, in which are given the figures (gathered from the United States Census reports) relating to the manufacture of iron and steel in the United States in 1870 and 1880, which show the rapid rise of Illinois in the list of iron-producing States. Their perusal is necessary in order to a just appreciation of Chicago's relative importance among the "iron-centers" of the United States.

### Tables relating to the Manufacture of Iron and Steel throughout the United States.

#### I. The production of each branch in 1870 and 1880, with the percentage of increase or decrease during the latter year.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Iron and steel products.</th>
<th>1870</th>
<th>1880</th>
<th>Percentage of increase or decrease during the latter year.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Pig iron and castings from furnaces</td>
<td>2,032,521</td>
<td>3,781,021</td>
<td>84</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>All products of iron rolling-mills</td>
<td>1,441,591</td>
<td>2,572,424</td>
<td>77</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bessemer steel; finished products</td>
<td>19,001</td>
<td>96,886</td>
<td>408</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Open-hearth steel; finished products</td>
<td>93,142</td>
<td>93,142</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Crucible steel; finished products</td>
<td>28,063</td>
<td>70,319</td>
<td>151</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Billet and other steel</td>
<td>2,285</td>
<td>4,956</td>
<td>117</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Products of forges and bloomeries</td>
<td>110,586</td>
<td>27,557</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>3,655,215</td>
<td>7,265,140</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### II. Production of iron and steel in 1880, in the four States leading in this branch of industry.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>States</th>
<th>Production</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Pennsylvania</td>
<td>3,616,668 tons</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ohio</td>
<td>930,141 tons</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New York</td>
<td>595,300 tons</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Illinois</td>
<td>417,967 tons</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The fourth rank among the States, in 1880, was occupied by Illinois, which, in 1870, was fifteenth in order of production, having made only 23,751 tons, as against 417,967 tons in 1880. The increase in ten years was one thousand five hundred and twenty-two per cent—the most marvelous in the history of the country.

### Conclusion.

In the production of rails, Illinois ranked next to Pennsylvania, having produced 275,988 tons of all kinds, as against 509,912 tons manufactured in the latter State. Of the total production of rails Pennsylvania made forty-seven per cent., and Illinois twenty-three per cent., the next State in rank being Ohio, which produced but nine per cent.

The causes which have combined to bring about this result have been outlined in the second volume of this History, and need not again be alluded to here. The main feature of the almost phenomenal progress of the iron industry since 1871, however, may be briefly sketched.

The year 1874—following close upon the panic of 1873—was one of depression among manufacturers. The value of the pig iron sold in Chicago during the year was, in round numbers, $4,836,000; the receipts having been about 115,000 tons, and the average price $42 per ton, or about $10 less than the ruling rate for 1873. In comparison with other iron-markets of the country, however, Chicago held its own surprisingly well. The causes of the falling-off in the sales of the year, which amounted to nearly $1,000,000, are to be found in over-production and a decreased demand for manufactured iron. The fever for railroad-building was at its height in 1872, and the development of the manufacture of pig-iron was abnormal; as a result, the prices of iron and steel declined nearly fifty per cent, in two years.

In manufactured iron, the decrease was not so marked, except in the case of car-wheels and steel rails, the production of both of which fell off fifty per cent. The cause of this decrease is to be found in the fact that the panic of 1873 caused a cessation in railroad extension, and had it not been for the adoption of a policy of replacing iron rails with those made of Bessemer steel, the decrease in the latter branch of manufacture would have been even still more marked. The total value of the rolling-mill product of Chicago (including the mill at Joliet, owned and controlled by Chicago capitalists), during 1874, was about $14,000,000, as against $16,000,000 in 1873.

The following table shows the percentage of increase or decrease in the value of product in some of the leading varieties of iron manufacture in 1874, as compared with the preceding year:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Iron manufacture</th>
<th>Increase</th>
<th>Decrease</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Car wheels</td>
<td>50</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Steel rails</td>
<td>50</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rolling mill products (general)</td>
<td>7%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Foundries (generally)</td>
<td>7</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stove works</td>
<td>32%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mill machinery</td>
<td>43</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Galvanized iron-works</td>
<td>40</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Steam-engine works</td>
<td>33</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Iron manufactures (general)</td>
<td>8</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
The following table shows the number of establishments devoted to iron work in its various branches, in 1874; the capital invested; the number of employes; and the total value of the production. It should be remarked, by way of commentary, that of the entire one hundred and fifty-nine establishments, only twenty-six were in existence prior to 1860.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description of manufacture</th>
<th>No. of establishments</th>
<th>Capital</th>
<th>No. of employes</th>
<th>Value of product</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Rolling mills and furnaces</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>$8,300,000</td>
<td>3,300</td>
<td>$14,000,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Foundries</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>1,350,000</td>
<td>1,150</td>
<td>3,500,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Boiler works</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>2,050,000</td>
<td>212</td>
<td>8,400,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Car-wheel works</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>205,000</td>
<td>130</td>
<td>315,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stove works</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>500,000</td>
<td>400</td>
<td>450,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bolts, screws, etc.</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>60,000</td>
<td>49</td>
<td>115,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>File works</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>110,000</td>
<td>55</td>
<td>95,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mill machinery</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>300,000</td>
<td>125</td>
<td>500,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Safe manufacturers</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>125,000</td>
<td>120</td>
<td>320,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cutters works</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>125,000</td>
<td>45</td>
<td>140,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Galvanized iron works</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>315,000</td>
<td>45</td>
<td>48,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Steam-fittings</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>40,000</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>240,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Steam-heating apparatus</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>500,000</td>
<td>750</td>
<td>3,250,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Machinery manufacturers</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>850,000</td>
<td>420</td>
<td>450,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tin ware</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>375,000</td>
<td>75</td>
<td>750,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Miscellaneous iron works</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>350,000</td>
<td>275</td>
<td>775,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Iron bedsheads</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>25,000</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>75,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ranges and furnaces</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>40,000</td>
<td>43</td>
<td>115,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Iron works</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>450,000</td>
<td>408</td>
<td>1,003,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Steam engine works</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>329,000</td>
<td>268</td>
<td>400,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Printing presses</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>200,000</td>
<td>49</td>
<td>155,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Saws</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>95,000</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>160,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thimble-skein works</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>90,000</td>
<td>120</td>
<td>400,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chain manufactories</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>50,000</td>
<td>85</td>
<td>283,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wire manufactories</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>374,000</td>
<td>51</td>
<td>235,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Scale works</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>50,000</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>75,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Horseshoe nails</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>80,000</td>
<td>95</td>
<td>320,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The total number of establishments in the United States in 1875 was six hundred and seventy-six, with an annual capacity of 4,500,000 tons; more than one-half of all the stocks in the country were out of blast. During one week in November, seventeen furnaces in the "Hanging Rock" region in Ohio stopped work, because of their inability to make iron and realize the cost of production. Of the thirty-six charcoal furnaces in the Lake Superior region, in Michigan and Wisconsin, only twelve were in blast. The decrease in the production of pig iron throughout the United States, however, is best shown by the following table:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description of manufacture</th>
<th>No. of establishments</th>
<th>Capital</th>
<th>No. of employes</th>
<th>Value of product</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Rolling mills and furnaces</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>$7,000,000</td>
<td>3,400</td>
<td>$14,500,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Foundries</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>1,500,000</td>
<td>1,580</td>
<td>3,600,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Boiler works</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>300,000</td>
<td>200</td>
<td>800,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Car-wheel works</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>250,000</td>
<td>175</td>
<td>325,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stove works</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>500,000</td>
<td>400</td>
<td>450,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bolts and screws</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>50,000</td>
<td>75</td>
<td>140,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>File works</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>100,000</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>90,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mill machinery</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>350,000</td>
<td>150</td>
<td>550,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Safe manufacturers</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>125,000</td>
<td>150</td>
<td>375,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cutters works</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>100,000</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>140,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Galvanized iron</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>350,000</td>
<td>400</td>
<td>875,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Steam-fittings</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>50,000</td>
<td>67</td>
<td>345,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Steam-heating apparatus</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>600,000</td>
<td>700</td>
<td>2,300,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Machinery</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>900,000</td>
<td>475</td>
<td>500,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tinware</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>350,000</td>
<td>95</td>
<td>750,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Miscellaneous iron-wks</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>375,000</td>
<td>200</td>
<td>750,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Iron bedsheads</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>25,000</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>45,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ranges and furnaces</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>100,000</td>
<td>42</td>
<td>420,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Steam engines</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>215,000</td>
<td>275</td>
<td>390,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Printing presses</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>300,000</td>
<td>45</td>
<td>140,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Saws</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>100,000</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>150,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thimble-skein</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>90,000</td>
<td>150</td>
<td>450,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chain manufactories</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>60,000</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>153,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Scale works</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>50,000</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>50,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Horseshoe nails</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>80,000</td>
<td>125</td>
<td>400,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wire manufacturers</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>375,000</td>
<td>90</td>
<td>240,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Before the close of 1876, many of the mills and furnaces which had been called into existence by the
speculative demand of 1872 (which, as has been said, had its origin in a prevailing mania for railroad-building) were idle, and some of them were destined never again to kindle their fires. Looking at the trade of the country as a whole, however, it may be said that the period had passed when iron was regarded as a legitimate Eastern product. As a manufacturing center for iron and steel, Chicago had assumed a leading position. Of the 290,000 tons of Bessemer steel rails manufactured in the United States during the year, 85,000 tons (or nearly one-third) were the product of Chicago mills. The annual pay-roll of the Chicago mills (including those at South Chicago and Joliet) was $2,900,000 as against $7,500,000 during 1875, and over 1,100 tons of coke and coal were daily consumed in the manufacture of pig iron and rails. Less iron was manufactured here during the latter year than in 1876, although the market value of the total product exhibits a decrease of about eight per cent. The diminution, however, was more apparent than real, a ruinously low scale of prices having prevailed. The decrease in the value of iron manufacture was more perceptible, also, in minor wares than in the products of the rolling-mills. The following table contains a summary of the amount of iron manufactured in this city during 1876, arranged in a form similar to those above given:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description of manufacture</th>
<th>Capital</th>
<th>Value of product</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Rolling mills and furnaces</td>
<td>$7,000,000</td>
<td>$13,600,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Foundries</td>
<td>1,500,000</td>
<td>5,000,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Boiler-works</td>
<td>300,000</td>
<td>100,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Car-wheel works</td>
<td>250,000</td>
<td>150,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Store-works</td>
<td>500,000</td>
<td>400,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bolts and screws</td>
<td>65,000</td>
<td>150,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>File-works</td>
<td>45,000</td>
<td>87,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mill machinery</td>
<td>10,000</td>
<td>42,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Safe manufacturers</td>
<td>125,000</td>
<td>376,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Casters</td>
<td>100,000</td>
<td>157,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Galvanized-iron works</td>
<td>350,000</td>
<td>775,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Steel-fittings</td>
<td>50,000</td>
<td>60,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Steam-heating apparatus</td>
<td>600,000</td>
<td>2,000,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Machinery manufacturers</td>
<td>85,000</td>
<td>470,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tinware</td>
<td>60,000</td>
<td>710,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Miscellaneous Wks.</td>
<td>350,000</td>
<td>700,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Iron bedsteads</td>
<td>25,000</td>
<td>47,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ranges and furnaces</td>
<td>100,000</td>
<td>70,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Iron-works</td>
<td>400,000</td>
<td>600,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Steam engines</td>
<td>260,000</td>
<td>300,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Printing presses</td>
<td>400,000</td>
<td>175,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Saws</td>
<td>100,000</td>
<td>142,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chain manufacturers</td>
<td>91,000</td>
<td>450,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chain manufacturers</td>
<td>60,000</td>
<td>127,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wire manufacturers</td>
<td>350,000</td>
<td>220,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Scale-works</td>
<td>50,000</td>
<td>90,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Horse-shoe nails</td>
<td>80,000</td>
<td>420,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The year 1878, while not one of remarkable prosperity among dealers in pig iron, was favorable to iron and steel manufacturers. The amount of the former commodity handled in Chicago exceeded that of 1877; but low prices and the sluggishness of trade affected profits disastrously. During the latter part of the year, however, began to appear symptoms of a general revival of business. Railroad and car building were resumed; the demand was stimulated; prices advanced, and the business outlook became more hopeful. Sales for the year aggregated about 150,000 tons, at an average price of $81.50. In iron and steel manufacturers, however, the value of the product showed a gain of nearly four per cent, as will appear from a comparison of the following table with that preceding. The aggregate sales of steel rails increased about six per cent; the Chicago and Union Rolling Mills in this city were in active operation during 1878, while the works in South Chicago resumed business, running to their utmost capacity—turning out about 20,000 tons of iron and 1,600 kgs of nails per day. The aggregate movement in iron foundries was considerably larger than in 1877. Boiler, bolt and screw, file, and galvanized-iron works were fairly active at unchanged prices. Several Chicago steam-fitting and heating firms filled contracts in South-
ern cities, and two galvanized-iron cornice firms secured
large contracts in Texas and Nebraska. Shipments of
horseshoe nails were made to England, Russia and Ha-
vanna.

The following table presents a summary of the
amount of iron and steel manufactures in Chicago du-
during 1878:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description of manufacture</th>
<th>No. of establishments</th>
<th>Capital</th>
<th>No. of employees</th>
<th>Value of product</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| Rolling-mills and furna-
aces                        | 3                     | $6,210,000 | 2,511          | $12,347,000     |
| Foundries                  | 27                    | 2,490,000  | 1,777          | 4,226,000       |
| Boiler-works               | 16                    | 413,617    | 556            | 936,802         |
| Car-wheels                 | 5                     | 301,407    | 266            | 200,201         |
| Store-works                | 2                     | 539,111    | 316            | 586,014         |
| Bolts and screws           | 7                     | 61,000     | 214            | 174,012         |
| File-works                 | 11                    | 116,000    | 140            | 102,440         |
| Mill machinery             | 6                     | 327,400    | 196            | 616,400         |
| Safe manufacturers         | 2                     | 141,000    | 82             | 427,000         |
| Cutlery                    | 5                     | 182,206    | 161            | 262,800         |
| Galvanized-iron works      | 24                    | 499,000    | 810            | 492,100         |
| Steam-fittings             | 8                     | 4,700      | 97             | 287,000         |
| Steam-heating apparatus   | 6                     | 4,000      | 475            | 280,000         |
| Machinery manufacturers    | 22                    | 1,088,878  | 780            | 54,000          |
| Tinware                    | 6                     | 777,400    | 305            | 860,000         |
| Miscellaneous iron works   | 41                    | 425,000    | 460            | 70,000          |
| Iron bedsteads             | 3                     | 40,000     | 67             | 70,000          |
| Ranges and furnaces        | 5                     | 85,600     | 62             | 649,000         |
| Iron-works                 | 15                    | 587,580    | 431            | 1,300,000       |
| Steam engines              | 14                    | 420,600    | 235            | 275,000         |
| Printing presses           | 1                     | 1,000      | 3              | 1,000           |
| Saws                       | 7                     | 300,000    | 60             | 355,500         |
| Thimble skirns             | 10                    | 100,000    | 125            | 380,000         |
| Chain manufacturers        | 3                     | 4,000      | 50             | 161,000         |
| Wire manufacturers         | 27                    | 511,700    | 251            | 333,300         |
| Scale-works                | 3                     | 230,000    | 115            | 473,500         |
| Horse-shoe nails           | 1                     | 60,000     | 150            | 253,500         |

Total: 203, $15,412,320, 19,832, $85,116,715

The year 1879 witnessed the long foreseen reaction
in the trade in pig iron. For the six years follow-
ing 1872, the iron industries of the United States
had languished, and at the beginning of 1879, of seven
hundred blast furnaces in the United States, four hun-
dred and forty were out of blast, and only a portion
of the remainder were required to run on full time.
Mean-
while prices had declined from $54 in October, 1873,
to $25,50 in October, 1878, and the path of decline was
stretched with the wrecks of shattered fortunes. But
having been among the first to feel the blight of finan-
cial depression, the iron industry was among the first
to reap the benefits of returning prosperity. During
the first six months of 1879, the consumptive demand
had so increased that the surplus stocks of the country
amounting, at the close of 1878, to about 516,000 tons
had been nearly all disposed of, and, by midsummer,
supplies had been reduced to smaller limits than had
been known since American pig iron first assumed im-
portance. Short stocks and increased demand stimu-
lated prices, which, from August and September, ad-
vanced from four to five dollars per ton, and continued
to appreciate during the remainder of the year, until
$45.30 per ton (for No. 1 Lake Superior) had been
reached—advance of over one hundred per cent, from
the highest prices of 1878. The year's sales
amounted to 3,500,000 tons,—a decided increase over
those of 1878. In iron and steel manufactures, the ad-
vance was almost equally remarkable. Both the roll-

ing-mills in this city were in active operation during the year and the product of steel rails increased nearly
six per cent, while the shipment of Bessemer steel rails
to Canada was larger than for several years preceding.
Among foundry-men the year was about the same as
1878; prices appreciated, but an increase in the cost of
labor resulted in about equal profits to manufacturers.
Boiler, stove, bolt and screw, galvanized, range and
furnace and wire works were fairly active during the
greater portion of the year. That manufacture in gen-
eral was prosperous, is sufficiently shown by the fact
that the prices of machinists' supplies advanced from
forty to fifty per cent, over those of 1875, and that the
aggregate sales amounted to nearly $326,000.

There can be no doubt that the increase in railroad
building exerted an enormous influence upon the iron
trade. The progress is shown, approximately, in the
following statement:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Miles built</th>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Miles built</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1872</td>
<td>6,000</td>
<td>1876</td>
<td>1,970</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1873</td>
<td>3,770</td>
<td>1877</td>
<td>1,892</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1874</td>
<td>3,450</td>
<td>1878</td>
<td>1,840</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1875</td>
<td>1,150</td>
<td>1879</td>
<td>3,278</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table of iron manufacture, in Chicago, in 1879.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description of manufacture</th>
<th>No. of establishments</th>
<th>Capital</th>
<th>No. of employees</th>
<th>Value of product</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| Rolling-mills and furna-
aces                        | 3                     | $6,758,000 | 3,000          | $14,000,000     |
| Foundries                  | 20                    | 2,400,000  | 600            | 4,000,000       |
| Boiler-works               | 22                    | 450,000    | 600            | 250,000         |
| Car-wheels                 | 5                     | 290,000    | 190            | 500,000         |
| Cutlery                    | 8                     | 200,000    | 160            | 250,000         |
| Galvanized-iron works      | 27                    | 1,550,000  | 600            | 275,000         |
| Steam-fittings             | 20                    | 1,550,000  | 600            | 575,000         |
| Steam-heating apparatus   | 20                    | 500,000    | 600            | 300,000         |
| Machinery manufacturers   | 20                    | 450,000    | 445            | 950,000         |
| Iron-works                 | 10                    | 350,000    | 200            | 1,210,000       |
| Steam engines              | 10                    | 450,000    | 200            | 1,210,000       |
| Printing presses           | 10                    | 700,000    | 195            | 1,200,000       |
| Saws                       | 7                     | 750,000    | 54             | 345,000         |
| Thimble skirns             | 10                    | 100,000    | 125            | 375,000         |
| Chain manufacturers        | 5                     | 75,000     | 64             | 150,000         |
| Wire manufacturers         | 30                    | 260,000    | 265            | 350,000         |
| Scale-works                | 5                     | 260,000    | 105            | 350,000         |
| Horse-shoe nails           | 1                     | 85,000     | 175            | 150,000         |

Total: 316, $19,050,000, 11,212, $323,215,000

The prosperity in the pig iron trade, which began in
1879, continued until March, 1880; the prices of Nos.
1 and 2 Lake Superior rising, in February, to $55 a ton.
But during January and February, 1880, the imports
from Great Britain amounted to 269,000 tons, against
26,900 tons during the corresponding months of 1879.
Scores of furnaces which had been out of blast for sev-
eral years lighted their fires, and the sanguine proph-
ets who had predicted a continuation of the high prices
of February had the mortification of seeing Lake Superior
sell for $35 in August. The shrinkage in values, how-
ever, did not exert so disastrous an influence upon Chi-

icago dealers as might be supposed, owing to the fact
The number of tons of pig iron handled in Chicago during 1881 was about the same as that of the previous year—600,000 tons, but, owing to a fall in prices, its aggregate value did not exceed $16,000,000, or about nine per cent, less than in the preceding year. The policy of the trade during the year was a conservative one; the speculative mania had exhausted itself, and there were consequently no sharp fluctuations in values. The demand may be said to have been continuously good, at times even exceeding the supply. The quotations at the close of the year were $31 to $35 for Lake Superior and $30 to $32 for Scotch iron. The relatively high price of the latter was due to an advance in ocean freights and to a decrease in importations, the falling off in which constituted the noteworthy feature of the year's business.

In this connection, the figures given below are of interest, as showing the growth of the iron industry in the United States, in which this city was an important factor:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description of manufacture</th>
<th>No. of establishments</th>
<th>Capital</th>
<th>No. of employees</th>
<th>Wages paid</th>
<th>Value of product.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Iron works—rolled, cast and wrought</td>
<td>51</td>
<td>$7,259,617</td>
<td>6,378</td>
<td>$3,059,000</td>
<td>$15,073,624</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Steam engines and boilers</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>544,700</td>
<td>535</td>
<td>414,040</td>
<td>1,017,073</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Miscellaneous machinery</td>
<td>64</td>
<td>940,100</td>
<td>1,098</td>
<td>385,076</td>
<td>2,160,074</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Galvanized and corrugated iron</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>88,600</td>
<td>222</td>
<td>125,215</td>
<td>475,400</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brass and copper works</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>44,600</td>
<td>578</td>
<td>239,156</td>
<td>753,508</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Carriage, wagon and car springs</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>45,500</td>
<td>66</td>
<td>60,740</td>
<td>222,500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cutlery, edge tools, and grinding same</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>102,610</td>
<td>117</td>
<td>59,800</td>
<td>150,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Steam-heating apparatus</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>75,000</td>
<td>203</td>
<td>92,000</td>
<td>533,220</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hot air furnaces</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>118,000</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>29,276</td>
<td>110,200</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Scales and scale repairing</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>51,400</td>
<td>75</td>
<td>36,740</td>
<td>222,500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Saws and saw repairing</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>44,800</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>18,283</td>
<td>43,500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Miscellaneous hardware</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>14,600</td>
<td>187</td>
<td>76,037</td>
<td>472,133</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bridges and railroad rolling stock and repairing</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>4,320,662</td>
<td>4,391</td>
<td>2,187,135</td>
<td>8,005,395</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tin and sheet iron</td>
<td>98</td>
<td>940,375</td>
<td>1,015</td>
<td>596,264</td>
<td>2,046,824</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wire goods and laced wire fence</td>
<td>54</td>
<td>390,872</td>
<td>423</td>
<td>154,789</td>
<td>1,341,810</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Plumbing and gas and steam fitting</td>
<td>92</td>
<td>123,701</td>
<td>503</td>
<td>266,794</td>
<td>594,812</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gas fixtures, machines and motors</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>32,100</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>26,323</td>
<td>136,800</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Iron shutters and doors and vault doors</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>27,500</td>
<td>38</td>
<td>19,270</td>
<td>60,810</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Miscellaneous tools, fixtures and supplies</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>30,650</td>
<td>71</td>
<td>26,276</td>
<td>89,824</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Blacksmithing and horseshoeing</td>
<td>147</td>
<td>110,975</td>
<td>383</td>
<td>204,592</td>
<td>454,619</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Totals</strong></td>
<td><strong>017</strong></td>
<td><strong>$15,865,402</strong></td>
<td><strong>17,714</strong></td>
<td><strong>$8,235,058</strong></td>
<td><strong>$36,028,984</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The number of pig iron handled in Chicago during 1881 was about the same as that of the previous year—600,000 tons, but, owing to a fall in prices, its aggregate value did not exceed $16,000,000, or about nine per cent, less than in the preceding year. The policy of the trade during the year was a conservative one; the speculative mania had exhausted itself, and there were consequently no sharp fluctuations in values. The demand may be said to have been continuously good, at times even exceeding the supply. The quotations at the close of the year were $31 to $35 for Lake Superior and $30 to $32 for Scotch iron. The relatively high price of the latter was due to an advance in ocean freights and to a decrease in importations, the falling off in which constituted the noteworthy feature of the year's business.

In this connection, the figures given below are of interest, as showing the growth of the iron industry in the United States, in which this city was an important factor:

- **Total amount of iron ore mined in the United States (in twenty-three iron producing States) as shown by the U.S. census report for 1880** is 7,971,076 tons.
- **Production in Lake Superior region alone during 1881** is 2,250,000 tons.

The changes in the iron ore mining industry throughout the country during the decade ending June 1, 1880, expressed in percentages computed on the returns of the census of 1870, are as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description of manufacture</th>
<th>Percentage Increase/Decrease</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Gain in number of establishments</td>
<td>90</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gain in total number of employees</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gain in total horse-power of steam engines</td>
<td>189</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Increase in amount of wages paid</td>
<td>38</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Increase in amount paid for material</td>
<td>120</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Increase in total capital</td>
<td>249</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Loss in value, per ton, of product</td>
<td>25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gain in value of total product</td>
<td>74</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gain in tonnage of total product</td>
<td>130</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gain in product of regular establishments</td>
<td>160</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Loss in yearly income</td>
<td>31.25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Decrease in per cent. of value of product paid for labor</td>
<td>5.21</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The number of iron and steel manufactures during 1881 increased from 10 to 15 per cent, nearly every department sharing in the improved general activity. Not alone, however, was the augmentation noticeable in the amount of transactions and in the imports and manufactures, but the quotations ruled more steadily and the prices obtained were firmer and more remunerative. The raw material received, being obtainable at a lower price, also contributed to the general prosperity of the manufacturers, enabling them to make a greater proportionate profit from the sale of their product. It is difficult to assign the especial reason for this improvement outside of the general prosperity that attended all branches of trade and commerce. The rolling mills found it necessary to run to their full capacity. Four blast furnaces of the mills then in process of erection at South Chicago were in operation during the year, and it was expected that by March 1, 1882, that establishment would be fully at work, its capacity being about 130,000 tons of steel rails annually. The following table shows the business of the year 1881:
Great depression characterized the pig iron trade during 1883. The causes were threefold,—over-production at home, excessive importations from abroad, and a decline in railroad building. During the latter half of the year there was a great curtailment of production, as is shown by the fact that of the four hundred and seventeen furnaces in blast on January 1, 1883, only three hundred and twenty-five were in operation at the close of the year. The imports for 1882 had been $89,655 tons, and this amount was not greatly reduced in 1883,—importation being stimulated by the extremely low ocean freight. The year was, however, more disastrous to producers than to dealers. The fall in prices was so gradual that the latter were, as a rule, able to avoid loss. The sales of pig iron in Chicago during 1883 did not greatly exceed 500,000 tons, a marked falling off from those of 1882. It is an interesting fact, that while much less Lake Superior ore was received here, the receipts of Southern iron increased fifty per cent.

In manufactured iron, the trade during 1883 was more generally satisfactory than that of the previous year, when the long strike of the iron workers seriously hampered business. The demand, however, fell below manufacturers’ expectations, and long stocks and lower prices were the result. The shrinkage in value was more marked in the case of iron than of steel, the former selling, at the close of the year, for but little more than the latter. The characteristics of the year’s business may be said to have been an increase in tonnage, unaccompanied by an augmentation of profits. The rolling-mills, of which there were five (counting the North Chicago Mills and the works at South Chicago as one) suffered. In February, the Union Iron & Steel Works shut down temporarily about November 1, with the intention of resuming operations early in 1884. The Chicago Steel Works did an average business, but at lower prices. The following table shows approximately, the amount of iron and steel manufactures of the city during 1883:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description of manufacture</th>
<th>No. of establishments</th>
<th>Capital</th>
<th>No. of employees</th>
<th>Value of product</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Rolling mills and furnaces</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>$7,435,000</td>
<td>3,621</td>
<td>$19,300,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Foundries</td>
<td>45</td>
<td>$4,621,000</td>
<td>1,358</td>
<td>$9,040,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Machinery, malleable iron, etc.</td>
<td>69</td>
<td>$2,735,000</td>
<td>2,623</td>
<td>6,550,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Boiler-shops, etc.</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>$566,000</td>
<td>730</td>
<td>1,615,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Car wheels</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>$1,555,000</td>
<td>1,650</td>
<td>3,950,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stove manufacturers</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>$1,285,500</td>
<td>1,140</td>
<td>5,600,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Steam-heating and fitting</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>410,000</td>
<td>370</td>
<td>1,130,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Galvanized iron, tin and slate roofing</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>369,000</td>
<td>466</td>
<td>1,573,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Printing presses, etc.</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>90,000</td>
<td>85</td>
<td>275,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Furnaces and ranges</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>131,000</td>
<td>152</td>
<td>330,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Barbed wire</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>910,000</td>
<td>602</td>
<td>3,165,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wire works</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>444,000</td>
<td>291</td>
<td>616,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bolts and screws</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>34,000</td>
<td>63</td>
<td>85,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cutlery</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>97,000</td>
<td>152</td>
<td>159,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Iron pipe and fittings</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>315,000</td>
<td>157</td>
<td>665,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Horseshoe nails</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>300,000</td>
<td>185</td>
<td>640,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chains</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>45,000</td>
<td>93</td>
<td>205,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Scale manufacturers</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>100,000</td>
<td>123</td>
<td>500,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Railroad frogs, crossings</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>335,000</td>
<td>172</td>
<td>795,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Totals</td>
<td>217</td>
<td>$21,293,500</td>
<td>17,542</td>
<td>$41,293,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The year 1882 was a reasonably prosperous one in the trade of pig iron. The tonnage handled reached 750,000, an increase of about twenty-five per cent. over the volume of business transacted during 1881. Prices somewhat depreciated and profits were not so large as those of the preceding year. Imports were less, most of the iron consumed being American. The trade in manufactured iron was more or less hampered by a strike, which, commencing in June, continued until September, and whose effects were more marked upon the manufacturers of sheet-iron and nails than upon any other department. Despite this drawback, however, the trade in manufactured iron and steel was prosperous, and the number of establishments increased, as did also their capacity. The result of the year’s business may be best learned from inspection of the following table:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description of manufacture</th>
<th>No. of establishments</th>
<th>Capital</th>
<th>No. of employees</th>
<th>Value of product</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Rolling mills and furnaces</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>$6,580,000</td>
<td>7,500</td>
<td>$19,850,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Foundries</td>
<td>44</td>
<td>300,000</td>
<td>1,600</td>
<td>3,000,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Machinery, malleable iron, etc.</td>
<td>69</td>
<td>1,320,000</td>
<td>2,000</td>
<td>3,700,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Boiler-shops, etc.</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>475,000</td>
<td>700</td>
<td>1,700,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Car wheels</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>685,000</td>
<td>510</td>
<td>1,620,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stove manufacturers</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>450,000</td>
<td>500</td>
<td>1,100,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Steam-heating and fitting</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>300,000</td>
<td>275</td>
<td>1,220,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Galvanized iron, tin and slate roofing</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>150,000</td>
<td>300</td>
<td>600,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Printing presses, etc.</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>200,000</td>
<td>75</td>
<td>600,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Furnaces and ranges</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>100,000</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>265,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Barbed wire</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>600,000</td>
<td>600</td>
<td>2,755,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wire works</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>80,000</td>
<td>110</td>
<td>225,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>File manufacturers</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>7,000</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>40,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bolts and screws</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>105,000</td>
<td>205</td>
<td>356,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cutlery</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>75,000</td>
<td>145</td>
<td>175,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Iron pipe and fittings</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>355,000</td>
<td>250</td>
<td>1,260,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Horseshoe nails</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>170,000</td>
<td>185</td>
<td>550,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chains</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>34,000</td>
<td>38</td>
<td>94,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Scale manufacturers</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>100,000</td>
<td>159</td>
<td>350,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Totals</td>
<td>217</td>
<td>$12,706,000</td>
<td>15,629</td>
<td>$35,970,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
During 1884, the prices of pig iron declined from $1 to $2 per ton in every variety, and sales fell off nearly twenty-five per cent. Disastrous as this decline was, however, it did not keep pace with the shrinkage in the value of steel rails, which, in two years, dropped $29.50 a ton. Only as far back as 1886, steel rails were sold at $85 a ton, while at the close of 1884 the same goods were quoted at about $28 a ton. Notwithstanding this depression, the rolling mills did not greatly suffer. The North Chicago Mills, after running about six months, shut down on October 1, and the works at South Chicago closed for sixty days on November 22, after having been in operation for nearly eleven months. The volume of business done by the rolling mills in general has been estimated by competent authority to have exceeded that for 1883. A depreciation of prices caused the collapse of some of the smaller iron foundries, although the larger establishments were enabled to counterbalance losses in one direction by gains in another. Among boiler manufacturers trade was almost stagnant, and among machinery manufacturers generally the year's business hardly justified the characterization of prosperous. To multiply illustrations of depression is unnecessary; it is enough to say that the year's business fell far below that of 1883. The reader may best learn the details from a comparison of the following table, which relates to 1884, with that which has reference to 1883:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description of manufacture</th>
<th>No. of establishments</th>
<th>Capital</th>
<th>No. of employees</th>
<th>Value of product</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Rolling-mills</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>$9,350,000</td>
<td>6,495</td>
<td>$8,568,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Foundries</td>
<td>42</td>
<td>2,857,000</td>
<td>3,856</td>
<td>5,190,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Machinery, mallockable iron etc.</td>
<td>56</td>
<td>1,956,000</td>
<td>2,450</td>
<td>5,784,260</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Boiler shops</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>200,000</td>
<td>510</td>
<td>1,290,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Car-wheel works</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>750,000</td>
<td>750</td>
<td>2,155,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stove manufacturers</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>1,133,500</td>
<td>1,025</td>
<td>2,180,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Steam heating and fusing</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>200,000</td>
<td>350</td>
<td>1,200,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Galvanized iron</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>350,000</td>
<td>430</td>
<td>1,260,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Furnaces and ranges</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>75,000</td>
<td>130</td>
<td>2,200,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Barbed wire</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>400,000</td>
<td>300</td>
<td>1,500,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wire works</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>210,000</td>
<td>240</td>
<td>400,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Miscellaneous</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>1,556,700</td>
<td>1,422</td>
<td>3,713,500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Totals</td>
<td>235</td>
<td>$19,218,200</td>
<td>18,521</td>
<td>$35,440,760</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The first three-fourths of 1885 constituted a critical era for American dealers in iron. The demoralizing depression of 1884 repeated itself. The prices of farm products were low; manufacturing proved unprofitable; traffic generally declined; and the construction of new railroad lines was practically at a standstill. The manufacture of pig iron, however, continued to an extent far exceeding the demand. As a natural sequence, prices fell faster than the cost of production could be reduced, and the manufacturer was confronted with two alternatives—failure, or "shutting down" of business, which could be conducted at remunerative rates. The total production of pig iron for 1885, throughout the country, was about the same as for 1884, though the tonnage of the Northwest was materially reduced. In steel rails, there was an equal depression. A glutted market, consequent upon over-production, kept prices so low that on August 25, 1885, a meeting of manufacturers was held at which it was agreed materially to reduce production. The rolling mills of the city did not feel warranted in running to their full capacity during the year, and at the North Chicago Mills a strike in the rail mill occurred in June, and a large number of hands were consequently thrown out of employment during the remainder of the year. The total rolling-mill product of the city was about the same, in tonnage, as in 1884, though the value was somewhat less. The general course of business among iron and steel manufacturers in Chicago, during 1885, may be best learned from the following table:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description of manufacture</th>
<th>Need-</th>
<th>Capital</th>
<th>N. of</th>
<th>Value of product</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Rolling-mills</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>$9,450,000</td>
<td>6,390</td>
<td>$7,753,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Foundries</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>2,525,000</td>
<td>3,520</td>
<td>8,000,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Machinery, mallockable iron etc.</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>2,000,000</td>
<td>2,600</td>
<td>6,350,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Boiler shops</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>90,000</td>
<td>500</td>
<td>3,500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Car-wheels</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>1,000,000</td>
<td>1,220</td>
<td>3,480,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stoves</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>1,333,500</td>
<td>1,040</td>
<td>2,400,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Steam heating and fusing</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>200,000</td>
<td>500</td>
<td>1,600,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Galvanized iron, tin and slate roofing</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>300,000</td>
<td>420</td>
<td>1,150,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Furnaces and ranges</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>150,000</td>
<td>130</td>
<td>250,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Barbed wire</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>210,000</td>
<td>240</td>
<td>350,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wire-works</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>210,000</td>
<td>240</td>
<td>400,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Miscellaneous</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>1,556,700</td>
<td>1,422</td>
<td>3,713,500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Totals</td>
<td>246</td>
<td>$21,018,500</td>
<td>19,180</td>
<td>$35,933,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Following are presented sketches of various houses and of individuals, representatives of the different integral industries composing the vast iron interests.

PIG IRON.

Pickands, Brown & Co.—Among the largest and most extensive dealers in pig iron in this city is this firm, which is located at No. 95 Dearborn Street. This house was established in January, 1884, succeeding the old and well-known firm of A. B. Meeker & Co., of which Mr. Brown was an active member for many years. They are sole agents for the National Furnace Company, with furnaces at Depere and Green Bay, Wis., charcoal pig iron; Lake Iron Company, charcoal pig iron, Iron Belt, Mich.; Spring Lake Iron Company, charcoal pig iron; furnaces at Fruitport, Mich.; Appleton Furnace Company, charcoal pig iron; Franklin Company's anthracite pig iron; Union Bessemer coke pig iron from Lake Superior ores; ironing charcoal pig iron are also dealt in. The works are located in Valley, Salisbury and Hanging Rock anthracite, charcoal and coke pig iron. The firm is composed of H. S. Pickands, W. L. Brown and Pickands, Martin & Co., of Cleveland, O., all well and favorably known throughout the West and Northwest as energetic and enterprising business men.

L. L. Brown was born in 1842, in Michigan, and is the son of Hiram Brown, who, with his family came West in 1833, locating at St. Joseph, Mich., where he resided until 1848. In that year he came to Chicago, remaining here until 1857, when he returned to Michigan, where he continued to reside until his death, which occurred in 1885. The son remained in Chicago, being reared and educated here until the breaking out of the Civil War. In 1862, notwithstanding he had not yet attained his majority, he enlisted in the Chicago Mercantile Battery, in which organization he served during the remainder of the War, being honorably discharged at its close in July, 1865. He at once entered the service of the old iron and coal house of A. B. Meeker. He was admitted to a partnership in 1870, and so remained until 1884, when that firm was discontinued and was succeeded by the present firm of Pickands, Brown & Co. Mr. Brown is to-day without doubt the oldest pig-iron merchant, still in the business in Chicago. The old house of A. B. Meeker & Co. was established in 1857. So far as is known, the first house in the city to handle pig iron was that of Norton & Co., as early as 1835, but that firm has long been out of existence. From the date of Mr. Brown's connection with the trade, he has seen its greatest growth and development, and in all its business life has been found among those who have been the leaders in its progress. Although a young man, comparatively speaking, he is yet an old settler of Chicago, having lived here since 1848; and it is a matter only of
 justice to add, that he has ever been counted among the truest and best of citizens, in always advocating and working for the moral and material advancement of the city as well as for its commercial prosperity. Mr. Brown married in 1871, Catharine Seymour Bigelow, daughter of the late Dr. Stephen Seymour, of Chicago.

RAIL MILLS.

The SPINGFIELD IRON COMPANY was organized under the corporate laws of the State of Illinois in July, 1871. Its leading projectors and first officers were Charles Ridgely, president; J. W. R. Curling, vice-president; and George M. Brinkerhoff, secretary and treasurer. Its first board of directors, in addition to the gentlemen already named, were John Williams, Jacob Bunn, W. D. Richardson and O. H. Miner. The capital stock at the time of organization, was $200,000, and the plant at Springfield was built for the purpose of making iron rails. The mills were put into operation in 1871, and it is now of interest to note that the first iron rails sold, brought the firm would now be considered the remarkable price of $120 a ton. Three years later an addition was made to the mills by putting in a complete set of machinery for the manufacture of bar iron, and at the same time the capital stock of the company was increased to $480,000, which it still remains. In 1881, the company obtained a growing demand for lar steel, both in rails, boiler plates, and for shaped steel for agricultural implements, the mill further increased its capacity by adding the manufacture of these specialties to its plant. The company now employs about twelve hundred hands and turns out an annual product of an enormous value.

In 1881, the company conveyed the property to Messrs. C. L. Wickersham. This gentleman held his position until 1884, when B. L. Keen, the present resident, treasurer, assumed the company's interests here. A commentary upon the production and wisdom characterizing the management of the affairs of this company is afforded by the fact that it has come unscathed through the panic of 1873 and 1884, and, under all the depressions attendant upon the iron industries of this country, has, from the first to last, paid one hundred cents on every dollar of its obligations.

B. L. KEEN was born at Philadelphia, Penn., on June 3, 1853. He received a common-school education, and, in 1875, entered the employ of the Frankfort Steel Works, at Philadelphia, where he remained long enough to familiarize himself with the details of manufacturing steel. In the fall of 1882, he came to Chicago, intending to establish a branch house for the Philadelphia firm, but not fully completing his arrangements, the design was abandoned. He then engaged with the Springfield Iron Company, remaining one year at their mills at Springfield, and, in 1884, came to Chicago where he has resided. Here he looks after the interests of that corporation, giving his attention not only to the trade in this city, but also to that of the entire Northwest. Mr. Keen is a young man, but viva voce, of the greatest ability, and his practical knowledge of the business, there can be but little doubt that he is standing on the threshold of what will prove a prosperous and useful career.

JOSEPH THATCHER TORRENCE, son of James and Rebecca Torrence, was born in Monongalia County, Penn., on March 15, 1852. When nine years of age, he left home and went to Sharpsburg, Penn., where he obtained employment with John P. Agnew, owner of several blast furnaces, and remained with him until the age of eighteen. Leaving there he went to the Dier Hill Furnaces, Mahoning County, Ohio, where he obtained employment. His first work was that of driving a horse and cart. A few weeks of this duty dissatisfied him, and he gave up his horse and cart to enter the blacksmith shop at the same works, where he continued three years, during which time he was made assistant foreman for Mr. Richards, manager of blast furnaces. He was connected with this line of business in the region throughout until the War, and at the age of eighteen enlisting in Co. "A," 156th Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and was appointed a non-commissioned officer. He followed his regiment until the battle of Perryville was fought, where he was wounded four times. He was honorably discharged on account of physical disability, and was given a life pension. Returning to New Castle, Penn., he was employed by Mr. Richards at the blast furnaces and rolling-mills of Keis, Brown & Berger, in their rolling-mills, machine shops, etc. Shortly after his return, however, he joined the Volunteer Forces which were detailed for the pursuit of the Confederate raider, General Morgan, and the time of his excursions north of the Ohio river, and his command took an active part in the plans for the capture of the daring cavalaryman. He remained at New Castle about six years and had charge of several furnaces there, and afterward was in charge of the products of the furnaces and their sale. During the succeeding seven years he was in the same line of business, having travelled through the South, devoting his time as an expert in the construction and repair of blast furnaces and rolling-mills until 1884, when he came to this city and took charge of the furnaces of the Chicago Iron Company, continuing the said business until the close of 1887. During that year, one of the largest improvements for the Joliet Iron & Steel Company, and remained in charge, as its manager, till in 1874, when, at the instance of Thomas Hoyne, W. J. O'Banahan and W. F. Coolidge, he was elected colonel of the 13th Regiment, Illinois National Guard, was commissioned by Governor Beveridge, and remained in office until 1876, when he was commissioned Brigadier-General by Governor Collin. He was thereupon employed on great riots. It was through his energetic efforts and determined resistance of the mobs that no greater loss occurred of life and property. He resigned his commission in 1881. After serving some time as consulting engineer for the Green Bay and Hango, P. R., he associated himself as part owner with Messrs. Hale & Ayer, Chicago, and Joseph H. Brown, Youngstown, Ohio, and organized the Joseph H. Brown Iron & Steel Works, and built the plant on the Calumet River, which was afterward leased by the former. Mr. Brown and sons and Joseph T. Torrence, who operated them. Later they sold their own works to the Calumet Iron and Steel Company. He served as a member of the executive committee, and remained a director until 1892, when he went to the western end of the Canal and West Lake streets, which is among the handsomest and substantial business blocks of the city. The management of the Chicago house was in charge of John Kirk from 1877 to 1881, when Mr. Stein, the present manager, was elected president of the firm. Mr. Torrence, in 1872, to Miss Libbie M. Norton, daughter of the late Judge Jesse O. Norton, of this city. They have one daughter, Jessie Norton.

JOSEPH & LAUGHLIN.—The house of Jones & Laughlin, Limited, proprietors of the American Iron and Steel Works, was estabished in Pittsburgh, Penn., in 1852, by B. F. Jones, James Laughlin and Benjamin Lauth. The branch in Chicago was established in 1857, at the corner of Franklin and South Water streets, at which place the business was conducted until 1884, when it was removed to River and South Water streets, and remained there until burned out in the great fire of 1871; after that the business was moved to the corner of Jackson and Canal streets. In 1881, the firm erected and moved into a new building on the corner of Canal and West Lake streets, which is among the handsomest and substantial business blocks of the city. The management of the Chicago house was in charge of John Kirk from 1877 to 1881, in which latter year Thomas M. Jones, a member of the firm, assumed charge of the business, which he conducted until 1879, when he moved to Pittsburgh, where he has since been manager of the mills of the company. Since 1879, Mr. Larimer has been in charge of the Chicago house.

JOSEPH M. LARIMER was born at Pittsburgh, Penn., on September 23, 1851, and was educated with William Larimer, a prominent citizen of Pittsburgh, and of Raechel M. Larimer, a descendant of one of the oldest families in Pennsylvania. In 1866, the parents removed to the West, locating first in Nebraska but finally settling on a farm near Lebanon, Kas. There, their son Joseph was reared, receiving such educational advantages as were afforded by the common schools, until he was eighteen years of age. In 1869, he came to Chicago and entered the employ of Jones & Laughlin, beginning as an office boy, working the first three months for nominally nothing, and being steadily advanced until, in 1879, he was made manager, a position he has since filled. Mr. Larimer married, in 1876, Miss Fannie L. Sherman, daughter of Ascan S. Sherman, an old and well-known settler of Chicago, and a brief sketch of whose life appears in the first volume of this work. Mr. and Mrs. Larimer have one daughter,—Helen.

CHICAGO STEEL MILLS.

Chicago, occupying the foremost of Chicago's industrial institutions at the present time, is the result of many works, which were established here in 1873, by C. P. Buckingham, John Buckinghain, Ebenezer Buckingham and Malcolm McDowell. The four gentlemen were the first to put on organization the first officers chosen were—C. P. Buckingham, president; Malcolm McDowell, superintendent; and Ebenezer Buckingham, vice-president. The incorporation of the Chicago Steel Works, Malcolm McDowell and George R. Kidgely, had, in a small way, been carrying on the business of manufacturing car springs; their shop located on the present site of the Chicago Steel Works, 770-780 W. Lake St., having retired from the firm, Mr. McDowell sold his plant to the gentlemen mentioned, who at once organized and incorporated the works under
the corporate title already given. They have also from time to time increased the size and facilities of their works, until now they employ at least 200 workmen in the rolling department. The articles manufactured by this company consist principally of various attachments for agricultural implements, their leading specialty being cast steel plow-beams and cast steel plow-plow handles for cultivators; also in large quantities of nail and staple goods. They also manufacture large quantities of wash-house stoves, which are sold in all parts of the country, and which make great inroads upon the sales of the manufacturer of similar products. The present owners of the company are C. P. Buckingham, president; Ebenezer Buckingham, vice-president; Edward H. Buckingham, superintendent and treasurer; and John H. Buckingham, secretary. The two last mentioned gentlemen are sons of the president.

CATHARUSINUS BUCKINGHAM was born in 1808, at a small village near the city of Philadelphia (now Zanesville, Muskingum County), Ohio. His father, Ebenezer Buckingham, was a merchant by occupation, and an early settler in the county where Catharinus was born; his mother was Catherine Putnam, a daughter of General Rufus Putnam. Catharinus was educated in his own town, until he arrived at the age of fourteen, when he was sent to the Ohio University, then located at Athens. He remained at this institution until he reached his sophomore year, when he left it to enter the military school at West Point, from which he graduated in 1828. The class of that year was an exceptionally fine one, and in the intellectual calibre of most of its members, West Point has never turned out a finer body of graduates. General Robert E. Lee was a member of this class, and, as cadets, the warmest friendship existed between himself and young Buckingham; though when the War of the Rebellion broke out, they were arranged on opposite sides in that great conflict. Immediately after his graduation, General Buckingham entered the Army as a member of the Topographical Corps, doing surveying work in Kentucky. He was thus employed for one year, when he was detailed to West Point as assistant professor of military science. A year later, he consented to accept a professorship in Kenyon College at Gambier, Knox Co., Ohio, where for three years he filled the chair of natural philosophy. He then turned his attention to business, remaining for a year later engaged in the manufacture of fine watches, locating in Mt. Vernon, Ohio, and where also, a few years later, he engaged quite extensively in the manufacture of machinery. In 1861, when the West coast belligerent entered the North and South, he was appointed adjutant, and in the same year organized a large body of Volunteers, and assigned to duty at the war department in Washington. In 1863, he resigned his position in the Army, and went to New York, where he engaged in the elevator business until, in 1868, he returned to Zanesville and engaged in the same line, until 1875, when he established the business of which he has already been given. It should have been earlier noted in this sketch, that General Buckingham, in 1856, came to Chicago, and, with Solomon Sturges, built the Illinois Central Elevators, Mr. Sturges operating these, while the General gave his personal attention to his machinery business in Ohio. General Buckingham has been twice married; first, in 1835, to Miss Hartt, of Litchfield, Conn., and a second time in 1847, leaving two children. He married again, in 1835, Mary P. Turner, of Ohio, who died in 1844, also leaving two children. In 1845, he married his present wife, Marion A. Hawkes, of South Hadley, Mass., by whom he has had his present family of two daughters. Of these there are now living four sons and two daughters,—Edward II., is the superintendent of the mills, John H., is the secretary of the company, Roswell II. is master of the rolls in the rolling mill department, and William is a practicing attorney of the city.

EBENEZER BUCKINGHAM, brother of C. P. Buckingham and vice-president of the Chicago Steel Works, was born at Zanesville, Ohio, in 1820. After graduating from Yale College, in 1845, he became a member of a large banking and commission firm of New York City. This firm had several western and southern branches, and Mr. Buckingham took the immediate charge of the one at Zanesville, his native town. He married Miss Lucy Sturgis, daughter of Solomon Sturges, of this city, and a few years later removed to Chicago, where he has since resided.

FOUNDRIES.

CHARLES B. BROWN, president of the Brown & Van Arsdale Manufacturing Company, was born at Vandallia, Ill., in 1830. His father, William H. Brown, was an early and prominent settler of Illinois, and one of the first proprietors of the Union Pacific Railroad, and also identified as a banker and enterprising capitalist; mention of his life and service, has already been made in the first volume of this work. His mother, Harriet (Seward) Brown, was a most estimable lady, belonging to a family that gave to the country a statesman whose name will long be remembered. In 1852, and soon after reaching his majority, Mr. Brown began his business career by establishing a firm of hardware and iron dealers at No. 103 Lake Street. In 1858, he bought up the establishment of Mr. Lake, and admitted to partnership E. L. Canfield, the firm being known thereafter as C. B. Brown & Co. In 1859, Mr. Brown became interested in a small foundry, in company with Oscar G. Lange, which was the nucleus of the present company's business. These works were at the northwest corner of Michigan and Kingsbury streets. In 1861, Mr. Brown bought the interest of Mr. Lange, and the foundry was then operated by C. B. Brown & Co. In 1862, the manufacture of seamless cartridges and rifle barrels was suspended, in order to increase the output of the foundry. In 1869, Mr. Canfield retired and Theodore F. Brown was admitted to partnership, and is still a stockholder in the company. In 1871, the present company was organized, and in the same year as the Brown & Van Arsdale Manufacturing Company, with a capital stock of $50,000. Charles B. Brown was chosen president and treasurer of the company and Mr. Van Arsdale vice-president. The name of the company in 1877, and J. G. Holt, who had been a foreman for some years, became superintendent. In 1878, William H. Brown became a stockholder in the company and was made its secretary, which position he still holds. This company manufactures a great variety of specialties, nearly all of which come under the head of wagon supplies. Their premises occupy nearly an acre of ground. The factory building on the corner of Illinois and King streets escaped destruction by the fire of 1871, and, with the exception of the Ogden mansion, was the only building on the North Side not destroyed. The loss to this company by the fire was about $100,000, only about $8,000 of their insurance being recovered.

The GLOBE FOUNDRY was established in this city in 1865, by Robert M. Eddy and James Gardner; the location then being at the southeast corner of Illinois and Franklin streets. In 1870, Mr. Eddy purchased his partner's interest in the business, which he continued alone from that date until his death, which occurred on February 21, 1884. In 1871, the Globe Foundry Company was incorporated in the Illinois fire insurance company, which has already been made, his two sons, George D. and Albert M., succeeded to the business, and are its present proprietors.

ROBERT M. EDDY was a native of Canada, born near Cobourg on August 16, 1822, the son of Alfred and Charlotte (Ivey) Eddy. In 1830, and when only eighteen years of age, he went to Buffalo, N. Y., and spent five years making himself a practical iron worker. In 1845, he started a foundry on his own account and a few years later formed a partnership with R. M. Blingham, a business connection which lasted until 1865. In that year he came to this city and established the foundry, the history of which has already been given. During his residence in Buffalo, Mr. Eddy was prominently identified with the volunteer fire department of that city; was cap- tain for a long time of Company No. 8, and finally promoted to the position of first assistant engineer of the entire department. He married, in 1845, Miss Sarah M. Quackenbush, daughter of Ithiru Quackenbush and Rosetta (Baker) Quackenbush, of Troy, N. Y. They had seven children, of whom five are now living: the latter, Ellen A., is now the wife of Dr. E. Wight, of this city; and Hattie M. is married to C. B. Bradley, also of Chicago. The sons, George D. and Albert M., who have already been mentioned, were born at Galena and Chicago, respectively. These sons, who have now become prominent capitalists, and are to-day building up and developing the business, to which they succeeded at their father's death and which during their lifetime they materially aided in establishing.

The firm of E. J. Gracie & Co., established at Buffalo, N. Y., on August 18, 1839, and there spent his schoolboy days. In 1865, he entered his father's shops and learned the business with which he has since been identified, ultimately succeeding his father.

On December 28, 1874, he married Miss Mary A. Riley, of Geneva Lake, Wis. He had previously been married, in 1871, to Miss...
Adeline Charbonneau, a native of this city, she demised on December 23, 1851, leaving one son,—George A.

Albert M. Elms was born at Buffalo, N. Y., on July 14, 1851, and there received his schooling, entered his father's shops and became identified with the business. He succeeded his brother, James W. Elms, as has been cited, on his father's death. On January 2, 1872, he married Miss Sarah A. Emery, of Rochester, N. Y.; they have two children.

COLUMBIAN IRON WORKS.—Twenty-five years ago, Carlton D. Elms came from the State of Maine to this city, and established the old Columbian Iron Works on the corner of Clinton and Vine Streets. He stayed there, until 1866, when he opened a new shop on Clinton, near Madison Street, the firm being Elms & Son; this was conducted by Mr. Elms, until his death, in 1877, when his son, Charles F. Elms, succeeded to the business and has continued the name ever since. In 1880, he sold the building on Clinton Street, and immediately purchased ground and erected a new and commodious building, supplied with the best and most improved machinery. In this building he manufactures various kinds of engines, shafting, hydraulic presses, pumps, boilers, trimmings, etc., also coin-molding machinery. His works have a capacity for employing seventy-five men, which is an increase by tenfold of the business established by his father in 1860. He has, in sixteen years employed over one hundred and twenty men, and now has a prosperous and increasing trade, his shops ranking among the very best in the city, both as to quality and class of work turned out.

Charles F. Elms, the only son of Carlton D. and Mary (Freeman) Elms, was born on December 1, 1844, at Hallowell, Me. He received a sufficient English education in the Common School of that place until his seventeenth year, when he came with his parents to this city. Here he entered his father's shop and learned his trade, with him until his death, when he succeeded to the business. Mr. Elms married, in 1869, Miss Clara M. Clark, daughter of Capt. W. L. Clark, of Davenport, Iowa, and who is one of the oldest citizens now living in the county where he resides. Mr. and Mrs. Elms have three children,—Carlton L., Charles Warren and Bessie.

Thomas Augustin Griffin, manager and treasurer of the Griffin & Wells Foundry Company, is a son of Thomas F. and Anna Griffin, and was born at Rochester, N. Y., on August 28, 1840. After passing through the grammar and intermediate departments of the public schools at home, he took a thorough course in the high school. At the age of sixteen he entered the employ of the firm of A. J. & A. E. Griffin, manufacturers, at Hallowell, Me., and remained there, three months after, which he began to learn the manufacture of car-wheels in the establishment formed by his father and brothers, the William Kieth & F. W. Griffin Co., in 1859. In 1860, his father, in the guidance of his father, who was then superintendent of the works, and obtained not only a practical, but an expert, knowledge of each department of the business, in 1872, in connection with his father and brother, he was with the Detroit Car-Wheel Company, at Detroit, under the contract to manufacture all of their wheels, etc. Separating from that establishment, by mutual consent, in 1877, they established the Griffin & Wells Car-Wheel Company, at Detroit, of which he is now vice-president. He withdrew from active duty in that establishment in 1880, and came to this city and organized the Griffin & Wells Foundry Company, of which he is the manager and treasurer. In 1883, he organized the Ajax Forge Company, which is now doing a business of $500,000 a year, from an original investment of $25,000. This concern employs over two hundred men in the manufacture of railroad supplies, etc. Mr. Griffin is a fine specimen of the Western self-made man, and his success has been the result of his own energy, enterprise and sagacity. He is largely interested in the Thomas T. Griffin & Sons' house, of Buffalo, N. Y., the St. Thomas Car-Wheel Company of the town of Innisfil, Ontario, Canada, and takes an active part in their operations. The yearly business in which he participates will aggregate over $2,000,000.

The CHICAGO FOUNDRY was established here in the winter of 1871, as the private enterprise of Edwin Drye, James Gurney, of Boston, and Edwin L. Lamb, under the firm name of Drye, Lamb & Co. The works then, as now, were located at the corner of Stein and Redfield streets, in immediate proximity to the North Chicago Rolling-Mills, for which institution this foundry company had the first done a great deal of work in the manufacture of heavy castings. In December, 1877, the incorporated company was formed, under the name of the Chicago Foundry Company, the first officers of which were—Edwin Drye, president; Edwin L. Lamb, vice-president and manager; and William W. Flinn, treasurer. In 1880, Mr. Lamb retired from the company, being succeeded by the office of general manager by H. A. Keith, who still holds that position. Besides this gentleman, the present officers of the company are—E. Drye, president; T. S. Kirkwood, vice-president; W. W. Flinn, treasurer, and A. J. Kirkwood, secretary. The works of this company are among the largest in the city, occupying a frontage of three hundred and fifty feet by three hundred feet in depth, and have a capacity for melting seventy tons of molten iron in twenty-four hours. A special feature of the concern is the five and a half foot high deck over the floor of the works, which isiversal for rolling-mill machinery, and for this purpose this foundry has cast a single piece of the enormous weight of twenty tons. For handling their work, which is nearly all of the heaviest castings required in steel and wrought iron works and other necessary appliances. They have also what is known as an air furnace, for making large rolls used by rolling-mills in the manufacture of steel rails.

J. L. Keith, general manager of the Chicago Foundry Company's works, is a native of Greenfield, Mass., and was born in May, 1845, the son of William and Almira (Thompson) Keith, H. A. received his education in the common schools of his native town until he was fourteen years of age, when he entered the Highland Military Academy, at Worcester, Mass., graduating from that institution in 1861. He then entered upon a mercantile career, being in business for himself with the firm of Otis Worrell & Co., a large crockery house in Boston. In 1864, he enlisted as a volunteer in the 5th Massachusetts Infantry Volunteers, his regiment being immediately ordered to the front; but as the War was already practiced, he was sent to camp, and not in any active service. Several months later the regiment was mustered out of the service. Mr. Keith returned to Boston and engaged again in the crockery business, which came to this city in May, 1867, when the firm was his own. In 1868, he entered the employ of the well-known iron firm of Joseph T. Ryerson & Son, as their bookkeeper. He remained with this house for nearly ten years, and, in 1876, became identified with the Foundry Company, of which he has been the general manager since 1850.

King & Andrews.—Inventions and processes whereby waste material of any kind is utilized and transformed into some valuable product, are regarded as genuine benefits to the world. Among the most notable instances of this kind is the manufacture of castings from tin clippings, damaged and tangled wire, galvanized and sheet-metal containers, and all manufactory waste, which was originated in the West by Messrs. King & Andrews, Nos. 218-22 North Union Street, which is the only firm in the United States wholly devoted to this line of foundry work. The product of their furnace is like no other metal, as it will not rust, corrode, or erode, and they take the action of any tool. It is preferable to all other material for weights, as its specific gravity is about five per cent, heavier than ordinary cast iron. The firm of King & Andrews is comprised of its own king and John W. Andrews. Both of these gentlemen were formerly connected with leading manufacturing establishments of this city, and formed their copartnership in 1879. This peculiar branch of foundry work is not only unique and unlike that of any other metal casting, but is one of the most interesting novelties of this decade. The production amounts to about three thousand tons per annum of finished castings.

The Rockwell Cup was first manufactured in Chicago on February 7, 1853. He attended the public and high schools, subsequently entering Harvard College, graduating with honors in the class of 1874. His first business experience was with the hardware firm of Sickles & Presto, at Evanston, Iowa, where he remained two years. Afterward, he was with the Adams & Weston Manufacturing Company until the fall of 1857, when he became a member of the firm of Watson & King, corner of Union and Fulton streets, makers of sash weights. In the following year, he formed a copartnership with John W. Andrews, his present associate. This foundry is the only one west of New York devoted exclusively to casting sash weights from tin scraps, cans, and waste material of a similar nature. The intense heat which is required for the melting of this metal unitifies the product for any use save that of sash weights, as it is not malleable, cut, bored or shave, and is extremely hard and brittle. Mr. King was married in January, 1851, to Miss Lucy W. Andrews, of Chicago.

KURTZ BROTHERS & BUIKER.—The business operated by this firm at Nos. 822-30 Hubbard Street, was first established here, in 1860, by Frederick W. Kurtz, at Nos. 24-26. Afterward, Mr. Kurtz came to Chicago in that year from Milwaukee, where he had been a foreman of a foundry, and the shop he started here was his first business venture in Chicago. After his brother, having been made a partner in 1869, his brother, George came from Connecticut and joined him in the enterprise, the style of the firm then being Kurtz Brothers. In 1872, the business having increased to such an extent that more commodious quarters were necessary, the firm moved, and have since grown to the present location, where they now have works, including a foundry, with a capacity of melting ten tons daily, a well-equipped machine shop, and also pattern shops for the manufacture of brass
and melted patterns of all kinds. In 1873, John S. Buhrer became a member of the Glazebrook, held a prominent place in the trade and style has been as it now is, Kurtz Brothers & Buhrer. Some idea has already been given of the growth which has attended the business of this firm, but its real character may be better appreciated from the fact, that during the first year, Kurtz composed his administrators by six or eight men and did only a small jobbing business; now the works of the firm have been increased to many times their former capacity and constant employments. The class of work done at this foundry consists of light-gray iron castings of all kinds, besides the manufacture of many articles known in the trade as shelf hardware. The patent cast-iron chairs described in this issue of the Chicago Manufacturer, in 1855 in the Exposition Building, were made at this foundry.

Frederick W. Kurtz, the founder of the business, is a native of Germany, born in the principality of Hessen, on May 16, 1841. His father, Mr. Kurtz, came with his family to America in 1844 and locating first at Bristol and afterward at Terre-ville, Conn., where Frederick was reared, receiving a fair English education in the common schools. In 1856 he began to learn the trade of a moulder in the town already mentioned, and, after serving an apprenticeship, removed to Naugatuck, where he remained until the War. In 1862, he enlisted in the 14th Connecticut Infantry, and, with his regimen, was assigned to the Army of the Potomac, their first engagement being in the battle of Antietam, which was the last battle this Army fought under the command of General McClellan. His regiment, however, remained with that Army under its subsequent commanders, sharing in all the engagements in the West, and was accordingly mustered first in Milwaukee, Wis., where he remained until May 1865, when he came to this city and founded the business which he is still engaged in. In 1869, North & Taylor, afterwards Charles Taylor, of Iron Ridge, Wis. They have had three children, two of whom only are now living.—George E. and Gertie May.

George Kurtz was born in Heiligen, Germany, in 1839, and came to the United States with his parents in 1847. He learned the trade of a moulder in town of Terryville, Conn., and then entered the employment of the Wheeler & Wilson Sewing Machine Company, where he labored until the breaking out of the Rebellion, being, at that time about twenty-four years of age. He married Miss C. N. Wheelock of Montpelier, Vermont, in 1859, and his family. In 1868, he entered into partnership with Frederick & N. B. N. D. Buhrer, in the 14th Connecticut Volunteers, serving with his regiment in the Army of the Potomac until the close of the War. He was honorably discharged in July, 1864, and returning home, shortly afterward again entered the employ of the Wheeler & Wilson Sewing Machine Company, as a moulder in their works at Bridgeport, Conn. In the summer of 1871, he came West, and, locating in this city, he joined his brother in the business with which they have since been identified. Mr. Kurtz married, in December, 1867, Miss Ellen E. Wells, daughter of C. C. Wells, of Fairfield, Conn. They have one son living.—Fred L.

John Buhrer was born at Cleveland, Ohio, on April 7, 1849. His father was Hon. Stephen Buhrer, one of the early settlers of Cleveland and also one of its honored citizens, who was chosen for four terms mayor of the city. After filling the office of mayor of the city, the duties of which position he discharged with signal ability, John S. Buhrer was given his preparatory training in the common and graded schools of his native town, and, in 1866, came to this city and attended the University of Chicago. In 1867, he went to Europe, completing his studies in the Universities of Berlin and Heidelberg, where he remained two years. Returning home, in 1869, he came to Chicago, and two years later married Miss Caroline Downer, daughter of Samuel A. Downer, an old citizen and the founder of the well-known firm of Downer & Co. Mr. and Mrs. Buhrer have had three children, two of whom are now living.—Stephen and John D. In 1873, Mr. Buhrer formed his connection with the firm of which he is still a member, and toward the succession of which he has contributed, in no small degree, by his close and untiring attention to the management of its affairs.

George Meehan, deceased, late proprietor of the Centre Avenue Foundry, was born in Lanarkshire, Scotland, in 1850. His father, Thomas Meehan, was an iron worker, as was also his grandfather. Thomas was given a fine education in the common branches, but at the age of twenty-one he went to work in the Old Manhattan Foundry Works, where he served an apprenticeship of seven years, learning the trade of a moulder. In the spring of 1870, being twenty years old, he came to this country and worked as a journeyman for two years in New York City. In March, 1871, he worked in Chicago, and worked one year as foreman of the moulding room in the extensive machine works of the Crane Brothers. In the spring of 1872, he came to Glazebrook & Co. as a machinist, working in the machine department. In 1873, he was employed by Messrs. Meehan & Kelly, and since has been connected with them.

Patrick Henry Meekan is a son of Patrick and Elizabeth M. Meekan, and was born at Burlington, Vt., on November 5, 1849. His father, Mr. Meekan, came with his family from America in 1844 to the Fifteenth Street, the specialty being rolling-mill and heavy machine work. His brother came to the town as a boy, and was apprenticed to the trade; after several years, he then entered the iron works at Forsbucka, and was employed in the manufacture of wrought iron articles. He has been a resident of this city for three years, and is an ex-soldier of the Union, and has been connected with the iron works in Donie, also an iron manufacturing center, where he acted as foreman. In 1869, he emigrated with his family to this country, and located at Aurora, this State, where he

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was employed by N. S. Bouton. At the end of several months he was engaged by the Chicago Car-Wheel Company, as moulder, and remained with it until establishment of the city in 1832. In 1852 he moved to this city and purchased the site of his present works, and has since been doing general iron moulding, light and heavy manufacturing, etc. C. E. Sandstrom his eldest son, has been associated with him as his partner, and the firm of C. E. & J. A. Sandstrom was organized. Mr. Sandstrom was married to Miss Caroline Funke, of Forshacka, Sweden, in 1854. They have four children,—Charles E., Annie C., Zachariah and Hulda M.

Charles Emil Sandstrom was born at Vermland, Sweden, on December 1, 1855. He attended the public school at his birthplace until he was thirteen years of age, and, in 1869, came with his parents to this country. During this time he attended the public schools of Aurora, Ill., and, upon leaving his studies, entered the iron foundry of N. S. Bouton, with whom he remained a year and a half. At the expiration of that time he came to Chicago, and was employed by John Featherstone until 1872. During that year his father came from Aurora, and, with him, purchased the present plant of A. Sandstrom & Co., and he has since been associated with his father as partner in the business of fabricating light and heavy castings. The facilities of this firm for prompt and reliable work are of the best, and their establishment has won an excellent reputation for first-class work with the trade.

Schillo, Cossman & Co. — This firm was established in 1862, by Anthony Schillo, Mathias Cossman and Solomon Senn. Their first location was in the old H. B. Moses foundry, at the corner of Polk and Beach streets, where they remained until 1866, when they removed to their present works. In 1870, after much experimenting with iron and foundry work, Peter Schillo purchased Mr. Senn's interest, and, in 1878, Mr. Senn died, his wife, a sister of Peter Schillo, retaining his business, notwithstanding the fact that his name is still as at first. The business consists of making heavy and light castings, for machinery, buildings and bridges, and ornamental iron works. Patterns of all kinds are also made to order. In the memorable fire of October 8th, 1872, the firm of Senn, Schillo & Co. were burned out, the flames reaching their works between 11 and 12 o'clock on Sunday night. Everything was destroyed, their total losses footing up over $30,000. With commendable energy and enterprise, they, however, began work on the third day following the fire, and, on the 1st day of January, 1872, resumed operations in their new works. As may readily be understood, the firm of Schillo, Cossman & Co. begins in a small way. The growth of their business from the first until now, is seen in the statement that originally they employed from fifteen to twenty men, and the yearly transactions of the firm did not exceed $40,000, now they employ from seventy to one hundred men, and their trade reaches $75,000 annually. The property owned by the firm consists of six lots on Polk street, and six other lots on Clinton street, near Mather street. These twelve lots are worth about $25,000, and the buildings upon them are worth about $50,000.

Mathias Cossman, now the senior member of the firm of Schillo, Cossman & Co., was born in Prussia in 1827. His father was Mathias Cossman, a native of Ravenna, on the Rhine, and his mother was Magaretta Kloskopf. His parents came to this city, and, in the following year, Mathias began learning his trade, that of a stove moulder, in the old Vandercamp foundry, on the North Pier. He worked at his trade as a journeyman, in 1862, when, in company with Messrs. Schillo and Senn, he established the business the history of which has been given. Mr. Cossman married, in 1853, Miss Johanna Simon, daughter of Simon, who came to Chicago in 1847, and who deceased in 1854, at the advanced age of ninety years. Mr. and Mrs. Cossman have had eleven children, three boys and eight girls. The eldest son, Jacob, was born on January 18, 1854. From his early childhood he exhibited a decided liking for books and study, and this, coupled with a deep religious nature, decided his parents upon educating him for the ministry. Accordingly, at thirteen years of age, he was placed in the Academy of St. Francis, near Milwaukee, from which institution he graduated in 1872. In October of the same year, he was ordained as pastor of St. Joseph's Catholic Church at Peru, Ill., and when only twenty-three years of age entered upon the active work of his ministry. He was remarkably industrious in his new field of labor, so much so, in fact, that his health became seriously impaired. In March, 1882, he was taken with an illness which terminated fatally on the 16th day of the month, during the four years of his ministry he had endeared himself, not only to the hearts of his parishioners, but to all who knew him, regardless of sect or creed. He was simple and unassuming in his habits, deep and fervent in his religious work, and sincere and honest in all he did for the welfare of his fellow-men.

His remains now rest in the beautiful cemetery of St. Boniface, Chicago. Of the seven girls now living, Mary, the eldest, is now a sister of St. Francis, as his minister the church, he had endeared himself, not only to the hearts of his parishioners, but to all who knew him, regardless of sect or creed. He was simple and unassuming in his habits, deep and fervent in his religious work, and sincere and honest in all he did for the welfare of his fellow-men.

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Larsen, pattern maker, and now one of the oldest artisans in this line in Chicago, is a native of Norway, born on November 2, 1829, the son of Lars Ivensen, also a pattern maker. In 1849, he came to Chicago, which has since been his home, and shortly after his arrival here he went to work for the old firm of A. H. Pitts & Co., with whom he remained for nearly twenty-five years. In 1872, at which time the firm of John逊 was formed, this city, Mr. Larsen established himself in business on his own account, at No. 9 South Jefferson Street, where he remained nearly three years. He then removed to the premises of the Thorn Wire Hardware Co., and after remaining there for a time, he removed to his present location, at No. 51 West Lake Street. In 1883, his son, L. I. Larsen, was admitted to a partnership in the business, which, since that time, has been conducted under the firm name and style of Larsen & Son. Mr. Larsen married in Chicago, in 1854, Miss Maren Nelson, daughter of N. Nelson, of Norway. They have had five children, three of whom are living—L. I. and Clarence Charles.

Lars I. Larsen was born on August 29, 1855, on Dearborn Avenue, in this city. He was reared here and attended the Franklin and Kinzie public schools. After the fire he entered his father's shop, and learned the trade, becoming, in 1885, a partner in the business.

John A. McIntosh, pattern maker, was born near Cornwall, Glengarry Co., Canada, on January 6, 1842, and is a son of Daniel McIntosh. In 1866, he came to Chicago, which has since been his home, and here began to learn his trade in the pattern shop of P. W. Gates. Subsequently he worked as a journeyman in various shops in this city until 1885. In that year he started in business for himself at his present location, 17 North Jefferson Street. Here he has a large and well equipped pattern shop, and is doing a prosperous business, which, in the few years past, he has, by his persistence and enterprise, established.

Frederick Sandham, pattern maker, was born at Montreal, Canada, in 1854. His father was John Sandham and by occupation a painter. Frederick was reared and educated in Montreal, and, in 1874, entered into a partnership with his brother, Millin A. and thus commenced his career in the architectural iron work business, which has since become one of the prominent manufacturing firms of that city. In 1892, he came to New York City, where he worked for the firm who had the contract for furnishing patterns for the architectural iron work for the famous Cricklewood Buildings, which was built for the World's Fair held in that city in 1893. In 1897, he went to Europe and spent nearly a year in travelling. Returning, he located in business in the East, until 1901, when he came to this city, and established the works he still conducts, at No. 40 North Jefferson Street. Here he has a large and well equipped shop, and has built up an excellent trade. Mr. Sandham married, in 1884, Miss Barrett, daughter of Michael Barrett, of Limerick, Ireland. They have six children living.

STOVES.

Shepherd S. Jewett & Co.—This house is well known as one of the oldest and largest stove houses in the country. The firm was originally Jewett & Root, and was founded in 1836 by Sherman S. Jewett and Charles E. Root, of Sandusky, Ohio. The place of business was in the commercial section of the city, the office was open in the city, under the management of Frank F. Spencer, now of the firm of Hibbard, Spencer, Bartlett & Co., at No. 36 South Wabash Avenue. This location was occupied by them for two years, when they were succeeded by Lockwood. In 1854, Samuel H. Jewett succeeded Mr. Spencer in charge of the Chicago branch, who in turn succeeded in being transferred, in 1873, by Charles W. Day. Chris. C. Hegner was the manager, and in 1879, Albert C. Jewett succeeded Mr. Hegner, and in 1881, he was succeeded by Frederick H. Jewett, the present manager. The building of this house, and

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883, with the exception of a few weeks in the fall of 1871, when they supplied a "fire ship" for Wabash Avenue Bridge, near Market Street. In 1882, Sherman S. Jewett erected a magnificent business structure on Market Street.

C. C. Garber is a native of Switzerland, born on April 1, 1836, but was brought, while yet a child, to this country, and located in Buffalo, N. Y., where their son was reared and educated. In 1854, he entered the employ of the old firm of Jewett & Root, and, in 1856, came to Chicago as shipping clerk in the branch house. He remained with them until 1864, when he commenced business on his own account, founding the firm of C. C. Garber & Co., in the wholesale and retail grocery trade. In 1864, he retired from this venture, and opened the firm of C. C. Garber & Com, under the name of Garber & De Marte. In 1886, he returned to the employ of Sherman S. Jewett & Co., as a travelling salesman, in which capacity he remained until 1892, when he was made the manager of the business, a position he has since most ably filled.

Mr. Garber was married on October 1, 1861, to Miss Maria I. Hasting, daughter of the late Hinam Hasting, one of Chicago's early settlers, and a man who is yet remembered as one of its leading citizens.

Mr. and Mrs. Garber have four children: Frank Day, Eugene Edward, Clarence C., and Lucy Warner.
has since conducted its affairs. In 1883, the business was organized as a joint stock company, incorporated under the laws of the State of New York, and of this company William H. Sard has been vice-president from the first. As has already been stated, this company is one of the largest manufacturers of stoves in the country; their works at Albany, N. Y., are very extensive, covering an area of ten acres, employing nearly one thousand five hundred hands, and turning out seventy-five thousand stoves and ranges to the hot-repair trade, as it now exists, was not thought of, and a brief history of the rise and growth of this important branch of business cannot fail to be of interest to the reader. When Mr. Metzner first started in business, as a dealer in stoves, he was continually pressed and worried to obtain parts or repairs for his customers. An order sent to the foundry where the stove was made generally resulted in such delay that, before the missing part could be procured, the stove was ruined. It then occurred to Mr. Metzner that it would

annually. They have also a branch house at Detroit, Mich., but such has been the increase of the business of the Chicago branch that it now has a trade equal in volume to that done by the other two. This company sells stoves in this country from Maine to California, from the Lakes to the Gulf, and from the Eastern house a large number are sold each year in foreign countries, they having received orders for stoves that went to Jerusalem, in the Holy Land.

W. H. Sard, the manager of the house in Chicago, and who has, for the past fifteen years, so successfully conducted its affairs, is a native of Albany, N. Y., and was born in 1850. He was reared and educated in his native city, and, in 1863, came West, locating at Chicago. In 1869, he became a clerk for the firm of which he is now a member. He served in that capacity until 1873, when he was given the management of the business here, and, in 1876, was admitted as a junior partner in the firm, and on the organization of the incorporated company already mentioned, was elected its vice-president, which office he still holds.

The W. C. Metzner Stove Repair Company, now the largest house of its kind in the world, was established in this city in July, 1873, at No. 353 West Randolph Street. At that time he was a profitable business for him to have his patterns made, and, from these, manufacture repairs for stoves of standard make. He began in a small way, and finally, as a venture, advertised in daily papers of the city, that he was able to furnish repairs for almost any stove, on short notice. His advertisement brought him at once a marked increase in trade, not only from private stove customers, but from retail store dealers in various parts of the country, who soon discovered that an order upon Mr. Metzner’s house could be filled more quickly, and would receive more prompt attention, than when sent to the manufacturers of stoves themselves. And so year by year his business grew, until to-day his house is the largest stove repair house, not only in the United States, but in the world. It is perhaps true, too, that in no other city but Chicago could such a business have been built up. Its superiority as a distributing center,—being besides one of the greatest stove markets in the whole country,—making it necessary that a house of this kind be established in a city possessing these advantages. An idea of the growth of Mr. Metzner’s trade may be gleaned from the statement that from a stock of less than ten tons of castings, carried in 1873, he now keeps in stock over six hundred tons, embracing repairs for nearly any stove in existence. He has also made a great number of valuable improve-
ments in the way of simplifying and cheapening the cost of repairs and alterations, and has issued a catalogue in which the names of about twenty-five men in the manufacture of stoves are given. For all of these he keeps casts for repairs or alterations, or both, constantly on hand. In 1883, he built a large foundry at the corner of North Lincoln Street and Chicago Avenue, where he employs about twenty-five men in the manufacture of the stoves he handles, and from three to four million dollars of iron daily. In 1884, a joint stock company was formed, under the name of the W. C. Metzner Stove Repair Company, with a capital stock of $150,000. The officers of the company are—W. C. Metzner, president; J. L. Morris, vice-president; W. F. Bracker, treasurer; and J. A. Pomery, secretary. Since 1876, the business has been located at Nos. 125-27 West Randolph Street, where they occupy a brick building, in addition to operating the large foundry mentioned.

W. C. Metzner was born near Sheboygan, Wis., on September 19, 1850, and is the son of Charles Metzner, an old settler of that portion of the country. The son of whom we write was given a good English education, and on leaving school took to a business life, working several years as a clerk in a country store. In 1872, he came to Chicago, which has since been his home, and where he founded the business he so successfully managed, and of which he is still the head.

Patrick Callahan, dealer in, and manufacturer of, all kinds of stove repairs, at No. 129-31 North Wells Street, has one of the oldest and largest houses in this line in the city. In 1876, he established this business, opening a small shop in the basement of No. 213 Market Street. At that time, so limited were his means and space, that he began by making up the parts of the city from house to house to secure his orders for work; then, as he had no pattern, he often took along with him the broken parts of a stove to be replaced, and going to a foundry put it in the moulds, being himself a good workman. Thus little by little, his business grew and enlarged, until now he carries in stock hundreds of tons of repairs for all the leading stove makes, has his own patterns, and his own foundry wherein his work is done, and which has accrued from his energy and enterprise.

In 1880, Mr. Callahan moved to No. 127 North Wells Street, where he remained until September, 1885, when he occupied his present quarters. His business has grown from year to year, and now employs about 100 men. Mr. Callahan is a native of Ireland, born in County Leitrim in 1814; four years later his parents came to this country and located in this city, where Patrick has since lived. When a young man, he apprenticed himself to the trade of a workman in the shops of the Chicago & Alton Railroad, at Bloomington, Ill. Later, he worked in the different shops in this city.

In 1875, he went to California as foreman for a foundry. In the following year he returned to Chicago, where, being unable to obtain work, he started on his own account, and from that small beginning has developed his present prosperous trade, besides acquiring valuable business and residence property. Mr. Callahan married, in April, 1866, Miss Bridget Arley, daughter of Michael Arley. They have four children:—Catherine, Ellen, Ann, and John.

John D. Bangs & Co.—In 1863, Isaac W. Bangs and his brother, Charles, left Chicago, and went to the West to make themselves a fortune in the hardware and stove business in Monroe Street, opposite the old post-office building. They remained there five years, and then removed to No. 165 State Street, where they were burned out in the fire of October, 1868, in which they suffered losses to the amount of $35,000. After that event they removed to No. 333 State Street, and two years later to the northwest corner of State and Van Buren streets. In 1873, the firm dissolved, Isaac W. Bangs retiring and going into business on his own account, and Dean Bangs and his son, John D., continuing at the old location, under the present firm name and style of John D. Bangs & Co. Dean Bangs, a founder of the business the history of which has been briefly sketched, was born in the town of Brewster, Mass., in 1817. His father, Dean Bangs, was a farmer and school teacher by occupation, and was descended from one of the oldest of New England families. In 1848, he came to Chicago, and in 1851, he enlisted in the Union army and fought in the Civil War. In 1853, he went to Lowell, Mass., where they engaged in the stove and hardware trade for over twenty years, the firm being known as Bangs Brothers. In 1863, they went West and located in Chicago, where they opened a wholesale and retail hardware and stove house for which they are still conducted. In that year his parents removed West, he coming with them to this city, completing his school days here, after which he entered his father's store as a clerk. In 1875, his father retired from the business, and the store was continued and was conducted successfully. In 1885, Mr. Bangs was one of the original members of the 1st Regiment Illinois Infantry, I. S. G., having entered the service as a second lieutenant, and being promoted to captain of Co. C of that organization. He has since been a prominent citizen of the city, and is still the head of the firm.

W. B. Burwell established himself in business here in April, 1848. In the following year he engaged in commerce at Morris, Grundy Co., Ill., for several years and then returned to this city and commenced commercial business. He has since been continuously located at 1251, being located at the corner of Fifth Avenue and Randolph Street, and was there turned out, losing nearly every dollar he possessed. After the fire he re-opened his business, and has since been a prominent citizen of Desplains and Madison streets, where he remained for two years. He then removed to No. 200 Randolph Street, thence to No. 762 Lake Street, and, in 1885, to No. 155 on the same street. Mr. Burwell was born at Grinn, Conn., in 1824. In 1848, he located in this city, and began business as a dealer in stoves, ranges, furnaces, and as a manufacturer of tin ware. In 1847, he married Miss Maria Hazel, daughter of William Hazel, a native of Canada. They have four children.—Charles Millard, living at Kansas City; Ella Maria, now Mrs. J. C. Wheeler; Frances Jennie, now Mrs. DeLancy York; and Mary Adele, now Mrs. Dr. A. E. Hosmer.

F. A. Oswald & Co.—This house was founded in 1859 by F. A. Oswald, on Milwaukee Avenue, very near its present location, where Mr. Oswald removed in 1867, larger quarters being found necessary for his prosperous and thriving trade. In 1873, Theodore Krueger, who for nine years had been a foreman in the employ of Mr. Oswald as a faithful and trusted clerk, was admitted to a partnership, since when the style of the firm has been, as it now is, F. A. Oswald & Co.

Z. A. Oswald was born in 1834, in Germany, where he was reared and educated until his twentieth year. In 1854, he came to America, and in that year landed in this city. Here he obtained employment as clerk in the old firm of Bute & Schiffier, afterward Nolte & Brothers, at No. 172 Lake Street; and has since continued in its employ until 1859, when he founded the business he has since conducted and of which he is still the head. Mr. Oswald married, in 1860, Miss Alvina Going, who died in 1885. By this marriage there is one daughter living. In 1867, Mr. Oswald married Miss S. E. Rendoff; they have eight children.

Theodore Krueger, junior partner in the firm of F. A. Oswald & Co., is a native of Germany, born in 1834. In 1854, he came to Chicago, and, entering the employ of Mr. Oswald as a clerk, remained with him until 1873, when he was admitted to a partnership in the business. Mr. Krueger married, in 1874, Miss Emma Rendoff, of Sauk City, Wis. They have three children living—Looeie, Theodore and Arthur.

Frank A. Stauber & Co., jobbers in stoves and ranges, at No. 713 Milwaukee Avenue, is one of the largest of the stove houses in this branch of trade. The firm was established in 1870, by Frank A. Stauber, the present head of the firm, who then started in a small way at No. 512 (old number) Milwaukee Avenue, where he remained one year, when he removed to No. 471 Menomonee Street, then No. 715, but now known as No. 516, Milwaukee Avenue. In 1850, George A. Engelhardt became a partner, since when the firm has been, as it now is, F. A. Stauber & Co.

A. A. Stauber is a native of Switzerland, born in the Canton of Aargau in 1864. In 1867, he came to America, and located in Chicago, where he has since lived, and where three years later, he founded the business of which he is still the head. Mr. Stauber was a member of the Common Council, for four years, from the Fourteenth Ward, being elected first in 1878, and held that office four years. He also served as member of the Board of Education for three years. Mr. Stauber married, in 1872, Miss Mary A. Doll, of Peru, Ill. They have four children: Mary Antomette, Anna Hermine, Melanie Larsen and Elise.

G. A. Engelhardt is a native of Germany, and was born in 1854. He came to the United States in 1866, and in 1875, became a partner in the firm, of which he is now a member. Mr. Engelhardt married, in 1884, Miss Hanna Stephan, a native of this city. They have one son, Gustav George.

BOILER WORKS.

Devine's Steam Boiler Works were established here in 1854, by Peter Devine, at Nos. 57-59 West Polk Street. In 1862, his brother, Arthur Devine, became a partner, and the firm name was changed to Devine & Devine. In 1875, Peter Devine resigned and sold out his interest in the firm, since which time Peter Devine has been sole proprietor. In 1878, he moved to No. 357 South Canal Street, where he manufactures all kinds of locomotive and marine boilers, large tanks, dryers, and coolers. When Devine was in sole business, he employed but twenty men, and did an annual business of about
$20,000. He has now $50,000 invested in his business, has a trade extending all over the Northwest, employs from seventy-five to one hundred men, and his yearly transactions reach nearly $300,000. In 1863, he made for Brigham Young the first steam boiler in that part of the country. The only way of getting to Lake City, where Mr. Sargent, as the representative of the great Mormon apostle, came to Chicago, and ordered the boiler, which was intended for use in a distillery; and which, when completed, was shipped to the Weber and McCoy, Ltd. on Salt Lake City route. The boiler is still in service, being now in use in a woolen factory. Mr. Devine was born at Paisley, Scotland, in 1833, the son of Peter and Margaret (MacLaren) Devine. In 1841, when only five years of age, Peter, John, and his brother started as boiler makers, in Glasgow, where he served an apprenticeship of nine years. In 1851, he came to America, arriving in New York in the following spring, when he went South for a short time in New Orleans, and finally locating in Montgomery, Ala. The yellow fever breaking out in 1854, impelled him to seek a healthier habitation; and he settled in this city, and a few months later he founded the present business.


development of the steamboat was very rapid. By 1845, Chicago was connected with several points in the interior by flat-boats and canoes. The first steamboat on the Illinois River was the "Franklin," which was built in 1840, and was followed by the "William S.

John Mohr & Sons.—This firm is composed of John and Joseph Mohr, and was formed in May, 1882, at Nos. 52-56 Illinois Street. Mr. Mohr is one of the oldest boiler manufacturers in Chicago, and his works today are also among the largest of the kind in the city. He employs, on an average, one hundred men, and manufactures, in addition to boilers of all kinds, tanks, coolers, and almost all the accessories used with them, on his premises. John Mohr is a native of Germany, born on March 14, 1826, the son of Joseph Mohr, who followed the occupation of a farmer, and was a native of the province of Silesia, in the Kingdom of Poland, and who came to the United States, landing in New York in 1842. The Mohr family settled at the northern part of the old city, and the home of the elder Mr. Mohr is located at Philadelphia, but a little later went to Canada, where he himself learned to make the blacksmith trade. He remained there until the spring of 1834, when he came to Chicago, which had then only eight thousand inhabitants. He opened a shop at 44 W. Water Street, and began the business of boiler-making, and at that time H. H. Warrington, later the founder of the Vulcan Iron Works, was the superintendent for Mr. Mohr, and Carlile Mason, who afterward established the Neosho Iron Works, also worked in the blacksmith shop of Mr. Mohr. In 1852, Mason and McCarty started the works last mentioned, when Mr. Mohr entered their employ, as foreman of the boiler shop. He held this position some five years, when he became a partner in the firm, and so remained until May, 1855, when he established himself in his present business. He came to Chicago possessed of no capital but his hands and skill, and, by his industry and economy, has built up a business of which he may justly feel proud. He says that when he arrived in Chicago, forty years since, there was but one bridge across the Chicago River, and that was only an affair for foot-passengers, located at Carroll Street. At that time the town was the Kaolinolph or the metallurgical district, there were all the old flat-boat ferry. Shortly following his arrival in the village, Mr. Mohr relates that, being temporarily idle, he accepted, with another young man, the job of attending the ferry, which they held for perhaps two weeks. He resigned his position under the following circumstances: One day he and his partner sat on the boat, talking busily, and as there had been but few vessels that day on the river, the ferry man was given to keep a look out for an approaching vessel. In those days, it should be remembered, that tug-boats, with their shill whimsies to give warning of their approach, were not in use here, so that it behoved the ferry-tenders to keep a close watch and get their boat out of the way in time for a vessel to pass. Mr. Mohr and his companion were suddenly aroused from their interesting talk by loud cries, and, turning about, they saw a heavily-laden schooner just rounding the bend in the river, and bearing down upon them at a great rate. Of course a collision followed, the result of which was that the ferry-boat was carried away down stream, and landed high and dry on the river bank. Mr. Mohr and his partner escaped uninjured, but concluded to quit tending ferries, which they did. Mr. Mohr was married in 1856, to Miss Theresa Myers, a native of France. By her, he has had eight children.

The Northwestern Boiler Works, at No. 158 Fulton Street, were founded in July, 1881, by John D. Murphy and Robert Anthony, under the firm name of Murphy & Anthony. This partnership continued until February, 1881, when Mr. Murphy purchased his partner's interest and has since continued the business alone. His works, which are amply equipped with all the appliances now used in this line of trade, were built in 1881, and have a frontage of thirty feet on Fulton Street and running back two hundred feet to Carroll Avenue. His trade from the first has constantly increased, and to-day his patronage is more numerous than at any other time. In the history of his works:

John D. Murphy was born in Chicago on January 24, 1841, on the southwest corner of Market and Washington streets. He is the son of W. Timothy Murphy, who, with his family, came from the East and located in this city in the year previous, and only shortly before John D. was born. John was educated in the common schools of the city, and at the age of twelve years began to learn the trade of a boiler maker in the shop of the late Mr. Cobb, who then had his works located on West Water, near Kinzie Street. In 1855, he went to Rock Island, where he worked in the firm of the Rock Island Steam Boiler Company, and in 1857, was one of a number of others who founded the Chicago Boiler and Iron Works. He returned to Chicago, and worked in the shops of the Racine & Mississippi Railroad Company and of P. W. Gates & Co., and, in 1867, was one of a number of others who founded the Chicago Boiler and Iron Works, of which he is one of the stockholders. He is a native of Ireland, born on July 2, 1845. He was educated in a common school, after which he began to learn the trade of a boiler maker at the age of fourteen. Serving his apprenticeship, he travelled through England and Scotland, working at his trade until he was twenty-one.
then took to the sea, which he followed for four years. In 1870, he conceived the idea of coming to America, which he accordingly did, arriving in New York in that year. He soon afterward came West, and for the next ten years, while he was building his home, he became a member of the present firm at its inauguration in 1881.

The United States Boiler Works, located at Nos. 905-907 South Halsted Street, were established on their present site and by their present proprietors, J. McFarland and F. M. Baker, in 1878. The style of the firm has been from the first, as it is now, J. McFarland & Co., and the progress of their business from that time has been equal to that of most firms in this branch of industry in the West. In 1877, they employed but ten or twelve hands, while now an average of forty men are required the year through, with additional numbers working during the busy months of May and June.

These works are manufactured all kinds of marine, locomotive and stationary boilers, lad, tanks, coolers, and sheet-iron work of every description.

J. McFarland, the senior member of this firm, is a native of England, born at Liverpool in 1810. His parents came to this country in 1843, and located in Albany, N.Y., where the father, James McFarland, worked as the first foreman blacksmith in the shops of the Hudson River Railroad Company. In 1847, the father came West and located at LaPorte, Indiana, where the subject of this sketch began to learn the trade of blacksmith, working under the superintendence of his father, who was the foreman in the shops of the Michigan Southern Railway at that place. Mr. McFarland next went to Amboy, Ill., and there learned the trade of a boiler maker in the Illinois Central Shops, and, in 1859, came to Chicago, having been transferred from the company's shops at Amboy. After two years' service with the Illinois Central Railroad Company, he left the employ of that corporation, and, in 1872, in company with Timothy Tobin, J. Hamer and D. McNullen, started what are now the American Steam Engine Works, which were located at No. 977 South Halsted Street. Two years later, Mr. McFarland retired from that firm, and, in company with Captain Baker, found all they did in this line, which has since been his home. Mr. McFarland married, in 1861, Miss Frances Gilman, daughter of John Gilman; they have six children.

Kroeschell Brothers.—In 1876, two brothers, Albert and Otto Kroeschell, with but a small capital, began business, the steam-fitting business, in a small way, in a basement on Wells Street, near Michigan. On removing to their present quarters, at the corner of Michigan and Kingsbury streets, they added boiler-making to their steam-fitting business, and now manufacture all kinds of tubular and locomotive boilers, oil and water tanks, also doing sheet-iron work. The firm is now composed of four brothers, Charles having become a member in 1881, and Herman in the following year. Herman Kroeschell, father of these young men, is also connected with the firm in an advisory way, and is well and favorably known in Chicago from his long connection with the Board of Works, as chief inspector of tunnels under the administration of Chief Engineer E. S. Cheshbrough.

Herman Kroeschell was born in Hesse Cassel, Germany, in 1818, the son of Charles Alexander and Amelia (Henschel) Kroeschell. Mr. Kroeschell was educated at the Polytechnic School of Hesse Cassel, being a pupil of Professor Frederick Wochter, the world-renowned chemist, who has been called the father of this branch of science. Mr. Kroeschell left school in 1836, and went into the machine-shop of his uncle, Antoine Henschel, the famous inventor of the Turbine water-wheel, as well as of a steam gauge and other things. He remained there until 1842, when he was offered, and accepted, the position of foreman in the first iron foundry ever built in Hesse Cassel. Two years later he sailed for America, and, instead of landing at New York, came to New Orleans, thence up the Mississippi River to St. Louis, arriving in that city in the year of the great flood, and on the day when the Father of Waters had reached the highest point known in its history. Here he started a brass foundry and pump factory, and was soon doing a nice business. At that time the troubles with Mexico was pending, and Mr. Kroeschell offered his services, which were commissioned by the United States, as a field inspector of the St. Louis Legion, and belonging to the 1st Missouri Volunteers. His regiment was at once mustered into the service, and sent to the scene of hostilities. As the enlistment for only six months, their time expired before they were in any engagement, and the regiment was accordingly sent home. Returning to St. Louis, Mr. Kroeschell then became interested in coal and mines in Southern Indiana, and, in 1834, went to Missouri, and, in 1844, to Chicago. He then took to the trade of brass finisher with the firm of Walworth & Hubbard, serving an apprenticeship of three years. At the end of that time, finding this work did not appeal to him, he abandoned it, and began to learn the trade of a steam-fitter with the well-known firm of John Davis & Co., with whom he remained for ten years. He then went to Toledo, Ohio, working there for a short time with Davis, Shaw & Co. On his return to Chicago he and his brother Charles established themselves in the business which they still conduct.

Machinery.

A. J. Kirkwood & Co.—This house is not only one of the oldest dealers in machinery in Chicago, but anywhere in the West. It was founded, in 1858, by George W. Dunbar, who established himself as an agent selling machinery for eastern manufacturers on commission. His place of business was on Dearborn Street, between Lake and South Water streets. Mr. Dunbar was succeeded by the firm of C. L. Rice & Co., who then changed the location of their warehouses to 108 Madison Street, where they continued in business until the fire of 1871, when the building was burned out, with a total loss. A singular incident connected with the burning of their stock is given by Mr. Kirkwood. At the time of the fire the firm was carrying an immense stock of engines and machinery of all kinds, which was, of course, rendered valueless, except the steel plates valued at $100,000, which was accorded by the fire to a heavy dealer in old iron, who bought it all, placing its value roughly estimated, at $1,500. The dealer counted on a handsome profit. His chagrin and surprise may better be imagined than described when, on attempting to remove his stock, he found it had been consumed by the intense heat, so that on cooling it had become one homogeneous mass. The only work left was to remove the iron merchant was dismayed at the task before him, and offered Mr. Rice five hundred dollars to be relieved from his contract. This offer Mr. Rice did not feel inclined to accept, so that the dealer in old iron had to stick to his bargain, but began his work by removing, after the job was through, were all on the wrong side of his ledger. After the fire, the firm of C. L. Rice & Co. at once began building machine shops and warehouses on the corner of Canal and Harrison streets, which were occupied in the fall of 1872. About that time C. L. Rice & Co. sold the business to Thomas S. Kirkwood and William A. Dunklee, who three years later removed it to the present location. In 1875, Mr. Dunklee retired from the firm, which then changed to T. S. & A. J. Kirkwood, and so continued until January, 1885, when T. S. Kirkwood retired, retaining an interest in the business as special partner. Since that date the style of the firm has been A. J. Kirkwood & Co.

Thomas S. Kirkwood was born at Niagara Falls Village, Canada. His father, a Scotchman by birth, a graduate of the University of Edinburgh, was Dr. T. A. A. Kirkwood, and a man who stood high in the profession of his calling. His mother was Anna Beves, daughter of Colonel Beves, of the British army, and who died while in active service in the Indies. In 1801, Mr. Kirkwood located in Oshkosh, Wis., three years later he came to this city, and worked for Keith Brothers until 1871, when he began in business on his own account as a member of the firm of Kirkwood & Dunklee. Since retiring from active business, Mr. Kirkwood has been travelling in Mexico for the benefit of his health, which for a time had been seriously impaired by years of unremitting labor.

Arthur J. Kirkwood was born at Niagara Falls Village, Canada, on May 25, 1841. In 1853, he went to Oshkosh, Wis., where he engaged in mercantile pursuits nearly ten years. In 1867, he went to Chicago and joined his brother in the business in which he is still engaged. Mr. Kirkwood married, in 1857, Miss Ella Weed, daughter of late Jacob Weed, of Oshkosh, Wis., and lives in the same house and place also one of the oldest settlers of Wisconsin. Mr. and Mrs. Kirkwood have two children,—Ella and Arthur.

The A. Flammond Manufacturing Company was established in 1859, by John J. Flammond, under the name of J. J. Flammond & Co. It was planned to make a large number of small boxes, but it was found that the capital of the firm was less than five hundred dollars and less than ten men were employed, while the annual volume of business did not exceed $25,000. In 1869, Mr. Palmer retired from the firm and Mr. Flammond continued the business, which continued success. In 1877, an incorporated company was formed, under the title of The A. Flammond Manufacturing Company. The principal stockholders are, A. Flammond, president, and his two sons, Charles and George, superintendent and secretary, respectively. The company employs one hundred and fifty men and does an annual trade amounting to nearly $500,000. The territory covered in their trade
includes the Western and Northwestern States and Territories. Their buildings are three in number and are large and well equipped. The machinery is propelled by a fine engine of one hundred and fifty horse power and has the capacity to manufacture machine tools for four mills, grinding machines, toasters, breweries, distilleries, malt houses, paint mills, etc., and also make a specialty of shuffling, pulleys, hangers and gearing.

Ambrose Plamondon was born at Quebec, Canada, on December 31, 1828, the son of Ambrose and Caroline (Beliveau) Plamondon. At the age of sixteen, the son left home to make his own fortune, and began to learn the trade of a millwright in Oswego, N. Y. In 1856, he was sent by his employers to superintend the machinery part of the Ottawa Star paper. Finally the time this job was completed Mr. Plamondon had made up his mind to stay in the West, and, a little later, he with his family located in Oswego, which has ever since been his home. In 1861, he married Miss Jenny, daughter of Mr. Palmer, he founded the business of which he is still the head.

In this he has been for some years ably assisted by his two sons, who are young men of fine business qualifications, and whose careful training under a practical teacher has well fitted them for the places to which they now fill. Mr. Plamondon married, in 1852, Miss Cecilia Higgins, daughter of Daniel Higgins, of Oswego, N. Y. They have five children,—Emma, wife of John H. Amerberg of the firm of Amerberg & Co.; N. A., George, Jennette, and Alfred D.

Marinette Iron Works.—Great things rarely spring full-grown; everything in history is in fact—on examination—wading law of the universe. Chicago was once an insignificant village, and her growth from that to the third city in importance in the Union, has been but an aggregate of the growth and development of a number of small villages and towns. The writing academic pages of this volume could not do justice to the illustrations of the above statements; and no less striking, as an example of these truths, has been the growth of the enterprise the history of which has here given. In 1867, D. C. Prescott, Mr. Trumbull and Austin Crver, with a capital of $8,000, or $600 each, started an iron foundry and machine shops at Marinette, Wis., for the manufacture of saw-mill and mining machinery. During the first year they employed from twelve to fifteen men, and, as is found at its close the most encouraging prospects for an increasing trade. They were not disappointed, for each succeeding year has seen their business growing until today the original "plant" of $1,000 has become one of $500,000, ranking among the foremost of the most of the important manufacturing institutions of the Northwest, and furnishing employment to from one hundred and fifty to three hundred men. In 1874, an incorporated company was formed, under the present title of the Marinette Iron Works Company, of the officers of the firm:—Austin Crver, president; R. H. Trumbull, treasurer, and D. C. Prescott, secretary.

In 1877, Messrs. Crver and Trumbull opened a branch house in this city, as dealers in saw-mill machinery and mill supplies of every description, on Dearborn street, removing, in 1886, to No. 164 Lake street. Here they carry on an extensive business in the line of machinery for the Western lumbering districts, and at Marinette a large factory is in operation. This factory is doing an immense business is in the way of manufacturing the almost countless number of articles used in connection with the operating of saw-mill and mining works. Mr. Prescott has already mentioned as the secretary of the company, is also an inventor of acknowledged ability, having devised and patented not a few of the articles made at these works. He resides at Marinette, and has general charge of the business of the company's business.

Austin Crver was born in Chicago on August 11, 1838. His parents, John and Rosetta (Morse) Crver, were settlers of 1834, having come here in that year from Vermont, and, at the time of the birth of Austin, were living at the corner of North Clark and Michigan streets. Mr. Crver, senior, was a builder and contractor, and among the many houses he built in those days was the early days of the history of the city, was the family residence of H. J. Store, which is still standing on the South Side. He was also elected a member of the city council in 1843, serving one term as an alderman from the fifth ward. In 1850, Mr. Crver, with many others who had been in the village in the wonderful discovery of gold in California, started for that State to try his fortunes in the gold mines, but he had not been in the country a year, when he became ill with a fever and almost immediately died. Leaving, besides his widow, who is still living, three children:—Austin 2d, who is now in Chicago, and Adelia, now the wife of R. H. Trumbull, to whom she was married in 1860. Austin was practically reared and educated in this city, and, in 1861, the War broke out, he was among the thousands of Illinois' brave sons who at once responded to their country's call for men, to defend her. In 1861, he enlisted as a private in the 57th Illinois Infantry, and, with his regiment, was ordered to Florida, under General Benjamin Butler, under General Butler, participating in the events of the Price raid. Subsequently his regiment was under fire at the battles of Pea Ridge, Prairie Grove, Chuck Bluff, the siege of Vicksburg, the taking of Jackson, and finally participating in Red River expedition, also in the storming of the Blakely batteries at the taking of Mobile, which was the last battle of the War, having been fought after Lee had surrendered and when hostilities were supposed to have ceased. Altogether, Mr. Crver was in the service of his country for five years. In 1867, he entered upon his three years' term of enlistment, re-enlisted as a veteran to serve during the remainder of the War. He returned home in May, 1866, and in the following year, as has already been told, he, with his father, engaged in the manufacture of machinery, then largely engaged. Mr. Crver married, in 1876, Miss Caroline D. Pitkin, daughter of Wesley Pitkin, of Vermont. They have had four children,—Minnie L., deceased; Edith May, Sadie R. and Ella H. Co. of Chicago, having the only advantages of a common school education, and, when sixteen years of age, came with his parents to the West, locating in the town of Fremont, Lake Co., Ill. There the father, who was a Methodist and a farmer, beginning his career in the West, began as a teacher in the common schools, and finally taught penmanship. About 1855, he formed a partnership with Professor Hill, since the author of Hill's Manual, and established in the West, and so LaSalle as assistant to the teacher of penmanship in Bell's Commercial College of this city, and in his duties here was of course assisted by Mr. Trumbull. In the following year, however, the partnership was dissolved. Mr. Trumbull selling his interest to Mr. Hill, and Mr. Good, of the country, began teaching classes in writing, until 1862. During that year, he entered the service of his country, as first lieutenant of the 31st Illinois Voltigeurs, and with this company, he was in the army under command of General George H. He was captured rear the front, but he was taken seriously ill and sent to the general hospital, where he remained until January, 1863, when he was discharged and returned home. But his recovery seemed impossible, he was discharged from the service and went home, as his surgeon fully believed, to die; and, in fact, so near to death's door had he been brought that it was more than a year after his return, before he recovered anything like his former health and strength. In 1867, he joined his brothers with his present partners, and established the business in which they are now engaged. Mr. Trumbull married, in 1850, Miss Adelia E. Crver, daughter of John Crver, who has already been mentioned, as an early settler of Chicago. They have had five children,—Ruth Winifred, Cora K. (deceased), Rollin S., Austin C. and Ella A.

The AMERICAN SAW MILL MANUFACTURING CO. was established in 1862, by Edward G. Good, who in that year purchased Henry V. Ditman's interest in a business in which for a year prior they had been partners. The works were then located at Nos. 312-27 North Wells street, and in them were manufactured various saws and stationary engines, boilers, etc. Shortly following Mr. Good's purchase of the works, his brother, John Good, became a partner in the enterprise, the name of the firm was changed to E. G. & J. Good & Bro., and so continued until 1866, when Albert Holten was admitted to the firm, the name changing to E. G. & J. Good & Co. In the following year, the place of business was removed to No. 23 Michigan street, between Kingsbury and Market streets, remaining there until 1873, when it was changed to Nos. 303-309 South Canal, and finally, in 1876, to their present location, at No. 208 South Clinton. Mr. Holten died in 1876, since which time his surviving partners have continued the business. Among the products of these works now, may be mentioned, machines, engines, and stationary and portable mills, elevators, corn-shellers and grain-handling and wood-working machinery.

E. G. Good, the founder of these works, was born at Buffalo, N. Y., in 1832, a son of Martin Good. E. G. received a common school education, and early in life began to learn the trade of a machinist, in his native city. In 1855, he came to Chicago, and under General Butler, participating in the events of the Saltor, he was among the thousands of Illinois' brave sons who at once responded to their country's call for men, to defend her. In 1861, he enlisted as a private in the 57th Illinois Infantry, and, with his regiment, was ordered to Florida, under General Butler, under General Butler, participating in the events of the Price raid. Subsequently his regiment was under fire at the battles of Pea Ridge, Prairie Grove, Chuck Bluff, the siege of Vicksburg, the taking of Jackson, and finally participating in Red River expedition, also in the storming of the Blakely batteries...
old Revere House on North Clark Street. About a year later he admitted to partnership R. B. Ingersoll, the style of the firm then being Cary & Ingersoll, and about the same time the business was removed to 53 West Randolph Street. Here the partnership had barely attained a prosperous footing, was burned out by the great fire, losing everything they possessed except their skill and knowledge of their business, coupled with the spirit of indomitable will, which enabled them to start once again to work to recover what the fire had so suddenly swept away. Accordingly, within a few weeks, they resumed business at No. 53 West Randolph Street, and before which attention the efforts of their firm, three or four two saw them once more doing a prosperous and increasing trade. In 1875, the partnership was dissolved, Mr. Ingersoll retiring from the firm, since which time Mr. Cary has continued the business. In 1879, he removed to 1631 South Wabash Street, and in May, 1882, to Nos. 81-83 Erie Street. Here he has a finely equipped machine shop, and makes and builds all kinds of special machinery, models and metal patterns, also does gear-cutting of every description, and the designing of special machinery a specialty. Mr. Cary was born at Potsdam, N. Y., in 1824, the son of Elias and Abigail (Walker) Cary. In 1856, the parents came West, locating on a farm in Kane County, this State, and there C. W. remained, following the vocation of a farmer until he had attained his twenty-sixth year. Becoming tired of this, he determined to learn the trade of a machinist, and accordingly went to work in the city of Chicago, and there in the shops of the Michigan Central Railroad. In 1866, he came to Chicago, which has since been his home, and three years later he founded the present business. Mr. Cary married Miss Hannah Nichols, daughter of Joseph Nichols, of Detroit, Mich. They have three children—Louis J., Hamilton and Marietta.

Hamilton Cary, son of C. W. Cary, was born at Detroit, Mich., May 25, 1853, and lived in that city until his twelfth year, and then, with his parents, he came to Chicago. He attended the schools of this city for three years, when he began sailing on the lakes, following this pursuit until 1874. He then entered his father's business, and learned the trade of a machinist, and has since been connected with the business, being now foreman of the shops and general superintendent. He married, on September 16, 1880, Miss Julia A. McKee, daughter of Charles McKee, the foreman of the foundry.

G. S. WORMER & SONS.—This firm is among the oldest machinery houses in Chicago, and is located at Nos. 38-40 South Canal Street. It was established here in 1856, as a branch of the main house at Detroit, Mich. In 1855, G. S. Wormer, founder of the house now bearing his name, located in Detroit, in the manufacture of engines, boilers, wood-working and mining machinery, etc., and a few years later he conceived the idea of opening a general machinery store, and of keeping in stock all kinds of machines, supplies, etc. This he did, and, so far as is known, to him belongs the credit of establishing the first house of the kind mentioned in the city. The venture proved successful, and became popular, that others hastened to adopt it, and soon quite a revolution was effected in the manner in which goods of this class were handled. The advantages of the plan were many and obvious. Formerly the manufacturer had been compelled to make a trip to the East, where the factories and machine shops were mostly located, or else buy from a traveling agent, and trust to his representation for getting the kind of goods, and of the quality desired. Now, he can go to the dealer in machinery, and by a personal examination of his stock select that which suits him in price and is best adapted to his needs. In 1865, as has already been mentioned, Mr. Wormer established the present house in this city, placing it in the hands of his son, H. G. Wormer, who conducted its affairs until his death, which occurred some four years ago. Since then, F. F. Wormer, another brother, has taken full control, having, for some time previous to his brother's death, associated with him in the management of the business here.

F. F. WORMER, resident manager of the house here, was born at Detroit, Mich., May 25, 1853, and was largely reared and educated in Detroit, where his father still lives. In 1877, he came to Chicago to assist his brother in the management of the house, and on his death succeeded to the business as manager.

THE MARINE ENGINE WORKS.—The business conducted at these works was established, in 1857, by John Murphy, at the northwest corner of Franklin and Michigan streets. In 1862, the name was changed to Partners, and was assumed by Mr. Murphy, who advertised himself as manufacturer of marine and stationary engines to order. In 1866, Robert Tarrant was admitted to partnership, and the firm was known as Murphy & Tarrant. In 1871, their works were destroyed. Mr. Murphy decided not to engage in business, but Mr. Tarrant resolved to re-build the shops, and, having done so at the same location, soon was at work on a larger scale. When the fire came Verso, in 1875, Mr. Tarrant until recently engaged principally in the manufacture of marine engines, but he also manufactures stationary engines, propeller wheels, castings and general machinery. In 1880, he added to his lines of work the making of fine jewelers' tools, which have now a large sale in all parts of the United States. The number of persons engaged in Mr. Tarrant's shop is about one hundred, the investment about $500,000, and the annual amount of business about $750,000. The building at present occupied was erected in 1878, at a cost of about $30,000. Mr. Tarrant, in 1853, commenced making printing machinery for the Bucklin Printing Press Company.

Robert Tarrant was born in Columbia County, N. Y., on January 10, 1837. At nineteen years of age, and after spending several years in an art and scientific education, he entered on his apprenticeship to learn the trade of a machinist at Ballston Spa, N. Y. In 1856, he located in this city, taking a position in the shops of the Chicago, St. Paul & Fond du Lac Railroad, now the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad. He remained there ten years, resigning his position to enter the partnership with Mr. Murphy, in 1866. Mr. Tarrant married, in 1864, Miss Sarah Neill of Ballston, N. Y., and had three children—Cora, now the wife of F. A. Brodli; Robert, Jr., and Ross, deceased.

The ETA Iron Works is the outgrowth of the firm of John Cary & Son, who established their iron foundry, on a small scale, in the year 1850. Their blacksmith and machine shops were then located where the Cook County jail-building now stands, and that was their place of business for seventeen consecutive years. In 1868, they sold the capital stock in the business, and commenced to manufacture engines and suitable buildings. The title, "The ETA Iron Works," was then adopted, and the success of the business has been such as to make this trade a well-known trade until this century, and has since been connected with the business, being now foreman of the shops and general superintendent. He married, on September 16, 1880, Miss Julia A. McKee, daughter of Charles McKee, the foreman of the foundry.

John T. Raffen was born in the town of Cupar-Fife, Scotland, in 1836. His father, Colonel Alexander W. Raffen, was the first plumber in the City of Chicago, coming here in 1850; he was also prominent during this period, and led the sickness of the profession through the same. His wife was Ellen Thomson. The son John received his education under private tuition in Scotland, and on coming to Chicago was apprenticed to W. S. Cup, iron moulder, with whom he served his time, four years. Four months before finishing his apprenticeship he was made foreman of the foundry, and continued with his employer until 1859. He then became imbued with the Chicago fever, and started out for the West, making the journey to the Pacific coast almost entirely on foot. On reaching there he engaged in mining, and followed the fortunes of a prospector for two and a half years. He then located in San Francisco, and engaged at his trade, which he continued to 1877, and during that time amassed a considerable amount of money. With that he returned to Chicago, and, having an interest in the firm of John Cary & Son, iron workers, organized the ETA Iron Works, and has ever since been identified with the industrial interests of Chicago. During his residence in California, Mr. Raffen was married to Miss Eliza McDonald, in 1853. Her death occurred in this city on June 22, 1882. She had seven children: Nellie, Lizlie, Mary, Margarette, George, Marcella and Robert Clark. Mr. Raffen has always been prominently identified with the business interests of the city, and in social matters has always been actively interested in the same, being a member of nearly all the societies, among them the St. Andrew's Society, Curling Club and Caledonian Club. He is also a member of Cleveland Lodge, No. 211, A. F. & A. M., and of Washington Chapter, No. 43, R. A. M.

Savage Brothers.—In 1854, William M. and Richard Sav-
age and John Murphy, under the firm name of Savage Bros. & Co.,
aged Shop and foundry at Nos. 42-44 Michigan Street.
Mr. Murphy retired from the firm in 1837, since which time the
Savage & Co. have conducted their business without other
Mr. murphy, when their present three-story brick manu-

or other. Originally, they built a small frame machine and blacksmith
shop, and, in 1862, made an addition, increasing the capacity of the
works nearly threefold. In the fire of 1871 they lost about $60,000
in the machinery and building. In 1872, they endeavored to
erection in 1840. The building erected in which to re-establish
their business was a small frame one on the rear of the lot, which
was used by the Northwestern Fire Insurance Company. They were
courage, they started again, and were the first firm on the North Side

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his father was one of the sub-contractors on the Illinois & Michigan
Canal, and was engaged in that work at the time of his death in
1849. At fourteen years of age, young William was apprenticed to
Nelson Buchanan, harness maker, No. 162 Lake Street, where
he remained three years. After leaving Mr. Buchanan he began his
business on his own account at the corner of Market and Randolph
streets. In the following year, in connection with John Jennings,
he constructed and established a foundry on Randolph Street, where the
notable block now stands. The firm of Jennings & Savage con-
tinued three years, when Mr. Jennings retired and Mr. Savage
continued the business alone one year. In 1857, he became a mem-
ber of the firm of Murphy, Savage & Co., machinists, No. 424
Michigan Street, and two years later with his brother, Richard
Savage (Murphy, Savage & Co.), purchased Mr. Murphy's interest, and
the firm became Savage Bros. After the fire of 1864, and
erection of the new buildings, the firm was the first foundry in
work in the Forest district after that event. Mr. Savage, although
fifty-four years of age and despite the hardships of his business, is
standing firm, and is recognized as the trade, as a thorough-
going business man and a first-class workman.
Mr. Savage was married in July, 1871, to Miss Louise Emerson, of Chicago. They
have two children.—Catherine E. and Richard M.

The Adams and Price Machinery Company. The business
was conducted by this company, which was incorporated in
1855, is the manufacturer of the Adams automatic bolt and nut threading
machine, which has been used in all parts of the United States and Canada.
They have already raised the standard of excellence of both bolt and nut threading,
and, although the company have only been
engaged in manufacturing for some years, the demand for their products has been
very large. A decided testimonial to their excellence is found in the fact
that, from all over the United States and from foreign countries, let-
ters of inquiry have been received, the attention of manufacturers
having been drawn to this machine by the desire of their customers to
be able to thread metal, bolts and other parts, by means of these machines. These
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and, although the company have only been
engaged in manufacturing for some years, the demand for their products has been
very large. A decided testimonial to their excellence is found in the fact
that, from all over the United States and from foreign countries, let-
ters of inquiry have been received, the attention of manufacturers
having been drawn to this machine by the desire of their customers to
be able to thread metal, bolts and other parts, by means of these machines. These

speciality which is now manufactured by the Adams and Price Machinery Company, and which has brought their firm into such favorable prominence.

The AMERICAN MACHINERY COMPANY was organized and incorporated under its present name on February 20, 1853, by Charles Lindemann, Lewis Bush and John C. Burmeister, succeeding to the business of Herkert & Bush which was established, in 1852, by F. Herkohl and L. Bush, at No. 150 West Erie Street. At that location they had a factory building, 25 x 60 feet, and their machinery was propelled by a fifteen horse-power engine. The American Machinery Company was incorporated into a capital of $50,000, and the following officers were elected—Charles Lindemann, president; Lewis Bush, vice-president, and John C. Burmeister, secretary and treasurer. At the present time their office is at No. 373 Michigan Avenue, where they are still doing a thriving business.

The American Machinery Company built, in 1855, an adjustable all-successionless automatic saw sharpener adapted to circular saws from six inches to six feet in diameter, without regard to shape or the number of teeth contained. On this machine, cross-cut saws can also be sharpened, the teeth beveled and the edges sharpened in perfect shape ready for use without the aid of files. By removing a single bolt the operation for beveling is stopped, and the entire machine is turned over to sharpen the backs of the teeth. As has already been seen, the American Machinery Company is as yet in its infancy, but already it is doing a fine business.

LEWIS BUSH, founder of this business, was born in Clinton County, Iowa, on November 15, 1823. His father, Lewis Bush, was also a machinist, and a man of a decidedly inventive turn of mind, and from him Lewis inherited that trait of character. When only fourteen years of age, Lewis, junior, came West, landing in Chicago in 1837. Here he was employed as a laborer on Long’s construction as a construction hand on the Hannibal & St. Joe Railway, which was then being built. He remained there until the line was completed, when he was given a position on the railroad as fireman, and shortly afterward proved himself so faithful and capable that he was made an engineer, and given a regular run. A year or two later, he resigned his position there, and, returning to Chicago, began learning the cabinet trade with John Phillips, one of the pioneer manufacturers in this industry in Chicago. He remained thus employed until 1854, when he entered the regular army as a member of the First Battalion United States Engineers, and with this body he served in the Mexican and California campaigns. The work of his corps was to re-build the bridges, and other public works, restored by the Confederate forces; their field of operations covered by Sheridan’s army in its campaigns, during the last years of the Civil War. In 1864, Mr. Bush, where he has since resided, and, in 1880, bought out the inventions of which mention has already been made. The first machine he built, however, was one almost marred in its inceptions. It was intended for use in chair factories; it turns a chair round; puts a tenon on either end, and bores the holes for the reception of the cross braces, all at one operation. It saves the work of several men and turns out sixty finished pieces a minute. These machines are now in use in this and other cities, and are highly-valued adjuncts in the important industry of which they form a part. Mr. Bush married, in 1864, Miss Rose; they have had four children.—Fred, Allen, Geo. and A. E. A. DELANO.—Prominent among the men who have built up a business that is not only a credit to himself, but to the industrial interests of this city, is Mr. Delano. He was born at Fair Haven, Vt., May 6, 1846. At the age of fourteen, he left school and became a journeyman being a sea captain. E. A. was given an excellent English education in the high schools of his native town, and, at the age of seven years, he was admitted to the city grammar school. After finishing his apprenticeship, he worked as a journeyman in various parts of the city, until 1879, when he commenced the business which he now possesses. He is located at No. 13 South Jefferson Street. He has a large and respectable business, and employs a force of about one hundred men. His name is known throughout the whole city, and his work is of the highest grade. His business is the manufacture of the Phoenix Iron Works. These works, of which Mr. Delano was a founder for nearly three years, were quite extensive, comprising both machine shops and foundry, and employing from ninety-five to one hundred men. They were continued in operation until about 1876. In that year Mr. Delano started in business for himself, in a small machine shop located at No. 31 South Canal Street. There, for a number of months, he employed little or no labor, but relied almost wholly upon his skill and ability to get his work. As the business increased, so his employees increased, and now his business occupies the entire building at the corner of Washington Street and Jefferson. Three years later a second change was deemed advisable, for the reasons already stated; so, in 1883, he moved to Nos. 47-49 South Jefferson Street. There he manufactures shafting, woodworking machinery and all sorts of machinery of the highest grade, and employs a force of about seventy men, who are skilled workmen. He now has a growing and prosperous trade, and employs about one hundred and twenty men. He is engaged in manufacturing heavy machinery, and his work is known throughout the world. His name is associated with the most prominent and successful industrial concerns of the city.
STEAM-FITTING, ETC.

Weir & Craig—This firm was established in 1869, by Robert Weir and Robert Craig, under the above name and style. Their first place of business was at No. 149 Archer Avenue, where they remained until after the fire. For many years they carried on only the business of plumbing and steam-fitting, employing no workmen but themselves. But close attendance to business, coupled with untiring industry and thrift, brought an increasing volume of trade. In 1873, they removed to the premises they now occupy, where they have since built up their present extensive business. About that time, too, they began keeping plumbers', steam and gas-fitters' supplies, establishing, necessarily, a blacksmith-shop, machine-shop and brass-foundry. This branch of their business has been growing to such an extent that the firm of Weir & Craig may justly be ranked among the leading houses in their line in Chicago. In 1877–78, they began the manufacturing of special machinery, of their own designing, for packing, slaughtering and provisioning purposes. They have also been putting up their firm's patterns and tools to manufacturers of Charles Counselman & Co., at the Union Stock-Yards. The machinery gave such entire satisfaction that they have since had a large business for making these patterns and tools.

They have built out of this kind for leading packing-houses all over the United States, and have filled several special orders from prominent firms in the same line in Europe. In 1884, they established a branch house at Minneapolis, Minn., which is under the management of Edwin Cleveland. Connected with the firm, and general manager of their business here, is John A. Kley, who has lived in Chicago over twenty years, and who is a master mechanic and engineer of acknowledged ability and skill. After the great fire of 1871, the engines at the water-works having been disabled, they were repaired under the personal direction of Mr. Kley and his working crews within seven days after that event occurred. His valuable services in this respect were fully recognized by Commissioner Cregier, who, in his official report at the time, took occasion to acknowledge them in the most handsome manner.

Mr. Kley has been with the firm of Weir & Craig for many years, and has contributed his share toward the success which they have achieved.

Robert Weir was born near Houston, Renfrewshire, Scotland, on February 22, 1835. In 1850, Donald, his father, came with his family to this country, and, three years later, settled on a farm near Sug Bridge, in Palo, Cook Co., Ill. There Robert was brought up and educated, following the occupation of a farmer, after he attained his majority, until 1864. In that year he came to Chicago and engaged in the retail grocery trade for a time at No. 149 Archer Avenue. In 1867, he formed the partnership with Mr. Craig, which still exists, and, a year or two later, they sold out the grocery business and embarked in the plumbing and gas-fitting
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line, and, subsequently, went into the business in which they are still engaged. Mr. Weir married, in 1864, Miss Anna D. Jardine, daughter of John Jardine, of two years, Margaret, Charles and Alice. Mr. and Mrs. Jardine, their parents, are still living in Chicago, and are numbered among his oldest settlers, having both come here early.

Robert Craig was born at Port Glasgow, near Greenock, Scotland, on May 9, 1840. His father, James Craig, a cotton-spinner by trade, came to America in 1852, locating at Providence, R. I., while his brother also arrived the same year. Robert Craig went to New Haven, Conn., to learn the plumbing, steam-fitting and machinery trade, at which he served an apprenticeship of four years. He afterwards went to Chicago, where, in 1861, he conducted the business the history of which has already been briefly given. Mr. Craig married, in 1872, Miss Jane Duff, daughter of John Duff, of Scotland.

John A. Kley was born at Quincy, Ill., on June 14, 1840, and was reared and educated in that city until he had reached his seventh year. On leaving school, he learned the trade of a machinist, and, in 1865, came to Chicago, which has since been his home. Mr. Kley was married, on May 12, 1868, to Miss Margaret McDonald, daughter of John McDonald, of New York. They have one son, Percy A., born on May 5, 1869.

FIELDHOUSE, DUTCHER & Belden.—This house was established here in 1871, by Joseph Fieldhouse and George N. Dutcher, under the firm name of Fieldhouse & Dutcher, with the place of business on the northwest corner of Canal and Monroe streets. This firm was also the first to introduce the entire voyage, by boat and rail, of the style of which has been as, it now is, Fieldhouse, Dutcher & Belden. In 1879, the firm purchased their present premises, at Nos. 39-32 West Monroe Street, to which their office and salesrooms were removed. During the year, they removed their shops to South Chicago, at which point their manufacturing is now done. As illustrating the growth of their business it may be stated, that, in 1873, they employed about twenty men, and did an annual trade of from $15,000 to $20,000; now fifty hands are employed, and the firm’s yearly transactions foot $350,000. From this it is apparent that, perhaps, of all the firms in the manufacture of machinery, the business of this firm has given the highest returns, and, in charge of the work, has been a most successful one. They have three children, all of whom have been given a fair English education, but early turned their attention to manufacturing, and, when but a young man, worked as a pipe-maker in the first wrought-iron mills ever established in the world; these were located in his native town, and were not going about 1845. In 1849, he became an expert in this important industry, though it was yet in its infancy. Mr. Fieldhouse came to the United States, and located in Boston, where he took charge of the mills of Wallace & Nathan, who were the proprietors of the first factory, of any importance, of this kind in this country. He stayed in Boston three years, then went to Exeter, N. H., returning again, a few years later, to Boston, and finally came to Chicago. There, he began the Dutcher Furnace Company, and engaged in the manufacture of wrought-iron pipe until 1866. In that year he came West on a prospecting trip, and stopped for a short time in this city, where he received a proposition from an English house, who had for a short time been engaged, and with but poor success, in the manufacture of iron pipe, to take charge of their mills. The offer was so liberal that notwithstanding his first impressions of Chicago were not of the most favorable character, he accepted it, and at once assumed the management of this branch of Crane Bros.’ extensive manufacturing establishment, which he conducted with signal success until 1873, when he severed his connection there, and, in company with Mr. Dutcher, founded the present business. From what has been told, it will at once be seen that Mr. Fieldhouse is one of the oldest manufacturers of wrought-iron pipe in the United States, and that he is one of the inventors of some of the latest improved methods now employed in this industry, all of which he has in use in his firm’s mills at South Chicago. One of his most important inventions is that of a continuous pipe, and at the age of 100 years, he is the senior of the pipe-making industry, and he has the strongest portion of the pipe. Skilled in his trade, and thoroughly practical in all his ideas pertaining to the mechanixal arts, and most skillful in their application and perfection, he has deserved the success which now crowns his efforts as a partial reward for almost a whole life of earnest and well-directed labor. Mr. Fieldhouse married, in 1846, Miss Lydia Kainder, daughter of Richard Kainder, of Bromont, Quebec, Canada. They have had six children, four of whom are now living. —Laura and Sarah, Josiah and Albert; and Alfred and Elizabeth are deceased.

George W. Dutcher was born at Milford, Pike Co., Penn., on October 28, 1821, the son of William and Sarah Dutcher. George was given a common school education, and, at the age of fifteen, removed with his parents to Portsmouth, Va., where he began to learn the trade of a machinist and engineer in the U. S. Navy Yard at that place, serving an apprenticeship of nearly five years. In 1852, the family removed to Chicago, and some years later to Douglass, Mich., where the father engaged extensively in the lumber trade. George at once went to work as an engineer on the Rock Island Railroad, and later was assisting in the summer, and in the winter usually spending his time assisting his father in his lumber operations in Michigan, until 1862. In that year he entered the service of the Union as first lieutenant of Co. 'A.' in the 7th Michigan Cavalry. During the contest, his War record is as follows: Entered the service as first lieutenant August 14, 1862; was promoted captain June 13, 1863; and was subsequently given the command of a battery at Gettysburg, and again in the engagement at Brandy Station in Virginia. In consequence of the serious character of these injuries, Captain Dutcher was honorably discharged on November 2, 1863. During a portion of his term of service, he was in the assistant adjutant-general to General Kilpatrick, to whose division he belonged, and whose brigade, it will be remembered, was the first of the Union forces to enter Gettysburg. Captain Dutcher returned home in 1863, shattered of health and still suffering from his wounds, acting on the advice of his physician he went to the sea-shore to rest and recuperate his wasted energies. There he met a whaling captain bound out on a three years' cruise, and who induced Mr. Dutcher to accompany him as far as the Azores Islands, thinking a short ocean voyage would do him good, and from there he could return on an incoming vessel. The result of this was that he concluded to remain, unfortunately, as he could not return to his home. He was at once given a ship off the Island of Madagascar, were finally rescued, and, later, Mr. Dutcher shipped as a hand before the mast on a trading vessel bound for the Indies. His wanderings thus begun lasted three years, during which time he was about the globe in all parts, most every foreign country, returning at last to San Francisco in 1869, poor in purse but abundantly rich in restoration physical health and in his knowledge and experience gained. He arrived in this city in 1870, and at once engaged as superintendent of the machine department in the Crane Brothers Manufacturing Company’s works, where he remained until 1873, when he became one of the founders of the firm engaged in business, was taken into partnership, three years later, and became a railroad engineer in Chicago. Mr. Dutcher was one of the first members of the well known organization, the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, which order was first instituted in 1854. In the following year he was made a member of the Illinois Commandery Military Order of the Loyal Legion of the United States. Mr. Dutcher married, in 1869, Miss Eliza Adams, daughter of Edward Adams, of Lexington, Clinton Co., O., where Miss Adams was born.

HAY & PRENTICE.—This firm are dealers in wrought-iron pipe, and steam warming and stiffening apparatus, with associated trusses, etc., was established, in 1877, by Alexander B. Hay and Leon H. Prentice. The original place of business, for three years, was at the southwest corner of Canal and Washington streets, when it was removed to the northeast corner of the same street, in the building of the Crane Brothers Manufacturing Works, Nos. 34-36 South Canal Street. Although comparatively a young firm in Chicago business circles, yet both its members are old residents here: Mr. Hay since 1876, at which time he was head of the well-known firm of Crane Bros., when they were doing business in a modest way and employing less than a dozen men; and Mr. Prentice came to this city in 1863, and with the same firm until 1877, when, in company with Mr. Hay, the present firm of Hay & Prentice was established. It is not a matter of commendation, so much as one of simple justice, to say that, from a small beginning, they have each year steadily increased their business, until now they are classed among the leading houses in the city. He is in his present position of one of the inventors of some of the latest improved methods now employed in this industry, all of which he has in use in his firm’s mills at South Chicago. One of his most important inventions is that of a continuous pipe, and at the age of 100 years, he is the senior of the pipe-making industry, and he has the strongest portion of the pipe. Skilled in his trade, and thoroughly practical in all his ideas pertaining to the mechanixal arts, and most skillful in their application and perfection, he has deserved the success which now crowns his efforts as a partial reward for almost a whole life of earnest and well-directed labor. Mr. Fieldhouse married, in 1846, Miss Lydia Kainder, daughter of Richard Kainder, of Bromont, Quebec, Canada. They have had six children, four of whom are now living. —Laura and Sarah, Josiah and Albert; and Alfred and Elizabeth are deceased.

Alexander B. Hay is a native of New York, born, in 1829, of Scotch parents. His father was John Hay, his mother Isabella Brand. He was given only the advantages of common school instruction, but at an early age he had acquired a knowledge of the trade of a machinist. In 1838-39, he started a machine shop at Cohoes, N. Y., conducting this until nearly three years latter, when he went to Chicago, where he has since been a prominent manufacturer. He has been so employed in the machine shops of Wood & Hunter, where he remained for six years. As has already been mentioned, Mr. Hay came West in 1856, and located in Chicago, engaging at once with Crane Bros., of Webster, Mass., in 1858, and following the previous year, his employers sent him to Joliet, in charge of putting in the heating apparatus for Crane Brothers. After completing this task he was employed by the commissioners as superintendant in the erection of the line from Chicago to the Illinois Central depot at Lincoln, Illinois; he then returned to Chicago and resumed his position with the Crane Brothers, with
whom he was connected until 1857, when, with Mr. Prentice, he purchased from them their steam-heating business and founded the present house. Mr. Hay married, in 1843, Miss Frances N. Bordwell, daughter of Capt. Amos L. Bordwell of Cohoes, N. Y. They have one child, a daughter, Frances Evelina.

**Leo H. Prentice** was born at Lockport, N. Y., on October 22, 1847, and is a direct descendant of Henry Prentice, who came to this country from England, in 1606, and settled at Cambridge, Mass. There he built a house which stood just opposite Harvard College, and which was only a year or so pulled down to give place to a more modern structure. At the time of its demolition this mansion house was regarded as one of the most venerable buildings in the locality, and on its walls were found inscribed the names of students who themselves attended Harvard College nearly a century ago. The family of the Prentice family is well known. It shows that the name to come to America was Valentine Prentice, who landed here in 1631, settling at Roxbury, Mass. Henry, already mentioned as having settled at Cambridge in 1640, was a brother. The parents of Leon H. were Antonio T. and Judith Prentice, who was a jeweler, smith of Lockport at an early day, and Emeline Rockwell, also of an old New England family. Leon H. was given a common school education, and received also some business training at his father's hands. In 1861, he came to Chicago and engaged with Crane Bros., remaining there until 1877, when he started in business on his own account as a member of the firm of Hay & Prentice. Mr. Prentice married Miss Elizabeth Matthews, daughter of Emanuel Hossinger, an old and well-known resident of this city. They have three daughters,—Bessie Hossinger, Lucy Clark, and Julia Leon. Their daughter, Miss Elizabeth E. Prentice, was born at Wilson, N.C., on March 6, 1885.

His father was a wholesale tea dealer, and moved to Montrose, Scotland, about forty miles from Aberdeen, when George was eight years old, and there the latter received his education. Upon returning to this country he engaged in the retail tea and coffee business, which he carried on for a number of years, but he did not find it very lucrative, so he closed his business. In the spring of 1885, Mr. Efe went into the office of the Mechanical Bakery, Chicago, where he remained until the spring of 1891, when he built another flouring-mill at St. Anthony, Minn., where he remained for about ten years, closing his engagement with them in 1894. He then took a trip to Scotland, remaining four months, and, on his return, entered into the business of Hay & Prentice, with whom he is still associated, having been admitted into partnership in 1895. In the latter part of 1895, he returned to Chicago and is now engaged in farming in Dodge County, Wis., in the fall of 1895, he made a trip to Scotland, bringing back with him, as his wife, the friend and correspondent of his boyhood, Miss Frances Lamb, daughter of Thomas McEwen, the wedding having taken place on January 14, 1896. They have had eight children,—George T., Henry W., John M., Charles, Jessie, Edward and Margaret. Mrs. Efe deceased in 1894, during the absence of Mr. Efe in Europe. In 1896, Mr. Efe was married to Miss Eliza E. Efe, of Morris, Ill.

The **National Tube Works Company** was first established in 1857 in Boston. There a large business was successfully carried on for a number of years, but owing to the increasing demand for its goods, the company found it necessary to enlarge its manufacturing facilities, and, in 1872, completed their present works at McKeesport, Pa., on the Monongahela River, about fourteen miles from Pittsburgh. Their shops there comprise some twenty-five buildings and cover an area of about fifteen acres of ground, and there they have the most complete and well-equipped works of the kind in the world. They have employed thousand men and boys. The company has completed the erection of the National Rolling-Mill, No. 1, showing all the latest improvements known in rolling-mill machinery. Among the articles manufactured by this company may be mentioned—wrought iron, steam, gas and water pipe, lap-welded; also wrought iron and steel boiler-tubes, tubing and casing for artesian wells and salt wells, boiler-tubes cast and wrought with patent protective couplings, flushed type hydraulic pipe of all diameters and thicknesses, pump columns for mines, special light pipe for light pressure line-pipe, galvanized pipe, build-up, for water and gas, pressure injectors, etc., etc. They also manufacture special light wrought-iron pipe, fitted with a patent lock joint, for the special use of gas and water works companies and compressed air. This pipe is treated with a preparation which makes it indestructible, as regards any corrosion or any destructive action by the gases which are found in the compressed air. The National Tube Works Company have houses at Chicago, Boston, New York, Pittsburgh and Bradford, Penn., and agencies in all the principal cities of the United States and Canada. Up to 1878, they had no agency in England, but the business increased so rapidly that it was necessary to establish a branch house here, which was accordingly done. This, from the first, has been under the management of Charles A. Lamb.

**Charles A. Lamb** was born at Boston, Mass., in 1846, the son of Charles C. and Sarah (Allison) Lamb. Charles, Jr., was given a fair English education in the common schools of Boston, of which he was the oldest child, and became eleventh in age, hence, he was the first child born in this house in his native city. He remained in this position for ten years, when, deciding to go into business for himself, he, in 1872, became a member of the firm of Leonard, Keedpath & Lamb, wholesale boot and shoe dealers in Boston. That firm was succeeded, three years later, by Leonard, Lamb & Crosby, and continued until 1878, when Mr. Lamb severed his connection there to come to Chicago and assume the management of the house, whose affairs he still directs. Mr. Lamb was married, in September, 1874, to Miss Martha L. Pike, daughter of John Pike, of Boston. They have two children,—Charles H. and Mabel H.

The **National Tube Works Company** was first established in May, 1884, by S. W. Adams, Robert L. Adams, and Leonard W. Adams. This enterprise was started in May, 1884, by S. W. Adams, and in December, 1884, the present stock company was formed, with a capital of $300,000. The buildings occupied consist of the spacious rooms then formerly known as the William Knowlton residence, Nos. 161-67 South Canal Street. This building, which has been fitted up especially for their purposes, is three stories in height, with a frontage of a hundred and fifty feet, with a depth of one hundred and fifty feet, thus giving nearly forty-five thousand square feet of floor space. Here they carry an immense stock of lap-welded wrought-iron pipes, boiler-tubes, gas and steam fittings, steam pumps, engines, machinery and steam goods of every description. Though a new firm in its line, this house has already filled many large and important contracts. Among them may be mentioned a most important work done for the Western Union Telegraph Company, in placing the wires of that corporation underground, in iron tubes so completely impervious to surrounding influences as to form them a perfect and lasting protection. Over sixty thousand feet of these durable conduits, with man-hole connections, were laid in less than twenty-four days, in a most thorough and workmanlike manner. In addition to this work, Mr. Adams also placed underground, from Washington Street, at the corner of LaSalle, to the new Board of Trade Building, two miles of pneumatic tubes, finished for that purpose on machines of his own invention; this being the first instance where iron tubing has been substituted for brass in this class of work.

**W. Adams** is a native of Albany, N. Y. He came to Chicago in 1837, and was for fourteen years the secretary of the Crane Brothers Manufacturing Company, where he became widely known to the trade and perfectly familiar with its wants; hence, when there was a desire on the part of the company to enter into the present business, he was eminently well qualified to conduct it to the important place it now holds among Chicago's commercial and industrial interests. Mr. Adams now has his premises of business in the Chicago Mercantile Office, and spends about one-fourth of his time in that city looking after the large interests of his company in the Eastern States.

### GALVANIZED IRON AND CORNICES.

Galvanized iron cornices were first used in Chicago in 1865. During that year, and the year following, not more than one hundred and fifty men were employed in their manufacture, and the average price per foot ranged from ten to twelve dollars. From the inception of the industry until the close of the year 1885, however, the use of cornices of this description has steadily increased, and their manufacture has proportionately grown. Indeed, not only has galvanized iron grown in favor among builders as a material for cornices, but also for purposes of general ornamentation. The gradual growth of the industry in this city may be best learned from an examination of the statistical tables, elsewhere given, relating to the manufacture of iron and steel. It will be worthy of mention, however, that the quality of the manufactured product has kept even pace, not
only with the growth in manufacture, but also with the improvement in architectural style as well as material, noticeable in the buildings erected since the great fire.

Knisely & Miller.—In 1857, Abraham Knisely started in business as a slate and metal roofer, having his shop and office in the K-ane & Van Kuren building in the Chicago market, until he moved to the business house in the newly erected State Street building. In 1859, he removed to the building near the corner of State Street and Washington Street.

James Miller was born at St. Charles, Kane Co., Ill., in 1850, and is the son of Alexander Miller, an early settler in that county, and well-known as a builder of grain elevators, having introduced in this city, as early as 1857, the cornice business, which is still followed in the construction of this class of buildings.

James Miller was reared and educated in St. Charles, and, at the age of fifteen, came to Chicago and entered as an apprentice in the employ of the firm in which he was later admitted as a partner.

Arthur N. Cooper, superintendent of the cornice department of the firm of Knisely & Miller, was born at Dayton, Ohio. He received a fair English education, and, in 1857, began to learn the cornice trade in Dayton, at the time of the introduction of galvanized iron cornices into the West. In 1872, he came to Chicago and entered the employ of the old firm of Eken & Jenks, roofer and cornice-makers, then doing business on Van Buren Street, between State Street and Wabash Avenue. In 1875, he became connected with the firm of Knisely & Co., remaining with it through its different changes until the present.

Hartman & Ertz.—The firm of Heintz & Ertz, composed of P. F. Heintz and George Ertz, manufacturers of galvanized iron cornices, and also slate and metal roofers, was established in Chicago in April, 1884, at 204 Milwaukee Avenue. This partnership continued until October, 1885, when it was terminated by the death of Mr. Heintz. From that time, until March, 1885, Mr. Ertz continued the business, which he conducted with F. R. Hartman, an old cornice-maker of Chicago, who, for several years past, has been engaged in the retail store and hardware trade. The style of the new firm is Hartman & Ertz.

Fred Hartman, senior member of the firm of Hartman & Ertz, was born in Germany, on March 12, 1827. At the age of thirteen he began to learn the trade of a workman in his native city of Germany, and became a master in the same trade. He came to America, spent a year in Canada, and located in Chicago. His place of business was on South Clark Street for twelve or fifteen years, and in addition to the business of making cornices, he carried a large stock of stoves and general hardware. At the time of the fire of 1871, his place of business was at No. 143 Madison Street and also No. 145 LaSalle Street, where he occupied two stories. The fire swept away his entire business which was valued at $35,000. He then opened a store on Newberry Avenue, and succeeded in getting on a sound basis once more. In a few years he opened a hardware store at No. 563 Lincoln Avenue, which he still owns, and is a source of considerable revenue.

In March, 1885, Mr. Hartman was associated with him in the galvanized iron business George Ertz, a former employee. Mr. Hartman was married on August 4, 1854, to Miss Caroline Boldenweck, of Chicago. They have five children: Louis, Clara, Otto, Martha and Fred, Jr., Mr. Hartman is a member of the Illinois Masonic Grand Lodge No. 277, A.F. & A.M. for the past twenty years. He was also a charter member of the Chicago Sharpshooters' Society and was president of the same for one year.

Hartman & Claussen.—This house was established here in 1858, by Fred Hartmann, a brother of one of the present proprietors. Mr. Hartmann was not in the cornice business, but conducted a jobbing iron shop, its being before the introduction of galvanized iron for cornice making. His first place of business was on South Clark Street, near the site of the Grand Pacific Hotel. He remained there until 1863, when he removed to No. 218 Lake Street, and there began the manufacture of street lamps for the city, in addition to making a specialty of fancy sign lamps of all kinds. In 1871, he was burned out by the great fire, but immediately afterward started a large cornice shop on Newberry Avenue, near Halsted and Twelfth streets. In 1876, he moved to the North side of the city, this being the year, sold his business to Adolph Hartmann and Otto Clussen, who, under the firm name already given, have since conducted it.

They have at their present location since 1878, and still carry on an extensive trade in galvanized iron cornices, tin, slate roofings and galvanized iron ice moulds, used in making ice.

Adolph Hartmann was born in Germany in 1851, but, when he was fourteen years of age, kept paces in the cornice business in this city, which has since been his home. He at once engaged as an apprentice with his brother to learn the trade of a tinsmith, and remained with him until 1877, when, with Mr. Claussen, purchased the interest and went into business on his own account. Mr. Hartmann married, in 1874, Miss Caroline Knoedler, daughter of Jacob Knoedler, of Ottawa, Ill. They have two children, Karl and Amanda.

Otto Clussen is a native of Denmark, born on March 23, 1840, and at an early age apprenticed himself to learn the trade of a tin-
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smith. In 1868, he came to Chicago, where he worked as a journeyman with Fred Harriman until after the fire. He then became foreman in the cornice shop of Fred Harriman, with whom he remained until in 1878, when he became one of the partners in the present firm of Harriman & Chasen. He married, on December 31, 1879, Karina Nixon, and has had six children: Jenny, Alvilda, Arline, Delgabe and Waldman.

Robert Griffith came to Chicago in 1856, and established himself in the slate-roofing business, and, about two years later, opened a cornice shop, since which time he has been engaged at this line of business ever since.

His first place of business was at No. 99 Washington Street; from this he removed shortly afterward to No. 125 Lake Street, then to No. 222 Randolph, and at last to No. 99 Washington, from there to 145 State Street, and to the Nineteenth. He formed a partnership with Watson Clark, under the name of Clark & Griffith. About the time of the great fire, as Chicago was enjoying an almost unprecedented building boom, the cornice business was of course very extensive, and Mr. Griffith employed nearly seventy men, and had contracts ahead for work amounting to hundreds of thousands of dollars. Five years ago Mr. Griffith removed his shops to their present location, and where he now does all kinds of galvanized iron work, also slate and metal roofing. He relates that the first job of cornice work he did in this city was the cornices for the Armour & Dole elevators. At that time, little or no galvanized iron cornice was made in Chicago, so in this case Mr. Griffith made his cornices of black iron, the moldings being of the plainest sort. For a number of years after, the cornices put up in this city were made in New York. Mr. Griffith was then the only person in this business in Illinois, and the first firm to manufacture slate. His father, John Griffith, was a slate-maker, and to this calling Robert was also bred. In 1852, he came to America, locating first at Castleton, Vt. A few years later he removed to Toronto, Canad", and from there back to the States, through which he traveled as a contractor, doing large jobs of slate roofing in various large cities of the East. In 1862, he came to Chicago, where he founded his present business.

J. C. McFarland, now doing business at Nos. 219-21 West Lake Street, is among the oldest manufacturers of galvanized iron cornice in the city, although he has been in that trade on his own account only since the great fire. Immediately following that event, he, in company with Isaac N. Price, now of the firm of Price & Kaufman, established themselves at No. 87 North LaSalle Street, where they remained for nearly two years. They then removed to Nos. 1-2 North Wells Street, where they opened the old Moody Church building. In 1876, Messrs. McFarland & Price removed to the South Side, locating at the corner of Michigan Avenue and Madison Street, where they remained until the termination of their partnership, some two years later. At this time Mr. McFarland, having purchased Mr. Price's interest in the business, removed to Nos. 13-15 South Jefferson Street, and a little later consolidated with J. W. Atkinson, again changing the location to No. 519 South Clinton Street. This connection existed until the death of Mr. Atkinson, in June, 1884, at which time Mr. McFarland removed to his present quarters. Here he manufactures all kinds of galvanized iron cornices, does slate heeling and raftering and a general jobbing business in all kinds of sheet metal work.

Mr. McFarland was born at Wilmington, Del., in 1856, the son of W. W. and Susan M. McFarland. His parents came west and located first in Ohio, but finally removed to Ottawa, Ill., where J. C. received the major portion of his education. In 1866, his father formed a partnership in this city with Frels J. Emery, in the galvanized iron cornice business, which was then in its infancy, but which was already rapidly growing throughout the West. This firm was known as Emery & McFarland, and their first place of business was in a small shop in the basement at the northeast corner of Randolph and Clinton streets. For the first year or two the firm did but little in the way of putting up cornices, their chief business being the manufacture of galvanized iron cornices and down-spouts, also making and selling lightning rods. The growth of the business since that time has indeed been wonderful, as scarcely any of the ordinary business building, more where in the city, can now be found, that are not furnished with this class of cornice work. The firm have always lived in Chicago, and have remained here since 1868, the time when he started in business on his own account. He is married, on April 29, 1885, to Miss Irene A. Stout, of this city.

William B. White.—This enterprise was established, in 1874, by William B. White, W. G. Warren & Co., and the business was conducted by the firm being White, Warren & Co., and the place of business on Desplaines Street, near Madison. In the fall of that year they removed to Pacific Avenue, and, in 1875, Mr. White purchased from Mr. Warren, his interest in the business, which then changed its name to W. B. White & Co. In 1876, Mr. White bought out his remaining partner, Mr. Martin, and has since conducted the business alone. From the time of the founding of this firm until Mr. White became sole proprietor, the prospects for establishing a prosperous business were far from promising, being caused, in part, by the fact that Messrs. Warren and Martin retired from the firm. Mr. White, however, was undaunted by these difficulties, he assumed the indebtedness of the firm, and by his steady and persevering industry, succeeded in succeeding in building up an extensive trade amounting to nearly $150,000 annually and ranking among the leading firms now engaged in the galvanized iron cornice business. Mr. White was born in Huron, Canada, on Oct. 25, 1832. He was a mechanic and served as a mechanical engineer for a number of years in the employ of the English government. His mother was Mary Ann Clark. William B. began to learn his present business at the age of sixteen, in Milwaukee, with his brother, who established the first cornice works ever in that city. In 1868, he came to Chicago, and worked at his trade until 1874, when he founded his present business. Among the prominent buildings in this city that at present bear testimony to Mr. White's work may be mentioned, Haverly's Theater, Cook County Hospitals, Charles B. and J. W. Farwell's residences, the Michael Reese Hospital, and many others. Mr. White was married, in Oct. 1868, to Miss Ellen Stokes, daughter of W. N. Stokes, of this city. They have two children, Gertie Florence and William B. Jr.

J. F. Townsend.—This house was established by Mr. Townsend, and the firm name changed to J. F. & J. K. Gordon, at Nos. 13-15 South Desplaines Street, the present location, in the winter of 1853. This partnership continued until January, 1858, when Mr. Gordon retired from the firm, and since then the firm name has been J. F. Townsend & Co. He is now one of the oldest workers in the cornice business in Chicago, having learned his trade in 1861, in Detroit, under Leroy J. Binn. Mr. Townsend was born Oct. 5, 1839, at Utica, N. Y. His father, John Townsend, was at that time master car-builder for the New York Central Railroad Company, and, in 1843, removed with his family to the West, locating at Adrian, Mich., where he still resides. He was also a master builder, for the Michigan State Railroad, the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railway Company. John P. was largely reared and educated in Adrian, but, when only nineteen years of age, enlisted in the 7th Indiana Cavalry, in which he served during the war. The firm of Townsend & Co., changed its name to Townsend, Boucher & Co., in 1872, Miss Mary Boucher, daughter of William Boucher. They have had four children,—Seward, George, Homer, and Florence.

Bryant & Meserve.—This co-partnership comprises J. H. Bryant and W. P. F. Meserve, and was incorporated in May, 1884, at Nos. 61-67 Michigan Street, where they have extensive works, employing twenty men steadily. Although a general jobbing business is done in the way of galvanizing iron and steel, yet their specialty is in steel-barb fence-wire, which they take from the mills and submit to their process, which makes it more valuable because it is rendered impervious to water or the action of the destructive gases of the furnace. The establishment now owned by Messrs. Bryant & Meserve is known as the G. O. Crowd Works, and it is no more than justice to say that it is fast becoming an important factor among Chicago's many industrial enterprisers. The firm of Bryant & Meserve has been in operation for many years, and is now one of the oldest and best-known hotel men in the city. He is at present the proprietor of the Atlantic Hotel, at the corner of Van Buren and Sherman Streets. Elsewhere in this volume, and also in the first mention of the hotels with which Mr. Meserve has been connected since his residence here, a brief sketch of his life.

William J. Meserve was born in the village of Richfield, Otsego Co., N. Y., in 1841, the son of William and Marial Meserve, II. He was given an academic education, but, at eighteen years of age, left home and apprenticed himself to learn the trade of a machinist, some three years later, and continuing there, have been nearly three years and, in 1861, engaged with the Remington Breech, the celebrated fire-arms manufacturers, at Ilion, N. Y., and while at that time were
supplying the United States Government with arms with which to carry on the War. In 1865, he severed his connection with that firm, and came to Chicago, arriving here on October 4 of that year. He obtained employment here in the shops of the North-Western Railroad Company, in 1851, employed by the Grant & Manufacturing Company, as superintendent of their pipe-mill and galvanizing works. He remained in this position until May, 1854, when, in company with Mr. Meserve, he founded the present business.

Mr. Norris, in 1856, married Almina Wibsey, daughter of Alonzo Wibsey, of Boonville, N. Y. They have had two children,—Cora and John Albert.

SAFES AND VAULTS.

A most important item of the iron interests of this city is comprehended in the safes and vaults made for the preservation of our citizens' wealth. Some sketches of prominent houses in this branch are subjoined.

DIEBOLD SAFE AND LOCK COMPANY.—The business of the present well-known Diebold Safe and Lock Company, was first established at Cincinnati, in 1850, under the name of Balmann Company. In 1872, the works were removed to Canton, Ohio, where they are still located, ranking to-day as one of the largest safe manufacturers in the country. They give employment to nearly one thousand workers, and have a capacity for turning out from fifty to sixty safes every twenty-four hours. The Chicago branch was established in 1862, with its place of business at No. 80 Washington Street. For some years, at the time of the great fire, the location was at No. 93 Dearborn Street, and here of course they were burned out, sustaining heavy losses. Immediately following that event, however, business was resumed at No. 446 State Street, where they remained until September, 1872, when they removed to the present quarters at No. 57 State Street.

In 1875, John W. Norris, vice-president of the company, removed to this city and assumed charge of the house here, and has since conducted its affairs. Under his management, the house has prospered greatly, now doing a business amounting to over $200,000 per annum, while, during the first year of the business was established in Chi- cago. Frosted glass, $50,000 per point the trade is supplied in all the Western states and territories excepting Cen- tury. Without comment, the fact is apparent that, from a small beginning, the business has grown to vast proportions, thus placing this house among the largest in its line, not only in this city, but anywhere in the country.

John W. Norris, vice-president of the company a brief history of which precedes, is a native of Massachusetts, born in Boston, on March 14, 1839. His father, Rev. Thomas F. Norris, a native of Vermont, was a journalist by profession, as well as a prominent min- ister of the Methodist Church, and for many years edited The Olive Branch, a literary weekly paper of Boston, and which was at that time one of the leading city papers. The family, with his sons and daughters, became prominent, made their debut in its columns. Rev. Mr. Norris was a distinguished member of the Masonic and the I. O. O. F. fraternal order. Mr. Norris married Sarah Ann Theriau, a native of North Carolina, and a woman possessing many excellent traits of character. The son of whom we write, when quite young, was sent to New York, where he was educated. In 1856, and when only twenty years of age, Mr. Norris came to Chicago, where he took charge of McNally's news and periodical business, located on Dearborn Street near Ran- dolph and adjoining the Young America Hotel, a cut of which, taken from an old city directory of 1856-57, appears in the second volume of this work. Some time after this, Mr. Norris formed a partner- ship with Amos M. Hyde, under the firm name of Norris & Hyde, in the same line of trade, their place of business being at the corner of Dearborn and Washington streets, in a little frame building then owned by Tuthill King. This connection continued until about 1859, when Mr. Norris retired from the firm and went to New Orleans, where he established himself in business on his own account, until 1857, when he became associated with the company of which he was afterward the vice-president and with which he is still connected.

In 1872, he went to Canton, Ohio, and, in 1875, returned to this city to take charge of his company's branch house, which has since become one of the largest and most splendid of its kind. Mr. Norris was afterward the vice-president and with which he is still connected.

In 1872, he went to Canton, Ohio, and, in 1875, returned to this city to take charge of his company's branch house, which has since become one of the largest and most splendid of its kind. Mr. Norris was afterward the vice-president and with which he is still connected.

The management of the company has been left in the hands of Mr. Norris, with whom Mr. Norris, and the latter has conducted the business with great success. The company has been left in the hands of Mr. Norris, with whom Mr. Norris, and the latter has conducted the business with great success. The company has been left in the hands of Mr. Norris, with whom Mr. Norris, and the latter has conducted the business with great success.

THE IRON TRADE.
nished by Mr. Berry. This gentleman also introduced to the trade here and elsewhere a patented invention of his own, known as the double-iron coining of two pieces of sheet iron, bolted together so as to leave a chamber between; this, it has been found, is admirably adapted as a fire-proof shutter, but experience has shown that, from its being cumbersome, it does not prevent the action of theements as well as the old-style single-shutter, and so is not now in general use. In 1875, Mr. Berry moved his place of business to Nos. 208-10 Lake Street, and about four years later to Nos. 99-91 Indiana Avenue. Here he erected a commodious brick building about fifty feet front by one hundred in depth, and three stories and a basement in height, and does an extensive trade, not only in this city but throughout the Western states and territories. The firm has fixtures corrugated and single-plate iron doors and shutters, also iron grating and wrought iron work of every description. Mr. Berry was born at Paterson, N. J., in 1835, the son of John and Catharine (Kone) Berry. After several years spent in working for his board and clothes, and getting what education he could by attending the common schools during the winter months, at the age of fifteen years, he apprenticed himself to the carpenter's trade, and, on attaining his majority, he, in 1854, died to try his fortunes in the West. Accordingly he located in Fond du Lac, Wis., where he lived, following the occupation of a contractor and builder, until fall of 1871, when he removed to the Iowa territory the following year, established the business in which he is still engaged. Mr. Berry married, in 1855, Miss Mary Caroline Young, daughter of Nicholas Young, of Fond du Lac; they have had five children and one daughter, the latter deceased. His eldest son, John, M., the eldest, is now in the iron business in Jersey City, N. J.; Sumner P. is employed with the house of Marshall Field and Company as their Eastern buyer; John H., Jr., and Arthur V., are his youngest sons, are at home, the former employed with his father in the business here, the latter attending school.

ARCHITECTURAL IRON WORK.

M. BENNER & CO., manufacturers and dealers in structural and ornamental iron work, combination fire-escape and standpipe, etc., established their house in 1879, the firm being then composed of M. Benner and J. T. Cowles, and doing business at the corner of Van Buren Street and Pacific Avenue. Two years later the company was moved to the corner of Canal and Harrison streets, and, at the same time, Messrs. Cowles and Benner, jointly owning the patents covering their fire-escape and stand-pipe, dissolved partnership, first dividing the property and each taking certain allocated States and Territories as his exclusive ground in which to control the sale of their patents. Mr. Benner continued to do business at the location last mentioned, until the summer of 1885, when he purchased the lot at Nos. 260-64 South Jefferson Street, where he immediately began the erection of a substantial brick building, covering his entire lot, and four stories and a basement in height. This was completed and occupied in the spring of last year. The fire-escapes made and sold by Mr. Benner are by far the most practical invention of the kind ever made, and are the result of twenty-five years' study of the best means to provide for escape from burning buildings. As fire marks of Chicago for five years, Mr. Benner was also given excellent opportunities to mature and perfect his inventions. Over four thousand of them are now in use, and so commonly are they found on the business buildings of this and other cities, that no description need be given here, more than to say the device consists of an iron ladder, ice proof, first attached to the walls of a building, so as to at all times afford a safe and speedy means of egress in case of fire. On moving into their present commodious quarters, the firm extended their business to the manufacture of architectural iron work, including railings, all kinds of castings, etc., in the foundry, and the other extensive business transactions of this firm, from sixty to seventy-five men are employed. A few years ago six to ten men could transact all the business of the firm.

Mathias Benner, the senior member of the firm, was born in Lanfeld, Germany, on October 6, 1838, his parents being Anton and Hannah Benner. In 1847, they came to this country and settled near Fort Washington, Wis. Removing to Chicago in 1851, young Benner found employment with John Kohn, the well-known cigar manufacturer, for which he received the nominal compensation of seventy-five cents per week. He also was employed at a trunk factory, and then went to St. Louis, where he remained continually in the cigar business until the days of the Civil War. At St. Louis, he resided continually in Chicago, making it "convenient" to attend every fire of any magnitude, and thus received a practical education in his chosen profession. A few days after having reached the age prescribed in the by-laws, when he could join the Fire Department, he became a member of that organization. This was October 10, 1856. Four days after he was eighteen years old, he was unanimously elected a member of that company, and, on April 5, 1859, joined "Enterprise" Engine Company No. 3, born, knighted, and made an officer of the department in a single day. On account of inactivity, he joined Hook and Ladder Company No. 1, and subsequently was elected foreman of the "Island Queen" Company No. 4. In April, 1861, he resigned, intending to engage in the mercantile business. Six months later, however, he could not spare him, and he was called to "caption" the "Long John" for three years. After remaining as a private until April, 1867, he accepted the position of captain of the steamer "Enterprise" Fire Company No. 4. Mr. Benner served in both the civil and military minds, rising to the rank of assistant fire marshal, and continued thus to act until March, 1872, when he became first assistant. On August 9, 1873, he was given the captaincy of this company, which he held until March 1879, when he was then made third assistant fire marshal, and continued thus to act until March, 1879, when he became first assistant. On August 9, 1879, he was made captain of the Volunteers, and on September 15, and re-appointed on August 16, 1879. He remained in this position until July, 1879, when D. J. Swenie, the present incumbent, succeeded him as acting, and subsequently as actual, fire marshal. While marshal of the department, Mr. Benner inaugurated and developed many reforms, not the least important of which was his establishment of a school of instruction for the assistant engineers, or chiefs of battalions, and the captains and lieutenants of companies, who met every alternate week. He has held many important positions in various firemen's associations, acting, at one time, as president of the Illinois State Firemen's Association. Although Mr. Benner's early education was, unfortunately, neglected (though from no fault of his own), his energy and practical insight make amends for such lack, and there are certainly few men who have taken a wiser advantage of every opportunity offered to him. To his students Mr. Benner has acquired a reputation as a mechanic, being formerly a director, and, at one time, vice-president, of the Chicago Mechanics' Institute. Since 1879 has been engaged in the manufacture of fire-escape apparatus, a history of which has been given. Mr. Benner was married, on April 23, 1861, to Miss Mary, daughter of Timothy Brusnien, of Chicago, his wife dying July 9, 1880. He has two sons and two daughters, Mr. M. D., now the wife of W. D. Kent, a member of the firm of M. Benner & Co.; Cornelia G., Frank A., Edwin G., and Florence M.

THE ELLIOTHORPE AIR-BRAKE COMPANY, manufacturers of passenger and freight elevators, and of the famous Elliottorpe air-brake, was organized in 1861, and subsequently was incorporated under the laws of this State, on July 25, 1873, with a capital stock of $100,000. The first officers of the company were: John H. Director; president, A. C. Elliottorpe, general superintendent, and A. B. Elliottorpe, secretary. The company was first located at No. 95 West Randolph Street, but shortly afterward removed to Nos. 54-64 Walsh Place, between Randolph and Washington streets. Here they carry on the manufacture of elevators, of the Elliottorpe air-brake, and of the Elliottorpe air-cushion, both of which appliances are the invention of A. C. Elliottorpe. The first air-cushion placed on an elevator in this city was in July, 1879, on the elevator in the Chamber of Commerce building. On this occasion, Mr. Elliottorpe made a public test of his invention, concerning which, the Chicago Times of July 24, 1879, contained the following notice: "As it was a clear afternoon, the large elevator in the Chamber of Commerce fell from the upper floor of the building. It contained at the time F. T. Elliottorpe, son of the inventor, and C. F. Hathaway, neither of whom was on board; they had considerable time to make their escape which was spilled. On the floor of the cab was a basket of eggs and glassware, but not an egg or a tumbler was broken. The occasion of the fall was the testing of a device, of Colonel A. C. Elliottorpe of this city, for preventing elevator accidents. After the second test the elevator was loaded with five thousand pounds of pig iron, the elevator itself weighing four thousand pounds, which was hoisted to the upper floor and again allowed to drop—the eggs lying loose upon the floor among the pigs of iron and glassware, were unbroken. It seems as if the deadly elevator had been robbed of its terror."

Of a similar test given at the Exposition Building, the Chicago Tribune made the following editorial comment: "The Elliottorpe Patent Safety Air-Cushion was tried at the Exposition yesterday afternoon in the presence of about twenty thousand people, who stumbled when the elevator fell from the top of the shaft, but cheered heartily when they saw that no eggs were broken. The device was pronounced by the newspapers, but only a few people were present, and operation until yesterday, and become thereby capable of judging of its merits. The announcement that the elevator would fall 'with a leap' attracted attention both to the building and the galleries being crowded, nearly everything else being abandoned for the time being. The only change noticeable was the height of the bottom of the shaft, extending up several feet. Along towards four o'clock the elevator dropped to the top of the shaft. In it were A. C. Elliottorpe, F. T. Elliottorpe, C. F. Hathaway, Fred. T. Adams, C. C. Coffin and John T.
Brothers, their weight and that of the elevator being about two thousand eight hundred pounds. After some little delay the temporary rope attachment was cut, and down came the elevator with a rush, but in an instant the entrance door was opened, and the five passengers and baggage left the car, the conductor and his crowd began cheering, and rushed forward to feel of the men and see if they were not rubber automata. The test was satisfactory in every particular, rendering what was said by Alexander Ellithorpe, in which he said that accidents from falling elevators can become an impossibility

The principle upon which these brakes act is compressed air, which prevents the car from falling more than a few feet, stopping it gradually, the lightest contact with the meteor, and as is precisely the same as applying the Westinghouse brake to a train of cars while under a high rate of speed. The stopping is positive, but gradual. The air-cushion is of a different character, and is intended for the purpose of gradually slowing the car in case of a collision.

The company, which is known as the First Indian Regiment, Colonel Ellithorpe, although having only a lieutenant's commission, entered active service in the General Elam's Arizona Volunteer Companies, in which Colonel Ellithorpe, with his regiment, was engaged, being Grand Saline, Old Fort Wayne, Bayou Sierra, Prairie Grove, Willow Springs, Van Buren and Kane Hill. For gallant and meritorious service in the battles of the frontier, Lieutenant-Colonel Ellithorpe was promoted to the rank of major, and, at the battle of Prairie Grove, Major Ellithorpe was wounded, and was again promoted lieutenant-colonel for gallantry on the field. At the close of the war, Colonel Ellithorpe, at the urgent request of the leaders of Kansas, assumed the editorship of the Leavenworth Conservative, which paper strongly advocated the election of General James H. Lane to the United States Senate from Kansas. After the close of this campaign, he returned to Chicago, which has since been his home and where he later brought into existence the inventions already mentioned, which are destined to live as a memorial of the value of his genius and skill, for generations to come. Colonel Ellithorpe married, in June, 1845, Miss Maria L. Sammons, daughter of Frederick Sammons, of Syracuse, N. Y.

They have had four children,

HARRY J. W. REEDY ELEVATOR MANUFACTURING COMPANY, which was chartered under the laws of Illinois, in 1855, with a capital stock of $200,000. The business which this company succeeded to started in 1857, near the corner of Michigan and Dearborn streets, and afterward moved to its present location. It was owned and operated by J. W. Reedy for manufacturing hand and steam elevators for hoisting purposes, under his patents. Business increased until he was forced to remove to larger and more commodious quarters, and, just prior to the fire of 1871, he built a large brick building on the ground occupied at present, Nos. 83-91 Illinois Street, which was swept away in that conflagration. He at once re-built, and orders were so pressing for his elevators that he commenced manufacturing in the open lot, not waiting for the completion of the building. The record of his business career is,—burned out October 9, 1871; rebuilt to December 1, 1872; and October 14, 1877; re-built December 1, 1877. The present building of Chicago after the great fire made greater pretensions toward improved elevators, and as the demand appeared, Mr. Reedy was prepared for it. He added hydraulic elevators to his manufacturing establishment, and has for the last twenty years had a factory in New York City, which is being actively operated at the present time.

JAMES W. Reedy was born at Munster, Ireland, in 1845, and came to Chicago, in 1857, when his father, William Reedy, settled in Cincinnati, Ohio, and commenced attending the public schools, and continued his studies till the age of fifteen, when he began to learn the printer's trade. He became a good compositor, but on account of failure of his sight he was forced to abandon the business. He then became interested, with an elder brother, in the machinery business, and remained in that line for about four years. In 1868, he came to Chicago, and commenced manufacturing hand and steam elevators, in which business he has continued up to the present time. When he first opened business here, elevators were comparatively unknown, and their introduction for years was very gradual, but as Chicago improved, it was, of course, a good market, and he was in a position to meet the demand. He has succeeded in building up a successful enterprise, and takes commendable pride in adding one to the many of this city's valuable industries. He was married in 1864 to Miss Adelia Kelley, whose home was formerly in Newfoundland.

C. I. MITCHELL, manufacturer of improved safety, center-lift elevators, both freight and passenger, has been identified with this now important industry in Chicago since 1875, in which year he established himself here in a small way on Market Street. Remaining at that location a short time, he then removed to No. 39 Wells Street, where he operated a small business. He then commenced a trade extending into nearly every State in the Union, there not being a city or town in the country where his goods are not known and used, even having placed one in a log store in one of the Territories. It is well known that, owing to the rapid growth of large cities, and of the consequent increase in the value of real-estate, many buildings are now erected of such height that, without elevators, they would be practically a failure. Hence they have become one of the most important adjuncts, in this respect, of the progress
HISTORY OF CHICAGO.

Owen Owens is the oldest brass founder in Chicago. Mr. Owens, when he came here in 1843, found no members of his craft in Chicago, save a German named Rinder, who was a bell-maker, but who had no shop, for the reason that in those days the jobs to be done in brass work of any kind, much less the demand for bells, were so few that a man's existence, to be derived from this source, would have been exclusively inartistic. Mr. Owens and Michael Nugent came here together from Liverpool, and began business together in the manufacture of brass and copper work. They constituted the firm of the Owens & Nugent. They also conducted a general jobbing business in all kinds of brass work, as a brass foundry and machine shop were necessary adjuncts in the manufacture of their engines. They built four of the first fire engines that were ever used by the volunteer fire force. They continued this business some five years, when their shops, then located on the corner of Washington and Market streets, were destroyed by fire, leaving both the proprietors practically penniless. The partnership was therefore dissolved, and Mr. Owens removed to Kane County, near Elgin, where he settled on a farm. In 1857, he returned to Chicago and formed a partnership with T. C. Smith & Co., at No. 10 Bast, and Mr. Owens succeeded to the business, which he has since conducted. Shortly afterward he purchased his present premises. On the front of the lot a substantial brick building stood, and Mr. Owens soon erected on the rear workshopped for his business. These buildings were destroyed in the great fire, together with his stock, causing a loss of over $60,000. Mr. Owens at once re-built his workshopped and factory on the rear portion of his lot, which he occupied until a year or so later, when his present buildings were erected. The former was the first business structure roofed and completed after the fire. Mr. Owens himself hauled the water from the river that was used in making the manufacturing vessels. Since the fire he has done a more prosperous business than ever. Mr. Owens is a native of Wales, born in 1817, the son of Robert and Margaret Davis Owens. He was given but a rudimentary education, and at the age of twelve was apprenticed to his father, a brass-founder, in Liverpool. His father dying, he came with his family, and became a manufacturer in 1854, locating at once in this city. Before he started for America, he had purchased a farm in Tennessee, which he sold all over the world, which was about $1,500 an acre; and his first payment of twenty per cent. of this price, he had paid into the hands of the American Consul at Liverpool. On his arrival in New York he was surprised to learn that it would cost him what the land was worth to get it to Tennessee. He gave up his Tennessee farm and concluded to try his fortunes in Chicago. Mr. Owens married, in 1842, Miss Ann Grant, and has four children,—Margaret, Robert, Mary, now the wife of A. Robbins, of this city, and Joseph.

The L. Wolff Manufacturing Company was established on June 17, 1855, by Ludwig Wolff and Terence McGuire, under the firm name of McCurdy & Wolff. Their first place of business was in the Tremont House alley and in the rear of No. 75 Lake street. Mr. Wolff was a copper-smith by trade, and his partner a plumber. They employed no hands but an apprentice boy, and for the first year had even the building of their new place. Their first job in the coppermaking line was to build a small still for Heilman & Wunschke, druggists, at the northwest corner of Lake and Canal streets. Mr. Wolff employed his spare time in building a working model of an alcohol still of an improved kind. This he placed on exhibition at the United States Fair held here in 1856, where it attracted considerable attention and won a diploma, which proved a great benefit to Mr. Wolff, and from thence to his business, which was largely increased and he was soon doing work, not only for customers in Chicago, but all over the West. In March, 1858, he moved to the premises forming a part of his present works, where he erected a three-story building of brick, extending throughout. In 1868, he purchased his partner's interest, and since has been sole proprietor. At the time of the great fire, although escaping directly its ravages, his losses from outstanding accounts amounted to something like $10,000, but owing to that event, there was almost a water famine in the city. Mr. Wolff had two large copper tanks on the sidewalks in front of his works, and also in his premises two huge cisterns, which he had built in order to have water with which to run his engines in case of any emergency. These, at the time mentioned, were filled with excellent water, which he put into the tanks on the sidewalks, for the benefit of the public generally, until the city water works were again in operation. In 1879, Mr. Wolff purchased the ground immediately adjoining him on the east, and, in 1881, erected a commodious five-story brick building, which now forms part of his works. In 1882, he erected his present spacious and handsome five-story office and salesroom building. The L. Wolff Manufacturing Company now has one of the largest copper and brass foundries and reservoir establishments in the West. The Company employs some three hundred hands and manufacturers of copper and brass work, including supplies and apparatus for brewers, distillers, candy-makers, and plumbers; also stoves, furnaces, and gas-fitters, materials, their stoves, furnaces, and gas-fitters, materials, their stoves, furnaces, and gas-fitters,

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BRASS AND COPPER FOUNDERS.

Ludwig Wolff was born in Bieckenenate, Schoen, Germany, on March 11, 1836, the son of John and Christina (Severt) Wolff. He was given a good education, attending school until his fourth year, when he commenced work, and continued until the age of twenty. He then engaged in the trade of a coppersmith, serving four years; during which time he attended night schools, and further perfected himself in his studies. In 1854, his parents came to this country and located in the West. Shortly after their arrival, Mr. Wolff, leaving five children living, of whom Ludwig was the oldest, He at once obtained work from the old firm of Thomas George & Co.
THE IRON TRADE.

Mr. Wolf went to work for the firm of Nugent & Owens. During the winter of 1842-43, the times were very dull and it was difficult to obtain work. Not being willing to remain idle, Mr. Wolf went into Macosquin County, Ill., where he obtained employment from a farmer, at two dollars a week, and his board. He gladly accepted it, and worked three months. In the spring of 1854, he returned to Chicago, where a little later he formed the business he has since conducted. Mr. Wolf mar-
ried, in 1856, Miss Elizabeth Kelles, daughter of John Kelles, of Du Page County. This lady died in 1876, leaving seven children, — Maria, wife of William Bunge, of this city; John F. and Chris-
this, their father's two eldest sons; and Charles J., Gertrude, Louis and Ludwig, Jr. Mr. Wolf was married a second time, to Miss Sophie Hoelscher, of Elgin, III.; they have one son, Frederick.

The L. S. BALDWIN MANUFACTURING COMPANY was organ-
ized on January 20, 1855, under the laws of the State of Illinois, with a capital stock of $85,000. The officers are L. S. Baldwin, president, and John S. Way, secretary and treasurer. The busi-
ness consists in the manufacture and sale of a variety of bronze and brass goods; of electrical and mechanical house and elevator bells and burglar alarms; of speaking tubes, electric annunciators, and of iron and plated window sash, office rail and bank wicket. The originator of this business was D. A. Foote, one of Chicago's early settlers, who founded it about 1849, and, after carrying on the business successfully for nearly twenty years, retired in 1866, selling out to Mr. Baldwin, the present head of the firm. Mr. Foote was at this time conducted at No. 108 Randolph, but was shortly afterward removed to No. 6 Washington Street. Soon after the sale of the business to Mr. Baldwin, Mr. Baldwin associated with him Fred P. Richardson. In the following year, Mr. Richardson, having returned to the service of his former firm, Mr. Baldwin sold out to them, and they went on with the business under the name of McKnight & Richardson. Two years afterward this firm failed, and Mr. Baldwin stepped forward and bought whatever machinery and tools they had in the house, and with his skill and knowledge of the business soon re-established matters on a sound footing.

Lewis Sherman Baldwin, the president of the company, was born in Brockfield, Conn., on April 9, 1818. He is the son of a sturdy New England farmer and was raised on a farm. He made the best use he could of the limited school facilities available, attending only during winter, for in summer he was needed on the farm. At the age of fifteen, it was determined he should learn a trade. So he went to Bridgeport, in Connecticut, where he was regularly boarded out as an apprentice to the firm of Lewis, Wheeler & Kippin, to learn the trade of brass-founder and finisher and gold and silver plater. In those days the brass founders were allowed to stamp of its English origin and was very strict. Mr. Baldwin relates that he remembers particularly one clause of his indentures, a 2/3 royalty on any invention, which was preserved, in which he is to "go a courting" or "to visit saloons." On reaching the age of twenty-one, he took what was then considered a trip to the West, going to Rochester, N. Y., and travelling a greater part of the way on a packet on the Erie Canal. Arriving in that city he engaged for a year in the carriage-making establishment of Kerr, Cunningham & Co. He then went to the little town of LeRoy in the same county (Genesee, N. Y.) where he bought out a silver plating establishment. For twenty years Mr. Baldwin carried on a business in LeRoy. But on the outbreak of the Civil War he gave this up for the time being, and engaged in suttering with the Army, being chiefly at Covalescent Camp, near Alexandria, Va., where he remained until the close of the War. Returning to LeRoy, he engaged for a year in the produce business. He then moved to Niles, Mich., where, until 1866, he kept a hotel. In the spring of 1867, he moved to Chicago, and, meeting his knowledge of the iron work in his trade, he bought out the brass-founding and electro-plating establishment of one of Chicago's early settlers, D. A. Foote. This business, through various changes of partners, has been going on ever since. In the year 1866 the present company was organized, with Mr. Baldwin at its head as president. He was married on October 13, 1841, to Miss Caroline Webb, of LeRoy, N. Y. They have one son, Lewis J. Bald-

The company has been in continuous existence, either under his direction or that of L. S. Baldwin and his associates, ever since, and Mr. Tripp has been continuously identified with it as apprentice, partner, and now as the superintendent of the present stock company, having worked his way up the ladder through persistent industry during twenty years. Mr. Tripp was a member of Imperial Order of Red Men, both Chicago lodges.

The CHICAGO JOURNAL-BEARING WORKS were established in 1875, by A. V. Pitts, the business then conducted under the firm of A. V. Pitts & Co., at 24 South Jefferson Street. The works remained there until 1879, when they were removed to Nos. 7-9 on the same thoroughfare. In 1883, Mr. Pitts, who is a son of H. A. Pitts, the well-known manufacturer of threshing machines and also an early settler of Chicago, relinquished his interest in the business, to give his entire time and attention to the extensive manufacturing interests founded by his father, which at his death had fallen to his sons to continue. At that time Frank R. Cargill, who had been in the employ of A. V. Pitts for seven years, became, with others, the proprietors of the works, and shortly afterward the name was changed to its present form, that of the Chicago Journal-Bearing Works, Frank H. Cargill & Co., proprietors. These works, which were conducted, these works are devoted to the manufacture of Rabbit metals, brass and bronze castings of all kinds, and of railroad journal-bearings. In the latter line, a specialty is made of manufacture of a small device which is meeting with much favor from railroad men wherever it has been introduced. This bearing is the invention of Mr. Cargill, having been patented by him in 1883. In the manufacture of brass castings of all kinds, these works have unusual facilities, being now so well arranged and equipped in every particular, that they have the largest capacity, not only of any brass foundry in the world, but also of any in the West. To Mr. Cargill, who has been connected with these works since their founding, and who, during much of the time since, has had their management and control, is largely due the success which has attended the enterprise from the first.

F RANK R. CARGILL was born at Detroit, Mich., in 1856, the son of Oscar F. and Harriet N. Cargill. In 1861, his parents removed to this city, which has since been his home. In 1875, he entered the employ of A. V. Pitts, as office boy, remaining with the firm until 1881. He was successively promoted from one position to another, and was finally given charge of the business of which he is now one of the proprietors. In addition to the invention which we have already spoken, Mr. Cargill, in company with W. V. Kent, has lately brought into use another, as novel as it is original. This is a metallic tiling, designed for floors in private or public edifices, and to take the place of marble or other costly material. Its perfection, as an invention, is the result of years of patient and ceaseless labor, and is such that it is now a large article of commerce, and is manufactured at the Cargill works, under the trade name of "Electric Silver Floor," and is made of a composition of metal greatly resembling silver in its appearance. It is capable of taking the same polish as an ordinary marble floor, and is not only resistant to dampness or exposure to the weather. This invention has already been brought to the notice of many prominent builders, architects and owners of public buildings, who have expressed their unqualified opinion as to its very practical character and of their belief in its ultimate success.

G OETZ & BRADA.—The business now conducted by this firm was established, in 1878, by Fritz Goetz, H. Bosche and A. Ilume, under the firm name and style of Goetz, Busche & Co., the place of business then being at No. 65 Dearborn Avenue. In 1881, a removal was made to Nos. 18-20 Michigan Street, where they have erected their present fine business house, and Fritz Goetz and Ilume retired from the firm, Charles Brada succeeding to their interest in the business, which has since been conducted under the present name. This firm manufactures all kinds of copper and brass work on a large scale, however, of brewers' materials and supplies of every description.

Fritz Goetz was born at Milwaukee, Wis., in 1850, the son of John Goetz, a carpenter and builder by occupation. Mr. Goetz, in 1867, came to Milwaukee, and in 1872, as a lad of 14, he came to Chicago, where he remained until 1881, when he moved to Milwaukee, and in 1888, he moved to Chicago, where he has since resided. Fritz came to Chicago in 1869, and soon after engaged in the produce commission trade on South Water Street, as a partner in the firm of O. F. Emerson & Co., but was then associated with C. Kathol, in the manufacture of brass goods and electro-plating, and lastly conducted the business, and, in 1878, started a shop with the gentlemen already mentioned, on his own account. Mr. Goetz married, in 1876, Miss Emma Kattendidt, daughter of Jacob Kattendidt, a well-known manufacturer of copper and brass exporting metal merchants. They have four children,—Fritz, Jr., Arthur, Ada and Walter. Charles Brada is a native of Bohemia. He came to Chicago.
in 1872, and worked as foreman for C. Kattendick, copper smith, until 1881, when he became associated in his present business with Mr. Goetz.

**George P. Harris & Brother.—These works were established by George P. Harris, who in 1881, by George P. Harris, and Arthur Harris, and have already taken rank among our important industrial institutions. In addition to doing all sorts of jobbing work in copper, tin and sheet iron, they also are manufacturers of tin and sheet iron, as well as large and small dies,也有 heavy bronze and brass casings of all kinds. They employ about twenty men, and have the satisfaction of seeing their large orders put into execution, to the present time.

**George P. Harris was born at Maidstone, County of Kent, England, on March 9, 1855. He is the son of John F. and Sarah (nee Allen) Harris, who were among the early manufacturers in this line in Chicago, and he remained with Fuller & Smeeth and Edward Smeeth for thirty years. During the greater part of this time he had the complete control of the business, Mr. Harris the superintendent of Mr. Smeeth's works, and, after that gentleman's death, in January, 1886, he began to do the business alone, which he did for nearly a year. Then W. H. Preble became a partner, at the time the firm assumed its present style, E. T. Harris & Co. About twelve months later they were burned-out, losing all but a very small amount of its stock; this sum was afterwards taken over by Mr. Harris to continue the business, and he has since continued it, now and then, with the addition of a few men, but almost immediately resumed business at No. 27 North Clark Street, where the business was conducted until 1881, when it was removed to $200 West Monroe Street. It has been in operation here ever since, and has since had no connection with it. There have also been many changes in the character of the business, although it has continued to be conducted by the same firm, and has grown in its development. At first the works were confined to the manufacture of nickel store-trimmings and ornaments. In 1879, they began to do a general jobbing trade, and also to make goods for manufacturers, and they built a large factory in this business, and, in 1881, sold this hardware had been added. In the fall of 1882, a brass-foundry was put in, which has been manufactured as has been the manufacture of artistic metal work in bronze, brass and iron. In March, 1883, a stock company was formed, of which the officers are as follows: E. T. Harris, president; F. L. Brooks, secretary; E. T. Harris, treasurer, and C. E. Smith, superintendent. As illustrated by the character of the business, it is to be stated that a man and a boy were employed; now, an average of one hundred hands are required, while the yearly transactions range from $100,000 to $150,000.

**W. W. Wilcox, manufacturer of railway and hotel baggage checks, badges, steel stamps, steel dies, plates, and is also a general engraver, came to Chicago in 1872, and established himself in business, in a small way, at No. 145 West Van Buren Street. He remained at that location nearly three years, removing then to No. 88 Lake Street, and in 1881, to No. 121 on the same thoroughfare. As has already been stated, Mr. Wilcox started in a modest way, but each year his business increased, until his business was large enough to enable him to establish a large factory and to continue his business. He is now located at 500 LaSalle Avenue, and there he now resides. He was married at Valparaiso, Ind., in 1865, to Miss Emma F. Smith, and has six children,—Alice L., and Hollis B.

**The Chicago Chain Works were established here in 1873, by S. G. Taylor, the present proprietor. His location has from the first been at No. 98-100 Indiana Street. About thirty men are employed, and all kinds of chain made, and its quality is made, however, of the manufacture of metal and some chains, also of all kinds of chain and sprocket-wheel chains. Their trade is in these, as well as in all other goods turned out, is rapidly increasing, their reputation by that of the goods of any other house in this line of manufacture.

**S. G. Taylor was born at Philipsgate, Canada, in 1829.
LEAD PIPE.

J. N. RAYMOND.—Lead has long been an important factor in many of the manufacturing arts, and, as such, it becomes a commodity. In the handling of which large sums of money are invested. Many of the silver mines that come to Chicago have been worked for various purposes by builders and plumbers, and in certain branches of manufacture. There are but few houses in this city engaged in the manufacture of lead in its different forms, and of all the lead-pipe and sheet-lead works of J. N. Raymond rank among the largest in this city, and in the West. He came here in 1850, from Detroit, Mich., where he had been in the same line of business for four years previous, but having already a growing trade, and desiring to be located in a city having better advantages as a distributing center, he removed his business to Chicago. At Nos. 55-57 West Lake Street, he has extensive works, and manufactures lead in its various forms: also solder, babbitt metal, block tin pipe, and all sorts of specialties in lead. He also manufactures a patent compressed lead drainage pipe, which, although but recently introduced, has marked success in the trade and at the hands of builders wherever used. In this manufacturing department of his business Mr. Raymond employs about twenty-five men, while he also does a large wholesale trade in pig-lead, pig-tin, spelter and anodes. For a few years that he has been in Chicago he has built up a trade which extends throughout the entire West, doing some business in the Southern States. Mr. Raymond was born in New York, on October 3, 1837. He came West in 1876, and, for a number of years, in Chicago, Mich., and, in 1876, came to this city, which has since been his home, and where he established the business he has so successfully conducted.

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.

The following figures will convey an idea of the growth of this business in Chicago during three decades:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>No. of establishments</th>
<th>Capital</th>
<th>No. of employees</th>
<th>Wages</th>
<th>Cost of material</th>
<th>Value of product</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1860</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>$620,000</td>
<td>204</td>
<td>$91,850</td>
<td>$118,000</td>
<td>$520,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1870</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>855,000</td>
<td>734</td>
<td>235,200</td>
<td>1,024,450</td>
<td>2,081,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1880</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>5,110,000</td>
<td>1,021</td>
<td>559,532</td>
<td>1,645,745</td>
<td>2,699,480</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Figures relate to Cook county. **Figures relate to Chicago only.

The progress of manufacture, between 1880–86, is manifested in the subjoined table:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>No. of establishments</th>
<th>Capital</th>
<th>No. of employes</th>
<th>Value of product</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1881</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>$2,000,000</td>
<td>2,500</td>
<td>$6,000,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1882</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>2,500,000</td>
<td>2,400</td>
<td>7,250,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1883</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>2,750,000</td>
<td>2,650</td>
<td>7,500,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1884</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>3,500,000</td>
<td>2,740</td>
<td>8,600,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1885</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>3,500,000</td>
<td>2,750</td>
<td>8,670,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The following table gives the number of dealers in agricultural implements during the various years specified:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>No. of dealers</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1871</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1872</td>
<td>23</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1873</td>
<td>18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1874</td>
<td>16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1875</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1876</td>
<td>23</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1877</td>
<td>31</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1878</td>
<td>31</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

E. S. BRISTOL & GALE.—This firm of wholesale dealers in agricultural implements was established in 1877, by E. S. Bristol and F. M. Gale, under the firm name of E. S. Bristol & Co. The place of business was then, and now, at Nos. 50-52 South Canal Street, and the style of the firm remained unchanged until 1882, when the present style, that of E. S. Bristol & Gale was adopted. When first started, this house did a large commission business, but soon adopted the plan of buying their goods direct from the large manufacturers and then selling them direct to the retail dealers. By doing this, they were enabled to buy cheaper, and thus give better and more satisfactory prices to their customers. They handle all kinds of agricultural implements and farm machinery—nothing, in short, in the way of a tool or utensil required by the farmer or market gardener that they do not carry in stock. Their trade, which has increased nearly tenfold since the establishment of their house, now extends throughout the States and Territories of the Northwest, and is each year developing both in volume and extent of territory covered. Of the men who have thus founded and built up, in so short a time, a house holding so prominent a place among others in the same line of trade, brief personal sketches can not fail to be of interest.

E. S. Bristol was born at London, England, in 1832, the son of Joseph and Mary A. (Conte) Bristol. His parents first came to this country as early as 1858, but soon went back to England, returning again to America, and this time to stay, in 1848. They located in the East, remaining there until 1854, when the family removed to the West and settled on a farm in Livingston County, this State, where they resided until their death. There E. S. was reared, passing his boyhood's days on the farm, and in winter attending the district school of his neighborhood until his nineteenth year. In 1864, Mr. Bristol enlisted as a private in Co., "A," 13th Illinois Infantry Volunteers, which regiment was assigned to the Army of the West under Generals Grant and Sherman, belonging first to the Sixty-seventh and then to the Fifteenth Army Corps. He participated in the battles of Fort Donelson, Shiloh, Corinth, and in the Atlanta Campaign and other engagements, and, with his regiment, accompanied General Sherman on his famous march to the sea. In the meantime, however, it should have been stated, that Mr. Bristol's term of service had expired, but he immediately re-enlisted and served until the close of hostilities, being mustered out in July.
The hardware trade of Chicago prior to the great fire, while reasonably active, had not assumed large proportions. From that date until the present time its growth has been extraordinary. The panic of 1873, of course, exerted a depressing influence upon this branch of trade, as well as every other, not only in this city but in all great commercial centers. As a result of the financial stringency of that year, prices of hardware in Chicago, during 1874, fell off from ten to twenty per cent; the volume of business, however, so increased that the year proved a prosperous one to dealers. Statistics of the manufacture of hardware in Chicago may be found under the heading of the iron industry; it is proposed here to give a succinct statement of the trade's progress from a purely commercial standpoint.

The sales of the regular hardware houses, during 1874, aggregated $6,500,000; and if to this sum be added the sales of houses handling specialties, the total would not greatly vary from $10,000,000. These figures were nearly doubled in 1875.\(^*\) Before the close of the latter year, the city's trade covered a territory bounded by the British possessions on the north, California on the west, and the middle of Texas on the south. In order thoroughly to appreciate the energy and perseverance on the part of Chicago dealers which brought about this result, it is necessary to bear in mind the fact that a steady shrinkage of values (or depreciation in prices) had been in progress since 1872. This depreciation is best illustrated by the subjoined comparison of quotations of some of the leading staples for the years 1872 and 1875.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>1872</th>
<th>1875</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Tin plates</td>
<td>$16 00</td>
<td>$9 50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Russia iron</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sheet iron</td>
<td>54</td>
<td>28</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nails</td>
<td>6 25</td>
<td>3 62</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

A slight decrease in the price of all these staples occurred during 1876, and increased competition and over-production lowered quotations in every branch of the trade. The volume of business, if measured by dollars and cents, consequently fell off, sales aggregating $18,000,000 as against $20,000,000 in 1875. The amount of capital invested in the business in this city at that time was, in round numbers, about $3,000,000.

Prices continued to fall during 1877, the decline being from five to ten per cent, but the volume of business during the year so far advanced, that the aggregate

\(^*\) This statement regarding the volume of trade embraces sales of shelf, heavy, cabinet, saddlery and carriage hardware, nails, iron and other metals.
sales, even when measured by dollars and cents, showed a decided advance. The year’s sales reached nearly $22,000,000, the greater proportion of which was distributed among the leading branches of the trade, as follows: In shelf hardware, the sales amounted to $12,500,000 on a capital of $1,250,000; in cabinet and carriage hardware, the sales aggregated nearly $4,750,000 in heavy goods and iron, sales reached about $8,500,000 on a capital of about $1,850,000. In the latter department of the trade the demand was unprecedented, a considerable portion of it coming from railroad companies who found it necessary to add largely to their rolling stock, in order to accommodate the constantly increasing transportation of freight to and from the West.

The total sales for 1878 were about the same as those for the year previous, and the distribution of business among the various departments of the trade did not greatly vary. The actual amount of goods sold was increased, but the constant shrinkage of values resulted in no increase in the monetary value of the product handled.

The advance in iron, during 1879, exerted a beneficial influence on the trade. Prices of hardware advanced from twenty-five to thirty per cent., owing to the increased demand, which soon resulted in the disposition of the surplus stocks, while manufacturers found the capacity of their establishments taxed to the utmost before the close of the year. The total sales of all kinds of hardware reached nearly $24,500,000, the business being transacted on a capital of about $6,500,000. All metals augmented in value after July 1, the increase in the market value of iron has been already noted; other striking illustrations are afforded by lead and tin, the former advancing forty-six and the latter eighty per cent. during the year. It is worthy of remark, however, that the direct importations of tin to Chicago were, notwithstanding the rise in price, greater than for several previous years.

An advance in prices stimulated production, and importations were still heavier in 1880. An excess of stocks resulted in a shrinkage of values, and prices declined until they touched a point lower than had been known for many years. All the metals sympathized; pig tin, copper, lead and zinc depreciated in price, and manufactured goods sold correspondingly low. Notwithstanding these disadvantageous circumstances, however, the aggregate sales for 1880 reached nearly $25,000,000, $5,500,000 in excess of those of the preceding year.

During 1881, but little fluctuation in prices occurred, owing to the greater steadiness in the iron and steel market. No specially noteworthy features characterized the year’s business, which was only slightly in advance of that of 1880. The aggregate sales amounted, in round numbers to $31,500,000 distributed among the various branches of the trade in the following proportion:

- Nails and heavy hardware: $9,000,000
- Cabinet hardware: $1,500,000
- Saddle and harness: $1,500,000
- Stoves and hollow ware: $3,500,000
- Household utensils: $3,000,000
- Miscellaneous: $11,000,000

The sales for 1882 were somewhat less than those of 1881, but this may be attributed to a lowering of prices, consequent upon the fall in iron and steel and to a more or less general depression in business. It is worthy of remark, however, that Chicago dealers were pressing those of the East more and more closely. New markets were sought and localities were supplied from this city which, not a decade before, had supposed that there was not and never would be a depot of supplies west of New York.

The year 1883 was a fairly prosperous one in the trade, the aggregate sales reaching about $31,000,000. The consumptive demand was steady, and there was no over-production; in consequence, stocks were kept low and were pretty thoroughly disposed of during the year at remunerative rates.

During the following year (1884), however, over-production once more caused a steady decline in prices. The general feeling of disquiet and uncertainty attendant upon the Presidential election of that year caused a dullness in trade, and some manufacturers who had been steadily increasing their capacity for three years, becoming alarmed, precipitated large stocks upon the market about October 1, thus still further reducing values. The amount of goods actually handled by Chicago dealers, however, was larger than in 1883. It is worthy of note that manufacturers of carriage hardware, after conferring together, formed a pool in the fall, and succeeded in forcing up the prices of their goods, in some instances from twenty to forty per cent.

During 1885, the downward tendency of prices continued, and buyers ordered sparingly. About the same quantity of goods were sold as in 1884, but the receipts of the trade were somewhat less, and the aggregate of profits was small. Carriage hardware constituted the only special exception, the pool formed in 1884 being maintained and prices remaining about the same.

Andrew Ortmary was the head of the extensive concern of A. Ortmary & Son, born at Württemberg, Germany, on May 1, 1826. His father was a saddler, and Andrew was required to assist his parent at the trade after school hours when he was only twelve years of age. At fourteen he left school and devoted his entire time for two years to the shop. He then travelled through Germany and Austria, working at his trade in different towns and cities. In 1847, he returned home and worked with his father for a short time. But the revolutionary disturbances in his country had paralyzed business, and young Ortmary determined to emigrate to America. He landed at New York on July 5, 1850, where he remained three days, when he proceeded to Buffalo, N. Y., and found his first employment with Kohl & Kohr. He served six months with the firm at harness-making, merely for his board and nominal wages. Resolving to come to Chicago, he placed his savings among all his worldly goods, upon the way, and arrived here for this port, which broke his way through the ice in the spring of 1850, and landed at the Chicago pier at sunrise of March 28. He found immediate employment at the carriage shops of J. O. Humphrey, and continued at carriage trimming three years. In 1853, Mr. Humphrey closed out the concern. About this time Mr. Ortmary married Miss Marie Cherbon, a native of Nieder Stetten, Germany. They have four children—Daniel, Caroline, Emma, and Carl. Mr. Ortmary soon established himself, as a trimmer, in a business of his own. He continued his enterprise successfully two years, when he combined it with harness-making, and for nine years pursued the vocation most prosperously at No. 49 West Randolph Street. He sold out his business in 1863, and joined William V. Kay and W. H. Turner in purchasing the saddlery hardware concern of Turner & Sidway, who had carried on a wholesale trade for a number of years at No. 49 Lake Street. The new firm was, known as A. Ortmary & Co., Mr. Ortmary being the only active partner in the concern. In 1870, Mr. Turner sold his interest to S. H. Lewis, and the style of the firm changed to Ortmary, Lewis & Co. The consolidation of 1871 found the head of the house at Nos. 16-18 State Street, where everything the firm possessed was swept out of existence by the flames. Only twenty-five per cent. of its investments were saved. While the fire was still burning, Mr. Ortmary started a shop in an old barn on the West Side, and in a few days a store and factory on West Randolph Street. Seven months later they moved into the new building amid a pile of ruins, on State Street. The very first to return to the block. The firm paid every dollar of indebtedness promptly, and prosperity followed their efforts. In February, 1882, the interest of Mr. Lewis was transferred to C. G. Ortmary, and the firm name is now A. Ortmary & Son.

C. G. Ortmary was born in Chicago in 1856. At the age of...
sixteen he commenced his business life in the manufacture of his father, remaining with him five years. In 1877, he went into the employ of P. Hayden & Co., dealers in saddlery goods. After two years he returned to his father's employ, and, in 1881, became a member of the firm of H. M. Kelley, manufacturer of saddlery goods, on the death of Samuel M. Greenbaum, who had died in 1879. Mr. Hayden was married, on March 13, 1869, to Miss Lizzie Barker Smull, daughter of James Smull, the head of the merchant firm of Greenbaum & Smull, then and long thereafter, de- parted this life in 1875. Miss Emma How, of Chicago, became Mrs. Hayden in 1877.

KELLEY, MAU & CO.—This house was established in Chicago in 1859, by David Kelley, Fred. K. Maxwell and Charles Kelley, under the present firm name of Kelley, Maus & Co. The place of business was then at No. 164 Lake Street, where they re- mained until the spring of 1863, when they moved to 252 Lake Street. The firm of Kelley, Maus & Co., ranks among the largest in this branch of trade in Chicago, and now does a vast and increasing business, which extends over the entire West and Northwest.

David Kelley was born at Conway, N. H., in 1830. At the age of eighteen, he commenced his business life as a clerk in the wholesale grocery and market business. In 1856, he went to Calif- ornia, but engaged in the live-stock business, driving his stock to Stockton and San Francisco, and continued that on for three years. He then returned to Massachusetts, but, in 1859, came to West, Dakota, and engaged in a partnership with Mr. J. C. Kelley, in the live-stock business. In 1861, this partnership, the name of Kelley, Maus & Co., which continued up to 1865. He also purchased the hardware business of C. Washburn, at Davenport, Iowa, and carried it on as the firm of Kelley, Maus & Co. In 1867, he withdrew from this partnership, and went to Chicago and became a member of the firm of Higgins, Kelley, Maus & Co., which continued up to 1869.

Charles B. Kelley, a nephew of the senior member of the firm, has lived in Chicago for the past ten years. Since then he has been connected with the house of which he is now a member.

M. GREENEBAUM'S SONS.—This house was established in 1849, by the father and two sons of Michael Greenebaum, Sr., who came to Chicago in 1846, and for three years worked at his trade of tinner, after which he opened a small hardware store and jobbing firm, and has made numerous and important additions to his business. Michael Greenebaum, Sr., died, 1874, and the firm of M. Greenebaum and Son, immediately after his death, was taken into partnership, the name then being M. & J. Greenebaum. This two years later another brother, Isaac, was admitted to the firm, the name of which was changed to M. Greenebaum & Co. In 1856, they moved to No. 222 East Randolph. In 1861, Michael and Isaac withdrew from the partnership leaving Jacob to continue the business alone, which he did, still retaining the firm name of M. Greenebaum & Co. In 1869, he bought out his interest, and became the entire owner of the firm. Michael Greenebaum established himself in the tin-shop and plumbing business at No. 168 Clark Street, and later at No. 181 on the same thoroughfare; in 1865, removing to No. 165 Randolph Street, where he built up a prosperous trade. In 1869, he sold out his business and went abroad, remaining the greater portion of that year. On his return he became a member of the firm of Henry Greenebaum & Co., bankers. His connection with this firm lasted until the fire of 1871. In September of that year, Jacob Greenebaum died, and Michael Greenebaum, with Jacob Livingston, purchased the estate of his brother and continued the business under the firm name of Henry Greenebaum & Co. While Mr. Greenebaum and his partner were invoicing their newly purchased stock, the fire of October swept it out of existence; leaving them to collect the face value of the goods, which had turned to ashes in their hands. Immediately after the fire, they established themselves on the West Side, at No. 169 Randolph Street. In 1874, owing to the financial depression of the times and to the fact that Mr. Greenebaum, Sr., had died, they were often hard pressed for money by their brother merchants, by honoring what are known as "accommodation acceptances," he found his own business so seriously crippled that he turned it over to his creditors, by whom he was selected to continue it as best edges their interest. This loss of confidence in Mr. Greenebaum he showed himself entirely worthy of, by getting his affairs into their former prosperous condition. In 1885, concluding to retire from an active business life, he disposed of his interest to his eldest sons, Moses and Henry, who

Columbus, St. Louis, Detroit and Chicago, is a piece of his inge- nius and is one of the most striking commercial advertisements connected with the trade. Mr. Hayden is interested in each of the sixteen establishments of the P. Hayden Company, which became an incorporated firm in January, 1881, and is regarded by the public as one of the ablest business men in the West. Mr. Hayden was married, on May 13, 1869, to Miss Annie Barker Smull, daughter of James Smull, the head of the merchant firm of M. & J. Greenebaum, and has a large family. He died, at this place, January 18, 1889, after a long illness, of a disease which had troubled him for several years.

Mr. J. C. Kelley, the younger brother of the late firm, was born, in 1850, in West, Conn., and was finished in the schools of that place, being a member of the class of 1867, in the New Milford, Conn., Military Academy one year. In 1861, he entered Kenyon College, and graduated with honors as Master of Arts in the class of 1869. Immediately after his graduation, he became a member of the firm of P. Hayden & Co., of Newark, N. J., manufacturers of brass goods. The firm had in their employ a man by the name of Henson, who possessed the secret of manufacturing plated metal ware for the receptacles of hack lamps, coffin ornaments, etc., and as the firm was the only producer of these goods in America, Henson demanded, and received, an enormous salary for his work. The method of making this metal was unknown elsewhere, save in Germany, and the fact that he had this secret to learn determined Mr. Hayden to solve the mystery. All attempts to persuade Henson to divulge the pro- cess, he was discharged, and Mr. Hayden set to work on the task of discovering the method of its manufacture. His scien- tific knowledge was brought to bear upon the work, foreign books were perused over, experiment after experiment was tried, and all to the end of finding the remedy. To save the time and labor of silver and a brick of copper, so that they might be rolled out together into a long wide sheet of plated metal meant a fortune, and the world's gaining another step in the combination of metals. He was able to plate copper, occasionally producing a small quantity of ornate material, but all attempts toward wholesale lots were invariably unsuccessful. One day, while pondering over the engi- neering mechanism, which had worked in Germany for a num- ber of years in a plating establishment, accidentally came into the workrooms where Mr. Hayden was engaged, noticed the work he had before him and remarked that he had formerly been engaged in the same occupation in a German firm. The plates were made by Mr. Hayden, and in less than twelve hours the secret was known which resulted in the production of the finest plated metal in the world in desired quantities. In his degree essay before the Kenyon College Mr. Hayden stated the results of his labors. This paper attracted universal attention and made a decided stir in the metal world, giving him the prestige of an expert whose practical knowledge possesses the weight of authority. The Hayden is finer and of more commercial value than the softer German product, and is now in great demand by all manufacturers in this country and foreign establishments. Mr. Hayden, in the process of the production of the metal, invented a method to create a monopoly of the method which cost him so much labor. In May, 1877, after a stay of nine years in Newark, he came to this city and obtained the entire control of the Chicago branch of P. Hayden & Co.'s saddlery goods, and has since then been identified with our business and social interests. It was through his enterprise and encouragement that the Chicago Acad- emy of Fine Arts was founded and its present condition. With the assistance of Charles L. Hutchinson he raised $60,000 by subscription among our citizens, and tendered the amount to the Academy, thus placing it beyond the possibility of failure. The present excel- lence and fine condition of the First Regiment is due to his en- ergic action in obtaining a state subscription to secure a certain amount for expenses, and from the impetus thus given that organi- zation their present army resulted, and a future edifice, ringing with the names of the foremost citizens of our city, is now contemplated. The structure known as the Exposition building was erected solely by a subscription of nearly $90,000 secured by Mr. Hayden. He was chosen chairman of the Republican Convention which nominated the lamented President Garfield, and was also honored by being appointed, by Mayor Harrison, chairman of the finances of the memori- al monument committee appointed upon his burial. In 1891, he was nominated, by one of the largest and most powerful conventions in the country, for the position of United States Senator, by the following Ex-President: R. B. Hayes, as trustee of Kenyon College, and was re-nominated by a clear majority over several prominent gentlemen in May, 1891. He resigned this office in favor of N. G. Kendrick, of Chicago. Mr. Hayden is the originator of the tile paving material which has proved so satisfactory on several of our heavy traffic streets, and has recently introduced the fire-proof tile which bears absolute guarantee against fire in any place where used. For several years he was actively engaged in promote the welfare of the celebrated Beethoven Club, and served as a vice-president and president of that organization. The unique trade-mark of a flying black eagle carried on the front of his house at the corner of Illinois and a bit in its book, used by the P. Hayden & Son's houses at Columbus, St. Louis, Detroit and Chicago, is a piece of his inge-
MEDICAL HISTORY.

The advance of medical science has been nowhere more gratifying and encouraging, during the last fourteen years, than in this city. Established colleges and hospitals have enjoyed a satisfactory degree of prosperity, and new ones have been inaugurated on a permanent and successful basis. "The science of medicine," it has been said, "is eminently progressive; it advances on the ruins of old notions, of old beliefs."

Its history is a record of changes wrought by the hand of experience and investigation; and, while it is true that the percentage of deaths from scirrhotina, diphteria, and other zymotic diseases has been on the increase for the past few years, it is also a fact that the ratio of deaths to the population in the city, from all diseases, for the last thirteen years has been steadily diminished. It is owing to the wider dissemination of sanitary knowledge, backed by the intelligent and persistent efforts of the medical profession that our public health has been improved, noxious manufactories regulated, and better ventilation secured for our lodging-houses and dwellings.

The physician and surgeon are a continual menace to disease and accident in all their forms, and by their ministrations render possible the aim and aspiration of the heathen philosopher, "mens sana in corpore sano."

The number of physicians in Chicago, each year since 1872, as nearly as can be ascertained, was as follows: 1873, 506; 1874, 615; 1875, 650; 1876, 750; 1877, 825; 1878, 875; 1879, 900; 1880, 975; 1881, 1,025; 1882, 1,075; 1883, 1,120; 1884, 1,250; 1885, 1,375.

RUSH MEDICAL COLLEGE.—"Fire," says Professor Allen, "the good servant but bad master, like Aladdin's genius when the charm was broken, assumed its terrible supremacy, and on that fatal October night we all remember, one of our number, looking across to the sea of flame from a distant height, saw the walls and the roof lapped by fire; and then the crash came; a column of blazing gases and lurid smoke rose upward and burst forth in a single huge burst from the basement; then, that ruin and shapeless heap," of what was Rush Medical College.

Three days after the fire, several having returned, lectures re-commenced in the amphitheatre of
the old County Hospital. A temporary building was erected on the grounds of the hospital, known as the "Eighteenth-street Tabernacle," in which succeeding sessions were held until 1876. In 1875, a lot on the corner of West Harrison and Wood streets was purchased for $11,000, upon which was constructed the new building, at a cost of $13,000, nearly all contributed by members of the faculty. The building is complete in its provisions for every department of medical instruction. Being located near the Cook County Hospital, the clinical department of instruction has uncalled advantages. The anatomical and physiological departments are furnished with large rooms, supplied with all the modern conveniences and improvements.

The faculty of this college (since 1871-72) has been as follows:

- Professor of anatomy and surgery: Moses Gunn, 1866-85.
- Professor of chemistry and toxicology: Henry M. Lyman, 1871-77; Walter S. Haines, 1877-85.
- Professor of theory and practice: J. Adams Allen, 1879-85 (President of the College).
- Professor of obstetrics: DeLaskie Miller, 1889-85.
- Professor of anatomy: R. L. Ken, 1879-75; Charles T. Parkes, 1875-85.
- Professor of hygiene, etc.: Norman Bridge, 1882-85.
- Professor of physiology and diseases of the nervous system: Joseph W. Freer, 1864-77; Henry M. Lyman, 1877-85.
- Professor of materia medica and medical jurisprudence: James H. Etheridge, 1871-85 (Secretary of the College).
- Professor of gynecology: William H. Hydord, 1879-85.
- Professor of clinical medicine and diseases of the chest: Joseph P. Ross, 1868-85.
- Professor of skin and venereal diseases: James N. Hyde, 1879-85.
- Professor of pathological histology: Isaac N. Danforth, 1881-82.
- Professor of orthopedic surgery: John E. Owens, 1876-82.
- Professor of physiology, etc.: James N. Hyde, 1879-85.
- President: James H. Etheridge, 1879-85 (vice-president since 1882); Hon. Grant Goodrich, 1843 (secretary): Moses Gunn, M.D., 1871 (treasurer since 1877); Henry M. Lyman, M.D., 1871 (assistant secretary, 1876); J. Adams Allen, M.D., 1871; Edward L. Holmes, M.D., 1871; DeLaskie Miller, M.D., 1871; James H. Etheridge, M.D., 1876; Charles T. Parkes, M.D., 1871; R. C. Hamili, M.D., 1876; Hon. John C. Haines, 1877. 

The number of students and graduates each year since 1871-72, are shown in the following table:

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<th>Year</th>
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EUGENE S. TALBOT was born on March 8, 1848, at Sharon, Mass., and received his education at the Stoughtonham Institute in that State, graduating in 1862. He then went to the machine shop at the Charlestown Navy Yard, where he remained three years learning the trade of a machinist. In 1867, he went into the locomotive works of the Philadelphia Railways at Philadelp-phia, where he remained until the latter part of 1868, when he came to Chicago, and worked at his trade three years with Crane Brothers. He then returned to Philadelphia, and attended a two years' course at the Pennsylvania Hospital College of Dental Surgery, graduating in 1873, with the degree of D.D.S. While studying there, he also attended a course of lectures on anatomy at Keen's School of Medicine in Philadelphia, receiving a diploma from that institution. He then returned to Chicago, and practiced dentistry till 1880. In 1880, he retired from practice, and attended, for two years, the lectures at Rush Medical College, Chicago, graduating therefrom in 1882, afterward returning to the practice of dentistry. Dr. Talbot is professor of dental surgery in the Woman's Medical College, also lecturer on dental surgery, and physiology at Rush Medical College. He is a member of the American Medical Association, the American Dental Association, local dental and medical societies, and honorary member of the Society for the Advancement of Oral Science in Boston. On September 17, 1876, he married Miss Flora Estey, of Chicago; they have two children,—Eugene and Florence E.

JOHN SIMPSON, M. D., son of Thomas and Mary Simpson, of Lothian, Yorkshire, England, was born on November 23, 1838, when he was seven years of age his parents came to this country and located at Springfield, Ohio, where they remained until 1849, when they settled in Appleton, Wis. While there, he attended the public schools, and passed through the high school. After one year in the printing business at Fond du Lac, he entered a four years' course in the University of Wisconsin, and was graduated at the age of twenty-one, having served several years in agricultural pursuits at Rosendale, Wis., afterward taking charge of the extensive estate of Hon. Bertine Pinkey for two years. He returned to Appleton, and, in 1861, entered the 47th Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and was appointed hospital steward, which was followed by an appointment to the position of assistant surgeon, in which capacity he served two years. Immediately after his discharge from the service, in 1866, having served a year after the close of the War, he began the study of medicine, and matriculated in Rush Medical College, from which institution he took his degree of Doctor of Medicine with the class of 1869. After graduating, he was appointed dispensary physician to Rush Medical College. He has since resided in Chicago, and is recognized by the public and profession as one of the leading physicians of the Northwest. Dr. Simpson was married on July 4, 1866, to Miss Emily Gled, of Appleton, Wis., and has four children,—Carrie E., Lulu, Effie and Bertine B.

HENRY OOLSEN, M. D., the oldest of the children of George W. and Electa Ogden, of Milton, Wis., was born on May 9, 1843. His father moved to Milton from Walton, N. Y., in 1836, and was among the pioneers who settled that portion of Wisconsin. He spent his boyhood assisting his father in farming and attending the district schools. At the age of eighteen, he entered Milton College, but before his course of study was finished, he enlisted in the 40th Wisconsin Infantry. His command was sent to Memphis, where it remained during the summer of 1864, when it was mustered out. He returned to Milton, and taught in one room, enlisting again in the 40th Wisconsin Infantry, and saw active service in the Department of Missouri, until the close of the War. Returning to the school-room, he taught two years and then entered the First National Bank of Milton, as bookkeeper, afterwards acting as assistant cashier, where he remained until 1877. At the expiration of that time he began the study of medicine, under the
was born at Driburg, Westphalia, Germany, in 1843. When he had attained a suitable age he went to Paderborn, Westphalia, and entered the gymnasium, where he remained for nine years, taking a classical course. At the close of his academic career, in 1862, he emigrated to this country, and settled in Pittsburgh, Penn. He there began a course of study of the English language in St. Michael's College. Two years later he went to St. Paul, Minn., where he secured the position of professor of languages in the Episcopal Seminary. In 1867, he relinquished his professorship, and went to Baltimore, Md., entering St. Mary's Seminary in that city, where he finished a three-years' course in philosophy. In 1870, he came to Chicago and commenced to study medicine. In 1873, he matriculated, and, in 1876, graduated from Rush Medical College. At the close of his course he was elected assistant demonstrator of anatomy in his Alma Mater, in conjunction with which he began the practice of his profession. Some time prior to his graduation he had decided upon a European tour for the purpose of enlarging his knowledge of medicine and surgery. In the latter part of 1877 he severed his connection with the college, and left for Europe. He remained a year in Berlin and a year in Vienna. In 1879, having undergone a thorough course of study in these cities, he returned to America. Locating in Chicago, he entered at once upon his duties as a physician. Dr. Venn is a gentleman of exceptional educational attainments, a scientist and a linguist. In political affairs he is a Republican. He was married in this city on January 28, 1880, to Louise Dinet, and has had three children, two sons and a daughter.

WILLIAM HENRY TAYLOR, M.D., son of Zebulon B. and Harriet W. Taylor, was born at Oshkosh, Wis., on August 18, 1856. Zebulon B. Taylor is of English descent, and comes from the Puritan stock of Massachusetts, also the native State of his wife. He came West in 1855, and located temporarily at Roseau, Ill., but removed to Oshkosh in 1856, as the prospects of that city at that time were flattering. He remained there, engaged in the broom-corn business, until 1861, when he came to this city. From 1865 to 1877, he was known as one of the heaviest dealers in broom-corn in the West. The conflagration of 1871, and the panic, three years later, bore heavily upon him, but with characteristic energy he soon recovered his losses. He moved to New Tacoma, Wash., in 1882. Dr. Taylor spent his boyhood in this city, and his first school days were in the Franklin School, from which he received a diploma in 1871. He then attended the Williston Seminary, East Hampton, Mass., where he remained three years and graduated. In 1874, he entered Yale College, graduating in 1878. In the same year he began the study of medicine with Dr. F. L. Wadsworth as preceptor, and matriculated in Rush Medical College, taking his degree as Doctor of Medicine in 1881. Before graduating, he was demonstrator of chemistry two years, and since that time has resided in this city, engaged in active practice.

THOMAS JEFFERSON SHAW, M.D., son of Daniel and Julia Shaw, of Kingsbury, Ind., was born on July 20, 1841. His parents were formerly of New York, moving West in 1839, and finally settling in LaPorte, Ind. Daniel Shaw is widely known as a contractor and builder, and is highly esteemed in the social and business circles of LaPorte. Mrs. Shaw is a lineal descendant of John Fillinton, one of the Puritan passengers of the historical "Mayflower." He spent his boyhood days with his parents, and attended school until nineteen years of age, when he spent three years assisting his father in farming. He then attended lectures at the Valparaiso (Ind.) College. Shortly after he was appointed to the warden's staff of assistants of the Northern Indiana State Prison, at Michigan City. During his stay there he began the study of medicine under the guidance of Dr. W. R. Godfrey, and became known as an assistant of the prison. In 1877, he came to this city, and after attending lectures at Rush Medical College, took his degree as Doctor of Medicine. Since 1880, he has occupied the position of assistant demonstrator of anatomy of this institution, and also is clinical assistant to the chair of gynecology. He is a doctor of the A.P. & A.M., and is also a Royal Arch Mason. Dr. Shaw was married, on September 9, 1865, to Miss Besie Donley, of LaPorte, Ind., and has two children,—Don Lee and Julia E. JOSEPH OTTO, M.D., was born at Sottrum, Hanover, Germany, on March 20, 1824, the son of 200, a well-known builder of that city, who was recognized as one of its most worthy and substantial citizens. Until he was eighteen years of age he attended the public schools of Sottrum, and then was prepared for the gymnasium, during the next four years, at Hildesheim. In 1852, he entered the University of Gottingen, where he remained two years, and came to this city in 1855. During the succeeding eight years, he was engaged in the drug business. In 1862, he matriculated in the Rush Medical College, and took his degree as Doctor of Medicine, in the class of 1865, since which time he has resided in this city, and has been in active practice. Dr. Otto was married in August, 1846, to Miss Anna Sanders, of Jerze, the Province of Brunswick, Germany, and has three children,—Julius, Emil and Anna.

BERT BERT is the son of Frederick William and Amalia (Fischer) Bert, and was born in Hamburg, Germany, on June 17, 1840. When he was in his thirteenth year, he entered the Johannenrn (high-school) of Hamburg, where he took a classical course of seven years. In 1861, he matriculated at the University of Jena, where he commenced the special studies of medicine. The following year he changed to the University of Gottingen, from which institution he graduated as a doctor of medicine on December 23, 1864. His principal teachers were Professors Herren Hasse, Baum and Schwarz, all of them connected with the Royal Hospital of Gottingen, where Dr. Bert commenced his career as a physician. In August, 1864, he finished his medical examination at Hamburg successfully, and was immediately invited to the post of a physician to the General Hospital of Hamburg, the second largest institution of its kind in Europe, for three years. He occupied this responsible position in a manner that reflected credit upon him. After practicing a short time as a private physician in his native city, he sought the shores of the New World, arriving in this country on May 11, 1869. He staid briefly in the city, and then entered at once upon his professional career. He commenced business in the medical and professional matters. Dr. Bert is a scholarly gentleman, an entertaining conversationalist, and a physician of great experience, whose opinion as a medical expert has been often sought for by the
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courts. He has been a member of the Chicago Medical Society since 1869. Dr. Hess was married, at Hoboken, N. J., on May 13, 1851, to Dr. Hess, of Bergen, Norway, was born on May 22, 1851. He spent his earlier years in a private academy at his birthplace, and when thirteen years of age came with his parents to this city. After attending school several years, he entered Bryant & Stratton's Business College, and received private instruction in modern languages and natural sciences. He then began the study of medicine under the direction of Dr. L. W. Case, and matriculated in Rush Medical College, in 1860. After the fire, he was appointed interne of the North Star dispensary. He graduated as M.D. in the class of 1873, and was made county visiting physician, which position he filled three years. During the small-pox epidemic of 1873, he was appointed physician of the dispensary, and since that time has been engaged in general practice. Dr. Hess was married on March 5, 1874, to Miss Emma Gilbert, of Manitowoc, Wis., who died after giving him a daughter, Flora. His present wife was Miss Emma Greenfield of Chicago, whom he married in 1882.

WILLIAM T. BELFIELD, physician and surgeon, was born at St. Louis, Mo., on June 15, 1851. While he was quite young, his family moved to Des Moines, Iowa, and when he was eight years old they came to Chicago. He attended the public schools here, and when he was seventeen years of age was the valedictorian of the graduating class at the Central High School. In 1870, he took the scientific course at the University of Michigan, and, completing that in 1872, he took a position as teacher in the Central High School of this city, where he continued for about four years. During his leisure hours he studied medicine, graduating from Rush Medical College, in 1872, with the highest honors. For a year and a half thereafter, he was resident physician to the Cook County Hospital; then, in accordance with a long cherished desire, he departed for Europe to further prosecute his medical studies. He passed some time at the universities of Vienna, Leipzig, Berlin, Paris and London, and was absent for about three years. On his return to America, he was at once placed prominently before the medical fraternity of the whole country. When he reached New York City, he was invited to deliver a course before the Alumni Association of the College of Physicians and Surgeons. The "Cartwright Lectures" are delivered only by the best representatives of the medical fraternity, and Dr. Belfield was the third American honored by an invitation. During his sojourn in Germany, he delivered a number of lectures before medical societies, and his discussions have been so well received that he is deemed an authority upon questions in which his opinion is given. In 1883, he was appointed lecturer on pathology and genito-urinary diseases. Upon his return from Europe, he was appointed professor of microscopy in the College of Dental Surgery. In this particular work, Dr. Belfield unhesitatingly stands at the head of the profession. In all the important murder trials of recent years, it has been necessary that microscopic examinations should be had, the work has been given to Dr. Belfield, who has become recognized as an expert in this debatable science, and his microscopic examinations afforded the most conclusive proof of adulteration. The Court paid him a high compliment, and recognized him as an authority on microscopy. Dr. Belfield is a frequent contributor to medical journals, and has written several of the leading medical reviews of Berlin and Vienna as well as for those in America. He was requested to furnish a volume for the Standard Library of William Wood & Co., the medical publishers of New York, and in October, 1884, his work on "Diseases of the Urinary and Male Sexual Organs," appeared. His "Cartwright Lectures," four in number, were also published in pamphlet form. Dr. Belfield is a member of the City, State and National Medical societies and of the State and National Microscopical societies; at one time he was secretary of the latter. He is at present medical director for the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company. Dr. Belfield stands prominently among the medical fraternity, and is highly esteemed by those who know him. He is a member of the Union Club and is well known in the social circles of the city.

RAYMOND LOCKWOOD LEONARD is a son of the late Rev. Joseph Heimer Leonard, who, for twenty-three years prior to his death, in 1872, was chaplain to seamen at this port, and Susannah Lockwood, who were married at Kingston, Canada, in 1830. Raymond was born on August 15, 1850, at Toronto, Canada. During 1852, his parents moved to Cleveland, Ohio, thence to Chicago, in August, 1854. His early education was obtained in the public schools, supplemented by a classical course at the Dyehurst College, which was completed after he had entered upon his medical studies. His progress was exceptionally rapid, owing to a fortunate ability to grasp and comprehend whatever struck his ears. During childhood he studied vocal and instrumental music, and at the age of twelve years presided at the organ in the
Bethel (Sailors’) Church. His life from this time forward has been a busy one, assisting his father in his missionary work among the sailors at the Bethel, on shipboard, and in the Marine Hospital. At the age of fourteen he was converted, and united with Clark Street Episcopal Church. Two years later he entered the United States Naval Academy, afterwards transferring to the United States Military Academy. He was graduated in 1853, and entered the Medical Department of the University of Michigan, where he prepared himself for the degree of M. D. on February 3, 1859, at the age of twenty-one years. The certificate given him by the faculty says, “is entitled to the diploma of the College, he shall have attained the age of twenty-one years, as specified in the requirements for graduation.” The coveted diploma was granted on January 17, 1872. After his examination he became immediately identified with the North Chicago Charitable Dispensary, then the college building, and in December, 1870, was appointed superintendent. At the time of the great fire he saved the records, and, with the assistance of the Health Department, re-opened the dispensary three days after the Newbury School Building, continuing his services as visiting physician during the winter of 1871–72, in the employ of the Chicago Relief and Aid Society. In August, 1859, he opened an office in the Mariners’ Church, where Michigan and Fulton streets met, which was burned out by the fire of 1851, re-building on the ashes of his former office during the winter, and has since continued in active practice. Dr. Leonard is a scholar of broad experience, and has been a member of the Chicago Illinois State Medical Society, and the American Medical Association. He is a charter member of Sheet-Anchor Division, No. 822, S. of T.; from 1870 to 1880 was Grand Scribe of the Grand Division, in which he devoted, under Grand Lodge of Illinois, A.F. & A.M.; is a member of Corinthian Chapter, No. 69, R. A. M., of Chicago Council, No. 4, R. S. M., St. Bernard Commandery, No. 13, and Blessed Assurance Commandery, No. 20, in which he was Chief Ruler, 1853, and became a member of the drill corps, which contested for the championship of the United States in proficiency of drill. He is also a P. G. in Union Lodge, No. 9, L.O.O.M. "Dr. Fleming, M.D., a member of an old family which has been known in Scottish history during the past nine centuries, was born in Stanley, Perthshire, Scotland, on March 10, 1826. His father, James Fleming, was a prominent clothier in the city. He spent his boyhood under the instruction of men of age in the public schools of his birthplace, and then entered the employ of Neil Reid, druggist, of Perth, with whom he remained four years. During that time he mastered the details of the drug business, and decided upon medicine as a profession. He then went to Dundee and entered the office of Dr. James McDonald, an eminent surgeon, and read under his instruction one year. Having prepared himself, he entered the University of Edinburgh, where he spent three years in the Medical Hall of that city, and attended a course of lectures at McGill College. In 1856, he came to Chicago and was engaged by F. A. Bryan, then in the drug business under the name of “Bryant & Company,” to enter the Rush Medical College. He took his degree as Doctor of Medicine from that institution with the class of 1857, and began active practice in this city. Dr. Fleming was married on December 25, 1872, to Miss Sarah M. Broome, daughter of Thomas Broome, naturalist, of Montreal, a well-known family from the North of England. The doctor is a member of Chicago Pathological Society, of the Royal Arsenum and of the Royal Order of the Scottish Clans, and also of the St. Andrew’s Society of Illinois and the Caledonia Society. He is the duly appointed surgeon for the Crane Bros. Manufacturing Company, and makes a specialty of that branch of the profession. ADIELHURST HUGG TAGERT, M.D., son of Hugh and Lucy A. Tagert, was born on October 2, 1845, in Hinesburgh, Vt. He was educated in Hinesburgh until his fourteenth year, and upon the completion of that term entered Amherst College. Two years later he was elected a common sailor, and finally entered the U.S. Navy. At the age of twenty-one, he graduated from the Burlington (Vt.) State University and, in 1866, matriculated in the Medical Department of the University of Michigan, the same year with Luther E. and George M. Wailes. In 1868 he transferred to the Rush Medical College and was graduated in 1873. He is a member of the Illinois State Medical, Chicago Pathological and American Medical Societies. Dr. Tagert married on May 5, 1876, Dr. Anna C. Butler and Hannah Jane (Aldrich) Howard, was born at Aurora, Erie Co., N. Y., on July 24, 1855. In 1874, when his ninth year, he removed with his parents to Kenoza County, Wis., where, during the ensuing eight years, he obtained a thorough medical education. In 1875, he went to Fond du Lac, Wis., for the purpose of beginning a self-sustaining career. Shortly after his advent there he secured a position as bookkeeper and in the management of the Daily Commonweath, at that time under the editorial management of Hon. H. M. Kutchin. After a short connection with that paper, he went to Providence, R. I., and engaged in a small druggist business. On the expiration of his connection, he returned, a year later, to Fond du Lac and was again associated with the Commonwealth. During his latter connection with that paper, he became interested in the study of medicine, and was appointed by the then Mayor and Common Council of Fond du Lac, his attention for one year following his retirement from the Commonwealth, in 1875. In 1877, he went to Ripon, Wis., and took a position of scientific course in the college at that place. In 1878, he came to this city for the purpose of competing for the position of interne, in which he was successful, in the United States Marine Hospital, where he remained one year. By the advice of the tutorship of Hon. W. V. Miller, he decided to seek a medical charge. In 1881, he entered Rush Medical College, taking the spring course and the regular course, and graduating in 1882. During the first course he competed with a number of students for the position of assistant to Dr. Fitch, in the dispensary of diseases of the throat and chest, and was successful. Following his graduation he went to Rochelle, Ill., and locating there, practiced his profession for two years. Prior to his departure for Rochelle he was called upon by Dr. Ingalls and suggested the advisability of establishing a hospital in this city for the treatment of throat and lung diseases. Circumstances then precluded the possibility of giving the hospital the attention it needed. Dr. Howard then returned to New York, and engaged in the practice of his profession. On his arrival in this city he associated himself with Dr. Ingalls in special work at the Central Free Dispensary. In recognition of his services in the interest of the Throat and Chest Hospital, he was appointed to the staff of visiting physicians. Dr. Howard is a gentleman of liberal ideas and an able physician. On May 3, 1882, at Chicago, he was married to Miss Ada陔 Adela Roselund, and has two children,—Alice Louise and John Gardner.

William Edward Hall, M.D., son of Captain Charles E. and Elizabeth A. Hall, of New Bedford, Mass., was born on November 19, 1853. On the maternal side his ancestry is direct from the Puritan stock of New England, and includes the Morton family of Vermont, whose scions are linked with national history. His father came West in 1847, two years later his mother joined him, and formed a home in the new town of Madison, Wis., remaining until 1861, when he went to the West Indies, to fulfill certain railway contracts in the interests of a firm, of which he was interested. His own education began in the Madison public schools but was interrupted by the War of the Rebellion, with his father, for the Indies. Upon his return in 1864, he entered Cushman Academy at Middleborough, Mass., and in the following year went to Alton, Ill., where he studied for five years, during the succeeding six years. At the expiration of that time he came to this city, and pursued special studies in the University of Chicago for two years. He entered Rush Medical College, graduating in 1873, and has been in active practice in the city. He is examining physician for the National Union and the Fraternal League. Dr. Hall was married on August 25, 1884, to Miss Mae Vincent, of Chicago.
turning to Cleveland in 1875, he consulted with Dr. W. H. Peck, a prominent physician of that city, as to the advisability of his continuing his studies. Encouraged to continue them, he purchased a few books, and then went to Iowa, where, in Sherman Township, he taught school and continued his medical studies. In 1877, he came to this city, and entered Rush Medical College, graduating in 1880, following which he commenced his practice. He is a member of the Chicago Pathological Society. On May 31, 1880, in this city, he was married to Alice C. Dickson, and has had two children, Newman and Charles Wells.

Monroe S. Leech is the son of Robert and Catharine (Carr) Leech, and was born on October 14, 1845, at Shelby, Ohio. He was educated in the public schools and the academy of that village, and later entered the medical department of the Western Reserve College, graduating at Cleveland, Ohio, in 1866. The same year he removed to Butler, Mo., near Kansas City, and commenced the practice of his profession, remaining several years. Returning to

Ohio, he entered the Eclectic Medical School, at Cincinnati, and, in 1871, graduated from that institution. In 1881, he came to Chicago and entered Rush Medical College, from which he graduated during the following year, and has since that time been engaged in general practice. Dr. Leech was married, in 1868, at Butler, Mo., to May A. Braiden, of that place. They have one child, a daughter, Anna Belle. The doctor is a member of the Medical Historical Society.

Shemera Shaw, son of Levi and Martha (Medet) Shaw, who were married in Coshocton County, Ohio, in 1831, was born in Berlin (Sweden), Mercer Co., Ill., on September 22, 1850. The ensuing twenty years of his life were passed at his native place, during which time he acquired a common school education. Between 1870 and 1873, he passed his time in travel in various parts of the United States, and, becoming discontented with his position in life, he determined to obtain a more thorough education. With this end in view, he went to Galena, and, being dissatisfied with his surroundings, he went shortly afterward to Monmouth, Ill., for the purpose of availing himself of the educational advantages there. He began a preparatory course at the academy, and one year later he became a student in the college proper, entering upon a five-years' classical course, graduating in 1879. During the academic year the idea of studying medicine first occurred to him, being advised to adopt that profession by those competent to judge of his ability. Locating in New Windsor, he placed himself under the tutelage of Dr. Frank D Rathbun, where he remained until the fall of 1880, when he entered Rush Medical College, Chicago, and shortly afterward assisted himself by working at the same time. Professor B. Strong, the demonstrator of anatomy in that college, he obtained the degree of M.D. from that institution in 1882, and remained with Dr. Strong for a time, gaining that practical knowledge he could before entering the professional field for himself. From 1882 to 1885, he was house physician of the Central Free Dispensary of West Chicago. He is a member and medical examiner of Court Physicians, No. 42, I.O.F.; medical examiner of the Chicago Life Insurancy Association, and for the Chicago branch of the Mutual Relief Society of Rochester, N. Y. Dr. Shaw is a gentleman of considerable literary ability and a conscientious physician. During his connection with the Cook County Medical Society, he has contributed to its journal in English literature, and was historian of his class. He was also one of the editors of the Monmouth College Courier, during his collegiate course, and graduated from the college with credit to himself and his Alma Mater.

Francis Adam Paul Sieber, M.D., son of Paul and Frances Sieber, of Neisse, Silesia province, of Prussia, was born on March 28, 1841. On the paternal side his family was prominently connected in a political way, many of them holding Government and suffrage positions, the maternal side being descendants of a long and highly esteemed line of merchants. His early education was derived from private instruction, and when twelve years of age he attended the gymnasium at Neisse, afterward at Breslau, from which he graduated in his twelfth year. He then entered the Breslau University, and began the study of medicine, attending lectures also at Berlin and Ilnon. In 1866, he served in the Prussian army during the war between Prussia and Austria, and in the same year, upon the cessation of hostilities, came to this country. After practicing in New York City two years, he located at Leavenworth, Kas., following the practice of his profession until 1870, during which time he was appointed surgeon of the Kansas Pacific Railway, Removing to Ellsworth, Kas., he resumed practice, continuing there ten years, and in the meantime was elected coroner and county physician, and for several years was Government examining physician. After a stay of several years in Santa Fe, N. M., he came to this city in 1883, and took his degree as M.D. from Rush Medical College. Locating in Lake View, he has an extended practice, and has recently been appointed health officer and town physician. Dr. Sieber is a member of the Kansas State Medical Society.

Chicago Medical College.—The history of this College, during the period covered by the present volume, has been one of steady growth and gratifying success, not alone in the internal work of the college, but in its charitable attendance upon Mercy Hospital and the treatment of patients at its dispensary.

The faculty, from 1871 to 1885, has been as follows:

Professor of obstetrics and diseases of women and children: William H. Byford, 1859-79; E. O. F. Roler, associate, 1870-79.

Professor of obstetrics and diseases of children: E. O. F. Roler, 1879-82; W. W. Jaggard, 1883-86.


Demonstrator of practical anatomy: Thomas S. Bond, 1869-74; Charles L. Kutter, 1874-79; Roswell Park, 1879-82; Frank Billings, 1882-85; Assistants, Frederick C. Schaefer and Robert Tilley, 1881-82.

Professor of physiology and histology: Daniel T. Nelson, 1867-79. Assistant professor: Lester Curtis, 1875-76. Adjunct professor: Lester Curtis, 1876-79. In 1879, this chair was divided into two chairs, those of physiology and histology.

Professor of physiology: Henry Grady, 1879-84; R. W. Bishop, 1884-86.


Professor of principles and practice of medicine and clinical medicine: Nathan S. Davis, 1869-85; Hosmer A. Johnson, associate, 1872-81; emeritus, 1881-85.

Professor of diseases of the respiratory and circulatory organs: Hosmer A. Johnson, 1868-75.
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1863, young Schaefer was obliged to go to work in order to help support the large family. He commenced to set type in the office of the Galena Advertiser, afterward the Gazette, and remained there two years. During this period he obtained considerable schooling, and being ambitious for a higher education, resumed his studies at the public schools with renewed vigor. At seventeen years of age he left the high school, where he had been pursuing a course on the higher mathematics, Latin, and continued his labors at the case in order to get enough money to take him through college. At eighteen years of age he established himself in business in Chicago, as printer and lithographer. After leaving the office, but, after a year or two of unfruitful labor, his health failed him and he removed to San Francisco, Cal., where he pursued his studies in the languages, philosophy and higher mathematics, under competent private tutors. While he was pursuing this course he obtained a first class certificate, and taught for two years in the public schools of Alameda County. While teaching he had also commenced the study of his profession, attended lectures in the University of the Pacific, and collected quite a respectable library.

Professor of clinical medicine: Hosmer A. Johnson, 1872-77 (Mercy Hospital), 1882-85; I. N. Danforth (St. Luke's Hospital, 1883-85.

Professor of principles and practice of surgery and subsequent to 1863 military surgery: Edmund Andrews, 1849-81; Ralph N. Isham, 1879-85; Julian S. Sherman, adjunct, 1870-76; D. A. K. Steele, assistant, 1879-80.

Professor of general anatomy and operations of surgery: Ralph N. Isham, 1859-81; J. E. Owens, 1881-85.


Professor of surgical anatomy and operations of surgery: Edmund Andrews, 1859-85; Ralph N. Isham, 1879-85; Julian S. Sherman, adjunct, 1870-76; D. A. K. Steele, assistant, 1879-80.

Professor of materia medica and therapeutics: William E. Quine, 1871-82; Walter Hay, 1882-85.

Assistant, W. E. Casselberry, 1883-84.

Professor of orthopedic surgery and diseases of the joints: Julian S. Sherman, 1876-77.

Professor of materia medica and therapeutics: William E. Quine, 1871-82; Christian Fenger, 1882-85.

Professor of surgery of genito-urinary organs: Christian Fenger, 1882-83.

Professor of orthopedic surgery and diseases of the joints: Julian S. Sherman, 1876-77.

Professor of surgical anatomy and operations of surgery: Edmund Andrews, 1859-85; Ralph N. Isham, 1879-85; Julian S. Sherman, adjunct, 1870-76; D. A. K. Steele, assistant, 1879-80.

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Professor of orthopedic surgery and diseases of the joints: Julian S. Sherman, 1876-77.

Professor of materia medica and therapeutics: William E. Quine, 1871-82; Christian Fenger, 1882-85.

Professor of surgery of genito-urinary organs: Christian Fenger, 1882-83.
ing year he taught a district school for one term, during which he devoted much of his spare time to the study of medicine. In the fall of 1874, he came to Chicago, under the instruction of Dr. Nealley, and then went to Ann Arbor, and entered the Medical Department of the University of Michigan, remaining there until the spring of 1875, when he returned to Chicago, and associated himself with his former preceptor, Dr. Nealley, also attending a course of lectures in Chicago Medical College. In January, of 1876, he purchased an interest in a drug store, and conducted that business while pursuing his studies. In the fall of 1876, he entered Rush Medical College, graduating the following spring. A few months later he went to Marengo, Ill., and established himself as a practicing physician. Six months later he returned to this city, and, disposing of his interest in the drug business, re-engaged in the practice of medicine. Dr. Thompson is a member of the West Side Pathological Society; of Hesperia Lodge, No. 411, A.F. & A.M.; Washington Chapter, No. 43, R.A.M.; Chicago Commandery, No. 19, K.T., and Chicago Consistory, S.P.R.S. 32.

On June 18, 1875, he married Sarah Jane Gibson, of this city; they have two children.

John W. Dal is the son of Jacob and Christina (Lauer) Dal, and was born on September 17, 1854, at Poughkeepsie, N. Y. When he was but little more than two years of age, his parents moved to Chicago. A short time thereafter, his father became a Methodist minister, and the rule of itinerancy which prevails in that church compelling him to make frequent changes of location, John W. Dal's early education was obtained under difficulties and during his father's wanderings through Wisconsin and Illinois. In 1868, John returned to Chicago and, in 1872, entered the Chicago University, taking a specific course a year later. In 1876, he read medicine with his father, who had abandoned the ministry for that profession, and then became a student in the Chicago Medical College, from which he graduated on March 5, 1878. Excessive study having impaired his health, shortly after his graduation he went, for the purpose of recuperation and rest, to LeSueur, Minn. As soon as advisable he entered in the active practice of his profession. After a residence of two years at LeSueur, he returned, in 1880, to this city, and located permanently. Dr. Dal is courteous and agreeable gentleman, and invites confidence as a physician. He is a member of D. C. Cregier Lodge, No. 643, A.F. & A.M.; of Washington Chapter, No. 43, R.A.M.; and of Siloam Council, No. 53, R. & S. M. Dr. Dal was married, on October 10, 1874, to Matilda, daughter of Joseph L. and Christina (Underhill) Dal, and has one child.—Matilda Independence, born on July 4, 1883.

James Herbert Stowell, M.D., second son of Elijah and Lucinda (Bristow) Stowell, was born on April 29, 1854, at Delavan, Walworth Co., Wis. His parents are from New England and number among their ancestors some who figured prominently in the Revolutionary War. His parents, in 1844, chose Wisconsin as their future home and were among the first settlers of Walworth County. He assisted his father in cultivating the farm and attended the village school during the winter months. His father could not afford to send him to college, but at the age of eighteen years, having set his mind on obtaining a higher education, he left home and made a way where none seemed open. By working evenings and holidays and boarding himself, he triumphed over poverty and gained a valuable discipline for after life. He entered Beloit College and remained until the junior year, when, owing to sickness, he was obliged to discontinue his studies and sought health in the Far West. He began the study of medicine at the Chicago Medical College, and graduated with the class of 1881. During the three years of his college study he devoted his entire time to perfecting himself in his chosen profession. The interval between the lecture courses he spent in arduous work in dispensary and dispensary practice, under the direction of skilled instructors, and thus laid the foundation for his future success. After graduation he located in this city. Dr. Stowell was married, on June 16, 1880, to Miss Frances E. Beckett, daughter of Mrs. K. C. Cregier, of Aurora, Ill. He has one daughter, Marion. He is a member of the Chicago Medical Society, the Chicago Congregational Club, and is visiting physician of the South Side Dispensary.

Joseph Lucius Gray, M.D., son of Joseph L. and Emily J. Gray, was born at Underhill, Vt., on December 12, 1859. Both parents were from old Vermont families of English stock and are excellently connected with prominent circles of the Green Mountain State. When he was five years of age, the family removed to Burlington, Vt., where young Joseph attended the public schools, but while in the high school his health failed and he was obliged to give up his studies for several years. After finishing his education, he came to Chicago in 1879, and began the study of medicine in the office of Dr. J. A. Jewell, and two years later matriculated in the Chicago Medical College, from which he graduated with honors in the class of 1885, since which date he has been associated with Dr. Jewell in general practice. Dr. Gray, besides being thoroughly posted in his profession, has found time to become an expert microscopist and is a member of the Illinois State and the Tolles Microscopical societies. He is also a member of the Chicago Medical Society and is attending physician for the department of nervous diseases of the South Side Free Dispensary.

College of Physicians and Surgeons.—This institution was organized in 1881, and the first regular session of the college began on September 26, 1882. The building is located on the northwest corner of Harrison and Honoré streets, directly opposite the entrance to the Cook County Hospital. The architect, George H. Ed- brooke, before drawing his designs, visited some of the principal medical schools in eastern cities, to avail himself of the latest improvements in structures of this kind. The style of architecture is Queen Anne. The building consists of four stories and basement, surmounted by a tower one hundred feet high. The fronts of the building are of Lemont limestone, elaborately carved, and the rear elevation is of brick. The first floor contains the
college office, the rooms of the West Side Dispensary, and other rooms handsomely furnished. The second floor contains the lecture-room, with a seating capacity for 226 persons; two professors' rooms, one large clinical operating room, and four rooms for patients. The chemical laboratory, students' library, and five private rooms are on the third floor; while the fourth floor is occupied by the amphitheatre, seating four hundred and fifty, and dissecting and other rooms. The cost of the building was about $57,000. The students of this institution have abundant opportunities for witnessing the examination and treatment of patients, not only in the college amphitheatre and West Side Dispensary, but also in the Cook County Hospital and the Illinois Charitable Eye and Ear Infirmary.

The students and graduates have been—

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<th>Year</th>
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The Founders and Board of Directors are—

A. Reeves Jackson, M.D., president; S. A. McWilliams, M.D., vice-president; D. A. K. Steele, M.D., secretary; Leonard St. John, M.D., treasurer; Charles Warrington Earle, M.D.

The faculty of the College since its organization has been as follows:

Professor of surgical diseases of women and clinical gynecology: A. Reeves Jackson.

Professor of clinical medicine, diseases of the chest and physical diagnosis: Samuel A. McWilliams.

Professor of orthopedic surgery: Daniel A. K. Steele.

Professor of demonstrations of surgery and surgical appliances: Leonard St. John.

Professor of obstetrics: Charles Warrington Earle.

Professor of operative surgery, clinical surgery, and surgical pathology: Henry Palmer.

Professor of principles and practice of surgery and clinical surgery: R. L. Rea.

Professor of diseases of children: Frank E. Waxham.

Professor of ophthalmology and clinical diseases of the eye: John E. Harper.

Professor of practice of medicine: A. M. Carpenter, 1852-53;

W. E. Quin, 1853-54.

Professor of principles of medicine: J. J. M. Angear.

Professor of dental surgery: A. W. Harlan.

Professor of inorganic chemistry: W. A. Yohn.

Professor of descriptive anatomy: Albert E. Hoodley.

Professor of surgical anatomy: Pinckney French.

Professor of medical jurisprudence: F. B. Eisen-Bockius.

Professor of physiology: E. E. Holrood.

Professor of genito-urinary diseases: Theodore A. Keeton.

Professor of therapeutics: C. C. K. Silva.

Professor of diseases of the mind and nervous system: Oscar M. King.

Professor of State medicine and hygiene: Romaine J. Curtis.

Professor of medical chemistry: B. F. McCoy, 1852-53; W. K. Harrison, 1853-54.

Professor of surgical diseases of the genito-urinary system: J. T. Tels.

Demonstrator of anatomy: S. T. Power, 1852-53; R. N. Hall, 1853-54.

Professor of laryngology: F. O. Stockton.

Professor of dermatology: H. J. Reynolds.


Professor F. B. Eisen-Bockius, son of Joseph Rex and Marie (von Eisen, a descendant of Baron Ludwig von Eisen) Bockius, who were married in Philadelphia, Penn., was born at Galena, Ill., on March 9, 1850. Having finished the course of instruction afforded by the high school of that city, in 1864, he came to Chicago for the purpose of completing his literary education in the University of Chicago, but he played truant to his errand and, at the early age of fourteen, entered the army as pri-
lished. Dr. Boeckius is a thorough physician and gentleman, with just enough infusion of the old Von Elsen blood to render him firm and resolute, possibly sometimes aggressive, in the defense of his ideas.

Charles Washington Earle, M.D., is a native of Westford, Vt., and was born on April 2, 1834. His parents, Moses I., and Nancy Earle, were of English descent, and were among the pioneers who settled in Vermont. His father came West in 1834, settling in Lake County, Ill., where he engaged in farming, the subject of this sketch assisting him during the summer months, and attending school during the winter. In 1851, he enlisted in the 15th Illinois Volunteer Infantry, serving under General Fremont, in the Missouri campaigns, until the fall of that year, when he was discharged from the service, on account of disabilities incurred while unloading a transport on the Missouri River. In the fall of 1862, he enlisted in the 96th Illinois Volunteer Infantry; and his military record is given as follows in the history of the 96th, published by the historical society of that regiment in 1866: "He was first sergeant upon the organization of the company; promoted second lieutenant on February 16, 1863, receiving his commission a few days before he was eighteen; and promoted first lieutenant on August 12, 1864. Was a prisoner of war from September 22, 1863, to February 9, 1864; and escaped from Libby Prison, Richmond, Va., by tunnelling. Was twice wounded at Chickamauga while in command of his company, and was especially commended for bravery in the report of that battle. Commanded Company "D" for two months in the advance on Atlanta, and at the close of the campaign was given special mention for personal bravery by the commander of the regiment and chosen as aide and inspector on the staff of the brigade commander, which position he held until the close of the War. Was brevetted captain of the United States Volunteers, for gallantry, and meritorious services in the battles of Chickamauga, Resaca and Atlanta, Ga., Nashville and Franklin, Tenn., and mustered out with his regiment in 1866." After the War, he attended Beloit College for three years and matriculated in the Chicago Medical College in 1868, taking his degree of M.D. in 1870. He is a member of the local, State and national medical societies. He became a member of the faculty of the Woman's Medical College at its organization in 1870, and is the present professor of diseases of children and clinical medicine in that institution. He was one of the founders of the College of Physicians and Surgeons, and occupies the chair of obstetrics. Since 1871, he has been physician to the Washingtonian Home of Chicago. Among his contributions to medical literature are: 'Electricity in Post-partum Hemorrhage'; 'Scarlatina in Chicago'; 'Indolent papers on accidents', variously presented.

Dr. C. A. B. Peck, M.D., was born at Cincinnati, Ohio, of German parents, in 1846. Graduating at the Cincinnati High School in 1864, he spent three years following in the Miami Medical College, where he was graduated in 1877, with the degree of M.D. For a short time he served as assistant to Dr. Wilson of Cincinnati, an eminent oculist. Subsequently, for about a year and a half he was occupied in a similar way with Professor Knapp of New York, formerly one of the faculty of the University of Heidelberg, Germany. In 1879, Dr. Bettman went abroad. After about six months spent in study in the University of Vienna, he travelled extensively throughout Europe. Finally he went to the University of Heidelberg, where he became the assistant of the eye department of the University. He continued in this capacity about two years, leaving there in May, 1881. Several months were passed in Paris, visiting the hospitals and attending important clinics. He then went to London and attended the International Medical Congress of that year, an occasion of great interest, as there were some thirty thousand physicians present from all parts of the world. Returning to America he reached New York in September, 1881. In November following he came to Chicago, where he has since been actively engaged in the practice of his specialty. Dr. Bettman is the lecturer on the eye and ear at the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Chicago; is one of the surgeons at the Illinois Charitable Eye and Ear Infirmary; and is physician-in-charge of the outdoor eye and ear department of the Michael Reese Hospital. He is secretary of the Chicago Society of Ophthalmology and Otolaryngology, and is a member of the Chicago Medical Society, of the Esculapian Medical Society, and of the Illinois Microscopic Society.

Dr. John Rayner Richardson is the son of Osborn and Isabella (Cathrow) Richardson, and was born on July 10, 1843, in Canada, and obtained his early education in the high school and Laval University, where he graduated with the degree of M.A. In 1870, he entered the medical department of the University of Michigan and was graduated in 1874. After spending a year in the hospital at Vienna, he returned to New York, where he became associated with the Charity Hospital and in the capacity of house surgeon. Six months later, he returned to Montreal, and received from the faculty of McGill College the degree of M.D., C.M. Then he entered upon the active practice of his profession, in which he rapidly obtained prominence. In 1885, circumstances induced him to make Chicago his residence. He is a gentleman of scholarly attainments and literary ability, liberal in his ideas, of men and things in general, and critical in his opinions concerning his profession. Dr. Richardson was married, on April 17, 1879, at Quebec, to Matilda Levy, and has had five children, three of whom are girls.

Dr. Erasmus Harper, A.M., M.D., is the son of Robert W. and Harriet A. Harper, and was born on January 21, 1851, in Trigg County, Ky. He received his early schooling in Evansville, Ind., where he also commenced his professional studies. In 1875, he entered the office of Dr. George B. Walker, of that place; after four years of study, he entered the University of the City of New York, from which he graduated in 1879, and received the prize for the best examination in pathology. In 1879, he was elected demonstrator of anatomy and lecturer on medical jurisprudence in the Medical College of Evansville; in 1876, he was elected professor of diseases of the eye, ear and throat in the same institution, which position he held until 1882, when he resigned, in 1882, to accept the professorship of eye and ear diseases in the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Chicago.
28, 1878, Dr. Harper was married to Miss Mary E. Walker, daughter of Hon. William H. Walker, ex-mayor of Evanville. Accompanied by his wife he left on the following day for Europe, where, after a short
vacation, he pursued the studies of eye, ear and throat diseases in the
schools and hospitals of London, Paris and Vienna. Returning to Evanville, he resumed the practice of his specialty in 1880.

In 1882, with his wife and only surviving child, Robert Bunting
(the eldest, John Albert, having died in 1881), he removed to
Chicago. Besides being engaged in private practice, Dr. Raper is also surgeon-in-chief to the eye and ear department of the West Side Free Dispensary and attending surgeon to the Illinois Charitable Eye and Ear Infirmary. He is a member of the American Medical Association, the Mississippi Valley Medical Association, the Chicago Pathological Society and the Chicago Ophthalmological and Otological Society and the Chicago Medical Society. Since 1880, he has been publisher and editor of the Western Medical Reporter.

G. FRANK LYDSTON, M.D., was born at Jacksonsville,
Tuolumne Co., Cal., on March 3, 1850. Prior to the discovery
of gold in that region, his father, G. N. Lydston, was a
resident of Maine, and when the excitement over the finding
of the precious metal was at its greatest height, Mr. Lydston
was among the first to undertake the journey to the California
gold fields. He took passage from Boston on a sailing ves-

sels, and after a seven months’ voyage reached San Francisco.
From there he went to Jacksonvile, where the mines had
already become noted. While there he became acquainted with his future wife, who had also made the trip from "the
States," over the plains, a venture hazardous in the extreme,
but without accident or danger to her. The family continued
their residence at Jacksonville until 1865, when they returned
to Maine. In 1869, he and his wife moved to Chicago. In 1876, G. and
Frank Lydston having completed his preliminary studies, de-
cided to enter the medical profession. He took his first
course of instruction in the office of F. B. Norcom, M.D.,
of Chicago, and in 1877, entered the Medical College, taking
a full course of study. In the following year he went to New
York City for the purpose of prosecuting his studies in the
famous hospitals there. He spent some time in the wards of
Bellevue, St. Francis and Charity hospitals, under the tutor-
ship of Professor Joseph W. Howe of the New York Medical
University. In February, 1879, he graduated at Bellevue
Hospital Medical College, and after six months' instruction
in the hospitals under private tuition, he was appointed resi-
dent surgeon of the New York Charity and Penitentiary
hospitals on Blackwell's Island. He held this responsible position until 1881, his term of service having expired. On his retire-
ment he was immediately tendered the office of resident sur-
geon to the New York State Emigration Hospital and Refuge
by the Board of Commissioners. It was a fitting tribute to his
high standing as a physician, and an appointment which
he held until his resignation in 1887, when he resigned his
position at the Emigration Hospital, desiring to make his
home in this city, and on his arrival he immediately took
a prominent position among the medical profession of Chicago.
In his first year of residence, he was engaged in addition to his regular practice, in giving private
instruction to medical students. In 1882, he was appointed lec-
turer in otological diseases of the genito-urinary division of the
West Side Free Dispensary. He is colonel and surgeon-general of the Illinois Brigade of the Union Rank of Knights of Pythias,
medical examiner of the Knights Templars and Masons' Indemnity
Company, the New England Benefit Association, and the Knights
and Ladies of Honor. Dr. Lydston was married on November 3,
1883, to Miss Josephine Cottier, of Chicago. In addition to his large private practice, he is a member of the Medical and Surgical
department of the Western Medical Reporter, one of the most promi-

nent medical journals west of New York. He also contributes
towards the columns of other well known medical publications, and
by his personal influence, his professional opinions, and his power of description. As an instructor he stands high in the estimation of the faculty and students of
the College of Physicians and Surgeons, and is quite prominently known among the various secret societies, being a member of Oriental Con-

sorium, Chicago Commandery of Knights Templar, the order of
Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, and the Royal Arcanum. He is quite
an enthusiast in the matter of society work. The doctor is also an
active and prominent member of the Chicago Medical and the Pathological Society, and, although a young man, he has attained a distinguished position
in the medical profession, and as a lecturer and author his instruc-
tion and opinions are regarded as the very best. He is a member of
Hospers Lodge No. 414, A.F. & A.M., and of Lincoln Park
Chapter, No. 177, K.A.M.

Henry Parker Newman, son of James and Abby Parker
(Everett) Newman, was born at Washington, N. H., on Decem-
ber 2, 1853. When he was but a few months old, his parents
moved to Hillsborough, N. H., where he acquired, in the public
schools of that place, the rudiments of an English education, after
which he entered the Literary Institute at New London, N. H.,
to prepare for college. At the beginning of the year of his
connection there, he was compelled to return home, where he
remained engaged in teaching and in mercantile pursuits, and
the affairs of his studies was left in the hands of a private tutor, until he reached
his majority. Shortly after the advent of his twenty-first year, he
went to Concord, N. H., and, securing the co-operation of Dr.
George Cook, of that place, under whose instruction he con-
menced reading medicine, where he continued until 1875, when he
entered the Medical Department of Dartmouth College, where he took one course of lectures.
The following winter he was en-
gaged in teaching, and then moved to Detroit and continued the
study of his profession in the Detroit Medical College, graduating
in the spring of 1875. While a student in this college, he was
house physician in St. Luke's Hospital, Detroit, a position which
he held until after his graduation. At that time he went to Eu-

rope, visiting the hospitals at Edinburgh, London, Paris, Vienna,
and in Germany, spending two years at the leading German med-
ical schools. In 1880, he returned to America and began his
practice. He is a member of the Chicago Medical Society, Chicago Gyneco-
logical Society, Illinois State Medical Society, American Medical Society, and Illinois State Microsopical Society.
He is lecturer on obstetrics in the College of Physicians
and Surgeons, and is attending gynecologist in the West Side Free
Dispensary. On September 21, 1882, in this city, he was
married to Fanny Louise Hodges, and has had two children. Dr.
Newman is a gentleman of considerable literary ability, aside from
that associated with his profession; is affable in manner and enten-
ring in conversation.

Dr. Charles Clarence Singley was born in Fayette County,
Penn., on January 16, 1876. After studying in Belle Vernon and
Meadville colleges, he spent the year 1878 in medical study in the
College of Physicians and Surgeons, in Baltimore, and the year 1879 in similar study in the Medical Department of the University of Maryland. He then entered Jefferson Medical College, in Philadelphia, where, two years later, in March, 1881, he was graduated with the degree of M.D. In August following, Dr. Singly came to Chicago, where he has since been engaged in the practice of medicine. Since 1882, he has held the chair of lecturer on materia medica in the College of Physicians and Surgeons, but is connected with no other institution, nor is he a member of any of the societies, devoting his whole time to active practice.

**WOMAN'S MEDICAL COLLEGE.**—This institution was founded by Dr. William H. Byford, although the early and earnest efforts of Dr. Mary H. Thompson in regard to the medical education of her sex should be mentioned in connection with the organization of this enterprise. This college was designed exclusively for the medical education of women, and held its first course of lectures in the Hospital for Women and Children, No. 452 North State Street. Notwithstanding the discouragement in consequence of the fire of 1871, by which its newly-furnished apartments, at Nos. 1-3 North Clark Street, were destroyed, new rooms were secured at No. 331 West Adams Street, and subsequently at No. 598 on the same street, and the regular course of instruction was prosperously pursued. In 1872, in connection with the Hospital for Women and Children, the College occupied apartments on the corner of West Adams and Paulina streets, where it continued until 1879, when a new building was erected at Nos. 335-39 South Lincoln Street, opposite the Cook County Hospital. Commodious and well arranged, it is supplied with every convenience for successful teaching. It is two and a half stories high, with a basement, and contains two lecture-rooms, laboratories, a museum, dissecting-room, and offices and a dispensary. In 1884, the progress of this institution had been so gratifying, that it was determined to erect a new building, commensurate with its necessities and growth. This building, to cost $35,000, will be erected on the site of the old one, which has been removed a short distance on the same lot, and enlarged and re-fitted to be used until the new one is completed.

The Faculty has been as follows:

- Professor of gynecology: William H. Byford, 1870-86; T. D. Fitch, 1870-80; Marie J. Merger, 1883-86.
- Professor of diseases of children: Charles Gilman Smith, 1870-71; John Bartlett, 1874-75; Charles Warrington Earle, 1875-86.
- Professor of pathology: Norman Bridge, 1870-73; Lester Curtis, 1874-77; I. N. Danforth, 1877-86.
- Professor of pathology and renal diseases: I. N. Danforth, 1882-86.
- Professor of theory and practice of medicine: W. Golffrey Dyas, 1870-75; John Bartlett, 1875-77; William E. Quine, 1877-78; Henry M. Lyman, 1878-86.
- Professor of diseases of the nervous system: E. C. Blake, 1870-77; D. R. Brower, 1877-86.
- Professor of obstetrics: Emma Marquet, 1870-77; T. D. Fitch, 1877-75; William H. Byford, 1878-80; Sarah Hackett Stevenson, 1880-86.
- Professor of surgery: Roswell G. Bogue, 1870-77; A. H. Foster, 1877-73; John E. Owens, 1877-83; D. W. Graham, 1883-86.
- Professor of dermatology: William J. Maynard, 1886-86.
- Professor of ophthalmology and otology: Samuel Cole, 1871-73; F. C. Hotz, 1873-76; W. T. Montgomery, 1885-86.
- Professor of diseases of chest and throat: E. Fletcher Ingalls, 1886-86.
- Professor of physiology and histology: Charles Warrington Earle, 1870-77; Sarah Hackett Stephen-son, 1875-80; F. L. Walsworth, 1880-86.
- Professor of dental surgery: Eugene S. Talbot, 1881-86.
- Professor of chemistry and toxicology: M. Delatontaine, 1870-73; P. S. Hayes, 1873-83; Jerome Salisbury, 1883-86.
- Professor of anatomy: S. A. McWilliams, 1870-74; P. S. McDonal, 1874-77; D. W. Graham, 1877-83; Mary E. Bates, 1883-86.
- Professor of materia medica and therapeutics: G. C. Paoli, 1870-77; Dr. D. R. Brower, 1877-79; William Maynard, 1879-83; Marie J. Merger, 1882-85; Walter Dorland, 1883-85.
- Clinical professor of obstetrics and gynecology at Hospital for Women and Children: Mary H. Thompson, 1884-86.

**MARY HARRIET THOMPSON**

Demonstrator of anatomy: P. S. McDonald, 1879-74; D. W. Graham, 1874-78; Roswell Park, 1878-80; John O. Hobbs, 1880-86.
- Professor of hygiene and state medicine: Mary H. Thompson, 1870-77; Byron格林.
- Clinical lecturer on midwifery in charge of outdoor department: Robert S. Hall, 1882-86.
- Assistant to the chair of physiology and lecturer on histology: Emma Nichols, 1882-86.
- Lecturer on diseases of throat and chest: Homer N. Thomas.
- Professor of anatomy: E. O. Haves, 1870-73; George Scoville, 1870-74; E. J. Goospeed, 1870-72; W. Golffrey Dyas, 1870-79; T. D. Fitch, 1870-84; Mrs. W. G. Dyas, 1870-80; W. H. Byford, 1878-86; Mrs. J. McGregor Adams, 1874-76; E. W. Blatchford, 1870-75; Robert Colyer, 1870-77; W. H. Byford, 1870-77; R. G. Bogue, 1870-85; Emma Marquet, 1870-79; Mrs. T. C. Hoag,
1870-74; Gilbert Hubbard, 1870-77; J. M. Reid, 1870-73; Edward Sullivan, 1870-73; C. C. Paoli, 1871-72; Mary H. Thompson, 1872-76; J. T. Eyerson, 1873-76; T. M. Averly, 1873-76; Norman Bridge, 1873-81; Charles Warrington Earle, 1873-81; I. N. Danforth, 1880-80; John Bartlett, 1880-83; D. W. Graham, 1881-84; Daniel R. Brower, 1884-87; F. L. Wadsworth, 1884-86; E. Fletcher Ings, 1885-88.

The number of students and graduates since 1871, has been as follows:

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</table>

ROBERT SAMUEL HALL, M.D., son of Samuel and Mary Hall, was born at Rowe, Mass., on May 11, 1821. His father, a lieutenant in the State militia, was a man of quick judgment and sterling integrity. Robert had the experience of a Yankee country school boy until fifteen years of age, when the family, in 1836, removed to Waterloo, Iowa, and were among the pioneers in that part of the State. Adopting the occupation of teacher, Mr. Hall continued his studies until 1852, when he enlisted in the 31st Iowa Volunteer Infantry, which formed part of the 15th Corps, Army of the Tennessee. Private Hall was at the battle of New Hayes, Arkansas Post, and carried the colors of his regiment during the siege of Vicksburg and battle of Jacksonville. Here disabled by disease, he was sent to Northern hospitals. Partially recovering, he returned to his regiment and took part in the numerous battles of the Atlanta campaign. He was honorably discharged in 1865. Upon his return to Iowa, he entered the Iowa State University, where he continued three years. He then began the study of medicine under the instruction of Dr. A. Middleditch, of Waterloo, Iowa. After having attended lectures in Iowa City and New York City, he came to Chicago and matriculated in the Rush Medical College, and graduated with the class of 1872: was appointed to the State interne to Cook County Hospital, and took a post-graduate course at the Chicago Medical College. He was appointed physician to the Relief and Aid Society for the years 1872-73, and was physician to the Central Dispensary during the entire ten years, giving his attention principally to the diseases of children; and has, during this time, been actively engaged in general practice. He is now physician to Lincoln-street Dispensary, and for several years has filled the chair of clinical lecturer on obstetrics, at the Woman's Medical College. He is a member of the Chicago Medical Society, and has been four times elected secretary of the Chicago Pathological Society. Dr. Hall was first married on September 12, 1851, to Miss Jennie A. Fisk, of Waterbury, Conn., by whom he had five children.—Willie R., Jennie I., May S., Robert S., and Charlotte Aristine. On November 7, 1883, he married Miss Florence Goff, daughter of Murray Goff, of Petersburgh, Ill. They have one child, Florence Ethel. Dr. Hall is a member of the K. of P., and was the first chancellor of Madison Lodge, No. 134; a member of the Grand Lodge of Illinois; and for 1883-84, surgeon of the 15th Illinois, Uniform Rank, Knights of Pythias. He is also a member and surgeon of U. S. Grant Post, No. 28, G. A. R., and surgeon of the Union Veteran Club of this city for 1883.

JACOB STEVENSON, well-known as a physician and litterateur, was born at Buffalo Grove, Ogle Co., Ill., and is the daughter of John D. and Sarah (Hackett) Stevenson. Her grandfather was one of the earliest settlers of Ogle County, and laid out and owned the town site of Buffalo Grove. Her ancestry traces back on her father's side to Scotch-Irish blood, her grandmother being a "Blue Presbyterian" and a prominent figure in the Irish Rebellion. She is a lineal descendant on her mother's side from Sir Hugh de Hacket, who participated with the renowned Richard Coeur de Lion of England in the Crusades. It was at her parents' home that Dr. Stevenson was reared, and her education was attained at the State University in Bloomington, from which she graduated in 1872. The years 1872-73, she developed a taste for the study of science and literature, her time while abroad was chiefly given to studying at the South Kensington Science Schools. On her return to America, she entered the Woman's Medical College of Chicago, and subsequently the State Hospital for Women. Dr. Stevenson has by her own efforts won a reputation as a physician of which scores of practitioners of the other sex might well feel proud. She has the honor of being the first woman physician elected a member of the American Medical Association at Philadelphia, in 1876, being sent thither as a delegate by the Illinois State Medical Society. She has been elected to the staff of the Cook County Hospital, the Hospital for Women and Children, and the State Hospital for Women. Dr. Stevenson was one of the chief promoters of the Home for Incorruptible and the Training School for Nurses, and to her untiring energy and zeal much of the success of these institutions is due. During her ten years' residence here, she has built up a very large practice, and outside of her duties as physician to the various hospitals above named, her time is entirely taken up in responding to the demands for her services. Notwithstanding her busy life, she has found time to prepare for publication a couple of volumes on Biology and one on Pathology, and is a frequent contributor to the columns of the press of the country. Dr. Stevenson is a lover of the West, and the vigor and energy she displays in advancing the interests of her profession; she has attained a splendid reputation as a physician, while her virtues of mind and heart have won for her the friendship and esteem of a large circle of acquaintances.

THE CHICAGO HOSPITAL FOR WOMEN AND CHILDREN.—During the fire which followed the fire, the Chicago Hospital for Women and Children was taken under the direction of the Chicago Relief and Aid Society. So much good was accomplished, that this society, in order to assist in making the hospital a permanent institution, donated for its use $25,000, on condition that it should always care for twenty-five patients free of charge. With this fund, the lot and dwelling on the corner of Paulina and Adams streets were purchased and fitted up. It has managed, by contributions, the revenue derived from pay-patients, and occasional entertainments, not only to keep out of debt, but to have a balance in the treasury. Out of the work of this hospital grew the Woman's Medical College, and the two institutions were mostly managed together from 1870 to 1879.

Patients admitted are women for confinement, and women and children with any disease not incurable or contagious. Those unable to pay are admitted on permits from the Relief and Aid Society, or from one of the Board of Counselors.

A large number of women have been trained and educated as nurses in this hospital, and are doing acceptable service. Almost the entire work of the institution is performed by women; and the success and prosperous management of the hospital have been largely due to the earnest interest and untiring labors of Dr. Mary H. Thompson.

In 1883, in order to meet the greatly increasing demands upon the accommodations of the institution, it was decided to erect a new hospital-building, which was completed and occupied in December, 1885. It faces Paulina Street, and is a four-story brick structure, with basement and Mansard roof. It can accommodate eighty patients, and its cost was $63,000. Nearly the entire sum needed for this outlay has been contributed, leaving but a small balance yet to be raised.

The following is a list of officers, trustees, and medical staff—most of whom have served since 1873:

Counselors: Mrs. J. C. Hilton, president; Mrs. I. McGregor Adams, and Mrs. J. N. Camp, of Chicago; Dr. Francis Wilkinson, secretary; Mrs. Henry Wilkinson, treasurer; Mesdames W. G. Dyne, Otto H. Matz, A. D. Price, George M. Pullman, J. R. Hall, E. S. Pike, C. M. Henderson, S. H. Knapp, W. W. Kimball, John H.

**Honorary Members:** Mesdames George Hall, W. J. Doane, L. D. Parkes, E. W. Blatchford.

**Trustees:** Dr. W. H. Ryder, president; Professor F. W. Fisk, vice-president; Mrs. L. E. Hilton, secretary; H. H. Nash, treasurer; Dr. Mary H. Thompson, J. B. Peabody, William H. Wells, George Oberne, Mrs. J. McGregor Adams, Mrs. W. G. Dyas, Dr. W. H. Byford, George Tapper, C. H. S. Miker, C. B. Sawyer, S. N. Brooks.

**Medical Staff:** Mary H. Thompson, head physician and surgeon; Sarah H. Stevenson, attending physician to medical ward. House physicians: Mrs. C. A. Sanders, Kate Mason, Mrs. Brewer and A. Burnet.


**Dispensary Staff:** Mary H. Thompson, Annette S. Dobins, Emma Baldwin, Eliza H. Root, Mary A. Mixer.

The following table shows the operations of this hospital since 1875:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year ending March 1st</th>
<th>1875</th>
<th>1876</th>
<th>1877</th>
<th>1878</th>
<th>1879</th>
<th>1880</th>
<th>1881</th>
<th>1882</th>
<th>1883</th>
<th>1884</th>
<th>1885</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Patients remaining</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>24</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Admitted during the year</td>
<td>219</td>
<td>158</td>
<td>126</td>
<td>222</td>
<td>162</td>
<td>170</td>
<td>179</td>
<td>174</td>
<td>174</td>
<td>204</td>
<td>229</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Patients treated</td>
<td>239</td>
<td>157</td>
<td>134</td>
<td>225</td>
<td>165</td>
<td>170</td>
<td>174</td>
<td>173</td>
<td>172</td>
<td>202</td>
<td>226</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Discharged</td>
<td>223</td>
<td>167</td>
<td>141</td>
<td>226</td>
<td>166</td>
<td>170</td>
<td>174</td>
<td>173</td>
<td>172</td>
<td>202</td>
<td>226</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of births</td>
<td>84</td>
<td>63</td>
<td>76</td>
<td>84</td>
<td>74</td>
<td>77</td>
<td>90</td>
<td>97</td>
<td>78</td>
<td>89</td>
<td>88</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of deaths</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Remissions</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Natives of United States</td>
<td>115</td>
<td>160</td>
<td>134</td>
<td>122</td>
<td>103</td>
<td>116</td>
<td>140</td>
<td>150</td>
<td>147</td>
<td>162</td>
<td>154</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Foreigners</td>
<td>104</td>
<td>122</td>
<td>111</td>
<td>122</td>
<td>112</td>
<td>83</td>
<td>74</td>
<td>117</td>
<td>105</td>
<td>119</td>
<td>130</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dispensary patients</td>
<td>322</td>
<td>462</td>
<td>459</td>
<td>372</td>
<td>397</td>
<td>389</td>
<td>426</td>
<td>461</td>
<td>568</td>
<td>616</td>
<td>611</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Miss Emma Frances Gaston,** physician, was born on her father's farm near Oberlin, Ohio, on December 11, 1845. Her parents were Alonso and Amanda Elizabeth (Stratton) Gaston, her mother being a sister of H. D. Stratton, of Bryant & Stratton College fame. Miss Gaston's girlhood was passed in the vicinity of her native place, and her literary studies were pursued at Oberlin College. She was graduated at that institution in 1871, and then accepted the position of principal of the ladies' department of Tabor College, in Fremont County, Iowa. She then returned to Oberlin, where she went to Philadelphia and commenced her medical studies in the Woman's Medical College of Pennsylvania. In 1873, she was graduated and was conferred the degree of M.D. She then accepted the position of intern in the Philadelphia Hospital for Women and Children, an adjunct of the Woman's College, and held the position for six months, resigning in order to accept a similar office in the New England Hospital for Women and Children, at Boston, Mass. Dr. Gaston was there engaged for six months, and at the end of that time, in the fall of 1877, she came to Chicago to commence the regular practice of her profession. She has remained actively engaged in her work up to the present time, excepting a slight intermission in 1885, occasioned by the sickness and death of her mother. Shortly after her arrival here, Dr. Gaston became connected with the Woman's Christian Association, with which she remained identified until the fall of 1883. In the spring of 1878, she was appointed clinical physician in the Chicago Hospital for Women and Children, and so continued up to the fall of 1884. In the spring of 1880, she was elected lecturer on physiology and assistant to the gynecological clinic in the spring courses of the Woman's Medical College of this city. Those offices she maintained until the spring courses were abandoned by the college in 1884. From 1880 to 1884, Dr. Gaston was attending physician to the Erring Woman's Refuge, and for one year, from the spring of 1882, served in a like capacity to the Martha Washington Home for Inebriate Women. She was assistant secretary of the Chicago Flouting Hospital from 1879 to 1885, and corresponding secretary of the Woman's Physiological Institute from 1880 to 1884. Dr. Gaston possesses rare qualities of grace and refinement; is a thoroughly read and close student of her profession. She is a member of the Chicago, Cook County and Illinois State Medical Societies, and also of the American Medical Association, which organization has among its members but very few lady physicians. This discloses the fact that Dr. Gaston has won a reputation abroad as well as at home, and that she is recognized as a physician of rare skill and ability by her ablest compeers in the profession.

**The Woman's Hospital of Chicago.—**This hospital was first organized as the Woman's Hospital of the State of Illinois, on August 29, 1871, and was formally opened to receive patients on January 4, 1872. It was located on the South Side, and has occupied buildings on Vincennes, Calumet and Cottage Grove avenues and at No. 183 Thirty-fifth Street. The intention of the originators of this charity was to make it free; and this, so far as possible, has been carried out. It is especially designed for the treatment of diseases and accidents peculiar to women.

As first organized, it has a board of lady supervisors, a board
of managers, a board of governors, a medical board, and an inspecting committee. It was re-organized in 1879, with a board of lady managers, a board of trustees and a medical staff. In November, 1882, it was re-chartered under the general law of the State, and once more re-organized, the name of the institution being changed to The Woman's Hospital of Chicago.

The following is a list of the board of managers and officers of the institution, many of whom have been connected with it from the beginning:

end of the name indicating the termination of official service:


Medical Board: John E. Owens, G. M. Chamberlain, M. O. Heydock (1882), I. N. Danforth, S. J. Jones, H. A. Johnson.

Directors: Misses M. M. Shelton (1882), Mrs. H. E. Sargent, Mrs. James Parsons (1850), Mrs. H. D. Oakley, Mrs. Orson Smith, Mrs. M. Andrews, Mrs. W. W. Watkins, Mrs. James Ryerson (1850), Mrs. N. K. Fairbank, Mrs. Edward Simmonds (1852), Mrs. Evans Walker, Mrs. S. M. Banks, Mrs. W. M. Judl, Mrs. C. H. Rixby (1852), Mrs. C. E. Crandall, Mrs. H. K. Whiton (secretary), Mrs. N. F. Judl (1880), Mrs. H. O. Stone, Mrs. I. K. Edall, Mrs. T. L. Forrest (1852), Mrs. A. Brooks (1852), Miss F. Sherburn (1850), Miss G. English (1853), Miss Eliza Shipman (1884), Miss L. Blackwell.


Superintendent at the hospital, O. E. Harden.

The operations of the hospital are shown by the following table:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year ending October 1st</th>
<th>1875</th>
<th>1876</th>
<th>1877</th>
<th>1878</th>
<th>1879</th>
<th>1880</th>
<th>1881</th>
<th>1882</th>
<th>1883</th>
<th>1884</th>
<th>1885</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>No. of patients remaining</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>34</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>34</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>45</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>44</td>
<td>34</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Admitted during the year</td>
<td>254</td>
<td>244</td>
<td>279</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>279</td>
<td>259</td>
<td>344</td>
<td>345</td>
<td>403</td>
<td>344</td>
<td>530</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No. of births</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>33</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>26</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No. of deaths</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>31</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>34</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>45</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No. discharged</td>
<td>225</td>
<td>210</td>
<td>252</td>
<td>206</td>
<td>272</td>
<td>216</td>
<td>305</td>
<td>290</td>
<td>360</td>
<td>354</td>
<td>462</td>
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<tr>
<td>Remaining October 1</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>44</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>44</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>39</td>
<td>44</td>
<td>34</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dispensary patients</td>
<td>599</td>
<td>430</td>
<td>321</td>
<td>1,333</td>
<td>900</td>
<td>1,441</td>
<td>1,167</td>
<td>1,252</td>
<td>1,372</td>
<td>1,357</td>
<td>1,232</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total treated</td>
<td>800</td>
<td>730</td>
<td>626</td>
<td>1,571</td>
<td>1,425</td>
<td>1,727</td>
<td>1,550</td>
<td>1,633</td>
<td>1,644</td>
<td>1,775</td>
<td>1,682</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Expenditures</td>
<td>$8,155</td>
<td>$14,574</td>
<td>$16,044</td>
<td>$16,531</td>
<td>$11,697</td>
<td>$7,082</td>
<td>$7,245</td>
<td>$16,690</td>
<td>$16,069</td>
<td>$27,278</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The reports from 1872 to 1875 cannot be obtained, except that the number admitted during those three years averaged 282, and the number remaining in the Hospital averaged 28.

Of the five hundred and eighty cases treated in 1885, two hundred and twenty-seven were medical, two hundred and sixteen surgical, forty-five gynecological, six obstetric, eleven eye and ear, and twenty others; one hundred and ninety-one were Roman Catholics, ninety-six Episcopals, sixty-five Lutherans, fifty-seven Methodists, thirty-seven Presbyterians, fifteen Baptists, thirty Universalists, four Jews, two Unitarians, and twenty-three unknown; two hundred and sixty-three were natives of the United States, and three hundred and seventeen foreigners.

The Presbyterian Hospital.—A number of philanthropic citizens having become satisfied that there was great need for more hospital accommodations in the city, especially among its Protestant population, obtained a charter from the Secretary of State for the organization of the Presbyterian Hospital in Chicago, on July 28, 1883. The first meeting of the managers was held at the Grand Pacific Hotel, on December 13, when the organization was effected, and it was resolved to take the necessary steps to secure a hospital-building. At a subsequent meeting, a proposition from Rush Medical College was accepted, to deed ground to the managers, on which a building was erected at an expense of $25,000. Plans for a modern and improved hospital were adopted. Not having sufficient funds to erect the entire hospital-building, the managers finished the building which fronts on South Wood Street, and will constitute the rear of the main structure, which will front on West Congress Street. The present building contains eighty beds, but these are entirely inadequate for the needs of the hospital. The main hospital will soon be erected.

Medical superintendent and financial secretary: H. B. Stehman, M.D.

Medical Board.—Attending physicians: Joseph P. Ross, H. M. Lyman, Norman Bridge, E. F. Davis, W. G. Clarke.

Attending ophthalmic and aural surgeons: E. L. Holmes, Lyman Ware.
Attending gynecologists: James H. Etheridge, Philip Adolphus, H. P. Merriman.


First detailed report, to March 31, 1885.

Patients admitted during the year.............. 241
Patients discharged during the year........... 203
Patients remaining April 1.................. 38
Patients discharged cured..................... 109
Patients discharged improved................. 59
Patients discharged unimproved.............. 11
Patients died................................ 11
Patients discharged for other causes........ 16
Daily average number of patients........... 22
Number of births........................... 6

WARD GREENE CLARKE is the son of Ethan Ray and Mary Elizabeth (Millford) Clarke, and was born at Stafford, Genesee Co., N. Y., on January 3, 1859, where he resided up to 1861. At that time his parents removed to Clarence, and remained there until 1863. At the breaking out of the Civil War, his father entered the Union army as chaplin, which necessitated the removal of the family to Buffalo, N. Y., where Dr. Clarke attended school for three years. Hudson City, N. Y., was the next place of residence, where a stay of twelve months was made. He then went to Ox-
This F. Schaller, Patients accommodating twenty substitute. This not medical New lead Miss Burmeister, In John Truman Arrangements the native the Henning, 1873, however, the double Augustana published Central ber he entered the City of New York, where he remained until he had entered upon his senior year. The resolve to commence the study of medicine terminated, somewhat abruptly, his connection with that institution before he had completed his full collegiate course. In the fall of 1879, under the preceptorship of Dr. E. W. Pyle, of Jersey City, he began the study of medicine, which he continued until the close of the year. In May, 1880, he came to Chicago, matriculated at Rush Medical College in Oc-to-

board of that year, and graduated on February 22, 1882. In the following July, he was appointed visiting physician for the north-west district of Chicago, having acted in the capacity of substitute for several months prior. About the same time he was elected to the position of clinical assistant in the department of gynecology in the Central Free Dispensary. On January 1, 1883, he resigned both offices, to accept the position of interne to Cook County Hospital, completing his term of office on April 1, 1884. Directly thereafter, he entered upon a general practice. In August, he was appointed to a position on the medical staff of the Presbyterian Hospital. Dr. Clarke is a well-end gentlemen, engaging in manner and in conversation.

Augustana Hospital and Deaconess Institute. — This is a general hospital, which was established in May, 1884, at No. 151 Lincoln Avenue, by the Swedish Evangelical Lutheran Church. It is under the auspices and control of the Illinois Conference of the Augustana Synod, of that denomination, which is a very wealthy and influential body. It occupies at present a double three-story and basement house, having a capacity of twenty beds. Arrangements are being made, however, which will doubtless be consummated, for the erection of a fine hospital building on the ground now occupied, capable of accommodating one hundred patients. The training school for nurses, following the plan of the noted hospital in Stockholm, will be a marked feature of this one also.

Michael Reese Hospital.


Medical Staff: Truman W. Miller, surgeon-in-chief; John H. Chew and P. M. Woodworth, attending physicians.

The German Hospital. — The German Hospital was incorporated on December 17, 1873, and was opened for the admission of patients on August 5, 1874. It is located at No. 242 Lincoln Avenue, the use of the building being given by F. F. Henning free of charge. It is intended exclusively for Germans. Twelve patients can be accommodated at one time. One hundred and twenty-five were admitted and treated during the last year. Patients not able to pay are treated as well as those who can pay. This hospital starts out with such encouraging prospects as to warrant the beginning of a fund to purchase a lot and erect a building of its own.

Officers and Directors.—F. F. Henning, president; Henry Metzger, vice-president; John C. Bumacister, secretary; John Koenig; Charles G. Meyer, Max Eberhardt, directors.

Medical Staff.—Dr. George J. Schaller, house-physician and surgeon; Drs. S. F. Fenger, S. L. Jacobson, J. Schaller, consulting physicians; B. Bettmann, oculist and aurist; Miss Louisa Schmidt, matron.

George John Schaller, M. D., son of Dr. John Schaller of Chicago (a sketch of whose life appears in the second volume of this work), was born on August 15, 1859. His father is a native of Flomborn, Hesse-Darmstadt, and was one of the first German physicians who located in this city, and his family is noted as producing a long line of surgeons and physicians. He spent his boyhood days at home, and received private instruction until twelve years old, and after four years in the public schools, attended the Dyburenthous Business College two years, in the meantime pursuing a special course in modern languages under Professor Funk. He also received private lectures in Latin under Dr. Lowy. He then engaged in the drug business with E. T. Schlotzer one year. Being prepared for a medical course, he matriculated in the Rush Medical College, and attended the three years' course. He then attended lectures and engaged in the hospital service of that institution nearly two years, and passed the State Board medical examination, at Springfield, and upon his return took his degree as Doctor of Medicine at Rush College, in 1881. After a few months' practice in this city, he went to Europe, where he attended lectures.
at the Heidelberg University. At Berlin he took a special course of lectures from the celebrated Professor Langenbeck, and worked under the direction of Dr. Virchow, the prominent pathologist. In Vienna, he attended clinical lectures one term, and returned to Chicago, where he has since been engaged in active practice. The doctor was appointed, in 1883, house physician to the Chicago German Hospital, and still holds that position.

The Michael Reese Hospital.—The United Hebrew Relief Association, whose hospital was destroyed by the fire of 1871, was not prepared to re-build until 1880, when, having received a generous bequest from the late Michael Reese of $97,000, the fund was used for this purpose. Michael Reese lived many years in California, where he accumulated millions. He died in Europe, leaving many relatives in Chicago.

In connection with the hospital there is a free dispensary for the benefit of the poor.

Officers and Executive Board for 1885-86 (nearly all of whom have been in service since 1882): Isaac Greensfelder, president; Charles H. Schwab, vice-president; Herman Schaffner, treasurer; Joseph Pollak, financial secretary; Charles W. Holzheufer, recording secretary; Henry L. Frank, Max M. Gersley, Herman F. Hahn, Abraham Hart, B. Kuppenheimer, Nathan Mayer, Jacob Newman, Jacob Rosenberg, Joseph Schaffner, Joseph Spiegel, trustees; F. Kess, superintendent.


The annual reports of this hospital are complete and satisfactory. They are as follows:

```
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year ending October 1st</th>
<th>1882</th>
<th>1883</th>
<th>1884</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Patients remaining</td>
<td>76</td>
<td>31</td>
<td>29</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Male patients admitted</td>
<td>106</td>
<td>127</td>
<td>102</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Female patients admitted</td>
<td>86</td>
<td>113</td>
<td>140</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dismissed, recovered</td>
<td>159</td>
<td>304</td>
<td>154</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dismissed, improved</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dismissed, unimproved</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Died</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Remaining</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>39</td>
<td>30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jewish patients</td>
<td>134</td>
<td>156</td>
<td>159</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>All others</td>
<td>128</td>
<td>273</td>
<td>205</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Natives of United States</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>111</td>
<td>111</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Foreigners</td>
<td>182</td>
<td>321</td>
<td>333</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pay patients</td>
<td>118</td>
<td>215</td>
<td>131</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Charity patients</td>
<td>147</td>
<td>216</td>
<td>208</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
```

Mercy Hospital.—This is the oldest, as well as the largest, private or denominational hospital in Chicago. Its building, constructed on the best sanitary principles, is arranged to accommodate comfortably over two hundred patients. It is located on the corner of Calumet Avenue and Twenty-sixth Street, on the same block with the Chicago Medical College, in connection with which there is a fine dispensary. The thirty-four Sisters of Mercy who conduct this institution constitute a benevolent society, composed of graduates from St. Xavier's Academy. They perform all the duties of nurses and management.

The Medical Department is in charge of the following physicians:


Alexian Brothers' Hospital.—The Alexian Hospital was entirely consumed by the fire of 1871. This, with the loss of furniture and bedding, with no hope of insurance money, was discouraging; but the Brothers resolved to erect a new building, on the site of the old one, at once. Funds were collected from various sources, the Chicago Relief and Aid Society contributing $18,000. In 1873, the new building was completed. It is of brick, two stories in height, with large basement, of cut-stone, and mansard roof. It is conveniently arranged, with all the modern improvements, and has room for over one hundred patients.

The order of Alexian Brothers is German, belonging to the Roman Catholic Church. They devote their lives to the nursing of the sick, caring for lunatics, and the burial of the dead.

Patients are admitted to this hospital without reference to nationality or creed,—the poor always free of charge. No women are admitted. In the dispensary, however, both men and women are treated. No salaries whatever are paid to any one connected with the institution. For this reason the average daily cost of each patient, last year, was only fifty-eight cents.

Arrangements have been made for the erection of a wing on the south end of the main building in 1886.
MEDICAL HISTORY.

It is expected to cost about $40,000, and will increase the capacity of the hospital to one hundred and fifty patients.

The following is a list of the trustees, officers and medical staff, the most of whom have been connected with the hospital for several years:

Trustees: Stanislaus Schwiperich, president; Ignatius Mengenb, vice-president; Aloysius Schyna, secretary; Anthony Dold, treasurer.

Bro. Stanislaus Schwiperich

Officers: Philip Krainer, rector; Iodocus Schiffer, assistant rector; Martin Hienering, chief warden; Anthony Dold, doctor; Aeliscus Oonski, Joseph Marx, Ambrosius Nussbaum, solicitors; Alphonos Reis, dragman; Camillus Woelfel, bookkeeper; P. Kiefer, H. Nasher, F. Mehring, M. Mehring, night clerks and engineers.

Medical Staff: Rud. Seifert, M. Mammelinde, attending physicians; Ernst Schmidt, consulting physician; A. J. Baxter,


The operations of the hospital are shown in the accompanying table:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year ending December 31</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1874</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Patients admitted</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Discharged cured</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Discharged improved</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Discharged unchanged</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Single</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Married</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Widowers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Charity patients</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pay patients (in full or part)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

St. Joseph's Hospital.—Since the completion of this hospital building in 1871, and its occupancy in 1872, many improvements have been made. The situation, on Garfield Avenue, near Lincoln Park and Lake Michigan, is admirable from a sanitary point of view, as well as for being easy of access. Both males and females are received as patients, about one hundred of which can be accommodated. The private rooms are frescoed and comfortably furnished, and the entire building is heated with steam. To the Sisters, who have the care and management of this institution, the increasing measure of its success and recognition is very gratifying and encouraging.


The annual report shows the following results:

John James Thometz, M. D., son of Michael and Mary (Scheffer) Thometz, was born in this city, on January 1, 1860. His early education was obtained at St. Francis School, where he remained six years. At the close of his studies there, he entered the Jesuit College in the classical course, remaining for six years, graduating in 1878. After graduation he accepted the position as assistant to the professor in the scientific department of his Alma Mater. From the days of his boyhood his desire was to become a professional man. As he grew older, he inclined to the study of medicine, and eventually concluded that as soon as circumstances would permit, he would prepare himself for that profession. Following this, he entered Rush Medical College, from whence he graduated on February 21, 1882. Immediately he became associated, in the capacity of house physician, with the Alexian Brother's Hospital, a position he held for eighteen months. He then resigned and opened an office, engaged in the practice of his calling, in which he has been successful. Dr. Thometz is essentially a practical man, well read and liberal in his ideas. On November 24, 1884, at Chicago, he was married to Lizzie Blickhan.

Mary, Penn, where he remained for two years, afterward removing to Bellefonte, Penn. In the following year he went to Cincinnati, where he continued in school two years, when he was sent to St. Hyacinth, Canada. After the expiration of one year, he came to this city, and entered the public schools. Having gone through the high school, he determined to adopt the profession of medicine. Matriculating in Rush Medical College in 1883, he took his degree of Doctor of Medicine in 1886. After six years' experience as house physician of the St. Joseph's Hospital, he engaged in general practice, and with the exception of a few months' stay in Otoe, Ind., immediately after the great fire in 1871, has resided in this city. Dr. Scheppers was married, on April 5, 1877, to Miss Valentine DePelgrom of Chicago, daughter of a prominent Belgian lawyer, by whom he has two sons, Paul and Carlito. The doctor takes pride in being a pupil of Dr. Daniel Brainard, one of our earliest and most noted physicians. He is a member of the Chicago Medical Society and several Catholic societies.

The Chicago Floating Hospital.—At the foot of
North Avenue, in Lincoln Park, a wooden pier runs out from the shore about four hundred feet into the lake, and, turning at right angles, is continued some three hundred feet north. In 1876, the use of this pier was given to the Floating Hospital Association, then organized. It has for its object the sanitary improvement of women and children, especially the latter, by providing fresh-air excursions from the southern part of the city to this point. The pier is well protected by strong railings; a shelter-house has been erected; hammocks and cots, and medical attendance, nurses and refreshments provided. The attendance has been, each year, since 1876, from eight thousand to sixteen thousand. The association is supported by voluntary contributions. It is an important factor in restoring the health and preserving the lives of thousands every year. The boat runs daily, making three round trips each day, except Saturdays and Sundays, during the months of July and August.

Officers: Hon. R. P. Derickson, now deceased, was the first president; Hon. F. H. Winston was his successor; upon his resignation, General Joseph Stockton was elected president, and so continues. Dr. John E. Owens was the first secretary, who, in 1877, was succeeded by Dr. C. L. Rutter, and he still occupies that position.


The operations of the institution since 1872 are shown in the following table:

|       | 1872  | 1873  | 1874  | 1875  | 1876  | 1877  | 1878  | 1879  | 1880  | 1881  | 1882  | 1883  | 1884  | 1885  |
|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| Eye patients treated | 840   | 880   | 860   | 995   | 1,337  | 1,346  | 1,365  | 1,990  | 1,600  | 1,613  | 2,060  | 2,256  | 2,479  | 3,152  |
| Ear patients treated | 157   | 164   | 176   | 180   | 266   | 294   | 372   | 484   | 569   | 572   | 688   | 814   | 1,045  |
| Boarded in infirmary | 168   | 163   | 163   | 300   | 437   | 437   | 3,628  | 4,090  | 4,090  | 4,090  | 4,090  | 4,090  | 4,090  |
| Treated in dispensary | 857   | 840   | 2,478  | 65    | 65    | 65    | 65    | 82    | 89    | 89    | 89    | 89    | 113    |
| No. actually present |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |
| October 1           |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |
| Daily average of eye patients |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |
| Daily average of ear patients |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |
| Expenditures        | $35,052| $15,736| $9,357| $19,653| $18,240| $15,370| $15,704| $16,062| $16,220| $16,601| $17,703| $17,586| $17,626|

*For two years. ¹Current expenses, not including improvements or furniture.

The dispensary is opened daily, and its work is largely increasing. To obtain admission and free treatment, applicants are required to make specific applications, under oath, that they are "in indigent circumstances, and without means to defray expenses of board and medical or surgical treatment," which affidavit must be accompanied by the certificate of the supervisor of his county, or, in case of a minor, to the parent of the applicant, that the applicant's statement is true. No pay-patients have been boarded in the infirmary since 1883.

JOSEPH ELLIOTT COLBURN, son of Alfred Reeves and Mary Maria (Elliot) Colburn, who were married at Bombay, Franklin Co., N. Y., in 1850, was born at Massena, St. Lawrence Co., N. Y., in 1855. He began his education in the public schools of Massena, graduating from the high school, after which he associated himself with the school as assistant teacher. He subsequently taught a district school for a time, abandoning that vocation eventually to prepare himself for college. After a course of preparatory study, he relinquished the idea of a college course, in lieu of which he began, under the preceptorship of Dr. O. McFadden, of Massena, N. Y., the study of medicine. A year later, in 1873, he went to Albany, N. Y., and entered the medical department of Union University. After taking one course of lectures in that institution, he associated himself, in the capacity of assistant, with Dr. C. B. Fisher, at Colton, N. Y., where he remained until he returned to Massena and re-entering Union University, graduated in 1877. Returning to Colton, he practiced there for a while. At Canton, St. Lawrence Co., N. Y., he next resided some three years, during which time he filled the position of coroner. A too close application to his professional duties had impaired his health, and he temporarily retired from active practice, and under the instruction of Dr. Peck devoted his time to the study of diseases of the eye and ear, which he pursued during the winter of 1881-82. In the spring
of 1883, he came to Chicago on a visit. After a short stay he went home, but returned to Chicago, which he has since made his permanent location. He is associated in a professional capacity with the Illinois Charitable Eye and Ear Infirmary as assistant surgeon, and with the Eye and Ear Department of the Central Free Dispensary as surgeon. He is a member of the Society of Otoology and Ophthalmology and assistant medical director of the Northwestern Masonic Aid Association. Dr. Colburn is a gentleman of exceptional educational gifts, and a thorough physician, devoted to the practice of his specialty. He is a great lover of art, and quite an artist as well. On September 4, 1877, at Colton, N. Y., he was married to Lettie M. Ellis; they have had two children, both boys.

Charles B. Sinclair, Ph. B. M. D., son of David and Sarah (Bryan) Sinclair, of Kingston, Ont., was born on July 7, 1851. He is of Scotch lineage and is descended, on the paternal side, from the old and powerful family of that name in Caithness, Scotland, and on the maternal, from the Rorisons of Dundee, a family equally well known in Scotland. His boyhood days were spent in Buffalo, N. Y. At the age of thirteen, he came to this city and was engaged in mercantile life for several years. In 1871, he began his preparation for the legal ministry. In 1873, he entered Harvard University, graduating in the class of 1877, with the degree of Ph. B. His stay in the ministry, however, was of brief duration. In 1878, he again entered Harvard University and devoted himself to the study of medical science, receiving his degree of Doctor of Medicine in 1881. He then went abroad, spending two years in the hospitals of Paris, London, Vienna and Berlin, giving his time wholly to the study of his chosen specialty, the eye and the ear. During this time, Dr. Sinclair visited the clinics and studied under the direction of many of the celebrated surgeons of Europe, but especially under the preceptorship of Professors Ferdinand von Arlt and Adam Politzer, of Vienna, the first the most celebrated ophthalmic surgeon in Europe, and the latter the greatest authority in matters pertaining to the eye. In 1884, Dr. Sinclair returned to this city and began the practice of his profession. He confines himself strictly to the treatment of diseases of the eye and ear, and is one of the most successful practitioners in the West. He is a member of the Chicago Medical Association, of the Ophthalmological and Otological Society of Chicago, and also is surgeon to the Illinois Eye and Ear Infirmary.

George Fuller Hawley, M. D., son of Dr. George Benjamin and Sarah Hawley, was born in Hartford, Conn., on February 15, 1844. His father was the original projector and founder of the Hartford Hospital, also of the Old People's Home, and was a distinguished physician of that city. His grandfather, Dr. Silas W. Fuller, during the latter years of his life, was superintendent of the Hartford Insane Asylum. Dr. Hawley spent his school-boy days in his native city until he arrived at the age of about seventeen, when he entered Yale College. Upon leaving that institution, he matriculated in the New York College of Physicians and Surgeons, and took his degree as Doctor of Medicine in 1868. He then spent two years in the London and German hospitals, where he finished his medical education, and returned home. In 1873, he was appointed surgeon to the Hartford Hospital. Shortly afterward he determined to limit his practice to the diseases of the throat, ear and nose. In order to perfect himself in this branch of his profession, he re-visited London and Germany, and became the private assistant of Dr. Morell Mackenzie, the celebrated English throat specialist. He was appointed interne of the Throat and Chest Hospital in London, and for nearly two years was the assistant to Dr. E. Woakes, professor of otology at the London Hospital. In 1883, he came to Chicago, where he has since been actively engaged in the practice of his specialty, diseases of the throat, nose and ear. Dr. Hawley has become quite well known in connection with the Chicago Throat and Chest Hospital and the Illinois Charitable Eye and Ear Infirmary. Among other posts of distinction, he is well known as the editor of the Department of Laryngology in the Western Medical Reporter.

The Maurice Porter Memorial Hospital for Children.—This hospital was established in May, 1882, by Mrs. Julia F. Porter, in memory of her son, who died at twelve years of age. At first a dwelling was occupied, having a capacity for only eight beds, but ample grounds have since been purchased, and a building erected, at a cost of over $20,000, with a capacity for twenty beds. Mrs. Porter not only furnished the funds for this purpose, but also pays the yearly expenses of the institution. It is dedicated exclusively to the free care and treatment of children between the ages of three and thirteen. Those having incurable or contagious diseases are not admitted. Children suffering from chronic diseases, injuries of long standing, or deformities, may be admitted if there is a prospect of permanent benefit, on the certificate of the surgeon. The hospital is located at No. 606 Fullerton Avenue.

Officers: Truman W. Miller, surgeon; F. D. Porter, assistant surgeon; Genevieve Gilmore, superintendent.

The Chicago Medical Society.—This society is a prominent feature in the medical history of Chicago. Its members and the interest in its meetings have been increasing every year since 1872. Its officers, from that time to the present, have been as follows:

1872-73—G. C. Paoli, president; V. L. Harlbut, vice-president; W. E. Quine, secretary; S. C. Blake, treasurer.
1873-74—W. G. Dynas, president; V. L. Harlbut, vice-president; W. E. Quine, secretary; C. W. Earle, treasurer.
1874-75—W. E. Quine, president; G. C. Paoli, vice-president; James H. Hutchinson, secretary; C. W. Earle, treasurer.
1875-76—W. E. Clarke, president; T. D. Fitch, vice-president; D. W. Graham, secretary; C. W. Earle, treasurer.
1876-77—E. Ingals, president; H. M. Lyman, vice-president; C. W. Earle, treasurer.
1879-80—E. Andrews, president; R. G. Bogue, vice-president; D. W. Graham, secretary; F. H. Davis, treasurer.

1880-81—R. G. Bogue, president; D. W. Graham, vice-president; Liston H. Montgomery, secretary (who has been elected every year since); F. H. Davis, treasurer.

1881-82—E. Ingals, president; Mary H. Thompson, vice-president; E. F. Ingals, treasurer (re-elected in 1883 and 1884).

1882-83—J. H. Hollister, president; D. W. Graham, vice-president.

1883-84—D. W. Graham, president; R. G. Bogue, vice-president.

1884-85—A. K. Steele, president; C. W. Purdy and C. F. Fenn, first and second vice-presidents.


Liston Homer Montgomery, A.M., M.D., is a lineal descendant of General Richard Montgomery, who was born in 1736, and fell before Quebec, during the Revolutionary War, in 1775, and is the son of John Montgomery and Miss Harriet Newell Willard, who were married on May 19, 1846. He was born in McCutcheonville, Wyandotte Co., Ohio, on August 21, 1848. When he was six years of age, the family removed to Adrian, Ohio, where he remained until he was ten years of age. Until 1861, he attended the public schools and the M. Coliad High School, and then spent two years at Heidelberg College, at Tiffin, Ohio. Early in 1864, he enlisted in Co. "G," 41st Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and served active service in the Army of the Potomac, receiving an honorable discharge at the close of the War. Returning home, he taught school and was connected with the Pittsburgh & Fort Wayne and the Pennsylvania railways until 1869, when he turned his entire attention to the study of medicine, and, in September of that year, matriculated in the Chicago Medical College, from which he graduated, with honors, on March 14, 1871. After serving as house-surgeon and senior resident physician one year at the Mercy Hospital, he began general practice in this city. Dr. Montgomery is a member of the American Medical Association, Illinois State, Chicago Medical, and Chicago Medico-Historical societies, of which two latter organizations he is secretary and diarist respectively, and has so served for several years. He is also an active member of the American Public Health Association, and of the Sanitary Council of the Mississippi Valley. Besides attending to his professional duties, he has contributed largely to various domestic and foreign medical journals, and fills the office of medical inspector of the northwest division of the city, to which he was appointed early in 1885. He is also a member of George H. Thomas Post, No. 5, G.A.R. Dr. Montgomery was married to Mrs. Libbie Lyke Gregor, daughter of Hon. John L. Gregor, on January 25, 1883. They have two children,—Enola Junia and Esther Harriet.

Ransom Dexter, A.M., M.D., L.L.D., was born at Toronto, Ont., on May 18, 1837, and is the son of Rev. Ransom and Lydia (Wilder) Dexter. His parents were natives of the United States, and his grandparents were both commissioned officers in the American Army during the Revolutionary War. His paternal great-grandfather was French Huguenot, who settled with a small colony of that order on this continent about 1640. His paternal side were Welsh, and emigrated to this country about the same time. He attended the public schools until he was fourteen years of age, and then received several years of tuition from the eminent Canadian scholar, Edmund Shepherd, taking special interest in chemistry, physiology, anatomy, and kindred sciences, frequently passing the greater part of the night in reading the treatises of the best authors upon those subjects. When he arrived at the age of twenty, he travelled through the United States. During his travels he had with him a good set of medical books, and as soon as located would begin the pursuit of his professional studies under the instruction of a regular physician. At times he was a prescription clerk in a drug store, at other times would teach. He passed examinations in both city and country, and never failed to receive a certificate of qualifications. In addition to the common school branches, he taught Latin, Greek, chemistry, physiology, philosophy, surveying, the higher mathematics, etc. Thus, having fully prepared himself for a collegiate course, he entered the University of Michigan, and graduated as a Doctor of Medicine, in 1862. He then located at Berrien Springs, Mich., where he remained but a short time, and then moved to Elkhart, Ind., and there stayed until 1865, when he came to Chicago. In this city, Dr. Dexter has become widely known for his contributions to medical and scientific literature. The influence of his pen has been felt in the cause of several good works, notably in establishing statutory laws for the Illinois State Board of Health, which he regards as resulting in more good than any other single act of his life. He is the author of a standard work, which is used as a reference book in the public schools, entitled "The Kingdoms of Nature." This work demonstrates the "following of matter and force into vital and organic organization, and organization into the various types of being, culminating in Man," and dispenses with those technical terms that render most scientific works a "lucus a non lucendo" to the average reader. It is most highly indorsed by the Chicago journals and scientific and educational authorities, and has stamped Dr. Dexter as an author of the very highest order. The Chicago Tribune, in its review of Dr. Dexter's book, after commending it most highly says: "The last chapter, treating of the 'facial angle,' is in fact, if not in words, the most eloquent and existing exposition of the relation between form and function through the whole range of the vertebrate division of the animal kingdom." He is the founder,
curator, and patron of the museum of the University of Chicago, and to him is due the fine collection that institution at present possesses. His private cabinet (one of the largest in versatility of typical specimens in the West) has been carefully preserved, the collection having been conceded as long as the University is in condition to need it.

He is a physician, surgeon and scientist of national reputation, an active and honored member of the Chicago Academy of Sciences, of the State Medical Society of the United States, and of the American Medical Association; he was, also, a member of the Chicago Medico-Historical Society and of the Chicago Philosophical Society. In 1851, he was chosen a member of the University of Chicago.

In 1857, Dr. D. X. C. was appointed lecturer on comparative anatomy in the University of Chicago, retaining that chair one year, when he was elected professor of zoology, comparative and human anatomy and physiology, in the same institution. This chair he filled acceptably to the trustees, pupils, and friends of the University until 1852, when he resigned, in consequence of the constantly increasing demands upon his time, resulting from the growth of his medical practice. Dr. D. X. C. is frequently called upon to consult with physicians and surgeons, sometimes at long distances from Chicago. Within the last twelve years he has twice been employed to go to New York City, to consult with eminent physicians, and has once gone to the interior of the State of Nebraska for the same purpose. He has declined to accept professorships in several different medical colleges. Dr. D. X. C. was married, in 1859, to Miss Lucretia Webster, and has one child, Lydia Aurelia, who graduated, with honors, in the classical course, from the University of Chicago, in June, 1882.

Rev. Thomas A. and J. N. Lilly were born in Wilson County, Ky., in the year 1837 and 1840 respectively. They are descended from an old and well-known family, distinguished in the early history of Kentucky and Maryland, from which latter State the forefathers of the present Lilly emigrated. Dr. Thomas A. Lilly graduated at the Medical School of Louisville, in 1862, and Dr. J. N. Lilly at the Kentucky School of Medicine, in 1865. Both established themselves in Chicago early in the "sixties," and engaged in the practice of medicine. They have continued together ever since, and have attained to wide and lucrative practice, being regarded as among the ablest and most successful physicians and gentlemen of high character.


John Faulkner Hopkins, son of General Timothy Soverell and Mary Ann (Keen) Hopkins, was born in Erie County, N. Y., on December 4, 1828, and is a descendant of an old and prominent English family on the Puritan extraction. His early and subsequent education was obtained in New York State. In 1849, he graduated from the State Normal School at Albany; he was there a school teacher for several years. His lines not having been cast in places sufficiently pleasant to meet with his unqualified approval, he decided, if possible, to better his lot. After due deliberation as to what means to employ to consummate his purpose, he concluded to give the subject of medicine his attention, confident that the labors attendant upon that profession were more in consonance with his ambitious temperament. He came to this city in 1858, and placed himself under the instruction of Professor N. S. Davis. Previous to that, however, he had already prepared himself for his chosen profession by attending two courses at other colleges. He entered the Chicago Medical College, from which institution he graduated in the winter of 1859-60. As soon thereafter as circumstances would permit, he entered upon the practice of his profession here, which he successfully continued until the latter part of 1862, at which time he was induced to locate at Oconomowoc, Wis. In a measure the change proved beneficial. He immediately succeeded in establishing himself in the confidence of the citizens at that place, and obtained a large and lucrative practice. In 1852, he returned to this city, since which time he has been engaged in the active and successful practice of his profession in Chicago. Dr. Hopkins is a gentleman of education, a man of broad and charitable views, liberally supplied with that necessary adjunct, common sense. He is entertaining in conversation and a professional man of experience. He is a member of the Congregational Medical Association. On June 21, 1865, at Chicago, he was married to Elizabeth M. Woodcock, a native of Maine. They have had four children—Edwin, Mary E., Elizabeth (deceased) and Allan H. Their pastor and family are members of the Congregational Church.

Daniel Gove Moore, son of Oliver H. P. and Catherine (Agay) Moore, was born in Illinois City, Ill., on January 9, 1844. Up to his eighteenth year he resided and obtained his early education in his native place. In 1862, he enlisted in the Army and was assigned to Co. "B," 126th Illinois Infantry, and followed the fortunes of his command until the close of the War, being at the siege of Vicksburg, the battles of Clarendon, Little Rock, Jackson, Tenn., and Vicksburg, Ark. On August 12, 1865, he was mustered out of the service at Springfield, Ill. Returning to Illinois City, he entered a select school, where he pursued his studies for one year. Having obtained an average education, he assumed the role of teacher, which he followed for seven years in the immediate vicinity of his home. When he was in his seventeenth year he began the study of medicine. During the term of service in the army and throughout the period of his position as school teacher, he continued his studies with the view of entering upon a course of medical instruction as soon as his limited circumstances would permit. In 1880, he attended the Illinois Soldiers' College at Fulton, and graduated from the literary department. On April 25, 1881, he came to this city and entered the insane asylum at Jefferson, as an attendant, where he remained continuously for three years. In 1876, he matriculated in Rush Medical College, graduating in the winter of 1875, after which he entered at once upon the duties of his profession, in which he has been most successful. He is a member of Union Lodge, No. 9, I. O. O. F.; Court Industry, No. 22, I. O. F., and high medical examiner of that body; he is also a member of D. C. Cregier Lodge, No. 622, A. F. & A. M. On October 8, 1884, at Clarendon, Wis., he was married to Mary E. Radell.

Rufus B. Bartlett was born at Morris, Ill., in 1835, and, until seventeen years of age, he lived the life of a farmer. In 1872, he entered the Morris Classical Institute, and later finished his literary studies at Rock River Seminary. In 1879, he came to Chicago, and accepted a position as clerk in A. C. Bell's drug store, where he earned the money with which to pursue the study of medicine at Rush Medical College, where he graduated, with honors, in the spring of 1879, and began at once the practice of his profession. In July, 1880, Dr. Bartlett was elected by the executive committee of the Central Free Dispensary to be visiting physician for the West Division, and during the following nine months he visited and treated nearly two thousand of Chicago's sick poor, earning for himself such a reputation as won him, at once, the large and paying practice which justly entitles him to stand in the front ranks with the city's best physicians. Dr. Bartlett is a member of the Chicago Medical Society.
HISTORY OF CHICAGO

Medical Society, and is medical examiner for the Royal Arcanum, Alpha Council of the Royal League, and Crescent Council of the Hibernian Order. His influence is not felt in his chosen profession, but he has, also, for years worked for the interest and success of the First Regiment Illinois National Guards, and was commissioned by Governor Cullom as lieutenant of Co. "D," and again honorably and unanimously elected examining surgeon of the Third Regiment Illinois National Guards, in which position he served with credit to himself and the regiment.

HONORÉ PATRICK CRONIN, M.D., son of Antoine and Sophie Cronin, was born on February 23, 1858. His parents moved to Ely, Shefford Co., in 1859, where he attended the public schools, both English and French, until eleven years of age. He then attended the St. Mary's College of Marie ville, N.Y., graduating in 1875. Shortly after graduation he went to Enoshag Falls, Franklin Co., where he began the study of medicine under the guidance of Dr. W. W. Hutchison, member of the Vermont Legislature, with whom he remained three years. In 1875, he matriculated in the medical department of the University of Vermont, at Burlington, taking his degree as Doctor of Medicine in 1879. He then took a post-graduate course, which he finished in the following year, and, in July, located in this city, where he has since remained. He was married on November 25, 1880, to Miss Florestine David, of Montreal, who died in February, 1881. On November 4, 1885, he was married to Miss Winifred McQuaid, to whom he has one daughter, Eulalia, and a son, Honoré W. Dr. Cronin is a member of the American Medical Association, also of the Chicago Medical, Pathological, and Surgical Society of Illinois, Microscopical and the Society for Psychical Research. For several years past he has been engaged in preparing a manuscript for a "Manual of Biology, Practical and Transcendental."  

MATHEW MARIA LOUIS HUTCHISON, son of James and Mariah (Broome) Hutchison, who were married in Ireland, was born at New Ross, Wexford Co., Ireland. When old enough to begin his education, he was sent to Dublin, where he entered The French College, Black Rock, and obtained a thorough classical education during the five years of study there. A born scientist, his thoughts naturally took a scientific turn at an early age, at which time he conceived the idea of adopting the profession of medicine. Accordingly, at the conclusion of his college career at Dublin, he entered the Catholic University at that place, where he matriculated the first year, and was later accepted as a student. In the second year he went to the Royal College of Surgeons, and in the following year he graduated, with degree of Surgeon, in 1881. Immediately thereafter he entered the King's College of Physicians at London, and graduated with the degree of Bachelor of Medicine, and, after also expert in midwifery, from that institute of learning, in the college year of 1882-83. Shortly after his latter graduation, he practiced in the capacity of Government officer, in the district of Scotland, Kilkeel, and, the following year, he was elected an examiner in the Dublin College of Surgeons. During the ensuing year. Desirous of benefiting by the observation and study that a sojourn in London, Eng., and Paris, France, would afford him, he, in 1893, visited the places named and devoted the short time of his holidays to the purposes that had dictated the visit. In the latter part of 1883, he emigrated to this country, coming directly to Chicago, where he began the practice of his profession. Dr. Hutchison's scholarly general, and artistic attainments, both as regards his profession and knowledge in general, have, since his leaving England, he was elected a member of the British Medical Association. He is a member of the Chicago Medical Association, of the Academy of Sciences, of the Union Club, of the American Medical Association, of the American Philosophical Society, and of the American Association of Physicians and Surgeons. In 1886, with his parents he emigrated to this country, locating in Albert Lea, Minn., there he obtained a further education under the instructions of his private school-master. Winnebego, Minn., was his next residence, where he remained a year or more from thence he went to Florid Grove, Parhual Co., Minn. After a short residence there he returned to Albert Lea, and entered a drug store as an apprentice, in which capacity he served until 1877, when he went to Ann Arbor, Mich., and entered the Pharmacetical Department of the University of Michigan, from which institution he received the degree of B.C. in 1879. He then returned to Albert Lea, and, engaging in the drug business, began, in conjunction with that vocation, the study of medicine. Eight months later he returned to Ann Arbor and entered the Medical Department of the University, graduating in 1882, with the degree of M.D. He located in Albert Lea, and began the practice of his profession. The manifold duties attendant upon the lot of a country physician proving too severe, he determined upon a change of location, and, in the fall of 1885, he moved to Leavenworth, Kans. After the winter of that year he moved to St. Louis, Mo., where he engaged in the drug business and taught school, a dual occupation which he followed until 1896, when he located at Springfield, Ill., and, taught school during the winter of that year. In the following spring he accepted a position at Titusville, Penn. In 1896, thinking to better his condition, he went to Cleary, and, securing a position in a general store, remained there until 1898. The spring of that year found him in St. Louis, where he had gone for the purpose of devoting a portion of his time and attention to the study of medicine. Shortly after, he located in St. Louis, he engaged in the drug business and began his medical studies. In 1874, he entered the St. Louis College of Pharmacy and the Missouri Medical College, graduating from the latter institution in 1876. The next day after his graduation, he was appointed United States Commissioner to the Paris Exposition. The ensuing twelve months were passed abroad. The numerous medical colleges and hospitals at Dublin, Glasgow, Geneva, and Rome were visited, where he gathered much valuable information appertaining to his profession. While in Rome, he had the distinguished honor of a private interview with Pope Leo XIII. After returning to New York, he went to Philadelphia, where he visited the drug stores, and, in his interest in the drug business, to accept the professorship of materia medica and therapeutics in the St. Louis College of Physicians and Surgeons. In 1880-81, he pursued his studies in the schools of the United States, and was licensed to practice the healing art in Missouri. In 1883, he came to Chicago, where he engaged in the study of diseases of the ear, throat, and chest. In 1882, during a visit to this city, Dr. Cronin was influenced by friends and a desire for a change of location to make Chicago his home. In November of the same year, he became a resident of the Cook County Hospital. In the latter part of 1883, he was one of the five physicians interested in the inception and establishment of the St. Louis Free Dispensary, which was given to him a position as medical examiner of diseases of the ear, throat, and chest. In 1884, during a visit to this city, Dr. Cronin was influenced by friends and a desire for a change of location to make Chicago his home. In November of the same year, he became a resident of the Cook County Hospital. The following spring he was elected State medical examiner for the Ancient Order of Hibernians, and surgeon of the 1st Regiment Hibernian Rifles. He is commander of the Knights of St. John of Chicago. 

PHILIP PATRICK HENRY CRONIN, Ph. B., A.M., M.D., is the son and youngest of fifteen children of John Gregg and Margaret Kepple Cronin, and was born near the town of Mallow, County Cork, Ireland, in 1846. One year later, his parents emigrated to this country, and directly after their arrival at New York they went to Baltimore, Md. Shortly after a return was made to New York City, where Philip remained until in his tenth year, attending White's School, a private institution. In 1856, he went to St. Catharines, Ont., making that his place of residence during the ensuing seven years, during which time he took the degree of A.B. in the Christian Brothers' Academy. In 1863, he went to study in the Oil City, Penn., where he engaged in the drug business and taught school, a dual occupation which he followed until 1868, when he located at Petrolia City, Penn., and taught school during the winter of that year. In the following spring he accepted a position at Titusville, Penn. In 1866, thinking to better his condition, he went to Clearfield, and, securing a position in a general store, remained there until 1868. The last year of that year found him in St. Louis, where he had gone for the purpose of devoting a portion of his time and attention to the study of medicine. Shortly after, he located in St. Louis, he engaged in the drug business and began his medical studies. In 1874, he entered the St. Louis College of Pharmacy and the Missouri Medical College, graduating from the latter institution in 1875. The next day after his graduation, he was appointed United States Commissioner to the Paris Exposition. The ensuing twelve months were passed abroad. The numerous medical colleges and hospitals at Dublin, Glasgow, Geneva, and Rome were visited, where he gathered much valuable information appertaining to his profession. While in Rome, he had the distinguished honor of a private interview with Pope Leo XIII. After returning to New York, he went to Philadelphia, where he visited the drug stores, and, in his interest in the drug business, to accept the professorship of materia medica and therapeutics in the St. Louis College of Physicians and Surgeons. In 1880-81, he pursued his studies in the schools of the United States, and was licensed to practice the healing art in Missouri. In 1883, he came to Chicago, where he engaged in the study of diseases of the ear, throat, and chest. In 1882, during a visit to this city, Dr. Cronin was influenced by friends and a desire for a change of location to make Chicago his home. In November of the same year, he became a resident of the Cook County Hospital. The following spring he was elected State medical examiner for the Ancient Order of Hibernians, and surgeon of the 1st Regiment Hibernian Rifles. He is commander of the Knights of St. John of Chicago.
of school teacher, a vocation which he pursued until 1875. The study of medicine having attracted his attention some time previously, he entered, in the spring of 1871, the medical department of Trinity University. He graduated in 1873, and was elected to the degree of M.D. the same year. The following year he was made the recipient of the degree of M.D. and C.M. Directly after his graduation, he commenced the practice of his profession in the Province of Ontario, Canada, in which he continued until the spring of 1875, when he returned to Chicago and established himself as a practitioner of medicine. He is a member of Prince Albert Lodge, No. 183, A.F. & A.M., of Port Perry, Ont., and of the Canadian-American Society of Chicago.

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assisted him in his practice, more especially in attending the poor, as Dr. Mason was the county physician. He then matriculated in the Bellevue Medical College, New York, and at the same time studied under the tuition of Dr. J. W. Howe, and, in 1850, took his degree as Doctor of Medicine. In a competitive examination given by the University, he secured the appointment and diploma, and was admitted to the medical faculty of Blackwell's Island, and filled that position nearly two years. In the fall of 1851, he came to this city and has since been engaged in active practice. His marriage was solemnized on January 23, 1858, to Miss Hattie, daughter of Charles L. Bigelow, and granddaughter of the late H. W. Bigelow, who was prominent connected with the interests of Chicago since 1858, and was one of her most respected citizens. He was a member of the Chicago Pathological Society. He is also a member of the K. of H. and of the United Workmens, and is medical examiner to the order.

Charles Frederick North is the son of Henry and Mary Elizabeth North, and was born at New Britain, Conn., on April 24, 1854. The greater portion of his early life was spent at his birthplace, where he attended school and prepared for a college course at Yale, which he had decided upon. In 1874, a combination of circumstances led him to leave Yale, and he made a trip to Europe, where he passed two years on the continent, visiting places of historic interest. Returning in 1876, he spent a short time at his native place, and then went to St. Louis, where he remained two years. During his residence at St. Louis, he conceived the idea of studying medicine. Believing that Europe offered better facilities for the study of the science than could be obtained at home, he sailed for Germany, where he entered the Kaiser Wilhelm University at Strasbourg, and pursued his studies during the winter of 1875-76. Leaving Strasbourg, he went to Leipsic, and became a student in the University at that place, where he remained nearly four years. On the expiration of his term he was subsequently graduated at the University of Greifswald; following which, he returned to the University of Leipsic and completed his studies in three terms, graduating in 1879.

Immediately after his graduation, he entered the German University at Prague, taking a course of lectures. In the summer of 1884, he sailed for America. After a short visit to his former home, he came to Chicago, and began the practice of the profession, to the study of which he had devoted five years in foreign schools. Though one of the youngest of the medical practitioners in Chicago, he ranks high in his profession, in addition to which he is a scholar of more than ordinary attainments.

Denis Collins is the son of Timothy and Julia (O'Sullivan) Collins, and was born at Derichal, in County Cork, Ireland, on October 17, 1852. His early education was obtained from a private tutor. In 1870, he went to Cork, and entered Queen's College, where he pursued his studies for two years. Returning to Derichal, he taught school for eight years, and in 1877, he emigrated to this country. Locating in the East, he entered the University of the city of New York, and began a course of medical studies, graduating in 1880. Directly thereafter he entered the Charity Hospital, where he remained employed for eight months. Near the close of that period, he became associated with the Lunatic Asylum on Blackwell's Island. After a service of nine months, he was transferred to the Insane Asylum on Hart's Island. In 1884, he severed his connection with the institution, which he had served so well, and came to Chicago. Dr. Collins is sociable in manner, an interesting conversationalist, and a careful and conscientious practitioner. He married Mary Catherine L'Hour, to whom he was married on February 26, 1884, in the City of New York, died in Chicago on April 27, 1885.
Among the number of graduates in 1885, there were seventeen women.

The faculty since 1871 has been as follows:

Professor of theory and practice of medicine: A. E. Small, 1881-86; T. S. Hoyne, 1882-86; H. B. Fellows, 1882-86.

Professor of materia medica and therapeutics: Temple S. Hoyne, 1883-85; W. J. Hawkes, 1885.

Professor of obstetrics and diseases of women and children: R. Lludieu (dean of the faculty), 1861-86; S. Leavitt, 1879-86.

Professor of chemistry and toxicology: R. Weleth, 1874-79; C. Gilmore, 1886-87; D. S. King, 1888-85.

Professor of general and descriptive anatomy: S. P. Hedges, 1874-87; H. P. Cole, 1878-79; C. E. Laning, 1879-86.

Professor of physiology, histology, and sanitary science: W. J. Hawkes, 1876-79; E. S. Bailey, 1879-86.

Professor of the principles and practice of surgery: Willis Danforth, 1874-76; G. A. Hall, 1876-86; G. F. Shailer, 1885-86.

Emeritus professor of materia medica and therapeutics: David S. Smith, 1875-86.

Registrar of the Faculty: J. E. Gilman, 1883-86.


George Alexander Hall, M. D., was born in Sheridan, Chautauqua Co., N. Y., on June 5, 1834. His earlier education was received in the common district school. At the age of fourteen, he entered the Western University at Fredonia, N. Y., where he remained two years. He then entered Western Academy, at Westfield, N. Y., from which he graduated at the age of sixteen. He was then graduated from Yale College, but his inclinations turned towards the medical profession, and, in the fall of 1856, he began the study of medicine with Dr. L. M. Kenyon, at Westfield, N. Y., being desirous of working his own way, he engaged in school-teaching, which vocation he followed wintered this during his necessary means to prosecute his studies. In the fall of 1858, he attended medical lectures at the Berkshire Medical College, Pittsfield, Mass. In August, 1858, he went to Philadelphia, where he remained until the following April. He took the long clinical course at the Jefferson College and Blockley Hospital and the regular course at the Pennsylvania Homeopathic College, where he graduated in the spring of 1859. Returning to Westfield, he took the practice of his preceptor, Dr. L. M. Kenyon, who removed to Buffalo. The following year he was married to Miss Frances S. Sherman. Dr. Hall built up a large and popular practice at Westfield. Fluttering inducements being offered, he removed to Chicago in May, 1872, where he has a large practice and is recognized as the most prominent surgeon of the Homeopathic school in the North. In the fall of 1873, he was elected to the faculty of Hahnemann Medical College. The first year he filled the chair of surgical pathology and surgical anatomy. The following year he was elected professor of obstetrics and diseases of children, which chair he has filled until the fall of 1887, when he was elected professor of clinical and operative surgery, which professorship he still holds.

He has been surgeon-in-chief of Hahnemann Hospital since July, 1876, and general surgeon of the Chicago Surgical Institute, which he founded on March 1, 1884.

Nicholas B. DeLamater is the son of Ira Marsh and Elizabeth (Hilbig) DeLamater, and was born in Guilford Center, Albany Co., N. Y., on February 21, 1839. In 1840, his family moved to Albany, N. Y. At that place he received his education and grew to manhood. His patriotic nature prompted him to enlist in his country's service, in 1862, when he was commissioned second lieutenant and served in the 135th Infantry, U. S. Army, under command of that of major, to which rank he was promoted, and went to Richmond, Ind., where he engaged in the wholesale dry goods business. Circumstances compelled him to abandon this enterprise, in 1869, and he then went to the Northwest, McHenry Co., Ill., where he entered the drug business. Dr. DeLamater comes of a family of physicians that for eight generations have been in the practice of medicine. When but twelve years of age he began his studies, not so much from choice as from the force of inheritance; that others found difficult to conquer he had but little difficulty in mastering. His advancement was rapid under the preceptorship of his father, and his future was easily predicted.

In 1866, he entered the physicians and Surgeons, where he continued one term. In the winter of 1871, he came to Chicago and began a course at Hahnemann Medical College, graduating in the spring of 1875, since which time he has resided in Chicago.

Dr. DeLamater is a scholarly gentleman whose abilities have, on many occasions, been acknowledged and honored. As a physician he occupies an enviable position. He is a member of the Chicago Academy of Homeopathic Physicians and Surgeons, the Illinois Homeopathic Medical Association, the Chicago College of Homeopathy, the Western State Homeopathic Association and the Union League Club of Chicago. In 1874, he was lecturer on medical botany, pharmacology and proverbs in Hahnemann Medical College; in 1875-77, he was appointed clinical lecturer on mental and nervous diseases, in the Chicago Homeopathic College; in 1880, he was elected manager of the College; in 1885, he was re-elected manager of mental and nervous diseases; and in 1882-83, he was again elected manager. He now occupies the chair of mental and nervous diseases. On November 3, 1871, at Woodstock, Ill., he was married to Miss Eliza Julieta Link.
Gillman was made secretary of this Society during the winter, and in the spring, deeming his services of more value, went to work under the Society's auspices as visiting physician of the Herrick Free Dispensary, in Chicago. He has since continued in active prac
tice, and has won the esteem of thousands, who hold him in high regard for his charitable work in the dark days of 1871. He was
elected to the chair of Sanitary Science in Hahnemann College in 1883, and is a member of the advisory council of the Board of
Health of Chicago. He belongs to the National, State and County medical and clinical societies. Dr. Gillman was married at Adrian,
Mich., on July 26, 1860, to Miss Mary D. Johnson, of Westboro', Mass. They have one son, William T., who is connected with
the firm of Jones & Laughlin.

ALEXANDER KING CRAWFORD, M.D., was born in Glasgow, Scotland, on Feb. 13, 1853. His parents emigrated to Canada and settled in Hamilton, Ont. His early education was received in the
grammar and high schools of that city. In 1869, he went to Petrolia, Ont., where he was engaged with his father in the oil biz
ness nearly four years. His health demanding a change of living,
he spent two years sailing on the lakes and Atlantic sea-board.
On leaving that sailor life he connected himself with the Hamilton Times, with which he remained for four years. During this time
he began his medical studies under Dr. G. E. Husland. In 1885,
he came to Chicago and matriculated in the Hahnemann Medical College, graduating in 1889. He was elected demonstrator of
anatomy of his Alma Mater in 1881, but severe illness obliged him to give up his position. While recruiting his health he visited
hospitals of New York, Glasgow, Edinburgh and other European
cities. Upon his return, he entered upon active practice in this
city in conjunction with Dr. Reuben Lucas, and in the fall of the
year 1889 was elected secretary of the Clinical Society of the Hahnemann Hospital, which position he still retains. Soon thereafter he received the appointment of the clinical professorship of physical diagnosis in the Hahnemann Medical College. He has contributed largely to a
valuable work, entitled "A System of Medicine," which is the most recent and extensive work on Homeopathic practice, the pro-
duct of the leading homeopathic physicians of the United States,
and whose papers to societies and journals are quite numerous.

HAHNEMANN HOSPITAL.—This hospital, which is located on
Groveland Park Avenue, on a lot (originally donated for the purpose by Hon. J. Young Scammon) directly east of Hahnemann College, on Cottage Grove Avenue, is the largest homeopathic hospital in the Northwest. It is a charitable institution, under the control of a board of trustees. It was in operation at the time of the great fire; and, instead of sharing with so many other institutions the losses of that destructive event, was really benefited by it. By a pro rata distribution of the funds remaining in the hands of the Relief and Aid Committee, a year after the fire, when its work was ac
complished, the amount of $15,000, which, according to the terms of the donation, was expended in adding a wing to the old building. The institution has not, however, escaped losses by fire. The valuable addition, including a spacious amphitheatre, which had been built and paid for in 1881, was, in October, 1883, greatly damaged by fire, the amphitheatre and several rooms having been entirely destroyed. These have been replaced by new ones, which are even an improvement, for convenience and adaptability, upon the portion consumed. The rooms have been also remodeled, new sub-clinic rooms having been provided, and the old wards thoroughly renovated, so that now the hospital is in a better condition than it ever was before. The clinical instruction in this hospital is exclusively given by the teachers in Hahnemann College.

Hospital Faculty.—Professor of medical and surgical diseases
of women: R. Ludlam.
Professor of medical and skin diseases: T. S. Hoyne.
Professors of clinical surgery: George A. Hall and George F.
Shears.
Professor of medicine: W. J. Hawkes.
Professor of eye and ear diseases: C. H. Vilas.
Professor of diseases of the nervous system: H. C. Fellows.
Professor of diseases of children: C. E. Loring.
Professor of clinical midwifery: S. Leavitt.
Professor of physical diagnosis: H. B. Fellows and A. K.
Crawford.

Microscopist: E. S. Bailey.
Home physician: G. E. Bushnell.
Home surgeon: H. F. Stevens.

In addition to the treatment of patients in the Hospital, there is also a dispensary in which more than fifteen thousand prescriptions are annually made, all medicine and advice being furnished free.

The hospital is sustained by receipts from patients, and contributions, the faculty of Hahnemann College having contributed $4,000 yearly from its earnings.

Reports can only be given for the years 1883 to 1885, for the reason that the records were destroyed by the fire of 1883:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Number of patients admitted and treated in hospital</th>
<th>Number of deaths</th>
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<tr>
<td>1883</td>
<td>360</td>
<td>None</td>
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<tr>
<td>1884</td>
<td>385</td>
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<td>1885</td>
<td>391</td>
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MILTON DAVID ODSON, M.D., was born in Canada, near
Toronto, on April 10, 1836. His boyhood years were spent at home and in attendance upon the public schools at Toronto. At the age of
year he entered the Medico, N. Y., where he took a classical course of two years. He then returned to Toronto and took up the study of medicine. Pursuing his professional studies at nights and during the day continuing the study of the classics, at the end of two years he prepared himself to enter and matriculated in the Victoria Medical College, Toronto. His health failing, he
went to Fonda du Lac, Wis., where he resumed his medical studies in the office of Dr. Pitchen. After a brief stay he came to this city and matriculated in Hahnemann Medical College, and took his degree as Doctor of Medicine. Returning to Fonda du Lac, he began practice, and shortly afterward was appointed physician to the Wisconsin State Prison at Waukon. Resigning his position, he removed to Rockford, Ill., where he remained three years, practic-
ing his profession with marked success, and then located in this city. He was married on December 31, 1864, to Miss Belle Hor-
man, a descendant of one of the oldest families of that city. The
doctor has one daughter, Belle.

BERNARD GUSTAVUS HAHNEMANN MESSLER, M.D., practicing
as Dr. G. Messler, was born in 1826, at Eichenbuch, Silisia, Prus-
sia. He was educated at the minor schools till he entered the Uni-
versity of Leipzig, in Saxony, to prepare for the ministry. In 1851, he
graduated from the theological department of that University,
was ordained and sent as a missionary by the Evangelical Lutheran Missionary Society of Leipzig, to the Indians, at a station known as Bethany, in Grant Co., Mich. He afterward lived in Isabell County, Mich., in the same State. During the eighteen years of his life, he had many escapes, only being spared by reason of his recog-
nized kindness and consideration for the natives. In 1869, he took
charge of a parochial school at Saginaw City, Mich., where he worked for two years. In 1871, he came to Chicago and soon after entered
Hahnemann Medical College of this city, where he graduated in 1873, practicing in this city since then. Dr. Messler has been mar-
ried three times, and is now a widower. He has three sons living, one, aged twenty-seven, is also a doctor, the next, aged twenty-four, is a
minister, and the youngest, aged fifteen, is at school. Dr. Messler
has assisted at the compiling of an Indian Dictionary, and has trans-
muted several works from English into German. He is an ac-
tive member of the Illinois State Homeopathic Society and also of the
Homeopathic Clinical Society of Chicago.

WILLIAM MATHEW WILKE is the son of Jacob and Margaret
(Stubbs) Wilke, who were natives of Germany, and came to
America. The home of these ancestors was in Hesse-Nassau, near
Frankfort, and they were of poor condition. Dr. Wilke was born in May 21, 1837. Two years later the family emigrated to America, making Philadelphia their temporary resi-
dence. In 1841, they removed to Pittsburgh, Pa., and there
Dr. Wilke was educated. He attended a school and a private
academy, acquiring much of his education, until 1858, when he went to St. Louis and commenced life on his own account, in the capacity of clerk, where he studied medicine under a prominent physician, and attended the
Humboldt Medical College of that place. At the breaking out of the
War, in 1861, he abandoned his medical studies, and was immedi-
ately called as assistant army surgeon and assigned to the
Missouri, in which capacity he served until 1865.
to St Louis, he remained there a short time, and then left for Den- 
ver, Colo., where a stay of one year was made; then followed a second
at his former home, where he resided until he was ad-
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Chicago Homeopathic College is said to be the finest and largest edifice devoted to the teaching of this school of medicine. It has an amphitheatre capable of seating five hundred students, well lighted and ventilated. It has also two large lecture-rooms, with a smaller one for sub-classes. These are four large clinical rooms, with separate waiting-rooms for each; and two spacious dissecting-rooms. The chemical and microscopic laboratories are large and well equipped, besides containing an extensive anatomical museum, reading-room, library, reception and cloak rooms and offices. The building has a fine appearance and is furnished in excellent style. It cost, with the lot on which it is situated, about $45,000.

The following physicians compose the faculty:

Professor of clinical medicine and diseases of the throat and chest: J. S. Mitchell, 1876-77.
Professor of institutes and practice of medicine: S. P. Hedges, 1876-77; J. S. Mitchell, 1877-89.
Professor of operative surgery: Albert G. Beebe, 1882-86.
Professor of principles and practice of surgery and clinical surgery: Albert G. Beebe, 1870-82; Charles Adams, 1876-82; E. H. Pratt, 1882-86.
Professor of gynecological surgery: Willis Dunforth, 1876-82.
Professor of diseases of women and children: John W. Streeter, 1876-86; George F. Roberts, 1882-86.
Professor of obstetrics: R. N. Foster, 1876-86.
Professor of ophthalmology and otorhinology: W. H. Woodyatt, 1876-80; J. H. Buffum, 1880-86.
Professor of materia medica and therapeutics: E. M. Hale, 1876-82; A. W. Woodward, 1876-77; H. N. Hobart, 1882-86.
Professor of anatomy: E. H. Pratt, 1876-82.
Professor of anatomy and principles and practice of surgery: E. H. Pratt, 1882-86.
Professor of dermatology and medical jurisprudence: John R. Kippax, 1876-79.
Professor of principles and practice of medicine and medical jurisprudence: John R. Kippax, 1879-86.
Professor of physiology: R. N. Tooker, 1876-81.
Professor of diseases of children: R. N. Tooker, 1881-86.
Professor of chemistry and technology: Kornyn Hitchcock, 1876-77; Clifford Mitchell, 1884-82.
Professor of analytical and comparative materia medica: A. W. Woodward, 1872-81.
Professor of materia medica and clinical professor of therapeutics: A. W. Woodward, 1881-86.
Professor of mental and nervous diseases: N. B. Delamater, 1878-86.
Professor of physiology and histology: W. F. Knoll, 1883-86.
Professor of sanitary science: L. C. Grosvenor, 1883-86.
Professor of general and descriptive anatomy: Curtis M. Beebe, 1884-86.
Demonstrator of anatomy: A. W. Blunt, 1875-79; C. F. Ely, 1879-80; Sumner Davis, 1881-85; Howard Crichton, 1885-86.
Lecturer and demonstrator of histology and microscopy: F. K. Day, 1884-85; R. K. Langston, 1885-86.
Demonstrator of physiology: O. C. Snyder, 1884-85.
Vice-presidents: R. N. Foster, 1876-86; W. H. Buffum, 1876-86.
Vice-presidents: R. N. Foster, 1876-86; W. H. Buffum, 1876-86.

Chicago Homeopathic College.

Harvey, 1876-82; O. W. Potter, 1876-84; E. H. Pratt, 1876-86; C. H. Buffum, 1876-82; W. H. Buffum, 1876-86; D. B. Woodrow, 1876-86; M. D. Adams, 1876-82; E. W. Woodward, 1876-86.

The students and graduates have been:

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The Central Homeopathic Hospital and Free Dis-
Hartley Pratt was born at Towanda, Penn., in 1840, and is a son of Dr. Leonard Pratt, who is noted as, perhaps, one of the most eminent physicians in Illinois. In 1852, his father removed to Carroll County, Ill., where Edwin received his early education. At the age of sixteen, he went to the Mount Carroll Seminary and remained one year. At the end of that time his father removed to Wheaton, Ill., in order to afford his son the advantages of a collegiate education; Edwin, at that time, being entered as a student at Wheaton College. After being there for a year, and while winning for himself a high place in his class, together with the esteem and respect of both students and professors, an episode occurred which resulted in his leaving college. This was the discovery by Dr. Blanchard, the president of the college, that Edwin

college; when, therefore, the chair of anatomy became vacant he was elected to fill it. In order to more thoroughly prepare himself to fill this important chair, he spent several months in special work and study in the anatomical departments of some of the Eastern medical colleges. This chair in Hahnemann College was filled by Dr. Pratt, with great acceptability for three years, and he achieved the prominent success which is very remarkable in so young a man. As a lecturer, he is clear and forcible and conveys to his listeners an intimate knowledge of the subject. Being among the finest anatomists and surgeons of the city, it only requires the capacity to clothe that knowledge in instructive phraseology. Outside of his college work Dr. Pratt has a very large private practice, and in his treatment of disease he has attained a distinction which places him in the front rank of the professional men of Chicago. His latest discovery of papillae and pockets—and the central thought, relative to the orifices of the body, thereby demonstrated—has distinguished him as one of the most eminent surgeons of his age and country. He is a member of the State and National Medical associations; has received the degree of Master of Arts, and is a valued contributor to various medical journals. He married Miss Isla M. Bailey, of New York. They have one child, named Edwin Bailey. They have lost a daughter named Isabelle, three years older than the boy.

Mary Weeks Burnett, M.D., eldest daughter of George J. W. and Elizabeth (Powell) Burnett, was born in Canasvier, Knox Co., Ohio, on October 14, 1842. It is tersely observed that "the poet is born"; it may be aptly said, with reference to Dr. Burnett, that the physician is also born, as she inherited her fondness for the life of a medical practitioner from her grandfather, Dr. John Powell, whose constant companion she was from childhood up to her twenty-first year. In 1861, she became the wife of John O. Weeks, a man of exceptional mental attainments who, at that time was studying for the ministry, and by whom she has three children, two of whom, Netta E. and George H. Weeks, are living. Ten years later, in 1874, she became a widow. The first step in the direction of a medical education was taken in 1874, when she attended the New York Medical College, at which place she received the benefit of a year's course of medical lectures. In the spring of 1877, she came to Chicago, and entered the Chicago Homeopathic College, where a year was passed in acquiring a further knowledge of the science the inclination for which had manifested itself in the years of her childhood. She devoted another year to study in Hahnemann Medical College, graduating in the spring of 1879. A few weeks later she opened an office at her present location, Central Music Hall. Dr. Burnett has been remarkably successful in the treatment of the cases that have come under her care. She is not a general practitioner; her entire time is devoted to nervous and mental diseases, in the treatment of which she has acquired an extended reputation. In 1872, Dr. Burnett was the prime mover in the organization of the Chicago Red Cross Society, of which she is vice-president. She is the national superintendent of the department of heredity of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, and president of the National Temperance Hospital and Medical College Association. The college and hospital is located on Cottage Grove Avenue, opposite the Chicago University. Dr. Burnett is medical examiner for several insurance companies, and is also the editor of "The Journal of Heredity," a popular scientific quarterly, a valuable magazine not only for the medical profession but for all students of science. Her life, almost from girlhood, has been a busy one and worthy of the success that has crowned it. Her marriage to her present husband Robert A. Burnett, took place in Chicago on October 15, 1881.

Lemuel Conant Grosvenor, M.D., was born at Paxton, Mass., in 1833, and is the eldest son of Deacon Nils N. and Mary A. Grosvenor. He entered Williston Seminary, East Hampton, Mass., when quite young, and later the high school in Winchester, where he remained four years. He then pursued a course of normal studies under private tutors, and entered the profession of teaching, in which he attained distinction, being for nearly seven years master of the old Mother School in Winthrop and of Boston. During these years the leisure moments were improved in laying broad and deep the foundations of his chosen profession and life-work. To his cherished plans, he yielded the desk of the school-room for the duties of a physician's office. He entered with characteristic diligence and enthusiasm upon the curriculum of studies necessary to the completion of his medical course, and, in due time, graduated with honor from the
Cleveland Homeopathic Medical College, in 1864. The year following, he married Miss Ellen M. Frouty, of Dorchester, Mass., who is remembered for her pious and affectionate nature, and her devoted care of the education and Christian culture have since been so helpful to him in realizing some of his cherished plans. The doctor is the father of eight children, five of whom are now living. He first settled in Peoria, Ill., where he remained till the age of Wilton, N. Y., in 1865, and thence to Chicago, in 1870. In the great fire he was the only physician left on the North Side whose home was not destroyed, the fire coming within three doors of his residence. After taking up and nursing several sick and wounded soldiers in his professional work with the sick and crippled in the churches, schools-houses, police-stations and open prairie.

Dr. Grenville is professor of sanitary science in the Chicago Homeopathic College, and was formerly lecturer on anatomy and morbid anatomy in Hahnemann Medical College. He is president of the Chicago Academy of Homeopathic Physicians and Surgeons, president of the American Peculiodical Society, and member of the American Institute of Homoeopathy. He is a member of the Lincoln Park Congregational Church, and was formerly president of its Board of Trustees. He is also member of the Congregational Club of this city. As a writer the doctor is clear and concise, is contributor to medical and educational journals, and author of "Infant Hygiene" and "How to Dress our Babies." He is an easy, graceful speaker, a fluent inspirer, and a genial companion in family life and in the society of his many friends. He very properly popular lectures on "Our Boys," "Our Girls," "Home Sanitation," etc., etc., have been well received, and are accomplishing great good.

CHARLES GORDON FULLER, M.D., F.R.M.S., was born at Jamestown, N. Y., on April 9, 1856. He comes of a well known New England family, his father, Frederick A., being a direct descendant of Samuel Fuller of Providence, R. I., and member of the Royal Society of London, England. Coming to Chicago, he undertook the study of medicine and surgery, in the Chicago Homeopathic Medical College, from which he took his degree of M.D., and I. M. in 1879. He is at present instructor in the Central Free Dispensary. Being elected demonstrator of histology and microscopy in the faculty of the college, he lectured in that department, at the same time continuing the pursuit of the special diseases of the eye and ear, under the private instruction of the late Dr. W. H. Woodyatt of this city, with whom as student and assistant he remained three years. At Dr. Woodyatt's death he left Chicago, and returned to New York, to continue his special studies. There he attended lectures at Belden and the College of Physicians and Surgeons, taking special courses at the Ophthalmic and Aural Institute, Manhattan Eye and Ear Infirmary, and the New York Ophthalmic Hospital. At the latter institution, he received the special degree of O. et A. Chir., and afterward an appointment to its surgical staff, in which capacity he served until his death in 1883, when he now practices, making a specialty of diseases of the eye and ear, and the position of eye and ear surgeon to the Chicago Avenue Free Dispensary and the South Side Bethesda Medical Mission. On June 30, 1882, he married Miss Nellie M. Parson, a daughter of the late Hon. John W. White, of New York City. Dr. Fuller is a fellow of the Royal Microscopical Society of England, member of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, fellow of the American Pathological and Microscopical Societies, member of the American Academy of Sciences; member of the Illinois State Microscopical Society; fellow of the Chicago Academy of Sciences; member of the American Institute of Homoeopathy; the American Homeopathic Ophthalmological Society; the Illinois Homeopathic Medical Society; the Medical Science Club; and the Academy of Homoeopathic Physicians and Surgeons of this city; and the following:

CLIFFORD MITCHELL, M.D., was born in 1854, on Nantonuck Island, Mass., and is the son of Francis M. and Ellen Mitchell, his mother's maiden name being Mitchell also. Dr. Mitchell is a descendant on his mother's side from the family of the Rev. Mr. Franklin, and on his father's side is related to Maria Mitchell, the astronomer, being her nephew. He came with his parents to Chil

...
Cook County Hospital. Dr. Newman is a member of the Illinois State Institute of the Academy of Physicians and Surgeons, and is assistant surgeon of the Ist Regiment Illinois Infantry.

Dr. DONALD N. AUDISI, son of John and Magdelena (Rapp) Schneider, was born on October 25, 1856, at Muscatine, Iowa. When he was three years of age his parents moved to this State. His father being an evangelical minister, the son lived somewhere near him until his thirteenth year, when his education was acquired in different sections of the State. While in his seventeenth year, he entered upon a college course at Naper
ville, Ill., and in 1876 graduated in the Northwestern College, at Evanston, Ill., for three months he pursued his studies, and successfully terminated them in 1877. When but a boy of ten he evinced a marked inclination for the study of medicine; as he grew older the desire for a knowledge of medical science became stronger. At the close of his undergraduate course he saw his way clear to effect the consumption of those early matured plans; quitting Naperville a short time after, he came to Chicago and entered the Chicago Homeopathic Medical College, in which he took a three years' course, graduating in March, 1881. He then decided to begin here the practice of his profession, in which he has met with deserved success. Dr. Schneider gives promise of attaining eminence in the profession of which he is one of the youngest members of the local body. He is a member of the Chicago Academy of Homeopathic Physicians and Surgeons and the Illinois State Society of Homeopathic Physicians. Following his graduation he lectured during three terms, in the Chicago Homeopathic College, on histology and microscopy. On April 25, 1885, in this city, he was married to Miss Carrie Isabel Tucker. S. A. G., M.D., was born January 5, 1855, in New York City. He received his preliminary education at the public schools, then attended the College of the City of New York. In 1872, he joined the Bellevue Hospital and also the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New York City, devoting two years in attendance on the medical institutions contemporaneously. In 1874, he entered the New York Homeopathic Medical College, where he graduated in the class of 1876-77. During the following year he was one of the visiting physicians and interne inspectors of the New York City. In 1878, he came to Chicago, where he has been practicing to the present time. For the three years ending with 1881, he was an assistant in the Chicago Medical College as lecturer on pathological anatomy, demonstrator of psycho-anatomy, and assistant to the chair of surgery. He is a member of the American Institute of Homeopathy and the Illinois State Medical Association, and is medical examining officer of the National Board of Health. He was joint author with the late Dr. Cooke, of Chicago, of "Antiseptic Medication." Dr. Ely was married in September, 1886, to Mrs. Elizabeth A. Barrell, of Chicago.

Chicago Academy of Homeopathic Physicians and Surgeons. This society is the successor of the Cook County Homeopathic Medical Society, from which it was re-organized in 1875-76.

It is in a flourishing condition, and its meetings, which are held monthly at the Grand Pacific Hotel, are well attended and of growing interest to the profession.

Officers, 1887-88.—L. C. Groswenor, president; F. H. Gardner, vice-president; R. W. Comant, secretary and treasurer.

FREDDIE SCHUEMANN, son of Jacob and Catherina (Ressler) Schuemann, who were natives of, and were married at, Worms, Germany, is the youngest of fourteen children, and was born in the city of Ham, Germany, on February 15, 1841, the age of five he moved with his parents to Wiesau, a short distance from the city of Ham, where he resided until his sixteenth year, and where he received much of his early education. Wiesau attracted his attention, and thither he went, making that famous watering place his home for two years. Being of a nomadic disposition, an inherent trait of character, he found it inconvenient to remain in any one place. Eins was next visited for a few months. A visit to Cologne, Dusseldorf, Elberfeld, where he lived a year, and Hamburg followed. Concluding the idea that America offered better advantages than did his native country, he sailed from Hamburg for these shores. Arriving in this country his first stopping place was Newark, N. J., where, in the capacity of clerk, he resided for two years. Prior to this period in 1874, he came to Chicago and procured a situation as clerk. While in Chicago he employed his spare time to the reading of medical books, which so impressed him that he determined to make himself familiar with the work of the leading medical men of the day. In 1872 he entered the Chicago Homeopathic Medical College. For four years he gave his entire attention to the study of medicine. In the spring of 1879, he graduated, and left, shortly after, for Omaha, Neb., where he began the practice of his profession. Returning to Chicago a year later, he settled here permanently, since which time he has established quite a large practice. On September 27, 1875, in Chicago, he was married to Catherine Mikes.

Dr. COURTESY L. CANFIELD, son of John and Magdelena (Rapp) Schneider, was born at Kalamazoo, Mich., on February 2, 1856, where thirty years of his life were spent. When about fifteen years of age he worked with his father, who was a cabinet-maker, of which trade he became a thorough master. He was then determined upon studying medicine, and commenced by devoting his spare time thereto under the instruction of Dr. A. B. Cornell. So pleasantly did he become interested in the profession that he officiated at all accidents that occurred in his father's factory. Finding that a residence in Kalamazoo limited the acquiring of the medical education he desired, he came to Chicago in the fall of 1880, and took a course of study in the Chicago Homeopathic Medical College, graduating in 1882, the fourth student in his class. He entered at once upon his duties as a physician, laboring faithfully to obtain the position that he felt himself worthy of in the medical fraternity and which he has made great progress in attaining. He is a member of the Illinois State Society of Homeopathic Physicians and medical examiner for the Order of Chosen Friends Benevolent and Protective Society. He was married on July 8, 1875, at Fitchburg, Mass., to Miss Lillie M. Grant, of that place, who died, in 1877, leaving one child. He again married on April 15, 1880, at South Bend, Ind., Miss Lizzie B. Roberts, by whom he has one child. Dr. Canfield is an amateur artist and sculptor of great promise, and his ability, talents which he avers are of inestimable value to him in his practice, especially to that portion appertaining to surgery.

The Woman's Homeopathic Medical Society was organized on April 17, 1879. It holds monthly meetings, and has as its object "the development of high professional attainments, mutual encouragement, and the assistance of women in the profession in every direction." The society is steadily increasing in membership, and the interest in the meetings is kept up by the reading of valuable papers and discussions.

Officers.—Presidents: 1879, Julia Holmes Smith; 1880, Leila G. Beedell; 1881-82, Caroline E. Manning; 1883, Jennie E. Smith; 1884-85, Julia Holmes Smith. Vice-presidents: 1879, Rachel Speckman; 1880, Emily Spork; 1881-82, F. B. Wilkins; 1883, Caroline E. Manning; 1884, Jennie E. Smith; 1885, Anna M. Parker. Secretaries and treasurers: 1879, Leila G. Beedell; 1880, Caroline E. Manning; 1881-82, R. Abbey Underwood; 1883, Helen Heffron; 1884, Corsetta T. Carnell; 1885, C. E. McAllister.
About that time she began an attendance at the Homoeopathic Medical College for Women, an institution that had been opened for the purpose of promoting the study of medicine, a privilege that the Homoeopathic Hospital College at that time considered a branch of education united for women. Her progress was rapid. In order to defray the expenses of her course she became the assistant of Mr. C. K. Merrick, a prominent practitioner of Cleveland. So, between laborious study and exacting practice, she worked incessantly for success. In February, 1871, she graduated at the head of her class, of which she was valedictorian. At the banquet which followed the graduating exercises, the professor of materia medica presented her with a special certificate in recognition of her ability; this was followed a little later by her election as professor of anatomy. Four months were then passed in the pursuit of her profession, in the dissecting-room, with the privilege of dissecting the bodies of several hundred that were destroyed for the medical profession.

In 1879, having become the assistant of the professor in anatomy, she entered a medical practice at Port Wayne, Ind. In the autumn of 1872, the Homoeopathic Hospital College and the Women's College became one and the same, of which institution Dr. Canfield was appointed to the chair of demonstrator of anatomy, and graduated for a second time. In the fall of 1872, Titusville, Penn., became her home, where, in the course of her stay of ten years, she became an influential member of the profession and established an extensive practice. The reduction of the population compelled her removal, and Indianapolis, Ind., was visited, where a stay of seven months was made. On account of failing health, in 1882, she came to Chicago, where she still resides, and where she has met with much of the success she attained in other localities. Dr. Canfield was the first woman who was elected and served as an officer in the American Institute of Homoeopathy, the oldest medical body in the United States. She is also a member of the Illinois State Medical Society, the Women's Homoeopathic Medical Society, and the Hahnemann Clinical Society.

**ECLECTICS.**

**Bennett Medical College.**—Since the fire of 1871, which destroyed the building then used for collegiate purposes, the growth of this institution has been satisfactory to its trustees. In 1873, a college edifice was erected at North 111-13 State Street, at a cost of about $65,000. It contains four lecture-halls, capable of seating three hundred and fifty students. One of these, built in the amphitheatre style, is used for surgical and anatomical lectures and demonstrations. It has a dissecting-room, which accommodates one hundred and twenty-five students; the museum and chemical rooms are fully supplied with specimens and apparatus. It contains, also, a library, reading-room, and offices.

The Bennett Hospital, situated upon the college grounds, it is connected with it by covered ways.

The Free Dispensary, connected with this college, is conducted wholly at the expense of the faculty, for the benefit of the students. Clinics are held daily during the entire year. From twenty-five hundred to three thousand are treated each year.

This college was named in honor of Professor John Hughes Bennett, the great medical reformer of Europe.

The faculty since 1871 has been as follows:

- Professor of the principles and practice of surgery: Milton Jay, dean of the faculty, 1873-86.
- Professor of obstetrics and diseases of women: Anson L. Clark, 1871-86.
- Professor of therapeutics, materia medica, and clinical medicine: J. F. Cook, 1871-76; Wilson H. Davis, 1876-86.
- Professor of surgical anatomy and orthopedic surgery: A. H. Hitl, 1876-79; S. W. Wetmore, 1883-84; E. F. Buecking, 1880-82, and 1884-86.
- Professor of chemistry, pharmacy and toxicology: H. D. Garrison, 1871-78; W. K. Harrison, 1878-83; Finley Ellington, 1884-86.
- Professor of principles and practice of medicine: Henry K. Whiford, 1871-86.
- Professor of pathology, hygiene and electro-therapeutics: Milton Jay, 1871-73; H. M. Crawford, 1873-76; E. Reading, 1876-80; E. M. Reading, 1882-86.
- Professor of diseases of children: N. P. Pearson, 1876-81; John Tascher, 1881-86.
- Professor of general and descriptive anatomy: H. N. Young, 1873-77; E. F. Buecking, 1877-78; A. L. Willard, 1878-79; John Tascher, 1879-81; H. S. Tucker, 1881-86.
- Professor of clinical ophthalmology and otology: Henry Olin, 1871-84; D. A. Cashman, 1884-86.
- Professor of dermatology and venereal diseases: E. F. Rush, 1879-86.
- Professor of medical jurisprudence: George C. Christian, 1871-86.
- Professor of dental pathology and surgery: G. W. Nichols, 1880-83; E. L. Guffin, 1883-86.
- Professor of obstetrics and gynecology: A. W. Harrison, 1877-79; H. S. Tucker, 1879-83; M. G. Hart, 1883-86.
- Assistant to chair of surgery: W. LeRoy Whistler, 1883-86.
- Assistant to chair of obstetrics and gynecology: J. B. McFadden, 1884-86.

Since (and including) 1872, this college has graduated seven hundred and sixty-six students, an average of nearly fifty-five per annum. In the list are found the names of a number of women who are admitted to the privileges of the institution the same as men.


**Henry Olin, M.D.,** one of the most distinguished oculists and aurists in the country, was born at Concord, Erie Co., N. Y., on August 18, 1835, and is the son of William and Marie Olin. His father, who was of the Vermont Olin family which had supplied so much brilliancy and renown to the Albany, New York, legal bar, was an enterprising farmer, with an active intellect and an abounding store of general information. The childhood of young Olin was spent in Springfield and Boston, where he studied anatomy and in these places he enjoyed excellent educational advantages. His taste for the medical profession developed quite early in life, and we find him when a young man apprenticed to a druggist, and devoting himself to the study of the brain. He was from the beginning of his connection with the drug business, an intelligent and laborious medical student and Investigator, showing that deep interest in the details of medical science and that conscientious discharge of duty which has always distinguished him. In the course of time he entered regularly upon the study of medicine, which he pursued at Buffalo, New York, and Philadelphia, thoroughly fitting himself for his profession. Having completed his collegiate medical education, he was once entered into practice, with greater success than usually attends the beginning of a professional career. For three or four years from 1860, Dr. Olin conducted a drug store in connection with his practice, but finding that the claims of his profession demanded his attention, he abandoned the drug business and has since confined himself exclusively to his practice, with the exception of attending to localities as lecturer on diseases of the brain and ear in Bennett Medical College. He has greatly added to the high character of this college, of which he is also a teacher. For fifteen years Professor Olin has made the treatise of this class of diseases a specialty and heretofore an authority in the branch of medical science in the world. In 1870, he made a most important discovery in the physiology of the ear, which revolutionized a long accepted theory. He found, while examining a patient, that there was a congenital absence of the tympanic membrane, and yet normal hearing existed. Upon further inquiry and investigation he found many other cases where the tympanic membrane was wanting, from idiopathic and traumatic causes, but still the persons had normal hearing. Further investigation resulted in demonstrating that this membrane is inelastic fibrous tissue, not vibrating on the undulating motion of the atmosphere as had previously been supposed. Professor Olin's discovery has been recently corroborated by the work of Helmholtz, of Germany, who has experimented with like results. In the fall of 1870, Professor Olin removed to Chicago, where he has since resided. He has exerted himself to found in Chicago a College of Ophthalmology and Otology, of which he is the director, and incorporated in 1875. The institution supplies a much needed want, and will be an appropriate monument to the energy, judgment and even humanity of its founder. Professor Olin is prominently connected with several medical societies, among them the American Medical and Eclectic Medical Association, the Illinois Eclectic Medical Society, the Wisconsin Medical Society, and the Chicago Eclectic Medical Society. In 1874, he was married to Miss Mikes, a lady of superior excellence of heart and mind. It is a matter of astonishment to all who are familiar with Professor Olin's habits of industry, that he can withstand the drain of such an active life. His endurance borders on what may be laughingly termed less nervous system. In such delicate operations as the practice of the oculist and aurist necessitates, perfectly steady nerves are the only
guaranty of safety to the patient and, necessarily, of success to the practitioner. To the extraordinary development noticeable in all of the professions of medicine, Bennett contributed much indebtedness for an ability to perform a prodigious amount of labor as he is for a large measure of his professional success. Yet a young man, many additional and even still more brilliant achievements may reasonably be expected to mark his professional career.

SERENO WRIGHT INGRAHAM was born at Fredonia, Licking Co., Ohio, on August 15, 1835. He entered a district school at the age of six and continued in it until the age of seventeen, when he became a student at Gray's Academy, which he attended during a summer, and taught during the winter months in the country, up to 1857, when he entered the law office of Chief-Justice T. W. Badger, of Ohio. He was the son of Doctor T. H. Ingraham, of Marion, Ohio, who studied medicine, which he continued for eighteen months, when the War of the Rebellion came on and for a time he was lost in trade and speculation. He resumed the study of medicine again in 1866, and began practicing in this city in 1872. He graduated from the Medical College in 1877, and for a considerable period thereafter occupied the chair of diseases of the respiratory and circulatory organs in the same college. For a period of nearly nine years, Dr. Ingraham has been physician-in-charge of the Newsboys' Home of Chicago, also physician for the Letter-Carriers' Relief and Fund Association, City Medical Examiner for the Covenant Mutual Benefit Life Association of America and other life companies, and surgeon for the Singer & Talcott Stone Company, together with numerous other surgical connections of very great value to him. He is a member of the National Eclectic Medical Association, the Illinois Eclectic Medical Society, of the Chicago Eclectic Medical and Surgical Society, and has been president of the alumni of the Chicago Medical College. He is a member of a Cleveland, Ohio, Knights of Pythias, No. 22, Wooster, Ohio, before coming to this city. Dr. Ingraham was married to Miss Mary E. Rogers, on June 2, 1855, at Worthington, Ohio, where they have had residence, Mr. Charles and John M. The Dr. is spoken of by Frank Glossop, the publisher, as follows: "Compliments of one who knows where he makes his bed, W. W. Ingraham, M.D., Chicago. Possessing the noblest traits of man; intelligence, industry, honesty—enrolled with a kind heart, generous, willing and skillful hands."

WILLIAM L. DAVIS, one of Chicago's most active medical practitioners, was born at Richmond, Wayne Co., Ind., in 1843, and resided there until he nearly attained his majority. At the age of sixteen he attended the academy at Marion, Ind., remaining there two years. He finished his collegiate education at Earlham College, a Quaker school, located at Richmond, Ind. He then went to Cincinnati, entered the Eclectic Medical Institute, and took his degree in February, 1864. After his graduation, he connected himself with the city hospital of Cincinnati for about two years. He came to Chicago in 1867, and entered to build up a practice, which has proved highly successful in every way. Dr. Davis is a gentleman of rare attainments; his professional skill and his attractive social qualities combine to make him well-known in professional and private life among the very best of Chicago's citizens. He was one of the founders of Bennett Medical College in 1869, and was one of the first lecturers. Since 1873, he has been professor of materia medica, therapeutics and clinical medicine at Bennett College, and is one of the most noted teachers of the faculty. In 1868, the Chicago Medical Times was established, and Dr. Davis became its editor-in-chief, which position he still occupies. His editorial and other writings upon medical and scientific subjects receive marked attention, not only in the United States, but also in Europe. He is an active member of the National Eclectic Medical Association, is president of every Stote Eclectic Medical Association in the Union. At the age of twenty-one, Dr. Davis became an Old Fellow, and he has been prominent in the advancement of that noble order for several years. He was for some years president officer in Excelsior Lodge, No. 22, I.O.O. He has been often honored with the chairmanship of many important committees in the Grand Lodge. At the time of the great fire, Dr. Davis was an active workman, and did much to promote the good work of charity conducted by the order of Odd fellows. He was also a member of the A.O.U.W., and was the first master workman of the lodge, No. 139, of Chicago, and has rendered valuable services in promoting the interests of the order. Notwithstanding his many duties, Dr. Davis finds time to deliver lectures, especially pertaining to his profession, scientific subjects, and addresses on Odd Fellowship subjects; time being granted by societies, lodges, clubs and associations. He is now engaged upon a work on materia medica and therapeutics. Dr. Davis has written and issued, on December 6, 1852, to Miss Hattie L. George, of Waukegan, Ill., an accomplished lady, noted for her musical talent and social qualities.

ANSON LUMAN CLARK, physician and surgeon, was born on October 12, 1826, at Clarksville, Mass., the village being named in honor of his father, Dr. Thomas S. Clark and his mother's maiden name was Almeda Ketchum. They moved to Palatine, Cook Co., Ill., in 1841. His father was a farmer and mechanic, and under rather adverse circumstances the son obtained his education. He attended the village schools, No. II., but while at college spent his winters in teaching. Having determined to make medicine his profession, he devoted much attention to the study of such works as would aid him preparatory to entering the medical college. He attended the Eclectic Medical College in 1858, and went at once to the Cincinnati Eclectic Medical Institute, from which he graduated in 1861, with highest honors, and the highest grade in the class. He was conferred his degree of Doctor of Medicine. Upon leaving the college, he entered the 127th Illinois Infantry Volunteers as first assistant-surgeon. During the War and while on detached duty, he organized and took charge of Hospital No. 2, at Camp Lookout, Tenn., where he remained three deaths. He married in 1859, and his family was located at Palatine when he went into the Army. Before his return they made their home in Elgin, and when the War closed he went to Elgin and commenced the regular practice of medicine, in which city he has since always resided. Dr. Clark has an enviable reputation as a physician and surgeon and has built up a very large and remunerative practice. In 1868, when Dr. Garrison wrote to him regarding the establishment of an eclectic medical college, Dr. Clark at once enthuastically heartily into the establishment of a school here. Upon the opening of Bennett Medical College, he was elected to the chair of obstetrics and for several years held that position with great ability and to the satisfaction of the students. He has also been president of that institution, and enjoys the satisfaction of seeing the little medical school which started with eight or nine graduates grow into an institution known and famous throughout the west and far into the south. In 1870 he was elected president of the Bennett Medical College; frequent contributions are made by him on medical questions to the leading journals of the country, and "Common Diseases of Women" is a volume recently issued, of which he is the author. He was president of the National Eclectic Medical Association for 1883, and corresponding secretary of the Illinois State Medical Society for 1885. He has been a member of the State Board of Health ever since the organization of the same. Dr. Clark is a staunch republican in politics, but has never been a seeker for office. The people of Kane County, recognizing his abilities, elected him as their representative to the XXVIIth General Assembly in 1870. He was also a director of the Board of Education in Elgin in 1875. Dr. Clark was married on August 20, 1859, to Miss Phoebe J. Lemon, of Metamora, Ill., but her death occurred in 1868, and they lost two sons, Otis A., who died in 1879, and Percy L., who is at present a solicitor for the state. In 1862 he married Miss Mary F. Danton, daughter of Hiram P. and Beldina H. Danton, of Spencer, Mass.

WILLIAM LE ROY WILSON, physician and surgeon, was born in Allegany County, N. Y., on November 13, 1839. In 1871, he moved to Grand Rapids, Mich., where he lived until he was twenty-one years of age. Wilson there engaged in the practice of medicine, and in 1873 he was elected a member of the State Medical Society of Illinois, and in 1875, he was elected a member of the American Medical Association. He was married on November 10, 1864, to Miss Clara A. Pickett, of the village of Galesburg, Ill., and they have one child, Hazel Lee. Dr. Wilson resides at Irving Park, and is a member of the Reformed Church and other societies of the village. He is a member of the Royal Arcanum and of the Order of Foresters.

MARTIN G. HART, physician and demonstrator of descriptive and pathological anatomy in Bennett Medical College, was born near Milton, Wis., on April 4, 1838, and was reared in a farm near Milton until the age of nine his parents removed to Oskaloosa, Iowa, and after receiving the common school studies, he entered Penn College at Oskaloosa, taking the literary course. He did not graduate, but
practically completed his literary education, after which he went to Nebraska and Kansas, where he spent a year in recreation. On his return to his home, he took up his professional studies in the office of Dr. G. H. Wiley, with whom he read medicine for about one year. In the spring of 1881, he came to Chicago and entered Bennett Medical College, and devoted himself particularly to the science of anatomy, which he studied at the Medical College of Illinois. In 1883, Dr. Patterson was awarded the degree of Bachelor of Science, and in 1885, he received the degree of Doctor of Medicine from the same institution. From 1881 to 1885, he practiced medicine, under the guidance of Dr. Teegarden of LaPorte.

At the expiration of four years he matriculated in the Eclectic Medical College of Cincinnati, and took his degree as Doctor of Medicine in the class of 1888. Shortly after his graduation he located at Janesville, Wis., where he remained in successful practice twenty-three years and, since 1871, has been in active practice in this city. During his stay in Janesville, the Berkshire Medical School, of Massachusetts, conferred upon him an honorary degree. In appreciation of his worth as a citizen and a man of unblemished character, he was elected to the majority of Janesville in 1860 and served for fourteen years had charge of the Institute for the Blind, in that city, and also served as its president. Dr. Treat was married on October 20, 1847, to Orrilla J. Hubbell, of LaPorte, Ind., and has one son, Leslie R.

WILLIAM JAMES CASHMAN, M.D., was born in Huron County, Ohio, on November 9, 1824, where he lived during his boyhood. He is descended from the French branch of the family. He attended the Norwalk Academy during his youth, and at the age of twenty-six commenced his professional studies, entering the Eclectic Medical College of Cincinnati, from which he graduated in 1882. He returned to his home in Huron County and practiced there for about fifteen years. He then settled at Kenton, Wis., and was connected with Professor Butterick of the Saint Louis Medical College, as his assistant a number of years. In 1879, he came to Chicago, and has since made his home. Dr. Clay is a gentleman, modest and retiring, and though at various times offered professorships through which he could have distinguished himself, he has held aloof from all positions of this nature. Dr. Clay was married December 31, 1854, to Miss Adaline S. Bennett, at Monroeville, Ohio, the residence of the bride, however, being at Tiffin, Ohio. They have one daughter, Cora C. Mrs. Clay's family have been noted for their connection with education, one of her ancestors being the founder of Princeton College.

WILLIAM ELISHA STRATFORD, M.D., was born at TerreVille, Conn., on June 23, 1850, and is the son of John and Mary (Smith) Ryan. When the senior Ryan was but a lad he came to America and located at TerreVille, engaging in business, where he remained until 1885. His son entered the Rensselaer Military Institute, and he afterward attended the TerreVille High School, and made the best of his opportunities. In 1885, his parents removed to Davenport, Iowa, and he continued his studies in that city, attending the high school, from which he graduated with honors in the class of 1894, at the age of fifteen. Travelling, he entered the TerreVille College, engaged in farming in Carroll County, Ill., which he continued five years. Becoming interested in the studies of medicine, he prepared himself for matriculation in the Physio-Medical College of Cincinnati, in 1899, and, after a full course, took his degree as Doctor of Medicine from that institution with the class of February, 1878. Located in Haldane, Ogle Co., Ill., he remained there nearly two years and then removed to Polo. In 1881, he came to this city, where he has since been engaged in attending to a lucrative practice. He is secretary and demonstrator of anatomy of the Physio-Medical College of this city, and was president of the Illinois Physio-Medical Association two years, and was elected vice-president of the National Physio-Medical Society for 1894-95. Dr. Snyder was married on October 25, 1872, to Miss Elizabeth A. Pulley, of Pleasant Valley, Jo Davises Co., Ill., on April 8, 1860, leaving two children: Robert F. N. and his wife, Miss Mina E. McMurrin, of Anamosa, Jones Co., Iowa, occurred on September 28, 1882.

THE CHICAGO ECTECIC MEDICAL SOCIETY.—This society was organized on May 13, 1879, and holds its meetings once a month at the Grand Pacific Hotel. The officers since its inception have been as follows:


embody his thoughts on various medical questions into articles for magazines, and he is a frequent contributor thereto. Dr. Ryan has already issued his prospectus for a medical journal, to be edited by himself, and called the Electro-Therapeutical Gazette. Dr. Ryan has many years before him, and, with a successful past for his health and encouragement, there are only the requisites of life and health to insure him a brilliant future.

H. FLOYD BAXTON, M.D., was born in Oneida County, N. Y., on April 3, 1848, where he lived on the farm at the home of his parents, and attended school at Hamilton. After he graduated from the high school, he returned to work on the farm with his father, but the young lad not only obtained an education and acquired a man of his energy, ability and ambition. He concluded to study medicine. He is a rapid reader, has a very retentive memory and great individual things. In 1875, he went to Philippa and studied at the Eclectic Medical College, graduating on May 10, 1877, with the degree of M.D. Immediately following his graduation, he returned to Hamilton, where he began general practice and specially gained the confidence of the citizens; but the place not being of sufficient size to enable him to increase his opportunities, after a year he moved to Cleveland, Ohio, where for three years he was located, and from which city he came to Chicago. He has contributed to medical journals and for public distribution. He is practically a self-educated man, having had an inclination for the study of medicine since his childhood.

REUBEN J. KANE, A. M., was born in Massachusetts, on May 17, 1834, and lived at Cummington, Hampshire County, until he was eleven years of age. He then moved with his parents to Faribault, Minn., and at a proper age entered the Bishop University and completed his medical studies. When the War broke he resigned his degree of Dr. Benis, then only seventeen years of age, enlisted in Co. "G," 1st Minnesota Infantry, and, in 1862, was transferred to the 6th U. S. Calvary. He served for three years and three months in the field as private and assistant-surgeon in the hospitals and on the field, but, owing to his not being old enough, did not receive his commission as surgeon. In 1864, he went to Burlington, Vt., and took a regular course in medicine, and from where he went to New York and graduated the year following from the College of Physicians and Surgeons of that city. Returning to Faribault, he practiced his profession for a number of years. In November, 1882, he came to Chicago, and took a course in Bennett Medical College, where he received a diploma from that institution in 1883. In 1876, Dr. Benis went to the Black Hills during the gold excitement, and had charge of the military there. When the Indian troubles arose, the people elected Dr. Benis mayor of the Black Hills district, and he successfully managed affairs through a time when the Indians endangered life and property. Dr. Benis is at present vice-president of the Chicago Medical Society and is a prominent member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, having been at one time a grand officer of the State of Minnesota. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity, the National Union Association and the Royal Arcanum. He married, in Chicago, on June 8, 1864, to Miss Mary A. Evans, of Watertown, N. Y. They have three children: Marvin M., George W. and Alia E.

JOHN H. HASSE, son of Jacob and Margaretta (Eckel) Hasse, natives of Neustadt-on-the-Haardt, in Bavaria, was born at Germersheim, on the Rhine, on July 19, 1844, where he lived until 1862, acquiring a common-school education. He attended college in 1859, at Speyer, from which institution he graduated in 1864, having obtained a thorough classical education and a preparatory knowledge of materia medica, a science to which he intended to devote the labor of his life. Immediately following his graduation at Speyer, he went to Munich and entered the Polytechnicum, where he remained two years, pursuing a course in chemistry and mathematics. In 1866, he emigrated to this country. Shortly after his arrival in New York, he secured a position as clerk in a drug store, a capacity in which he served for five years. In 1871, he entered Bellevue Hospital College, where he prosecuted his studies until the following spring, when he went to Mount Sinai Hospital as assistant to the intern physician. After that he entered the New York College of Physicians and Surgeons, leaving that institution in 1873. Directly thereafter, he returned to his former occupation as drug clerk, shortly after which he established a business of his own. In 1878, he commenced his present occupation as clerk in the store of Dr. Kossovski; six months later he purchased the establishment, in conjunction with which he continued his medical studies. Graduating Bennett Medical College in 1881, he graduated in 1883. Placing his business work in the hands of a manager, he devoted his entire time to the practice of medicine. Dr. Hasse is a gentleman of scholarly attainments, literary tastes, and a physician, and a physician of great experience. He is a member of the Knights and Ladies of Honor, and the Deutsche Erche, a German benevolent association. He was married, on January 10, 1868, in New York City, to Miss Catharine Von Noster, and has one child, a son named Willie.

ELECTRIC.

CHESTER I. THACHER, M.D., consulting physician of the Chicago Magnetic Shield Company, was born at Almond, Allegany Co., N. Y., on April 6, 1843. He was educated at the University of Michigan and graduated in medicine in 1867. Practicing and giving encouragement, there are only the requisites of life and health to insure him a brilliant future.

Dr. Thacher has resided in Chicago for the past three years, and has given his personal attention to the manufacture and disposition of the various garments whose therapeutic value has been so popularly demonstrated.

DENTISTS.

CHICAGO COLLEGE OF DENTAL SURGERY. - The Chicago Dental Infirmary was incorporated, under the general law of the State of Illinois, on February 20, 1883. Its primary object was to furnish instruction in dental surgery to those who had previously received a medical education. It was conducted on this plan for two years, when it was deemed advisable to convert the infirmary into a regular dental college, to be known as the Chicago College of Dental Surgery. There were twenty-five students in 1883-84 and three graduates. The prospects of this institution are very flattering, and, sustained as it is by many leading physicians of the city, its permanent success is assured.


Board of Directors.—James A. Swasey, president; A. W. Harlan, vice-president; T. W. Brophy, corresponding secretary; Edgar D. Swain, secretary and treasurer; N. B. Delamater, W. H. Byford, A. Reeves Jackson, Milton Jay, W. W. Allport, Norman Bridge, J. N. Crouse, G. W. Nichols; Frank H. Gardiner, chairman executive committee.

Faculty—G. V. B. Sutkings, professor of pathology; W. L. Copeland, professor of anatomy; W. T. Belfield, professor of physiology and microscopy; Lewis L. McArthur, professor of chemistry and metalurgy; L. P. Haskell, professor of prosthetic dentistry; Truman W. Brophy, professor of oral surgery; Edmund Noyes, professor of operative dentistry; A. W. Harlan, professor of materia medica and therapeutics; P. J. Kester, professor of special chemistry; C. S. Caudle-Smith, superintendent of the infirmary.

Demonstrators.—J. W. W. Walsall, demonstrator of anatomy and lecturer on regional anatomy; B. D. Wifok, demonstrator of operative dentistry; H. A. Armitage, demonstrator of prosthetic dentistry; L. L. Davis, demonstrator of microscopy; J. E. Hinkins, demonstrator of chemistry.


The courses are held semi-annually, commencing in April and October respectively.

TRUMAN W. BROPHY, dean of the Chicago College of Dental Surgery, was born in Washington, on April 12, 1845. He was brought up in the county of Kanawha, and attended the common schools, afterward studying in the Elgin Academy for several years. He began his professional studies in Chicago in 1866, afterward entered the Pennsylvania College of Dental Surgery, from which he graduated in 1872. Dr. Brophy passed considerable time among the medical colleges and hospitals of the East, and then came to Chicago to engage in the practice of his profession, which has hitherto been successful. Meeting many cases in his practice requiring in their treatment a more extended knowledge of medicine and surgery than was taught in the College of Dental Surgery, in 1876 he commenced...
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Dr. Brophy was an energetic, ambitious worker, and another of the results of his splendid exertions was the movement, which he inaugurated, that established a section of oral surgery in the American Medical Association, of which organization he has been a member since its foundation. He was secretary of the association the first three years, and president of the section of oral surgery for one year. Dr. Brophy was married on May 8, 1853, to Miss Emma Jean Mason, daughter of Carville Mason of this city. They have three children,—Eugenia M., Florence Amelia and Truman W., Jr. Dr. Brophy is a member of the Union League Club and of the National, State, and various local medical and dental societies. He has always led a most active life, has written for most of the leading medical and dental periodicals, and stands high in the profession of dental surgery. He is an honorary member of many dental associations; is president of the Odontological Society of Chicago; ex-president of the Chicago Dental Society.

James ATWOOD SWASEY, president of the Chicago College of Dental Surgery, which position he has held for the past three successive terms, is also one of the instructors at that institution. He is also a member of the American Dental Association, the Illinois State Society, and the City Dental Society. He has a large private practice, to which he has been attending for the past ten years. Dr. Swasey was born at North Danville, Caledonia Co., N. Y., on March 12, 1853, where he attended the district school until the age of seventeen, when he entered the New York Dental College at Danville, Vt. He then went to Michigan City, joined a party of friends on a hunting and fishing tour, remained with them about eighteen months and returned to his native place, where he resided one year. He then went to Beverly, Mass., where, in the office of O. S. Swasey, M.D., he first commenced the study of dental surgery. In the latter part of 1858, he went to Ipswich, Mass., and opened an office, where he practiced five years. From there he went to Gloucester, Mass., practiced four years, and then retired from business for one year, coming to Chicago in 1869. He first opened his office in the Shepard Block, corner of Monroe and Dearborn streets, and was burned out in the greater fire of 1871. Dr. Swasey has invented some very useful as well as practical apparatus for dentists' use, and is an expert dentist. On May 1, 1862, he was married to Miss Tuck, of Beverly, Mass. They have had three children; two of whom died in infancy; the other son, Joseph Atwood, is completing his education.

Loomis F. Haskell, the well known dentist, was born at Bangor, Maine, on April 26, 1826, where he went to school until he was twelve years of age. In 1838, he moved with his parents to Salem, Mass., where he attended school two years. In 1841, he went to Boston and entered the printing office of William S. Dunorell, remaining five years. In his nineteenth year, he began the study of dental surgery in Boston, in the office of Dr. M. P. Hamsen, where he remained three years. In 1848, he first opened his office as a dentist in Boston, where he practiced eight years. He then moved to Milwaukee, Wisconsin, with a view of settling permanently, but, only remained one year, when he came to Chicago and, in 1857, associated himself with the well known and highly respected dentist, W. W. Allport, which connection lasted eleven years. Since 1868, however, he has been in practice for himself. During the thirty-seven years of the doctor's practice, he has made a specialty of prosthetic dentistry, and is recognized as an expert and high authority among the fraternity. He is likewise the professor of prosthetics at the Chicago College of Dental Surgery, as well as one of the clinical instructors at the Baltimore College. Dr. Haskell is a well known writer for various dental journals, having the power to express his own ideas as well as the ability to conceive them. In 1848, Dr. Haskell was married to Miss Sarah F. Vasson, of Chasen, Mass. They have had six children, all of whom are living.

THE NORTHWESTERN COLLEGE OF DENTAL SURGERY.—This college is incorporated under the general law of the State, and was organized in September, 1885. The directors, in their first announcement, say: "The hearty co-operation which the founders have met with from the leading practitioners in dentistry and medicine throughout the Northwest, is an earnest of confidence in the future of the institution, which their best efforts will be put forward to deserve." Thirteen students have already been entered for matriculation. The college is located on the corner of Wabash Avenue and Twelfth Street.

Directors.—Dr. I. Clendenen, president; Dr. H. C. Magnuson, treasurer; F. H. H. McBeth, secretary.

Faculty.—G. C. Paoli, emeritus professor of materia medica; N. F. Pearson, emeritus professor of pathology; J. F. Austin, professor of operative dentistry; Elyon D. Palmer, professor of prosthetic dentistry; Eugene Vigneron, professor of dental pathology; J. D. Spearling, professor of clinical dentistry; Dr. C. B. G. Swasey, professor of anatomy; J. E. Hequeinbourg, professor of chemistry; J. E. H. Glunt, professor of physiology; F. C. Caldwell, professor of materia medica; F. C. Tipton, professor of principles and practice of general surgery; N. W. Johnson, professor of chemistry; D. H. E. Glunt, professor of physiology; F. C. Tipton, surgeon and physician to the oral clinic, and dean to the faculty; A. D. Wyman, professor of pathology.

Ex-Directors.—F. C. Marshall, demonstrator of anatomy; T. S. Huffaker, demonstrator of anatomy; T. C. Rivera, demonstrator of physiology and materia medica.

CHICAGO DENTAL SOCIETY.—Officers since 1871:

Presidents.—J. N. Crouse, 1871; M. J. Dean, 1872; E. D. Swain, 1873; C. E. Koch, 1874; D. B. Freeman, 1875; G. H. Cushing, 1881; T. W. Brophy, 1882; E. S. Talbot, 1883; C. F. Frye, 1884; A. W. Harlan, 1885.
HISTORY OF CHICAGO.

Recording secretary — E. D. Swain, 1873-74; D. B. Freeman, 1875-76; E. Noyes, 1877-78; C. F. Prayne, 1879-80; D. M. Cattell, 1881; E. S. Talbot, 1882; R. W. Kimball, 1883-84; J. G. Reid, 1885.

Treasurer — C. R. E. Koch, 1873; J. F. Thompson, 1874; G. H. Cushing, 1875; M. S. Dean, 1876; E. D. Swain, 1877-78; Officers, 1878-80, H. F. Matteson, president; G. H. Cushing, first vice-president; W. A. Stevens, second vice-president; A. H. Lott, recording secretary; P. J. Kester, corresponding secretary; E. D. Swain, treasurer; J. H. Woolley, librarian; J. S. Marshall, editor; W. N. Freeman, distributor; J. W. Wassall, G. A. Christmann, R. H. Kimball, board of censors.

The Odontological Society of Chicago.—This society was organized on November 19, 1853, and has for its object the investigation of subjects included in the science of medicine, surgery, chemistry and dental surgery; and to elevate and sustain the professional character of dental surgeons, and to stimulate them to the acquirement of scientific knowledge.

Officers and censors — T. W. Brophy, president; E. Noyes, vice-president; P. J. Kester, secretary and treasurer; W. B. Ames, editor; E. D. Swain, curator.

Joseph Deschauer, dentist, son of Matthias and Martha Deschauer, of Eger, Austria, was born on February 18, 1852. On the paternal side his ancestors for many years have been engaged in the manufacture of cloth and leather, and are respected as prominent citizens. A notable exception to the family's vocation occurs with his father's brother, Sebastian Deschauer, who is surgeon-general of the Austrian army. His early years, until he reached the age of fifteen, were spent in the public schools of Eger, and after passing through the high school, he entered the Polytechnic University, from which he graduated in his seventeenth year. He then began the study of dentistry under the direction of Dr. Carnelli, of Vienna, with whom he remained three years. After spending several years in travel through Germany and Switzerland, perfecting himself in his profession, he returned to Vienna, and was associated with Dr. Carnelli until the agitation incident upon the revolution in 1848 compelled him to leave that city. Returning home, he practiced until 1856, when he came to Chicago, where he has since resided. Dr. Deschauer was married on November 22, 1856, to Miss Barbara Haarich, of Prague, Bohemia, and has one daughter, Mary, who was married in July, 1878, to Dr. George A. Christmann, a graduate of Missouri Dental College, who is now in co-operation with Dr. Deschauer. Dr. Christmann has two children, Arthur and Walter. The doctors are both members of the Chicago and Illinois State Dental societies.

Emmanuel Honsinger.—In connection with the history of the dental profession it is but just to mention some of the adjuncts to the practice of the science which have been invented by this gentleman. He commenced practice as a dentist in 1852, and about April, 1853, invented an automatic sign, by which a set of false teeth is caused to perform a most necessary motion for twenty-four days without re-winding the machinery. He also invented an adjustable file-carrier, rotating spittoon, and other instruments and contrivances, some of which he patented, freely allowing the profession to adopt such improvements. For twenty years, Honsinger has never used other than crystal gold in crown-filling, and is, therefore, known as "the crystal gold man" who would not recognize him by his proper cognomen.

Hannawiah W. Hemingway was born at Dryden, Tompkins Co., N. Y., on March 20, 1841. His early education was received in the old log school-house at his native town. He came to Chicago in 1855, arriving here on his seventeenth birthday. He commenced his business career as a student in dental surgery, in the office of Dr. Honsinger, where he remained three years. In 1861, he entered the "G" 2d Illinois Light Artillery, remaining in the service three years, when he was honorably discharged. He returned to Chicago in the early part of 1865, and re-commenced practice on the North Side, where he remained until burned out in their first fire. He then went to the South Side, where he remained until January, 1873, when he moved on the South Side to the Bryant Block, corner of Randolph and Dearborn streets. He remained for four years at the Bryant Block, and then removed to his present location. Dr. Hemingway is a member of Covenant Lodge, No. 256, A. F. & A. M. In June, 1867, he was married to Miss Jane C. Thompson, of Orion, Ill. They have had two children, one boy and one girl, the boy died in infancy; their daughter, Martha Maselia, is still living.

George A. Sherwood was born in Morristown, N. Y., on February 11, 1840, and came to Chicago with his parents in 1844. They remained until 1850, when they returned to Naperville, and moved to Naperville, Illinois. In 1851, he moved to Donner's Grove, remaining until 1854, and then he went to Ottawa, Ill.

Charles H. Thygar, one of the leading dentists of this city, was born at Franklin, Mass., on December 24, 1801. He received his education at Providence, R. I., at a private Quaker academy on Westminster Street. In 1834, he joined the 1st Rhode Island Infantry, and was present at the battle of Bull Run. He then joined the 1st (Rhode Island) Cavalry as second lieutenant on charge on March 17, 1863, at the engagement at Kelley's Ford, where he was wounded and taken a prisoner of war. He was sent temporarily to the hospital six months, and afterwards to hospital at Libby Prison, Richmond, Va., where he remained three months. Then being exchanged, he joined his regiment, and was with it at the battles of Winchester, Fisher's Hill, and all through the Shenandoah Valley campaign under command of General Sheridan. For meritorious conduct he was promoted to captain, and was mustered out of the service on December 31, 1864. Selecting the profession of dentistry, he went to Baltimore, Md., in 1866, as a student in the Baltimore College of Dental Surgery, and graduated with his diploma of D.D.S., in 1869. He came to Chicago in 1870, first opening his office on the corner of Madison and State streets, where he remained until out in the great fire of 1871. He then opened an office on the corner of Washington and Twenty-second Street, where he remained until 1883, when he moved to his present location. Dr. Thygar is a very genial gentleman with a pleasant and genial manner and is a member of Home Lodge, No. 508, A. F. & A. M. In 1871, he was married to Miss Juliet E. Read, now deceased, who left him one daughter, Alice.

Edward H. Hamilton was born in London, England, on January 11, 1857, in which city he attended school until the age of twelve. He then came to America, and locating at Erie, Penn., entered the high school there, and graduated. During his boyhood he became familiar in dental offices with the practical workings of dentistry. In 1875, he came to Chicago and started in the office of Dr. E. M. S. Fernandez, studying the specialty of crown-work. He remained there eleven months, then removed to and opened a laboratory at No. 70 State Street, but only remained there a short time. Then he removed to No. 126 State Street. His long familiarity with dentistry enabled him to do first-class work in that line to-day. He is a gentleman physician and maintains his own private office and the offices of several other gentlemen dentists, and has always been one of the most prominent practitioners in Chicago, having already completed a year's course. He is a member of the Chicago Dental Society, and his abilities to become a leading dental practitioner of this city. Chicago, on December 12, 1882, he married Miss Elizabeth I. of Fairfield, Wis.; they have two children,—Martha and Edward Charles.

Philip A. Palmer was born in Bradford County, Penn., on June 13, 1831. He attended the district school and went to work at fifteen years old, then winters only during school age. He followed farming until July, 1851, when he enlisted as a private in an independent cavalry regiment, and mustered into the service in August, 1861. This regiment was the first cavalry
regiment in the United States that enlisted for three years, or during the War, and was first named Harlan's Cavalry. When the States demanded credit from the General Government for the number of troops that had been mustered into service the war, Pennsylvania, ot the number that was claimed for the service of the Pennsylvania war, was credited to the regiment of Harlan's Harlan's Cavalry. This regiment was then numbered 17th Pennsylvania Cavalry. He served with this regiment for the remainder of the War, being a youth so well placed in the life of the War, was a youth so well placed in the life of the War, and was the first man in the company put in the guard house. He was under the command, at different times, of the following generals: McDowell, Howard, Wool, Barnsise, McClellan, and many others. The Penninsular campaign was under General Stone- man, and later served under Generals Kilpatrick, Wilson, Mansfield, Getty, Weitzel, Butler, and last under General Grant. He was com- missioned second lieutenant of Co. "F," 17th Pennsylvania Cavalry on May 15, 1861, and was mustered into an Army of the United States, April 2, 1862; and was first lieutenant on June 30, 1864. He was honorably discharged on July 23, 1864. He was obliged to give up farming on account of poor health, and studied dentistry two years under preceptors in the City of New York. Conformed the practice of dentistry in Youngstown, Ohio; practiced there and in Marietta, Ohio, until 1850, when he came to Chicago; has practiced here since. He was a member of the Ohio State Board of Dental Examiners in 1856. He has two dental patents, one for saving all natural teeth and roots, and one for inserting teeth artificially without the use of plates. The Doctor is a member of the dental college of the old University of the United States, called American Union, No. 1, constituted on February 20, 1776. General George Washington was the first master. General Israel Putnam and others who constituted the first set of Ohio, brought and started a charter and began the work in the early 1800's in Ohio, where the lodge is now located. The doctor is also an Odd Fellow. His great paternal grandmother was a sister of Ethan Allen, the hero of Ticonderoga.

Dr. K. E. Fossati was born in Grossbruchte, Thuringia, Germany, on October 16, 1850, where he attended school until he was fourteen years of age. He then went to Gandersheim, Brunswick, Germany, where he remained five years, to study music, his favorite instrument being the violin. He then joined, in 1866, the 79th Infantry German regiment as cornet player, and was with them in the field through the entire campaign of the late Franco-Prussian War. After the conclusion of that, he came to Chicago. He first began here with his music, playing in the various orchestras of the theaters until 1875, when he secured the permanent position of cornet soloist in the orchestra of McVicker's Theatre. He attended the courses of study at the Chicago Medical College, where he remained five years. During that period he began the study of dentistry with Dr. N. R. Philips, with whom he was a student three years. In 1880, he left Chicago and attended for two years the Philadelphia College of Dental Surgery, graduating in 1884, with his diploma of D.D.S. Dr. Possel has received the S. S. White prize of a dental engine for the best evidence of skill in dental laboratory processes, also honorable mention for the invention of a new operation. In April, 1882, he returned to Chi- cago, and opened an office. On July 23, 1882, he married Miss Mary Streich, of Hildesheim; they have four children,—Arthur, Mary, Johanna and Albert.

Dr. J. C. Hinde was born in Stockholm, Sweden, on March 6, 1855, where he attended the public schools until he was eighteen years of age. On leaving school he entered the den- tist's trade, attending the dental office of Dr. Forberg, in Stockholm, who was one of the leading dentists of that city, and studied dentistry under this preceptor four years. In 1877, he began practicing for himself in the smaller cities of Sweden. In 1880, he went to Germany, then France, visiting the dental colleges with the view of taking further tuition, and to better perfect himself in his profession; but, not being satis- fied, he came to America, in 1881, and entered the Philadelphia Dental College. Owing to his previous knowledge, it was only requisite to take a one year's course there, and in 1882 he gradu- ated. He then came direct to Chicago and opened an office at his present location.

Dr. W. H. Taggart was born in Cincinnati, Ohio, on May 3, 1856, where he resided until his fifteenth year, when he entered the public schools of his city, and is a graduate of the high school. In 1878, he went to Freeport, Ill., and there, under the preceptorship of Dr. W. H. Taggart, he studied dental surgery for thirteen months. He then went to Philadelphia as a student at the Philadelphia University of Dental Surgery where he remained two years, graduating with his diploma of D.D.S. He came to Chicago in 1885, and located at his present address, where he is building up a fine practice through the efficient and exquisitely trained assistant of Dr. Fossati, who is a man of great skill, and, in constant business up to the present day, has had the duty of attending to the office of Dr. Fossati. At the same time he attended the lectures and course at the Chi- cago Medical College. He afterward moved to Thornton, Ill., where, up to 1867, he practiced his profession. In the latter part of that year, he returned to Chicago, re-entered the same college. and, in March, 1868, graduated with his degree of M.D. He then became a practice here in the county of Allen, in the State of Ohio. In 1882, when he began the study of dentistry at the Dental College, graduating in March, 1885, with his diploma of D.D.S., he was first located as a dentist in the Congress District, on Butterfield streets, whence he moved to No. 3057 State Street. Dr. Johnson is a member of one of the pioneer families of Chicago. He is a member of the Illinois Dental Society, No. 23, F. A. D. & A.M., and of the Masonic Order of the United States, No. 184, in 1875, he was appointed to the post of Miss Laura J. Wright, of Chicago. They had four children, one deceased, three boys living.—William Henry, John Albert and Thomas Wright.

ECLECTIC DENTISTRY.

J. E. LOW.—In the list of distinguished men, made notice- able by their achievements, we find those that have attracted the most public attention have had not only superior natural endowments, but they are those who have found that not alone the most arduous and exhausting application is necessary, but they also, if ever to traverse the rugged path in life's desperate conflict to reach the acme of success. For a young man to be thrown into an ocean of natural, intellectual gians, and, through his own frugal resources. Above the level, is an untold wealth, especially in the professions of today. The subject of our sketch, Dr. J. E. Low, was born in Osego County, N. Y., in 1857, and is the son of K. (Howard) Wright. He was brought up in a family of poor, industrious farmers, and, in all the conditions and occupations known to life, was devoid of the educational advantages that surround the majority of American boys, as the death of his father (when he was six years of age) compelled him to assist in the maintenance of the large family. He was ten years of age when he entered the public schools, when he went to Osego Central School. In 1869, he was graduated in the Medical College of New York. After leaving college, he entered the State Medical College of New York, where he became a member of the Illinois Dental Society. But the principal cause for special mention in the narration of the progress of dental science in this city, is the successful development of his innovations in that science, by the insertion of teeth by what he terms the no-plate method; known in the profession as bridge and crown-work. This consists in attaching the artificial tooth to the natural teeth or gums, and forming a tooth or teeth as exactly as the natural ones, the use of dental plates being entirely abandoned. The various methods employed to accomplish this desirable condition are too long to describe here, in detail, but the desideratum is achieved, the unsightly and inconvenient plate dispensed with, the great advantage of natural teeth being restored. The artificial tooth is always well solid, and the wearer enabled to keep them as clean and free from the insidious tartar as though they were natural. It took Dr. Low a long time to overcome prejudice and bigoted opposition, but by the same apparently inextricable determination that has made his life's labors a success, he has overcome all obstacles. A company representing a large capital has been established, with headquarters in New York and Chicago, where instruction in the various methods used will be given. The doctor is giving his life's labors to perfecting the principles by which all may preserve their teeth and natural conditions of the mouth, as, after his long experience, he considers that to lose one's teeth is to become an invalid. The doctor's orig- inative and inventive genius could more fully be understood and appreciated, had we space to incorporate here a description in detail of his dental discoveries, but it seems to be, indeed, the crowning success of his life's ambition. To prevent the extraction of teeth has been his study for years, the custom of which the doctor claims is ancient and barbarous, origin- ally, which has been of a great help in the progress of man, and civilized age. This late effort, a peerless tooth-crown, does away utterly with the sacrifice of decayed and broken roots. By the use of this crown all roots firm in the jaw can be restored to their natural usefulness and beauty. The doctor's accomplishments has all the strength of the natural tooth for mastication—a condi- tion long sought for and a boon to humanity at large, for it has been systematized to such simplicity that it is within the reach of all. The use of this crown is being rapidly adopted by all the leading men of the profession, and is declared to be superior to anything of its kind ever before introduced. Besides his wide prac- tice in Chicago with a large number of assistants, much of the doc-
HISTORY OF CHICAGO.

DRUGGISTS.

Wholesale.—While the drug trade of Chicago does not form one of the city's leading branches of commerce, it has kept pace with the city's growth and is not an unimportant factor in its commercial prosperity. The volume of wholesale business has gradually increased, until the sales of 1859 are estimated at about $8,000,000, the capital invested not greatly varying from $2,000,000. The wholesale trade is mainly controlled (1866) by eight firms; the number of retailers is legion.

Since 1876, the manufacture of drugs and chemicals in Chicago has advanced with rapid strides, as appears from the following statement, showing the manufacture of drugs, patent medicines, druggists' materials and baking and yeast powders in Chicago, in 1870 and 1880:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Description of manufacture</th>
<th>No. of establishments</th>
<th>Capital</th>
<th>Hands</th>
<th>Wages</th>
<th>Material</th>
<th>Value of product</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1870</td>
<td>Drugs</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>$15,000</td>
<td>33</td>
<td>$15,000</td>
<td>$7,450</td>
<td>$102,800</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Patent medicines</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>$8,000</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>8,430</td>
<td>51,377</td>
<td>225,959</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1880</td>
<td>Drugs</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>21,500</td>
<td>33</td>
<td>8,079</td>
<td>116,200</td>
<td>153,627</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Baking and yeast powders</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>40,500</td>
<td>221</td>
<td>93,400</td>
<td>617,870</td>
<td>895,850</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Patent medicines</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>17,000</td>
<td>125</td>
<td>45,273</td>
<td>516,050</td>
<td>620,140</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Drugs</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>11,000</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>11,300</td>
<td>12,000</td>
<td>46,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Druggists' materials</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>125,000</td>
<td>113</td>
<td>44,134</td>
<td>465,000</td>
<td>655,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The Fuller & Fuller Company was established in this city by O. F. Fuller in 1851, at which time Mr. Fuller was connected with M. P. Roberts under the firm name of Fuller & Roberts. In 1855, the firm was composed of Mr. Fuller, E. B. Finch and Charles Perkins, and, in 1858, was known as Fuller & Finch. The style of the firm was Fuller, Finch & Fuller in 1862, and since 1871 has been Fuller & Fuller. The present company was incorporated on June 15, 1855, of which O. F. Fuller is president, Joseph G. Peters and W. H. Rockwood, vice-presidents; J. Walker Scobold, secretary and Jacob M. Shipley treasurer. They occupy a six-story business block, at the corner of Randolph and Franklin streets. Their establishment is the largest wholesale drug-house west of New York. It is well and favorably known throughout the Middle and Western States.

Oliver Frank Fuller, president of the Fuller & Fuller Company, druggists and importers, son of Revillo and Caroline F. Fuller, was born at Sherman, Conn., on October 10, 1820. His early education was obtained in the district schools of his neighborhood, and at the age of fourteen years he began business life in the retail drug trade in the employ of Dr. James Breuer, of Peckskill, N.Y., with whom he remained five years. At the end of that time, in connection with Nathaniel Dain, he established himself as a druggist in Peckskill, under the firm name of Dain & Fuller. In the following year he purchased his partner's interest and conducted the business personally one year, when his health failed. He sold out to Dr. Breuer and came to this city in 1851. Forming a partnership with Myron P. Roberts, under the firm name of Fuller & Roberts, he operated the wholesale and retail drug trade at No. 195 Lake Street, and shortly afterward purchased the business which he conducted until 1857, when he associated himself with E. B. Finch and Charles Perkins, the firm being known as O. F. Fuller & Co. In 1857, Mr. Perkins retired. During 1857, the firm moved to No. 244 Lake Street; in the fall of the next year, removed to Nos. 44 and 46 Franklin Street, where they were burned out within thirty days. After occupying their former quarters on Lake Street a short time, they leased the building at 22 Market Street, where the firm became Fuller & Finch, by the retirement of Mr. Perkins.

In 1862, the style was changed to Fuller, Finch & Fuller, through the accession of H. W. Fuller, and continued such until 1871, when O. F. Fuller purchased the interest of Mr. Finch. The firm of Fuller & Fuller removed to their present establishment in the spring of 1882, and remained unchanged until June, 1885, when H. W. Fuller retired and the present company became an incorporation. Mr. Fuller was married on November 9, 1857, to Miss Phoebe A. Shipley. They have three children, Henry M. Frank R. and Charlie.

LORD, OWEN & CO.—The history of this leading wholesale drug establishment in Chicago. In 1836, J. M. Boyce was engaged in this business at No. 121 Lake Street. He was ranked among the prominent merchants of those days, until his death by cholera in 1849. Then Edwin R. Bayard and John Sears, Jr., who had been clerks in his employ, succeeded to the business, conducting it at No. 113 Lake Street until in 1852, when Mr. Bay and William A. Baldwin formed a partnership over the head of Bay & Baldwin, at No. 139 Lake, Mr. Sears continuing alone at the old stand until in 1856. In 1857, Thomas Lord, the founder and present head of the firm of Lord, Owen & Co., came to Chicago, and purchased the business of Bay & Baldwin. Two years later, Dr. Lafaytette H. Smith became a partner, the firm name and style then becoming Lord & Smith. The place of business in 1857, was at No. 139 Lake Street, then at No. 43, where they stayed five years; then at 23, where they remained until, in 1868, they removed to No. 86 Wabash Avenue. Here they had erected a handsome five-story stone-front building. In that year, G. W. Stoughton was admitted as a partner, and the firm name was then changed to Lord & Smith & Co. About the time this fire this firm was burned out, sustaining net losses on building and stock amounting to $150,000. Notwithstanding the immense loss...
54 Lake Street, are amply commodious, and consist of a large five-story brick building, with a frontage of thirty-five by one hundred and forty-five feet in depth, with one floor in an adjoining building, thus giving thirty thousand square feet of floor space, all of which is utilized in the prosecution of their business. The departments are numerous and embrace every article pertaining to their trade. They have also a large store, occupying a large building, and situated on South Canal Street.

J. W. Plummer was born at Richmond, Ind., in March, 1836. When twenty years of age he began business life in the retail drug trade, and in 1854, he married his parents' youngest child, and he formed a partnership with Robert Morrison, his present partner. In 1875, he came to Chicago and entered the employ of E. Burnham, Son & Co., where he remained until he and his present partner, Mr. Plummer, purchased and operated the business of that house. They have six children. — Mary W., Elizabeth, Joseph, John T., Fanny K. and Addison.

CHICAGO COLLEGE OF PHARMACY. — The object of this college is to provide a sound theoretical and practical education for pharmacists. It suffered severely by the great fire, and was not able to resume the regular course of instruction until 1873. At this period it was largely indebted for assistance obtained from Great Britain, where an appeal was made in its behalf, which resulted in donations amounting in value to $10,000. It was variously located until 1853, when it permanently occupied its new building at Nos. 465-67 State Street. This was erected by Hon. J. H. Clough expressly for the purposes of the pharmaceutical education, and a long-time lease of the same secured to this institution. Attfield Hall, named after the celebrated English chemist and pharmacist, its lecture theater, is three stories in height, and will seat six hundred persons. The laboratories are unequalled in capacity and equipment by those of any other similar college. They afford accommodations for three hundred and eighty-four students, one hundred and seventy-six of whom can work together at one time. It contains also a valuable library, and furnishes an ample outfit of apparatus and models for the purposes of instruction.

The Illinois State Board of Pharmacy refers, in its annual reports, to this college and its increasing growth, in highly commendatory terms. There were two hundred and eighteen students in 1885, and the average number for the last five years was one hundred and fifty-five, being an increase over the previous five years of over fifty per cent. The number of graduates, each year since 1872, has been as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Graduates</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1873</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1874</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1875</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1876</td>
<td>10</td>
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<td>1877</td>
<td>4</td>
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<td>1878</td>
<td>13</td>
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<td>1879</td>
<td>14</td>
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<td>1880</td>
<td>12</td>
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<td>1881</td>
<td>21</td>
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<td>1882</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1883</td>
<td>27</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1884</td>
<td>35</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1885</td>
<td>62</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The members of the faculty have been as follows:

Professor of physics and chemistry: David Tremble, 1871-74; H. D. Garrison, 1874-86.
Professor of botany, materia medica and microscopy: J. H. Babcock, 1871-76; E. S. Kestin, 1877-80.
Professor of pharmacy and director of the laboratory: Oscar Oldberg, 1885-86.
Professor of analytical chemistry: J. H. Blaney, 1875-80; Pymont Hayes, 1880-84; John H. Long, 1885-86.

Charles Heymann, the oldest German druggist doing business in Chicago, was born at Atona, Holstein, Germany, on December 20, 1817, the son of Fredrick and Anna (Lein Pein) Heymann. He was educated in the schools of his native town, and afterward attended the University at Kiel Holstein, from which he graduated in 1835. He determined upon the study of pharmacy, and in 1835-36 was an apprentice to the drug business. In 1838, he came to America, and first engaged in farming in Wisconsin, after which, in the fall of 1850, he came to Chicago, and, in 1851, entered the drug business on his own account, and has since been identified with the trade. At the old settlers' picnic in 1854, he was awarded a gold medal as the oldest German druggist in the city. In 1848, he was appointed to return to Europe, and there married Miss Angelina Weidner, of Berlin, in Rheinprovinz. It may be mentioned in connection with this gentleman, that many of the prominent druggists now in business in our city began, with him, and from him learned the art which they have successfully practiced.

Charles Billings Allen, son of Nelson and Jane P. Allen, was born at Oswego, N.Y., on May 10, 1834. Eighteen months after his birth his parents moved to Kenosha, Wis., where he was reared and educated. Returning to Kenosha, in 1852, he engaged in business until 1854. In the latter part of that year he visited Minnesota; with no definite idea of the business he would follow, but with the determination to succeed, he located at Chatfield. While there he acted in the capacity of clerk and surveyor, and became interested in the sale of land warrants. Having acquired something of success, he decided, in 1859, to come to Chicago and establish a business of his own. Arriving at a city, he secured a position as clerk for one year. In 1860, he became the proprietor of an establishment of his own, which he maintained until the beginning of hostilities between the North and the South. Disposing of his business, which required necessary, he removed to a small establishment in a wholesale drug house. Two years later, he entered the employ of the American Express Company, continuing with that corporation for two years, after which he removed to the wholesale drug house of Tallman & King, he became connected with this firm, a connection that continued until 1880. On September 15, of that year, he again established a business of his own, at his present location. On April 25, 1881, at Grafton, Wis., Mr. Allen was married to Lacetia Godfrey.

Charles Christian Friedigke, druggist, was born at Cassel, Germany, on March 14, 1839, and is the son of Michael and Dorothea (Von Linck) Friedigke. He received his education at his native place, and after finishing his studies, served an apprenticeship to the drug business for about three and a half years. On August 11, 1857, he came to Chicago with his parents, where his father opened a boot and shoe store, employing Charles as salesman for two years. At the expiration of that time, he commenced to act as drug clerk in various stores in the city, and on May 1, 1862, he and his brother went into the drug business on their own account. On July 14, 1874, their establishment was destroyed by fire, but shortly afterward Mr. Friedigke resumed business at his present location. He was married at Chicago, in 1876, to Miss Marie Clotilda Hesse, who also came from Cassel.

Judson Shardlow Jacobson, son of David and Eliza (Mason) Jacobson, natives of the State of New York, was born September 20, 1847, at Chicago. His early education was acquired at the Washington School. In 1863, he entered the Chicago YMCA, remaining in that institution two years. At the close of his university course, he determined to become self-supporting. In accordance with that resolution he secured employment with a wholesale druggist, and entered upon an apprenticeship. During the ensuing six years, he applied himself faithfully to the business he had decided upon following. He next secured a clerking position with T. C. Brown, remaining with that gentleman until 1874, when he again associated himself with his former employer, continuing in his service until the following year. Inducements being offered him to establish a business of his own, he became proprietor of an establishment on the South Side, where he conducted business until the fall of 1875, when he moved to the quarters at present occupied by him. Mr. Jacobson is a representative Chicagoan, having been a resident of this city for the past thirty-eight years and eleven months, his interests since 1875 being largely confined to Miss W. Kate Curry and has two children living. — Milton Paul and Percy Arthur.

Lucian Prentiss Cheaney, son of Dr. Lucian Prentiss and Mary Louis (Stone) Cheaney, who were married in Addison County, Vt., in 1837, was born in Fort Henry, N.Y., on September 25, 1848. When he was but a little less than three years of age, his parents moved to this city and entered into the Christian and American schools. Several years later he passed examination for admission into the high school, and remained in that institution until he entered Bryant & Stratton's Commercial College, where he obtained a business education which he was enabled to lay the foundation upon which to build his future business career, he secured a situation in the wholesale drug house of J. H. Reed & Co., and on June 1, 1865, he entered the employ of that firm, a business connection that remained unbroken for fifteen years. During his continuance with
HISTORY OF CHICAGO.

the house, he became one of the trusted employees of the firm. Having strict principles of integrity and the stamp of German thrifty business, he was able to secure something of a competence during the years of his service with the firm that first employed him. In 1818, he established a business of his own at the location now occupied by him and his associates, who was a year or two younger. He lived in Great Britain and in Germany, and in 1823 he died in this city in 1864. His mother, who is still living, is a resident of Chicago. On April 15, 1876, Mr. Cheney married Miss Marion L. Egan of Chicago.

BECKGARDEN was born in Berlin, Prussia, on May 6, 1841, and is the son of Frederick and Frederica (Ohenorge) Wofersdorf. He received his education at his native place and terminated in 1852, after which he served an apprenticeship to the drug business and emigrated with his parents to this country in 1860 and settled in Chicago. He immediately obtained a situation as drug clerk, which he retained until 1864, when he entered into his present business, which he has continued ever since, with the exception of a short period of time in 1871, when he was employed in the U.S. Government. During this time he resided in Tennessee, his home state, and he is now a resident of Chicago. Upon his return he entered the Government service. He was commissioned as special engineer, with headquarters at Nashville, Tenn., and was detailed to go through the Southern States, particularly in Tennessee, and construct machinery of all kinds for the use of the Government. While engaged in his work in the Southern States, toward the close of the War, Mr. Whiteford was attacked by a fever and returned to Chicago. After his recovery from this illness, he went into the drug business at No. 231 West Randolph Street. This store he still owns. In 1871, just after the great fire, Mr. Whiteford started on a tour around the world, visiting many countries. In Scotland he discovered a nephew, whom he took with him and visited New Zealand, St. Helena, Africa, Europe and then came to America. The nephew, Mr. Kelton, remained here, learned the plumbing business and after going to the West, is now a prominent business man of San Francisco. Mr. Whiteford was never married. When leaving Scotland in September, 1873, he brought a child to Chicago in a box of ten years of age, who is now married to Mr. McMillan of this city. In April, 1884, Mr. Whiteford bought the drug store at No. 152 North Clark Street, which he still owns. A few years ago he went into business with Mr. McMillan, who is his partner, and Mr. W. G. McMillan & Co. are proprietors of a large general store on North Clark Street, David Whiteford, plumber, at No. 346 West Randolph Street, is his brother.

HISTORY OF CHICAGO.

JOHN AUGUST ERNST FRANK was born in Hamburg, Germany, on December 5, 1827, and received his education at his native place. In October, 1846, he came to Chicago, and after a short stay here went to Jackson ville, where he continued for three years he devoted himself to acquiring a practical knowledge of the drug business. In 1850, he went to St. Louis, and there entered the College of Pharmacists, which he graduated in 1853, when he returned to Chicago and became, successively, clerk for J. W. Eheman and Henry Bith, druggists. In 1872, he entered into business as a druggist on his own account, in which he has since continued. In 1873, he was married to Miss Mary Hock of Joliet.

HISTORY OF CHICAGO.

JUNIUS J. SMITH, member of the drug firm of Junius J. Smith & Co., was born at Glasgow, Ky., on November 3, 1847, where he lived during the greater part of his youth, and attended the common schools, subsequent to which he was employed in W. M. Johnson's drugstore at Glasgow. After his school days were over, he entered a drug store, but remained only a few months—long enough, however, to make up his mind that he wanted to follow that line of business. In 1868, he went to Chicago and was engaged for T. N. Turner & Co., wholesale druggists. He was with that firm for three years and then took a position with E. Burnham, Son & Co., wholesale druggists. While here he served an apprenticeship to the drug business and emigrated with his parents to this country in 1860 and settled in Chicago. He immediately obtained a situation as drug clerk, which he retained until 1864, when he entered into his present business, which he has continued ever since, with the exception of a short period of time in 1871, when he was employed in the U.S. Government. During this time he resided in Tennessee, his home state, and he is now a resident of Chicago. Upon his return he entered the Government service. He was commissioned as special engineer, with headquarters at Nashville, Tenn., and was detailed to go through the Southern States, particularly in Tennessee, and construct machinery of all kinds for the use of the Government. While engaged in his work in the Southern States, toward the close of the War, Mr. Whiteford was attacked by a fever and returned to Chicago. After his recovery from this illness, he went into the drug business at No. 231 West Randolph Street. This store he still owns. In 1871, just after the great fire, Mr. Whiteford started on a tour around the world, visiting many countries. In Scotland he discovered a nephew, whom he took with him and visited New Zealand, St. Helena, Africa, Europe and then came to America. The nephew, Mr. Kelton, remained here, learned the plumbing business and after going to the West, is now a prominent business man of San Francisco. Mr. Whiteford was never married. When leaving Scotland in September, 1873, he brought a child to Chicago in a box of ten years of age, who is now married to Mr. McMillan of this city. In April, 1884, Mr. Whiteford bought the drug store at No. 152 North Clark Street, which he still owns. A few years ago he went into business with Mr. McMillan, who is his partner, and Mr. W. G. McMillan & Co. are proprietors of a large general store on North Clark Street, David Whiteford, plumber, at No. 346 West Randolph Street, is his brother.

HISTORY OF CHICAGO.

JOHN AUGUST ERNST FRANK was born in Hamburg, Germany, on February 24, 1835, and is the son of Albert August Gerhard and Lisette Wilhelmina (Cave) Frank. He received his education at the usual public and private schools. He entered the drug business in that city, where he studied for five years. He then became engaged in commerce at Hamburg, in which he continued until 1866, when he came to this city, and, after occupying the position of bookkeeper for several druggists, he went into business for himself at his present location, on April 1, 1868. His commercial integrity and industry have never been questioned, and he now ranks among the leading druggists of this city. He was married on November 16, 1868, to Miss Sarah Justrow. He is a member of Robert Blum Lodge No. 49, A.O.U.W.; Goethe Lodge, No. 26, Sons of Hermann Columbus Building Association; Scherr Murr Association; Eintracht Liederkranz; Alle Naem Bowling Club; and is one of the leading Temperance workers of this city.

HISTORY OF CHICAGO.
and Van Buren streets, where he remained until his business was burned in the great fire. He lost everything, and at the time was in debt. He took courage, and re-opened in a small way on College Avenue, near Jefferson Street. His business prospered, and in 1875 he moved to No. 168 South Halsted Street, where he is now located. In November, 1883, he took into partnership Mr. Murphy, his clerk, and they opened another store on Western Avenue. In 1884, Mr. Garbersheim returned to his practice of pharmacy, and in April, of the same year, established another clerk in business at No. 109 Blue Island Avenue, under the firm name of Reuter & Wernicke. Mr. Garbersheim was married in Miss Bertha Koch, of Peoria, on February 11, 1884. Their oldest son, Louis H., is a graduate of the Chicago College of Pharmacy, and is now chief clerk in the South Halsted Street store. The other children are Miss Carrie, William and Bertha.

JAMES JAY HARRINGTON, son of James and Anna Harrington, was born at Kingston, Canada, on August 18, 1848, at which place he acquired his education, attending, in 1859, the Regisopolis College, graduating in 1860. At that period he began the contemplation of the method by which he should make his future life a success and a self-sustaining one. After mature deliberation he came to this city. Shortly thereafter he entered the service of J. H. Hooper, a business relation that remained unbroken for forty years. In 1860, he established a business of his own. He was burned out in the great fire and lost all he had, and then located at the corner of Raymond and Van Buren streets, where he remained for four years, meantime opening a branch store at the corner of Rush and Michigan streets. He afterward returned to the corner of State Street and Michigan Avenue, which establishment he subsequently sold out, and in 1874, he, with his brother-in-law, Mr. H. F. Smith, of Chicago, established a business on Van Buren Street, which business he conducted until 1875, and in April of the same year, returned to the corner of State Street and Michigan Avenue, which he continued to conduct until 1880. In that year he sold his interest in his stores, and returned to the corner of State and Van Buren streets, which partnership was dissolved in 1883. He then resumed business at No. 570 Sedgwick Street, removing to his present location in 1884. Dr. Fischer was married on May 27, 1851, to Miss Susan A. Johnson, his second wife. The children of his first marriage were: Anna, married to Dr. W. K. Wilson; Carrie, married to Mr. C. M. Wilson; and Miss Emma. He is a member of the United States American Pharmaceutical Association, the Illinois State Pharmaceutical Association, and the Chicago College of Pharmacy.

CLION BRUCE WILSON, son of David W. and Elizabeth H. Wilson, was born at Fairmount, Va., on September 25, 1844. In a private school, at his native place, he obtained the rudiments of English education, and prepared himself for the college course, which he entered upon in Monongalia Academy, in 1858, where he remained until the latter part of April, 1861. He then returned to Fairmount. Having acquired a knowledge of telegraphy and business, he was engaged in military service of W. H. Horner & Co., wholesale notions and sundries. In 1870, after a residence of two years in the interior of Illinois, where he devoted himself to the drug trade, he came to Chicago and established a business of his own. Mr. Wilson is a gentleman of exceptional educational abilities and business qualifications. He stands high in the estimation of those with whom he is brought into contact both in social and business circles. He has renewed the old-time man of strict integrity and good judgment. He is a member of Hesperia Lodge, No. 411, A. F. & A. M.; York Chapter, No. 143, R. A. M.; Chicago Commandery, No. 10, K.T.; Oriental Consistory, No. 2, S. P. S. M.; of the Knights of Rome and the Red Cross of Constantine, E. J.; of Oriental Lodge, No. 97, A. O. U. W., and of Home Council, No. 400, Royal Arcanum. On October 12, 1876, at Morgantown, Va., he was married to Frances Xavier Chadbourn Carr. He has one child, Agnes.

H. W. BUCHANAN, druggist, at the corner of Twenty-fourth Street and Indiana Avenue, although a young man, has been a resident of Chicago for thirty-one years. He was born at Syracuse, N. Y., on March 30, 1853, and when but a year old came to this city with his parents. He attended the public schools until May 25, 1870, when he engaged in the drug trade, working for A. E. Ebert, Thomas Whitefield and other well known druggists. During his leisure hours he attended the Chicago College of Pharmacy, and graduated from that institution in 1874, when he engaged in the drug business on his own account. He married on November 21, 1881, Miss Lizzie Schubel, and has one child, a boy named W. N. B. On May 20, 1884, he was married to Miss Annie Steuer, of Toledo, Ohio, who has borne him a daughter, Mr. Buchanan commenced life without a dollar and no aid except his integrity and good judgment, and is a member of Masonic Lodge, No. 739, A. F. & A. M.; Fairview Chapter, No. 161, R. A. M.; st. Bernard Commandery, No. 35, K. T.; and Oriental Consistory, S. P. S. M., 2°.

Ben W. TEMPLE was born in Chelsea, England, in 1839. He was brought up, attended the schools, and was apprenticed to a druggist there, and thoroughly learned his profession before coming to America in 1856. In 1872, he located in Borooyd, N. Y., and remained there for five years, going to Baltimore at the end of that time. In 1872, he came to Chicago, and was engaged as pharmacist in several of the prominent stores of this city. Immediately after the great fire of 1871, Mr. Israel erected and opened
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married in New York City, on August 13, 1879, to Miss Mamie A. Mertage. They have one child, Sarah Irene, who was born on April 28, 1881.

WILLIAM HENRY THORN was born at Burlington, Iowa, on June 22, 1855, but when a child his parents removed to Kalamosco, Mich., where he attended the public schools, until 1871, when he went to Ottawa, III., and entered the drug store of W. C. Smith & Co., to learn the trade, remaining about three years. In 1874, he went to the corner drug store and remained four years; then took charge of Dr. Clarkson Cuthbert's drug house, at Edinburg, where he lived for ten years. He then went to the Chicago College of Pharmacists, where he came to Chicago, and went to the Chicago College of Pharmacy, where he spent his entire time in study, and in 1879, he opened a store of his own, in which he engaged in the drug business, and was superintendent of the pharmacy, and was in charge of the college, and was the best prescription manufacturers in the drug trade.

CHARLES FERDINAND HARTWIG, son of G. J. and Amelia (Woolenius) Hartwig, was born in the province of Brandenburg, Germany, was born at Oconomowoc, Wis., on April 2, 1853, where he resided up to his twelfth year, attending the public schools of that place. After his education, he went to Watertown, Wis., where he resided for two years in attendance at school. He then went to Mayville, Wis., and apprenticed himself to the drug business. Three years later he moved to Milwaukee, Wis., and took one course in the Spenserian Business College in that city, during which time he acted as bookkeeper for a cigar manufacturer for four months and as a druggist's clerk for six months. He returned to Oconomowoc, and, in the latter part of 1880, he went to Baraboo, Wis., and, securing a position as druggist in the spring of 1875, he returned to Milwaukee, Wis., where he remained for a year. In 1876, he opened a store at his present location, shortly after which he disposed of his interest in the business he had established in 1874, and went to Chicago. In 1879, he became a member of the American Pharmaceutical Association and the American Pharmaceutical Association, in 1880, was married, to Miss Mamie Meyer.

MILLET N. PORTER, a member of the firm of M. N. Porter & Co., dealers in drugs, medicines, etc., was born in Maine, in 1853. He was educated in the public schools of his native county. After completing his business education, he entered Bowdoin Medical College, from which he graduated in 1879. In that year he located in Chicago, although a physician by education, Mr. Porter has always been identified with pharmacy, and when he came to this city in 1879, he entered the drug business at No. 258 N. Water St., and the business he established at that time had already been established for eight or nine years. Mr. Porter's brother became acquainted with him at this time and, subsequently, opened another pharmacy at the corner of Thirty-fourth Street and Indiana Avenue, at which Mr. Porter was superintendent of the College of Pharmacists, and he was the best prescription manufacturer in the drug trade. They carry at both stores a very large stock of fine druggists' goods and have been very successful in their business. Mr. Porter is a member of the Pharmaceutical Association of the State Board of Pharmacy, and is a member of the American Pharmaceutical Association. Dr. Porter was married on April 17, 1882, to Miss Nellie Durfee, daughter of Dr. Durfee, of this city.

FRANK L. PORTER, pharmacist and member of the firm of M. N. Porter & Co., druggists, was born at South Parish, Maine, on June 29, 1855. He attended the schools in his native place until he was eighteen years of age, and then he attended the college at Boston, where he finished his collegiate education. He then located in Chicago. Deciding upon the medical profession as his future vocation, he entered the Chicago College of Physicians, and ultimately graduated therefrom with high honors. In 1879, he, with his brother formed a new partnership and went into business for themselves. He became a member of the American Pharmaceutical Association and the American Pharmaceutical Association. Mr. Porter is thoroughly acquainted with his business, and enjoys the patronage and esteem of a fine class of customers. Mr. Porter was married on September 1, 1876, to Miss Edith Gilmore, of Adams, Ill.

EDWIN J. PAINTER, druggist, was born in Morgan County, Ind., November 10, 1856, in May 1876, he attended the schools in his native place until he was eighteen years of age. Then he, with his parents, moved to Iowa, where he lived for ten years. In 1876, he commenced to learn the drug trade, and a few years later was granted a license as a druggist by the State Board of Pharmacy. In 1879, he married a daughter of Dr. Dayton Painter, and they established another pharmacy which the latter gentleman had established twelve years before. Edwin J. Painter has closely applied himself to his interests and has returned an old student of college as well as a son of doubt, which was married to Miss Nellie Gilmore, of Chicago, on April 22, 1885.
Henry C. Pilgrim, druggist, was born in this city, on June 29, 1857, and is the son of Henry Pilgrim, one of the oldest residents of Chicago, having located here in 1848. He received his education at St. Charles College, from which he graduated at an early age. Upon the completion of his business studies, he entered the Chicago College of Pharmacy, and while pursuing his studies there, he was engaged in the drug store of F. M. Goodman, with whom he remained for a short time. Subsequently, he traveled extensively in the pharmaceutical field, and, while engaged in his professional work, he was called upon to assist in the establishment of a drug store at the corner of Wells and Ohio streets, and the next year he opened another store at No. 573 South Halsted Street. The firm prospered, and a year or two later opened another store at No. 573 Blue Island Avenue. In 1884, the brothers divided their interests, and Martin M. Prince assumed control of the last named place of business. Prince is one of the finest druggists on the West Side, employs two first-class clerks, and has an excellent trade. His success is due to his energy and business ability, but the chief reason for his prosperity is his splendid location at the corner of Wells and Ohio streets.

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Bernard L. King, Jr., pharmacist and chemist, was born in 1858 in Iowa. His parents came to America, locating in Chicago in 1857. Bernard attended the first German High School during the first three years of his residence, and when fourteen entered the drug store of J. H. Wilson to learn the business. He was employed there and at one other store for some time, and then entered the College of Pharmacy to complete his studies, and graduated with honors in 1878. From 1878 to 1881, he was employed as a druggist, and in 1881 started in business for himself. He first opened a shop at the corner of Wells and Ohio streets, and the next year he opened another store at No. 1 Lincoln Avenue. Six months later he discontinued business at his first stand and continued his business at the Lincoln Avenue Place. Here he has a splendid location, being at the entrance to Lincoln Park, and at the head of one of the best streets of the city, with a business of high standing in all lines of drugs and drugstores, and in 1888, he opened another store at No. 573 South Halsted Street. The firm prospered, and a year or two later opened another store at No. 573 Blue Island Avenue. In 1884, the brothers divided their interests, and Martin M. Prince assumed control of the last named place of business. Prince is one of the finest druggists on the West Side, employs two first-class clerks, and has an excellent trade. His success is due to his energy and business ability, but the chief reason for his prosperity is his splendid location at the corner of Wells and Ohio streets.

John Albert Mayer was born in New York City, on June 15, 1847. When he was still in his infancy his parents moved to Milwaukee, Wis. When he was sixteen years old, having acquired a common-school education, he determined to learn a trade. Accordingly he apprenticed himself to Albert Loehr, druggist, where he remained five years. He continued in the drug business until 1862, but, finding the hard struggle against poverty and privation his lot, he entered the employ of Dr. A. H. Stockwell, with whom he remained one year. At the end of that time, he established a business of his own, which he has successfully conducted. While associated with Dr. Stockwell, he gave considerable attention to the study of medicine. In 1874, he entered the Chicago Medical College, graduating therefrom in 1876. Dr. Mayer is a gentleman of more than ordinary intellectual capabilities and professional education. He has devoted his entire attention to his business, officiating as a practitioner of medicine only when necessity requires such service.

Joseph E. Rhode, druggist and pharmacist, was born in Friedland, Germany, on December 6, 1845. His parents came to America, locating in his native town and received his education at the Gymnasium of that place. When fifteen years old, he came to America with his parents, and they located in Chicago. A few years later he entered the Chicago College of Pharmacy, and in 1879, graduated with high honors. Mr. Rhode has been employed in some of the largest and finest houses in this city, and has always been held in high esteem for his fine qualities as a gentleman and for his ability and worth as a pharmacist. He was first employed as prescription clerk by Mr. Wotersdorf; then with Arend, the well-known chemist; and afterward by Moesch & Reinhold. By his industry and economy, he succeeded to open a very successful business, which he possesses at present, of one of the finest pharmacies, with the best patronage of any retail house in Chicago. His store is located at No. 504 North Clark Street; and though he has only been in business about eighteen months he commands a membership of three thousand, among whom is a young man of sterling qualities, and his future bids fair to be most successful. He is a member of the Chicago College of Pharmacy and the State Association, of which he is a prominent member of the German Club.

James Robert Cozine, M.D., son of Samuel and Elizabeth (Holloway) Cozine, who were married in the State of Indiana in 1845, was born in 1857, in Johnson County, Iowa, at which place he obtained his early schooling. In the fall of 1875, he went to Iowa City and entered the Medical Department of the State University, having previously read medicine under a preceptor, graduating in the spring of 1881. Shortly afterward, he came to this city and secured a position as druggist under J. K. Waldron, druggist. At the end of ten months he returned to Iowa and began the practice of medicine, a profession to which he had devoted his time. Nine months later, he located for the second time in Chicago. Prior to his return to this city he conducted a medical practice in his home town. Upon his return, he commenced a practice of medicine, and gave his attention to a pharmaceutical education. Immediately after his arrival here, he entered the Chicago College of Pharmacy, graduating in 1883, and prosecuted his studies during one school year. At the termination of the course, he reenrolled for several months at his home in Englewood, Ill. In October, 1883, he began preparations for the establishment of a business of his own, which he located at his present quarters. Dr. Cozine has retired from the practice of medicine; occasionally in a case of emergency, he officiates in his former capacity of physician. His entire attention he devotes to his business as a druggist. On June 2, 1883, at Morse, Iowa, he was married to Miss Lydia Morse.

John M. Baker, member of the firm of Gale & Blackie, druggists, was born at Cleveland, Ohio, on June 8, 1848. He attended the schools in that city, and when he had finished the common-school education, he determined to learn a trade. Accordingly he apprenticed himself to Albert Loehr, druggist, where he remained five years. He continued in the drug business until 1862, but, finding the hard struggle against poverty and privation his lot, he entered the employ of Dr. A. H. Stockwell, with whom he remained one year. At the end of that time, he established a business of his own, which he has successfully conducted. While associated with Dr. Stockwell, he gave considerable attention to the study of medicine. In 1874, he entered the Chicago Medical College, graduating therefrom in 1876. Dr. Mayer is a gentleman of more than ordinary intellectual capabilities and professional education. He has devoted his entire attention to his business, officiating as a practitioner of medicine only when necessity requires such service.
studied there he entered Oberlin University, where at that time received ample for instruction in the higher scientific and classical courses. Mr. Baker paid particular attention to the study of chemistry and botany, and found his practical as well as theoretical education in these branches to be a great aid in the profession which he afterward adopted. He opened his store in Cleveland, and entered Gaylord's wholesale and retail drug house, and devoted his time and study to pharmacy. He went there in 1854, or 1856, and served a regular apprenticeship, upon the expiration of which he came to Chicago, and took charge of the prescription department in Gale & Blocki's drug store. He remained in that capacity for about ten years, and, in 1878, he was admitted as a partner. Mr. Baker is very active in the management of the business of the house, and has a thorough education and long experience as a pharmacist places him among the best druggists of Chicago. Mr. Baker was married on July 24, 1873, to Miss Mary E. Britton, in this city. The lady's former home, however, was at Boston, Erie Co., N. Y.

MEDICAL HISTOR.

William H. Montgomery was born at Rochester, N. Y., in 1830, and was educated in the common schools of that place. Previous to engaging in his present business, he had been employed for years as a joiner, pattern-maker, and a builder of railroad passenger coaches for the Rochester & Buffalo Railroad Company. On account of his skill shown in working wood, he was induced by Dr. Douglas Bly, the great artificial limb manufacturer of Rochester, to enter his employ. After working for fourteen months in this manufactury, he was placed at the head of Dr. Bly's next largest factory at Cincinnati, and afterward went South to fill contracts made by different States to supply limbs to the wounded soldiers. After an engagement of six years with his employers, Mr. Foster employed him to take charge of his Detroit office for nearly three years; then sent him to Chicago, in March, 1876, to manage his interests here. Mr. Foster died in July, 1881, and Mr. Montgomery succeeded him in business, and is now making the Foster Patent Union Limbs. His experience, he says, has taught him to simplify the construction of limbs, and a great deal of laboriously constructed artificial machinery has been abandoned in his new work. The main object at present to be attained, seems to be symmetry and, at the same time, mechanism sufficiently strong to answer the demand of severe every-day use; and this Mr. Montgomery seems able to furnish to the unfortunate losers of limbs, and he has many testimonials that bear evidence of his superior skill as a manufacturer. He is at present located in the same quarters formerly occupied by his predecessor. He was married at Rochester, N. Y., in 1855, to Miss Mary J. Neill, who died in Cincinnati, in 1886, leaving two children, — Milton W. and William H.

Druggists' Scales.

Lawrence Ambs was born on August 15, 1855, in Baden, Germany, and is a son of C. G. Ambs and Anna (Brinkner) Ambs, natives of Baden. His father died there on December 23, 1870, and his father is still living in Baden. Mr. Ambs was educated in Germany, and learned the trade of a locksmith and milliner. He then went to his uncle's farm in Iowa and remained there for six years. He then went to the West Indies and returning to Germany. In 1877, he came to Chicago, and worked two years at Grand Crossing. He then formed a partnership with Louis Flory in the manufacture of drug and military supplies, and, on January 31, 1885, bought the interest of Mr. Flory, the firm being now Lawrence Ambs & Co. On December 23, 1887, he married Miss Katie, daughter of Jacob and Christina (Gross) Enderlin, natives of Baden, where they now live.
MEDICAL WORKS.

W. T. Keener was born on February 21, 1843, at Jacksonville, Ill., where he lived with his parents until eight years old, when the family moved to Peoria. There Mr. Keener was educated and employed until 1862. At this time he enlisted in Co. "11," 56th Illinois Volunteer Infantry. His military service was in the South and Southwest. He was with General Sheridan at the battle of Resaca, Ky., also in the battles of Chickamauga and Kennesaw Mountain. In this last battle, he received a flesh wound in his leg which necessitated his going to the hospital. He was discharged from the service in July, 1865, when he came to this city, where he has lived ever since. His first engagement in this city was with Clark, Whitehouse & Co., with whom he remained four years as a clerk. In 1869, he commenced the business of selling books by subscription, and, in 1874, he established his present house, where he carries on a large subscription-book business in medical works, and also deals largely with the general trade. He has published the following medical works: "Gland Bacteria and the Germ Theory of Disease"; the "Chicago Medical Directory," published annually; and "Lyman's Insomnia and Other Disorders of Sleep." He also represents the publishing house of William Wood & Co., of New York. He was married on October 15, 1871, to Miss Lizzie Warner, at Dixon, Ill. She was born in Wilkesbarre, Penn., on March 26, 1843. They have three children.—Alice E., Charles E. and Mary E.

FEDERAL INSTITUTIONS.

After many years' experience with the vexations of cramped quarters, the various officials of the Federal service in Chicago finally, on Monday, May 3, 1886, reached a haven of rest in the new Custom House and Post-office. The interior of the building was not completed until three months later. The total amount expended on the building was $4,125,000, and to this should be added the $1,250,000 paid for the site. The building is a sample of many put up for the Government during this period. The foundations were laid insecurely, the stone of which the walls were constructed of a poor quality, and the workmanship was indifferent. In 1875, it was reported that the foundations were settling and that it would be unsafe to proceed with the erection of the building. Mayor Colvin appointed a committee of five architects to examine the building. They pronounced the foundations safe, and the Government proceeded with the construction. A dispute arose between the City and the Government over the payment of these experts for their services.

In 1879, another commission of local experts examined into the condition of the walls of the building, and they reported that the stone, besides being badly chipped and cracked almost all over the building, was of an inferior character and would ultimately disintegrate in our rigorous climate. The frosts of recurring winters have continued the work of disfiguration of the building. Wide seams and fissures have appeared in the inside as well as in the outside walls, and the building is settling badly, the southeast corner being several inches below the level of the rest of the structure. Supervising Architect Bell, in the summer of 1885, said there was no way of strengthening and repairing the building permanently, and that it was only a question of time when the whole structure would have to be torn down. The site has appreciated in value since its purchase by the Government over fifty per cent.

In this volume, there is no necessity of specifying in detail the especial importance of each Federal Department, as was done in Vol. 11, but an effort will be made to present the more important working features briefly, and to condense into facts and figures whatever is necessary to show the gradual increase of the service, in all branches, to its present magnitude.

THE POST-OFFICE.

In 1871, the Chicago Post-office became the second in the United States in respect to the volume of business transacted. In 1879, the business showed an increase of nearly twenty-five per cent, over that of the preceding year, and as the average yearly increase is nearly as great, it is fair to presume, now that extra working facilities have been perfected and the force of clerks and carriers is larger than ever before, that the Chicago Post-office will keep steadily on the progressive march until it outstrips its only rival, New York.

When the great fire of 1871 occurred, Colonel Frank A. Eastman was postmaster, and he served until December 20, 1875, when General John McArthur succeeded him.

The removal of the Post-office, after the fire of 1871, to Burlington Hall, and thence to the Wabash-avenue Methodist Church, have already been chronicled. The Post-office has passed through more ordeals by fire than any other of the Federal Departments. It was burned out in the July fire of 1874, and the business was removed to the West-side Station, at the corner of Halsted and Washington streets, where it remained forty days. On August 23, 1874, it was established in new quarters in the basement of the Honoré Building, at the corner of Dearborn and Adams streets. On January 4, 1879, it was again burned out, and working quarters were then secured in the basement of the Singer Building, now Marshall Field & Co.'s retail store, at the corner of State and Washington streets. There was but one entrance to the basement, and the quarters were cramped, unhealthful, and inadequate for the needs of the service. On April 12, 1879, it was removed to the basement floor of the new Government building, which had hastily been put in readiness. Here the Post-office enjoyed the comparatively long rest from its travels of eighteen months, when its belongings were transferred up stairs to the main floor of the building, and it formally took possession of the present quarters which had been provided for in the original plans of the building. During the period of the Honoré Block fire and the subsequent removals, Frank W. Palmer was postmaster, he having succeeded General McArthur on February 26, 1877.

The business of the office for 1871, was quite phenomenal. There were 1,113,113 foreign letters received and 2,321,896 foreign letters sent, and over 500,000 newspapers were received and quite as many sent. The total number of letters delivered and collected by car-
The Postal Record of January, 1872, had the following regarding the business of the Chicago Post-office during the preceding year:

"The Chicago Post-office now ranks second, upon the books of the Department at Washington, in regard to business transacted. By this is meant the business which shows a revenue—but there are, more work is done at the Chicago office at this time than at any other Post-office on this continent. Chicago is a point that catches mails from every point of the compass. For the East, West, North and South a great portion touches here and is handled by this office. During the past few months, on several occasions a hundred tons of mail matter have been handled a day in this city. Nearly twenty large wagons are required to transport these great mails between the Post-office and the various depots."

The perfecting of the Railway Mail service greatly lessened the volume of business and labor in the general office after this date. In 1872, after the ravages of the fire which had been repaired, the number of post-boxes in use was 375; number of mail letters delivered during the year, 137,175,135; number of city letters delivered, 2,012,587; number of newspapers delivered, 2,653,523; number of letters collected by carriers, 15,092,507; number of newspapers collected, 2,979,438; total revenue collected from city matter alone, $57,658.72. Postal cards were introduced on May 1, 1873, and they immediately sprang into such popularity as to greatly increase the work of the post-office. Postmaster McArthur created somewhat of a breeze among the business houses by prohibiting the depositing of circulars and newspapers in the street letter-boxes and requiring them all to be mailed at the general office. The order was overruled by the Postmaster-General, and became a dead letter.

The first sub-stations were established as follows: West Division station, West Washington and Halsted streets, on April 23, 1873; North Division station, Clark-street Turner Hall, on December 13, 1873; South Division station, State and Thirty-second streets, on December 15, 1873. Postmaster McArthur tried the experiment of placing permanent collection boxes on the cross-town cars, and a collector was stationed at the Clark-street terminus to receive the contents. There was no appropriation for this, and General McArthur defrayed the expense himself. The innovation was a failure and was soon abandoned.

The salary of the postmaster at this time was $4,000 per annum and the bond required was $50,000. Postmaster McArthur deposited the funds of the Post-office in the Cook County National Bank. There were about $30,000 of the funds in the bank when it failed. A special agent was sent out from Washington to inquire into rumors of a shortage in the accounts of the postmaster. It was charged that Postmaster McArthur had no right to deposit in the Cook County Bank, but he showed that it had been the regular Post-office depository and that he had instructions to make deposits therein. The special agent reported a shortage of $52,000, and suit was brought against General McArthur's bondsmen, John Allston and James Steele, to recover the amount of the shortage, and proceedings were brought against General McArthur in the United States District Court. He retired from the office and C. L. Squiers, for many years assistant postmaster, conducted the office for the bondsmen, with the consent of the Post-office Department. General McArthur was paroled on bail, and was pardoned by President Hayes, and subsequently settled up his indebtedness to the Government dollar for dollar. Only about $18,000 was recovered from the defunct Cook County National Bank. Postmaster McArthur's misfortunes were mainly attributed to his generous impulses and liberality.

The volume and importance of the business transacted in 1874, will be shown by the following table, which will serve also as a basis for comparison for subsequent years:

**STAMP DEPARTMENT.**

Received for the sale of stamps...$579,351 47
Received for the sale of stamped envelopes...311,125 01
Received for the sale of post cards....49,903 00
Total...$940,388 48

**MONET ORDER DEPARTMENT.**

| Domestic orders issued. | At Main Office...28,553 | $538,830 05 |
| At West Division Station...7,155 | 133,496 96 |
| At Chicago Station...160 (6 mon. only) | 2,911 97 |
| At Northwestern Station...200 (6 mon. only) | 3,149 69 |
| At Southwestern Station...39 (6 mon. only) | 764 44 |
| At South Station...23 (6 mon. only) | 1,089 25 |
| At Stock-Yards Station...96 (6 mon. only) | 1,883 40 |

Total number issued...38,858

$708,047 76

**Domestic Orders Paid.**

| At Main Office...27,428 | $5,149,483 09 |
| At West Division Station...973 | 133,805 68 |
| At Chicago Station...160 (6 mon. only) | 3,011 97 |
| At Northwestern Station...24 (6 mon. only) | 481 22 |
| At Southwestern Station...39 (6 mon. only) | 764 44 |
| At South Station...23 (6 mon. only) | 1,089 25 |
| At Stock-Yards Station...96 (6 mon. only) | 1,883 40 |

Total number paid...38,858

$5,186,097 01

**British International.**

Amount received from foreign countries...$6,584,177 90
Amount remitted to postmaster at New York...1,959,682 00
Amount remitted to postmaster at St. Louis...1,740,800 00

Orders issued at main office and stations...$1,946 | $48,267 40
Orders at main office only...868 | 17,075 30

$60,342 70

**German International.**

Orders issued at main office and stations...1,946 | $48,267 40
Orders at main office only...868 | 17,075 30

$60,342 70

**Swiss International.**

Orders issued, main office only...325 | $1,479 50
Orders paid, main office only...57 | 1,008 84

$5,480 34

$14,505,481 83

**REGISTRY DEPARTMENT.**

No. of packages registered mailed...238,700
No. of packages registered in transit received...67,919
No. of registered packages of mail matter delivered...1,959,682 00
No. of registered packages of mail matter received for delivery...1,959,682 00
No. of registered packages of mail matter delivered and received for delivery...1,959,682 00
No. of letters delivered for delivery in the city...20,465
No. of registered packages of mail matter and delivered or received...1,959,682 00
No. of registered envelopes used...102,585

**BOX AND GENERAL DELIVERY DEPARTMENT.**

No. of letters delivered...330,170
No. of letters advertised...103,396
No. of advertised letters delivered...11,554
No. of letters sent to Head Letter Office...91,742
No. of letters returned to writers...62,106

**CARRIERS DEPARTMENT.**

Mail letters delivered...1,030,181
Local letters delivered...88,207
Newspapers, etc., delivered...3,763 192
Mail letters cards delivered...12,389 85
Local postal cards delivered...719,880
Letters collected...2,135,040
Postals collected...2,718,284
Letters delivered to offices...71,073
Newspapers, etc., collected...5,051,140

**FOREIGN MAILS.**

Number of letters mailed to foreign countries...3,149,908
Number of letters delivered...1,030,170
Number of letters received from foreign countries...2,092,013
Number of newspapers received from foreign countries...1,150,105

**MISCELLANEOUS.**

Number of transient newspapers collected and deposited in this office, being insufficiently prepaid were delivered and notes for the amount was received from the party...32,300
Number of newspapers delivered and paid less than one full rate, which were sent to the Dead Letter Office...18,574
Number of letters collected and delivered at this and attached post-office...2,135,040
Number of letters returned to writers...4,816
Postmaster Palmer introduced many improvements in the manner of handling the mails and facilitating their delivery. He caused the van-system of delivery and collection to and from sub-stations to be adopted, and established new sub-stations in important districts. These were the Union Stock-Yards Station; the Northwest Station, at Milwaukee and Chicago avenues; the Cottage Grove Station, Cottage Grove Avenue and Twenty-seventh Street; the Southwest Station, at Blue Island Avenue and Eighteenth Street; and the West Madison Street Station, at the corner of West Madison and Robey streets. The force of office-clerks and carriers was increased until there are now (1883) eight hundred and ninety-three employed. The clerical force in the general office has been increased by the addition of from two to five or more clerks as their services were needed. During 1884, the interior working force was increased by the employment of fifty-two new clerks. The largest number of carriers employed at once was on October 1, 1881, twelve; on September 1, 1882, twenty-five; on November 5, 1883, twenty-five; on September 16, 1884, forty. There is a substitute force of carriers and clerks numbering sixty-five men. The clerks properly number four hundred and eighty-two and the carriers force hundred and twenty-one. Thirty-five vans are employed in carrying the mails to and from the various railway depots.

The salary of the postmaster was increased to $6,000 per annum in 1883. At the beginning of 1885, the number of Chicago publications alone sent through the office under the second-class rate was three hundred and ninety-five.

The following statement, made by Postmaster Palmer upon his retirement, shows the postal receipts for each fiscal year and the parts of years from July 1, 1877, to June 1, 1885:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Receipts</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1871</td>
<td>$3,923,354.99</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1872</td>
<td>5,170,042.04</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1873</td>
<td>5,437,666.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1874</td>
<td>6,584,127.90</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1875</td>
<td>6,699,410.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1876</td>
<td>7,429,325.10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1877</td>
<td>7,884,445.37</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1878</td>
<td>7,260,699.35</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1879</td>
<td>8,513,021.56</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1880</td>
<td>9,062,992.64</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1881</td>
<td>10,077,660.95</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1882</td>
<td>10,571,892.04</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1883</td>
<td>10,145,386.85</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1884</td>
<td>10,095,302.07</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1885</td>
<td>10,995,302.07</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The following is the annual report of mail delivered and collected by letter-carriers for the year ending December 31, 1885:

Carriers employed, 332; delivery trips daily, 977; collection trips daily, 975; registered letters delivered, 445,730; mail letters delivered, 58,072,126; mail postal cards delivered, 11,312,972; local letters delivered, 18,194,964; local postal cards delivered,
FEDERAL INSTITUTIONS.

7,103,358: newspapers delivered, 22,285,719; letters returned to office, 154,845; letters collected, 57,555,050; postal cards collected, 22,285,809; newspapers collected, 21,753,933; total postage on local matter, $469,194.11.

STATEMENT OF THE NUMBER OF POUNDS AND PIECES OF MAIL-MATTER DEPOSITED AT THE CHICAGO POST-OFFICE FOR DISPATCH, DURING THE YEARS ENDING JUNE 30, 1879 TO 1885, INCLUSIVE.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Years</th>
<th>Class</th>
<th>Pounds</th>
<th>Pieces</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1879</td>
<td>Letters</td>
<td>864,905</td>
<td>51,894,330</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>to Second class matter</td>
<td>5,777,793</td>
<td>23,111,172</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Third and fourth-class</td>
<td>7,841,502</td>
<td>9,407,510</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Total</td>
<td>5,484,200</td>
<td>84,413,012</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1880</td>
<td>Letters</td>
<td>1,064,905</td>
<td>63,845,880</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>to Second class matter</td>
<td>7,004,267</td>
<td>28,018,268</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Third and fourth-class</td>
<td>2,318,061</td>
<td>11,590,305</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Total</td>
<td>10,356,726</td>
<td>103,454,453</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1881</td>
<td>Letters</td>
<td>1,232,409</td>
<td>73,944,570</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>to Second class matter</td>
<td>7,391,696</td>
<td>24,978,740</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Third and fourth-class</td>
<td>2,942,716</td>
<td>14,501,580</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Total</td>
<td>11,566,821</td>
<td>113,428,900</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1882</td>
<td>Letters</td>
<td>1,321,900</td>
<td>79,314,090</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>to Second class matter</td>
<td>7,134,611</td>
<td>28,539,404</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Third and fourth-class</td>
<td>3,511,451</td>
<td>19,052,255</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Total</td>
<td>12,265,202</td>
<td>126,910,695</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

COLLINS S. SQUIRES, assistant postmaster, was born at Lebanon, Madison Co., N. Y., on May 30, 1832, and is a son of Ira and Lucy (Frink) Squires. He was brought up on his father's farm during his boyhood, and attended school at Hamilton, in the same county. After completing his studies he secured a position as clerk in the Hamilton post-office, in May, 1849. This was during Mr. Pierce's administration as president, and young Squires continued in the post-office during his term and the succeeding one, until June, 1856, when he became employed in a books store at Hamilton. He was occupied until the spring of 1857, when he decided to come West, which he accordingly did, locating in Chicago. During 1857-58 he was employed in the Engineer's Department of the city, which was then under the charge of N. S. Bouton, superintendent of public works. Mr. Squires continued there until April 1, 1861, when he took a position with Chapin &

REPORT OF MAIL MATTER DELIVERED AT THE POST OFFICE, CHICAGO, ILL., DURING THE FISCAL YEARS 1851-55, INCLUSIVE.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Years</th>
<th>Average number of carriers</th>
<th>Number of deliveries</th>
<th>Number of collections</th>
<th>Registered letters delivered</th>
<th>Mall matter delivered</th>
<th>Mall postal cards delivered</th>
<th>Local letters delivered</th>
<th>Local postal cards delivered</th>
<th>Newspapers etc. delivered</th>
<th>Local postage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1851</td>
<td>187</td>
<td>7,138</td>
<td>6,358</td>
<td>261,100</td>
<td>26,376,858</td>
<td>5,307,469</td>
<td>5,449,288</td>
<td>4,269,858</td>
<td>11,226,471</td>
<td>$153,615.75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1852</td>
<td>208</td>
<td>7,352</td>
<td>6,550</td>
<td>305,250</td>
<td>30,916,259</td>
<td>6,585,501</td>
<td>6,703,035</td>
<td>4,269,858</td>
<td>11,226,471</td>
<td>$153,615.75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1853</td>
<td>241</td>
<td>8,732</td>
<td>7,451</td>
<td>320,435</td>
<td>37,365,555</td>
<td>8,492,030</td>
<td>7,824,553</td>
<td>5,342,296</td>
<td>14,585,011</td>
<td>$153,615.75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1854</td>
<td>270</td>
<td>9,021</td>
<td>7,070</td>
<td>352,790</td>
<td>44,456,002</td>
<td>9,332,018</td>
<td>10,108,589</td>
<td>7,152,510</td>
<td>19,613,197</td>
<td>$153,615.75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1855</td>
<td>312</td>
<td>10,806</td>
<td>9,020</td>
<td>435,058</td>
<td>55,354,007</td>
<td>11,000,086</td>
<td>12,026,130</td>
<td>9,635,487</td>
<td>19,613,197</td>
<td>$153,615.75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>249</td>
<td>43,780</td>
<td>38,349</td>
<td>1,275,251</td>
<td>149,420,001</td>
<td>40,777,224</td>
<td>42,702,856</td>
<td>20,533,112</td>
<td>68,880,596</td>
<td>$146,419.14</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

REGISTERED LETTERS AND PARCELS RECEIVED AND DISPATCHED, FROM 1871 TO 1885, INCLUSIVE.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Letters registered</th>
<th>Received for delivery</th>
<th>Received for dispatch</th>
<th>Parcels registered 1st and 2nd class</th>
<th>Parcels for delivery 1st and 2nd class</th>
<th>Registered mail and parcels received in Chicago</th>
<th>Registered mail and parcels received in transit</th>
<th>Registered mail and parcels received in Chicago and in transit</th>
<th>Regular mail and parcels received in Chicago and in transit</th>
<th>Regular mail and parcels received in Chicago and in transit</th>
<th>Regular mail and parcels received in Chicago and in transit</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1871</td>
<td>16,742</td>
<td>187,598</td>
<td>172,000</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1872</td>
<td>18,138</td>
<td>188,497</td>
<td>174,894</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1873</td>
<td>17,721</td>
<td>188,587</td>
<td>121,555</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1874</td>
<td>24,465</td>
<td>168,890</td>
<td>114,700</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>1875</td>
<td>27,476</td>
<td>197,630</td>
<td>206,004</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>1876</td>
<td>30,490</td>
<td>228,325</td>
<td>207,110</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1877</td>
<td>33,560</td>
<td>249,616</td>
<td>208,350</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
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<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>1878</td>
<td>40,961</td>
<td>458,745</td>
<td>378,786</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>1879</td>
<td>45,242</td>
<td>282,272</td>
<td>212,019</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>1880</td>
<td>64,133</td>
<td>333,064</td>
<td>5,843</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>1881</td>
<td>78,018</td>
<td>302,083</td>
<td>5,226</td>
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<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>1882</td>
<td>97,425</td>
<td>458,745</td>
<td>378,786</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1883</td>
<td>112,161</td>
<td>458,745</td>
<td>378,786</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>1884</td>
<td>134,400</td>
<td>506,597</td>
<td>415,185</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1885</td>
<td>135,194</td>
<td>504,026</td>
<td>415,532</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Fox, bridge and dock contractors. Within a month after, he was gratified by receiving a notice of appointment to a position in the Chicago post-office, and being desirous of returning to his first love—a work for which he had a natural aptitude and considerable experience— he resigned his position, and on April 24, 1846, took the position of clerk in the nailing department. In 1846, Mr. Squiers was appointed superintendent of the stamp division, and in 1852 the duties were increased by the work of the cashier devolving upon him. He was resigning, in part, 1850, he was appointed general chief of the post-office, and in October, 1867, General Frank T. Sherman made him assistant postmaster. Mr. Squiers continued in the office under the administration of Mr. J. S. Scripps, postmaster, and continued an employé through the terms of Samuel Howard, Robert A. Gilmore, Frank T. Sherman, F. A. Bascom, John McNair, F. W. Palmer, and, on the advent of S. Corning Judd, he was retained in that position which he filled for the past nineteen years. During this long term of service, Mr. Squiers has been the postmaster de facto, and he has conducted the Government's postal affairs in such a businesslike manner that he has earned for him the good-will and support of every business man in Chicago. No one is better posted regarding the details of a post-office than he; and were he to be changed from his present position, the postmaster-in-chief would have a difficulty in finding a suitable person to fill the office of assistant. Mr. Squiers is a member of Blair Lodge, No. 993, A.F. & A.M., Lafayette Chapter, No. 2, R.A.M., and Apollo Commandery, No. 1, K.T. He was a member of the firm of E. P. Tinkham, until February 10, 1851, and E. P. Tinkham, of Earlville, Madison Co., N.Y. They have two daughters, Ella Louise, now the wife of E. T. Kingman, of Chicago, and Clara M., who resides in West of Rockford.

John H. Rea, auditor of the post-office, was born at Rockville, Parke Co., Ind., in 1828. His parents were Wallace and Eliza (Huntington) Rea, and his father was the first clerk of Parke County, holding the office continuously, and he was reappointed when the death of the senior Rea occurred, the family removed to New York State, the old home, and an academy in Otsego County. John H. Rea finished his education. After completing his common school studies, he commenced reading law, and in 1846, he went to Rochester, N.Y., and entered a lawyer's office, where he studied for another year. In 1848, he decided to return West, and in alliance he was appointed to a position in the United States clerk's office. He continued as deputy clerk for Mr. Bassett until 1853, when, owing to the age and infirmity of Mr. Bassett, he received the appointment of clerk of the United States District Court, and also performed the clerical work of the Circuit Court for Mr. Bassett. Mr. Rea was about that time admitted to the bar and practiced before the courts. In 1860, his chief, Mr. Bassett, died, and Judge McLean appointed him clerk of the Circuit Court also. From about 1855, Mr. Rea held the appointment of United States commissioner for Indiana and also of master in chancery of the Circuit Court. With all these various offices, he has been active and efficient, and that Mr. Rea performed a vast amount of hard work. In the winter of 1859-60, he was a member of committee in finance of the State Legislature selected Mr. Rea as their representative to go to New York and examine into the accounts of the United States, a work which required about three months of constant labor, owing to the mixed condition of things. In 1862, Mr. Rea was superseded in his position as clerk of the District Court by the appointment of a son of the judge then on the bench, and two years later resigned the same office in the Circuit Court, much against the desire of the Bench and Bar. His resignation was not accepted until nine months after giving the court formal notice. Prior to resigning the clerkship, Mr. Rea had become largely interested in coal lands near Springfield, III., and on leaving the Circuit Court of Indiana, he located at Springfield. He continued as secretary at that point for a period of two years, when he disposed of his interests and located in Chicago in the spring of 1867. He became identified with the commercial trade, in which he remained for two years, and then turned his attention to real estate. In 1869, when Charles Kern became sheriff, Mr. Rea was offered the position of deputy, but declined; he, however, was made charge of the grand jury during the term of Sheriff Kern. During these years he was one of the originators and became largely interested in the Brighton Cotton Mills, near this city, but owing to the fire and the panic of 1857 it was run for some time at a loss, and did not prove to be remunerative to its promoters, Mr. Rea bearing heavy losses. During Mayor Harrison's second term, Mr. Rea was appointed 3rd circuit judge of the new division in the Waubash department of the city, and he filled that place until in May, 1887, at which time he received a note requesting him to call on the new postmaster, S. Corning Judd. This proved to be a tender of the position of auditor of the post-office to Mr. Rea; which he accepted, and entered upon his new duties on June 1, 1887. The office was wholly unsolicited and it was the highest compliment to Mr. Rea, whose integrity and uprightness have never been impeached.

Mr. Rea has been a staunch democrat all his life, and is prominently known as an able advocate of the principles of his party. He was married on May 15, 1861, to Miss Julia Ridgely, of Springfield, Ill. They have five children,—Kildely, now with the house of Markley, Aliing & Co.; Lillie, Mary, Wallace and Eliza. Lawrence, on the staff of the Post-Office Department, and is a favorite among the employees. Courteous, agreeable, and at all times energetic in the
discharge of his duties, he has won his present office through strict devotion to business. He is a member of the National Union Society. He was married, on November 13, 1879, to Miss Elizabeth C. Thauer, of Waukesha, Wis. They have two children,—Laura Elizabeth and Edwin John.

Henry F. Donovan, general superintendent of free postal delivery, is one of the youngest men who has made a decided public record in Chicago. He is a native of Canada, the son of Christopher F. and Mary L. Donovan, having been born at Whitby, Ontario, on August 8, 1858, and came to this city with his parents when an infant. He received his primary education in the public schools, but when only thirteen years of age began connected with the Chicago Evening Journal. For ten years he remained with that newspaper, making numerous friends and winning many laurels in his profession. He was one of the organizers of the Chicago Press Club in 1880, serving for two years on the Board of Directors. Mr. Donovan was also one of the originators of the Irish-American Second Regiment. In 1892, he was unanimously elected a member of the Board of Education and, in 1883, was chosen president of that body. So well did he discharge the duties of this office, that he was re-elected to the presidency in 1884. In October, 1884, Mr. Donovan was nominated by acclamation in the Democratic County Convention for clerk of the Superior Court, but, although he ran far ahead of his ticket, the tide which swamped his party in the county carried him with it. In June, 1885, he was appointed to his present position, and in September of the same year he was elected president of the Young Democracy of Cook County, a political organization ten thousand strong. In the same month he was also re-elected to the Board of Education for three years. He is secretary of the local board of civil-service examiners, and upon all occasions has shown wonderful executive ability and a commendable public spirit. Mr. Donovan was married, in September, 1876, to Miss Cornelia E. Casselman, daughter of Christian Casselman, one of the oldest and best known citizens of Chicago. Several children have been born to them, of whom Michael J. and Mary Frances survive.

ELECTUS BACUS WARD, superintendent of the mail-bag repair department of the post-office was born on Governor's Island, New York Harbor, on December 25, 1856. His grandfather, Colonel Electus Backus, U. S. A., whose honor he was named, was then officer in charge of Governor's Island, and Captain James N. Ward, U. S. A., the father, was aide to the commanding officer. Young Ward was reared and received his preliminary education in Detroit. He was a pupil in and graduated from the Patterson Grammar School. He then became a pupil of Professor Isaac M. Wellington, civil engineer, of Detroit, under whom he took a thorough course in civil engineering. In 1873, after completing his studies under Professor Wellington, he went to Europe, where he passed a year in perfecting his professional education. On returning to America he made up his mind to adopt the profession of medicine, and accordingly entered the Long Island Medical College, Brooklyn, N. Y., where he took a four years' course of study; graduating in 1878, he carried off the highest honors of his class. He was then appointed assistant to the chair of the practice of medicine at the Long Island Medical College; and began in connection with his regular practice for a period of two years. Dr. Ward then located at Grand Rapids, Mich., where he established a country seat, one of the most beautiful retreats imaginable. His property consists of three hundred acres of land, beautifully situated, and his vacations and leisure days are passed at this beautiful home. In 1882, he abandoned the practice of medicine, and engaged in the wholesale and retail hardware trade at Fargo, Dakota. He continued there with splendid success; but a favorable opportunity occurring for closing out his interests, he sold out and came to Chicago in the fall of 1885. On November 1 of that year, he received the appointment of superintendent of the mail-bag repair department of the Chicago post-office, and he entered upon his duties. Dr. Ward was married on December 26, 1876, at Detroit, Mich., to Miss Mary Louise Armor, daughter of Professor Samuel G. Armor, LL. D., dean of the Long Island Medical College. They have two children,—Hugh Armor and Wilmer Holcomb.

John Howard Jones, superintendent of the West Division Post Station, was born in Pike County, Ill., on December 23, 1837, and resided in that vicinity until he attained manhood's year. During his youth he attended the common schools and afterward studied at Shurtleff College. After completing his education, he engaged in business in Pike County, continuing there until 1862, when he disposed of his mercantile interests and removed to Illinois. There he took a position in the office of Alexander Starne, state treasurer, with whom he remained two years. While at the capital Mr. Jones engaged in the wholesale hardware business and practiced its lucrative and necessary duties to the utmost of his ability. After leaving Starne's office, he was engaged as agent for the Western and California Press Association, fulfilling its duties in such manner as to win the confidence of the public. In 1868, he was tendered the position of agent for the Northwestern Associated Press in Chicago, and he resigned his post in the treasurer's office the same year. For seven years he was agent of Western Associated Press here, and during a greater part of that time he also acted as agent for the Western and California Press Association, fulfilling his duties in such a manner as to win the confidence and respect of the public. When the fire of 1871 occurred, Mr. Jones was conspicuous in the eyes of the press of America for the prompt and accurate reports he made concerning the great conflagration, and during that famous and the few days following, he worked almost incessantly, and, notwithstanding the great confusion and many disadvantages, he succeeded in giving to the world the most authentic description of the ravages of the flames. In 1875, he resigned his office, owing to the then too burdensome duties of the office, and took the position of chief clerk to the chief grain inspector of Illinois, where he continued until July, 1885, when he received his appointment to the office of superintendent of the West Division Post Station. Mr. Jones has been twice married, and the children of his first wife are Harry F., now with the house of Armstrong & Co., and Frank W. Mr. Jones was married, December 25, 1875, to Miss D. C. Higgins, of Griggsville, Ill. They have one daughter, Mary.

The Railway Mail Service.—The history of the Sixth, or Chicago, Division of the Railway Mail Service, it would seem, might properly come under the head of post-office business, but the Railway post-office business is so distinct and important in itself as to demand separate mention. Considering the magnitude which this service has reached, it is but fair to place on record all claims to the credit of its original originator. The Post-Office Department show that from reports made to the Department antecedent to 1860, by Messrs. Pitt
and Hobbie the matter of travelling post-offices was no
new thing in 1862, when William A. Davis, of St. Joseph,
Mr. Armstrong suggested to the Department, and attempted
in a small way to distribute the California overland mails on the Hannibal & Saint Joseph Railroad; and
certainly not in 1864, when Mr. Armstrong made
his first suggestions. In the report of Postmaster-General
Hatton, made to Congress in January, 1853, based
on records, documents, and letters compiled by John
Jameson, general superintendent of Railway Mail service,
the following summary is given, based upon data in
the possession of the Department:

"For years previous to 1856, there had been some distribution
of mails on railways, but the handling of through-mail on the cars,
without turning it into distributing offices, began, as has been shown,
in a small way with respect to the overland mails only, under the
superintendence of William A. Davis, in July, 1862. It was urged
upon the Department, and elaborated into a more general scheme
by Mr. Armstrong in 1864. It was conducted at first as a doubtful,
and afterward a successful, experiment, under the double superin-
tendence of Mr. Park from 1865 to 1869. It widened into greater
usefulness under Mr. Armstrong from 1869 to 1871, and made
many new and valuable improvements under Mr. Bangs from 1871
to 1876.

It seems reasonably certain that if Colonel Arm-
strong was not the real founder, his services were of
such character as to have warranted the erection of
his honor of the monumental bust that now stands
within the Post-office enclosure in Chicago. At any
rate, since its inception the Chicago Division has grown
to be the greatest in the service. This service has
made it possible to expedite mails, do away with a large
number of distributing offices, dispense with the services
of hundreds of office-clerks, and save to the Post-office
Department something like $3,000,000 per annum. In
none of these divisions was the development of business
more rapid than in this. Colonel George S. Bangs, who succeeded
Colonel Armstrong as superintendent after the latter's death, had been postmaster at
Aurora, III., but he developed a wonderful capacity to
manage the work, and systematized and expedited it as
rapidly as it increased.

The Toledo and Chicago night line was commenced on Janu-
ary 23, 1871; the Buffalo and Toledo on June 18, 1871; the old
Quincy and Saint Joseph route was changed to the Quincy
and Kansas City, on November 15, 1871; Burlington and Council Bluffs
commenced on October 10, 1871; Milwaukee and LaCrosse on
January, 1872; Freeport and Bloomington and Bloomington and
Cairo were consolidated on August 7, 1872; Chicago and
Cincinnati commenced on August 1, 1874; on October 1, 1876, Chicago
and Portage established, soon after changed to Chicago and Sparta;
Chicago, Forrester and Dubuque, on February 1, 1877.

New routes followed quickly, until, at this writing
their name is legion. Captain James E. White, who
had been gradually promoted in the service in the
West, succeeded Colonel Bangs as superintendent of
the Chicago division in November, 1871, and he has
ably continued the improvements begun by his pre-
decessors. At the beginning of 1885, there were 201
railway post-office lines in operation in this division;
526 crews of men; 770 railway postal clerks at work on the
lines, or a whole number of 827, including extra
men; the number of miles run by clerks from register
to register was 29,262 and they ran over 26,913 miles
of railroad, each man averaging 21,186 miles of travel
per annum; and the annual pay for transportation
of railway mails in this division was $3,235,612.65.

JAMES E. WHITE, superintendent of the railway mail service
of the Western Division, was born in New Scotland, Albany Co.,
N. Y., on April 11, 1842, and is a son of David and Catharine
White. When he was eleven years he went, with an
uncle, to Iowa, and located at Davenport, and soon in
the Vinton, where he was educated in the common school. When the
War broke out, he enlisted in Co. "I" of the 3d Iowa Infantry on
May 20, 1861. His company was engaged in the southern campaign
at first, and on September 17, 1862, he was wounded in an engage-
ment near Blue Mills, Mr. H. H. White of the 15th
Iowa, on January 1, 1862; promoted from the ranks to fourth
sergeant on April 10, 1862; third sergeant on April 30, 1862;
first sergeant on May 1, 1863; and commissioned second lieutenant
on April 29, 1865. At the battle of Atlanta, he was wounded on
July 21, 1864. On October 5, following, he was made first
lieutenant, and on January 1, 1865, he was commissioned captain
of his company. He was mustered out at Louisville, Ky., on
July 21, 1865. On returning home he reentered school, and commenced
the study of law. In March, 1866, he was appointed postal clerk,
and entered the railway mail service. He first ran between
Council Bluffs and Boone, Iowa; then was transferred to the
route between Chicago and Cedar Rapids; afterward between
Chicago and Iowa City; and, after about five years' service
as route agent, he was promoted to the position of chief clerk of
the railway mail service west of the Missouri River, with head-
quarters at Omaha. He continued in that capacity for about
two years, and on November 21, 1871, was elevated to the office
of superintendent of the railway mail service for the Western Division,
with headquarters in this city. The railway mail service has made
wonderful progress since Captain White became superintendent,
and his work in this department has been such as to redeem
greatly to his credit as an enterprising, energetic official. He has
worked earnestly to secure the greatestrapidity in delivery of the
mails, and the splendid service now enjoyed by the western people
is due in a great measure to his zeal and energy. Captain White
was a member of Post Number 89, G.A.R., of the Veteran
League, Veteran Club, and Englewood Lodge, A.F. & A.M. He
has been married twice, his last marriage occurring on April 11,
1872, to Mrs. George B. Armstrong, of Englewood. He has two
children,—Marion C. and Thaddeas B.

THE CUSTOM HOUSE.

An account of the business and operations of the
Chicago Custom House involves, to a great extent,
a history of the port of Chicago. The Custom House is
undoubtedly the most important of all the Federal
institutions, on account of its direct connection with
the commercial interests of the city. While the
Government obtains a greater net revenue through the internal
revenue collectorship, the collectorship of the port
returns the next largest revenue, and is the machine
through which the National tariff is levied upon impor-
tations made by the great mercantile houses which have
gone far toward making Chicago the Metropolis of the
West.

The history of the Custom House in the preced-
ing volume is a fair record of the growth of the com-
pany of Chicago from the time the city was declared
a port of entry up to 1872. Of the earlier clerks
were: William B. Snowhock, Jacob Fry, Luther Haven,
Bolton F. Strother, Jacob Russell, and Norman B. Judd
died in Chicago. The only survivors of the earlier
collectors are Philip Conley and General Julius White. J.
E. McLean, who was collector in 1869, and prior to that
a partner of Orville Grant, brother of General Grant, in
the leather business, now resides at Shippensburg, Penn.
Thomas J. Kirnella, still a resident of Chicago, was
deputy collector of the port from 1853 to 1866; and
Charles M. Pullman, a brother of George M. Pullman,
was deputy collector under Judge W. H. Scates in 1868.
John Hitt, the present deputy collector, has held the
position for over eighteen years. Collector J. E. Mc-
Lean, who succeeded Judge Scates in July, 1869, served
until July, 1872, when Norman B. Judd assumed charge.
Mr. Judd held the office until October, 1875, when J.
Russell Jones succeeded him. Mr. Jones resigned in
October, 1878, to accept the position to Brussels, Bel-
gium, and William Hatton, Jr., was appointed his suc-
cessor. When Mr. Smith's term expired, November, 1881, a lively party contest ensued for the succession.
Mr. Smith was a candidate for re-appointment, with
Deputy-Collector Hitt a good second. Daniel Shephard, secretary of the Republican State Central Committee, and William Penn Nixon, editor of the Inter Ocean, were also candidates for the office. Chester A. Arthur had succeeded to the presidency, and he settled the contest by appointing Jesse Spalding, whose chances had not entered into the calculations of the rival claimants. Mr. Spalding conducted the office very acceptably to the commercial interests. He was succeeded by A. F. Seeberger on October 1, 1885, who was appointed by President Cleveland on September 24.

During the year ending June 30, 1871, the number of employees in the Custom House was forty-seven, and their compensation aggregated $54,431.66. The collector's compensation at this time, including fees, amounted to $4,648.79. The collections for the year amounted to upwards of $1,590,000, and the fines, penalties, and forfeitures collected, to $1,159.80. In 1880, the working force had increased to fifty-five men, and the aggregate expense of collecting, including rents and contingent expenses, was $80,000 a year.

For the year ending June 30, 1885, the employees numbered ninety-five, and the expenses of collection amounted to $144,000. In 1883, the compensation of the collector was increased to $7,000 salary, and the system of bookkeeping was done away with.

For fifteen years the collector has had charge of all of the buildings and property in the district, built and controlled by the Treasury Department. The collector's district extends from Michigan City to Waukegan, and includes the ports of these places, as well as Calumet harbor and the port of Chicago proper. There is an assistant custodian of the Chicago Government building under the collector. The United States Marine Hospital was taken from his control, in 1881, and placed in the custodianship of the superintendent in charge of the hospital. The appraiser's office, which is an annex of the Custom House, is in charge of Charles Ham, who has served continuously since 1871, with the exception of two years. This department has been located, since 1871, in a part of Wadsworth's bonded warehouse, at the corner of Market and Jackson streets, for which the Government pays a rental of $3,500 a year. In the winter of 1884 Congress passed an appropriation of $29,000 for a new appraiser's store-building at Chicago. Another important adjunct of the Custom House is the barges office, located at the west side of the south approach to Rush-street bridge. Here all vessels that arrive or clear are supposed to be stopped and boarded by inspectors, the same as is done at ocean ports, but this custom has never been literally followed. Every vessel, however, that passes in or out is registered, with the hour of entry and clearance, and a manifest of cargo is made out. Before 1871, the merchants and shippers of the city sustained the barge office, but after the great fire the Government built and equipped a substantial building on the present site for the purpose for which it is sustained. This building was destroyed in the fall of 1884 by a cave-in of the river bank, caused by the excavations made by the city for a new bridge abutment. A new three-story brick structure was erected by the Government at a cost of $8,995, which was turned over to the collector on August 7, 1885. Quarters were provided in the new building for the barge office inspectors, and also for the inspectors of steam boilers and the Marine Hospital dispensary for transient patients.

The business of the Custom House constantly increased in volume. During the month of May, 1885, there were 9,028,313 pounds of merchandise weighed, divided as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item</th>
<th>Weight</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Salt, 940,439 pounds: tin plate, 5,574,577 pounds; tobacco, 22,930 pounds; miscellanea, 2,191,350 pounds. The quantity of spirits gauged was 21,300 gallons, and of cigars received 2,556 boxes. Two vessels were measured, five discharged, and over 250 given clearance papers. The discharged vessels contained 51,149 packages. The number of cars consigned on the railroads was 160, containing 17,015 packages, and the number of cars inspected for export was 195, containing 25,805 packages. There were 456 cars discharged at depots, containing 46,993 packages, which were delivered as follows: To consignors, 40,107; to appraiser, $10; to warehouse, 5,920. The total number of consignments was 460, and the total number of packages handled was 164,316. Since 1877, the value of exports by the lake to Canada has been as follows:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Year</td>
<td>Value</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>------</td>
<td>-----------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1877</td>
<td>$3,000,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1878</td>
<td>$3,075,854</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1879</td>
<td>$3,009,300</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1880</td>
<td>$3,053,850</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1881</td>
<td>$3,086,429</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1882</td>
<td>$3,100,900</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1883</td>
<td>$3,124,370</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1884</td>
<td>$3,147,850</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The accompanying table shows the amount of collections and the value of imports, which covers the entire list of almost every article known to commerce, for the past fifteen years:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Amount of collections</th>
<th>Value of imports</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1871</td>
<td>$1,965,370</td>
<td>$3,999,500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1872</td>
<td>2,155,012</td>
<td>4,390,900</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1873</td>
<td>1,756,014</td>
<td>3,940,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1874</td>
<td>1,355,499</td>
<td>3,410,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1875</td>
<td>1,069,157</td>
<td>3,844,350</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1876</td>
<td>1,454,725</td>
<td>4,097,500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1877</td>
<td>1,455,705</td>
<td>3,994,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1878</td>
<td>1,453,370</td>
<td>3,879,400</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1879</td>
<td>3,891,370</td>
<td>4,021,500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1880</td>
<td>2,545,400</td>
<td>6,005,200</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1881</td>
<td>3,021,090</td>
<td>7,784,310</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1882</td>
<td>3,067,111</td>
<td>8,210,150</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1883</td>
<td>4,071,185</td>
<td>10,450,700</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1884</td>
<td>4,071,185</td>
<td>10,704,300</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1885</td>
<td>4,164,354</td>
<td>10,374,400</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The growth of Chicago as a port of entry is certainly marvelous. The amended Act of Congress, passed on June 10, 1886, making this city a final port of entry did much to stimulate imports, as will be seen by the preceding statement. The new law relieved our importers from giving bonds at New York, and they gladly availed themselves of a privilege long unjustly denied them.

The following is a comparative statement of arrivals, clearances and tonnage at the port of Chicago since 1871:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Arrivals</th>
<th>Clearances</th>
<th>Tonnage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Vessels</td>
<td>Tonnage</td>
<td>Vessels</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1871</td>
<td>12,320</td>
<td>3,096,101</td>
<td>12,321</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1872</td>
<td>12,254</td>
<td>3,095,735</td>
<td>12,321</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1873</td>
<td>11,858</td>
<td>3,282,597</td>
<td>11,757</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1874</td>
<td>10,827</td>
<td>3,105,633</td>
<td>10,720</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1875</td>
<td>10,485</td>
<td>3,122,004</td>
<td>10,017</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1876</td>
<td>9,621</td>
<td>3,089,075</td>
<td>9,628</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1877</td>
<td>10,233</td>
<td>3,274,332</td>
<td>10,284</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1878</td>
<td>10,490</td>
<td>3,608,534</td>
<td>10,494</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1879</td>
<td>11,285</td>
<td>3,357,092</td>
<td>10,214</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1880</td>
<td>13,215</td>
<td>3,456,999</td>
<td>13,302</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1881</td>
<td>13,048</td>
<td>3,485,558</td>
<td>12,857</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1882</td>
<td>13,351</td>
<td>3,489,050</td>
<td>13,026</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1883</td>
<td>11,997</td>
<td>3,412,624</td>
<td>12,045</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1884</td>
<td>11,354</td>
<td>3,316,072</td>
<td>11,372</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1885</td>
<td>10,744</td>
<td>3,583,036</td>
<td>10,798</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The exports by lake to Canada from the port of Chicago, for the year 1885, were as follows:

FEDERAL INSTITUTIONS.
The number, class and tonnage of vessels owned in the District of Chicago on December 31, 1885, were:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Class</th>
<th>Number</th>
<th>Net tonnage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Steamers (screw)</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>7,093.44</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Steamers (paddled)</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>254.85</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tugs</td>
<td>53</td>
<td>1,246.21</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Steam canal-boats</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>55.58</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Schooners</td>
<td>205</td>
<td>60,979.19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sailing yachts</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>290.19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Steam yachts</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>54.49</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>357</td>
<td>$7,935.76</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

During the year, four vessels were built in Chicago, having a gross tonnage of 197.95.

There were 5,878,512 bushels of grain shipped by lake, in transit and export, during the year, to Canadian ports. Of this, the wheat in transit amounted to 42,212 bushels; export, 764,591; total, 870,863. Corn in transit, 2,569,027; export, 2,158,893; total, 4,727,955. Oats in transit, 292,454; export, 369,300; total, 322,754 bushels.

The following is a list of collectors, together with the dates of their commissions and terms of service:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name of Collector</th>
<th>Date of com-</th>
<th>Term of service</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>J. Russell Jones.</td>
<td>Sept. 21, 1875</td>
<td>Oct. 1, 1875 to Sept. 13, 1877</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>J. Russell Jones.</td>
<td>Jan. 15, 1876</td>
<td>Oct. 1, 1875 to Sept. 13, 1877</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>William H. Smith.</td>
<td>Sept. 6, 1877</td>
<td>Oct. 1, 1876 to Sept. 13, 1877</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jesse Spalding.</td>
<td>Dec. 22, 1881</td>
<td>Jan. 9, 1882 to Oct. 1, 1885</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A. F. Seeberger.</td>
<td>Sept. 24, 1885</td>
<td>Oct. 1, 1885 to In office</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

JOHN HITT, special deputy collector of customs, was born at Madison, Ind., on October 18, 1832. His family removed to Mount Morris, Ogle Co., Ill., in 1837, and it was there that his early boyhood was passed. He attended the common schools for a few years, and after finishing his preliminary studies he entered Greenscide (Ind.) Asbury University, from which he graduated in 1855. After residing at home for a few years, Mr. Hitt came to Chicago and, in 1859, entered the law office of Sears, McAllister, Jefferson & Peabody, with whom he read law for about three years, being admitted to the Bar in 1861. He devoted himself to general practice until January 10, 1869, when he was called to the law department of the Illinois Central Railroad Company, and as assistant to Vice-President Douglas, who afterward became president of the corporation. Mr. Hitt continued his identification with the Illinois Central until June 1, 1867, when Judge Scates, his old friend and former preceptor, tendered him a position in his new office, that of collector of customs for this port. Mr. Hitt entered into the service of the department, in whose history he has been closely identified for eighteen years. He first assumed the duties of chief entry clerk, and in July, 1869, was promoted to the office of deputy collector and entry clerk with an increase of salary. After the great fire, he was retained in the office at a still larger salary and, on November 1, 1872, he was made general and special deputy collector. He so continued until the advent of Jesse Spalding to the collector’s office, in March, 1882, when he was promoted in salary, still retaining the office of first deputy to the collector. Mr. Hitt has served under seven different administrations—those of Judge Scates, J. E. McLean, Norman B. Judell, Judge Russell Jones, William Henry Smith, Jesse Spalding and A. F. Seeberger—and upon the advent of each he has been promoted either in rank or salary, until he now holds an office of high rank and receives a salary commensurate with the difficult and responsible duties devolving upon him. His law education, combined with his natural ability, keen perception, and energy, together with his many years of experience, have served to make him an officer thoroughly acquainted with every detail of the customs department. His services are naturally very requisite to incoming collectors, and it is probable that Mr. Hitt will continue in his office for some time to come. Mr. Hitt is a member of the Oriental Lodge, No. 33, A.F. & A.M., Lafayette Chapter, No. 2, R.A.M., and Apollo Commandery, No. 1, K.T., of Chicago. He was married on June 24, 1868, to Miss Harriet S. Robe, of Chicago.

JAMES R. B. VANCLAVE, confidential secretary to the collector of customs, was born at Knoxvile, Ill., on October 9, 1853. He there attended the public schools of his boyhood, afterward enrolling Knox College, at Galesburg, Ill., where he completed his education. In 1874, he secured a position as Southern correspondent of the New York Herald. He remained with that journal for about two years, during that time establishing a news bureau at Havana, Cuba, and the City of Mexico. In 1876, he terminated his engagement with the Herald and came to Chicago, entering the law office of Plummer & Bradford, with whom he read law for about four years. In 1879, he became identified with politics, and in the Garfield campaign was a conspicuous figure in local and State work. He was secretary of the Central Garfield-Arthur Club, and was very active in the field until the election occurred. In January, 1881, he went to the State capital, and served through two sessions as enrolling and engrossing clerk of the Senate, in addition to his duties as confidential secretary to the collector of customs, William Henry Smith, by whom he was appointed on July 1, 1881. During the session of the Legislature in 1883-84, he was clerk of the Congressional and Senatorial Appropriation committee, and rendered valuable service in the work performed by that body. He is gifted with a bright, intelligent mind, is vigorous and energetic in whatever work he undertakes, and these qualities, together with his genial nature, serve to make him esteemed and popular with all who know him. He is a member of the Kiwilling Lodge, No. 311, A.F. & A.M.; Corinthian Chapter, No. 69, R.A.M.; and Apollo Commandery, No. 1, T.T. For several years he was W.M. of Kiwilling Lodge, and takes a hearty interest in almost all Masonic work. He belongs to the Union League Club. Mr. Vanclave was married on November 12, 1882, to Miss Josephine Helen Sheehy of Richmond, Va. They have one child, who was named Helen Farwell by Mr. Vanclave’s friend, Hon. Charles B. Farwell.

WILLIAM J. JEWELL, deputy collector of customs, is among the oldest employees in the custom house service, having entered
William T. Hughes, chief entry clerk of the custom house, was born in Zanesville, Ohio, on August 31, 1858. It was in that city that he was reared, given a thorough common-school education, and taken into his father's store to learn the mercantile business. At the age of twenty he went to Philadelphia, where he became a salesman in the house of Tingley, Burton & Co., one of the leading dry goods stores, for two years. During the following season he went to Cape May, and took charge of Congress Hall, then the leading caravansary of the famous summer resort. In 1860, Mr. Hughes left Cape Peoria, Ill., engaged in the maritime service, and was also largely interested in a contractor in building the railroad which now runs east and west through that city. In 1860, he came to Chicago and opened the Sherman & Co., under the style of McCabe & Hughes, packers and provision dealers. Their houses were located at the corner of Grove Street and Archer Avenue. The business was not quite suitably to Mr. Hughes, and he withdrew from the firm in 1863. Shortly after, he commenced, in connection with B. Gregg and W. T. Hughes, commenced business as commission merchants, dealing in highwines, provisions, grain and flour. Their office was first at 10, La Salle Street, but was afterwards removed to the Union Bank Building, where they were burned out in the fire of 1871. From 1863, the house was considered the largest of the kind in the entire West, its sales in highwines alone sometimes amounting to two and a half million dollars a year. Just prior to the great fire, the Bigelow House, which stood on the ground now known as Government Square, was about completed and ready for occupancy. To this Mr. Hughes owes the exclusive lease, and was to enter the premises on the 1st day of that fateful month. After the fire he became quite largely interested in the building of the Chicago & Pacific Railroad, and was secretary of that corporation. He was actively engaged in the line for a number of years, upon the completion of which he travelled extensively over the western country, returning to Chicago in 1879. On May 1, 1852, he was married to the position of clerical attendant in the Custom house by Collector Spalding, which he accepted and has retained up to the present time. Mr. Hughes was married on July 15, 1861, to Annie E. Stratton, of Chicago. They have three daughters,—Mary C., Carrie A. and Ella J. The firm of Hughes & Co. is the recognized leader in its line, and is the acknowledged standard for its goods.

Peter Kielbasa, license clerk and assistant to the deputy inspector in the marine department of the custom house, is of Polish parentage, and was born at Schwedien, Upper Silesia, Prussia, on October 13, 1858. He was there reared and educated, studying at the Gymnasia until sixteen years old, and attaining a proficiency in leading studies. His family emigrated to America in 1855, and settled in Texas, at the time of the first settlement in this country. He studied at one of our commercial schools for a year, and taught school in the village of Fana Maria for some time. When the Civil War came on, he and two brothers came North, and engaged in the Government steamer "C. D.," of the 16th Illinois Cavalry, which was mustered in at Camp Butler. He went in as a private, ten days after was created a corporal, and ten days thereafter was made first sergeant. When the close of the war came, he was left as second lieutenant, and shortly thereafter, in recognition of his valiant and faithful services, he was elevated to a captaincy and placed in command of Co. "E," of the 6th U. S. Colored Cavalry. He remained there until the war had ceased, being mustered out on April 19, 1866. He then returned to Chicago and engaged in the grocery business; but finding it too inactive work for him, and disengaging himself in 1867, he went into the service of the city as a member of the Police Department. He only served as a patrolman six months, when he
was given charge of one of the stations, and within a short time his abilities and efficiency were recognized by Chief Elmer Washburn and he was called to police headquarters, where he served Mr. Washburn as chief clerk for some time. In 1875, the captain was elected to a seat in the marine drawing board of the shipyard, and as a member of that assembly he represented the people of his district in a most able and competent manner. He served on several important committees and was acting chairman of the committee on the enrollment and provisioning of the fleet. When he completed his sentence he returned to the customs department, then under the administration of J. Russell Jones, and was made assistant to the deputy collector and license clerk of the marine division, which positions he held with complete satisfaction to his superiors and the people of Chicago.

Charles H. Ham, appraiser of customs for the port of Chicago, was born at Canterbury, N. H., on January 22, 1831. He was reared in the Granite State, and during his youth he was afforded only such advantages of education as the common schools could provide. He accomplished a well-grounded basis for the frequent acquisition of knowledge; and the habit of close application as a student which has characterized Mr. Ham throughout his life was formed during this early period, that the liberal culture he has maintained a mental growth which more liberal advantages could not have enabled him to exceed. While employed as a clerk at Concord, Mr. Ham pursued the study of law, but before completing the necessary course he was removed, in 1861, to Chicago, where he held the position in the K. K. Swift's banking house. When the panic of 1857 occurred, that institution was compelled to close its doors. Mr. Ham then resumed the study of law in the office of Smutzy, Waite & Towne, and, in 1866, was admitted to practice on the bar. Afterward he formed a business connection with Hon. Melville W. Fuller, and this introduced him into an active participation in the business of the profession. In 1868, he was elected to a seat in the mercantile life, and by a few years he withdrew from the enterprise. It was at this time that the Inter Ocean was founded, and Mr. Ham then became connected with that paper as a leading editorial writer, which position he continued to hold up to about 1876, when he became connected with the Tribune as an editorial writer on special subjects, which connection lasted till 1882. He then ceased his editorial labors in order to devote his leisure hours to a work, the particulars of which are mentioned hereinafter. Mr. Ham has always taken an active interest in politics and won a high reputation in that regard, using the word in its better sense. He has devoted a considerable portion of his life to the advocacy of the principles of the republican party, but he has not been so successful as to make personal advancement a matter of concern. On March 1, 1871, he was appointed by President Grant to the appraisership of customs at this port. He was removed in August, 1875, by President Hayes, who commanded the then secretary of the treasury, Mr. Bristow, whose policy he antagonized in the Inter Ocean, but was re-appointed by General Grant in February, 1877, since which time he has held the office uninterruptedly. It has been during his administration that the customs department in this city has made its greatest progress, and the labors of Mr. Ham during his first year of service were as nothing compared to the work now required. The aggregate duty on customs in 1871 amounted to only a few hundred thousands a year, whereas it now figures into millions of dollars annually. Appraiser Ham has kept steady pace with the development of his work, and he has performed his duties in such a manner as to win the highest regard and esteem of the several executives of the Government since the administration of General Grant. Mr. Ham is eminently social, and his fine conversational powers render him an attractive companion among men. During all his busy life he has been greatly absorbed in literary pursuits, and a well selected library at his office gives evidence of his love for this diversion. For four or five years, since retiring from editorial work on the Inter Ocean, Mr. Ham has devoted himself to the preparation of a volume about to be issued from the press of Harper & Bros. Since the establishment of the Chicago Manual Training School, he has taken a lively interest in its development, his pen has often encouraged such institutions over the country, and he has been an ardent champion of this now popular mode of educating the young. He first took our interest in its promotion, his pen has been frequently given to the cause of "Manual Training," which school was the first to make the degree of the scope of the new book of the same title so soon to be issued by the Harpers. He has handled the subject in a masterly manner, and no doubt he will prove of great good. Mr. Ham was married on December 17, 1857, to Miss Emeline A. Hines, of Le Roy, N. Y. They have only one child, a daughter, named Alice. From the fact that Mr. Ham is in the very prime of his manhood, and it is only within a few years that he has obtained the opportunity of giving free scope to his talents, it may be fairly presumed that he has entered upon the threshold of a brilliant career, and that his friends may yet witness greater successes in the literary field, in which he will certainly always remain a distinctive figure.

THE INTERNAL REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

The Internal Revenue Bureau is probably the source of a larger revenue to the Government than any other Federal Department in Chicago, and more taxes on distilled spirits are collected in the First, or Chicago, District, than in any other district except one in the United States. For the fiscal year ending on June 30, 1871, the assessments amounted to $5,246,606.63, and the collections, $7,269,582.65. The total cost of assessing the revenue for the same period was $68,122.96, and of collecting it, $39,165.74. In the fall of 1872, the assessor's and collector's offices were consolidated, and in July, 1873, assessors and assistant assessors ceased to exist. Collector Samuel A. Irwin, who succeeded Collector Hermann Raster in May, 1872, served until his death in October, 1874. The remainder of his term, until November 30, 1874, was assigned to I. F. Hoyt, who was then succeeded by Philip Wadsworth, who in turn served until June, 1875, when Joseph D. Webster became collector. The latter served until March 12, 1876, when the office again became vacant by his death, and the remaining one month of his term was filled by F. H. Battershall. Joel D. Harvey was appointed collector in March, 1876, and served continuously for nine years. He was succeeded by Rensselaer Stone on October 1, 1885. The abolition of the income tax was primarily the cause of the doing away with the office of assessor, and since then gaugers and store-keepers in charge of the various distilleries keep track of the amount of spirits produced. The distillers are required to pay all taxes on liquor before it is withdrawn from the distillery. The law allows them to keep it in bond for three years, and taxes may not be paid until it is withdrawn from bond. The officers in charge are required to keep a correct record of all liquor in bond.

During the time the tax on whiskey was two dollars a gallon, the rules and regulations governing its collections were decidedly lax, and great frauds upon the revenue were practiced all over the country. In Illinois the frauds were mainly committed in the First, Chicago, and the Sixth, Springfield, Districts. Special agents Tutton, Matthews and Soumerville were sent on from Washington to investigate the frauds in Chicago. The first seizures were made in the spring of 1875, and those implicated were known as the "first batch." The distilleries seized in the first batch were those of R. C. Merseran, the Union Copper Distilling Company, the Lake Shore Distilling Company, Gholson G. Russell & Co., William Cooper & Co., and B. M. Ford & Co., rectifiers. Among the prominent people implicated were Roswell C. Merseran, William S. Golson, Francis A. Eastman, Patrick R. Mason, Gholson G. Russell, B. M. Ford, William Oliver and George (Bum- mel) Mueller. The "first batch" engaged Leonard Swett for counsel and proposed to fight the Government, but finding that the grant of the trust was in a fair way of being completely broken up, they proposed that if the Government would grant them immunity they would turn State's evidence on their co-conspirators, known subsequently as the "second batch." At this time Jasper D. Ward was district attorney, he having
succeeded Judge J. O. Glover in the spring of 1875. Mr. Ward was removed in December following and was one of the officials indicted. Judge Mark Bangs was appointed district attorney on December 15, 1875, and the first matter he had to consider was whether the Government would be justified in granting immunity to the "first batch" in return for their evidence. Their proposition was finally accepted, and the prosecutions then commenced. Aside from the "first batch" distilleries, in which cases were confiscated, there were the Black Hawk Distillery, the Chicago Alcohol Works, the South Branch Distilling Company, Dickinson, Leach & Co., Singer & Co., and in fact every distillery in the city except H. Shufeldt's, besides a great many rectifying houses. All of the whisky in the country produced by these distilleries was also seized and confiscated. Among the more prominent "second batch" members who were apprehended and placed in the Cook County Jail were A. C. H. Long, Jake Rehm, O. E. Dickinson, H. B. (Buffalo) Miller, Dr. Rush, George Burroughs and "Old man" Powell. The supervisors, gaugers and other officials, as well as employees of the distilleries, who were indicted were legion. Collector Philip Wadsworth, Deputy Collector Chester L. Root, District Attorney Jasper D. Ward, William Minty, stamp clerk, supervisor Dan Munn, gaugers Cullerton, Hildreth, "Bum mel" Mueller, and others equally well known were indicted. Some of the indicted went to Canada, and after the trials were closed, returned and compromised with the Government by paying light fines. Stamp Clerk Minty was the only one who escaped entirely. He went to Scotland and has never been heard of since. Dan Munn, who had Robert G. Ingersoll for his attorney, was tried before a jury and acquitted. It was charged that Spite entered largely into his prosecution. Collector S. A. Irwin died of paralysis, brought on in a great measure, his friends claimed, by the worry and excitement attending the exposures. General J. D. Webster, who was universally esteemed to be an honorable man, retained Chester L. Root as his deputy, and the exposure of Root's connection with the frauds is said to have hastened General Webster's death. The distillers had been on each other's bonds, and the Government brought suit against them to recover damages. A. C. Hesing did not settle the judgment thus obtained against him until 1883, when he finally effected a compromise. Another celebrated case growing out of frauds upon the revenue, was the "Straw bond" conspiracy in 1877. The Government allowed manufacturers of matches to have practically unlimited credit for revenue stamps upon the filing of a sufficient indemnifying bond, James Baxter, a real-estate broker, organized a conspiracy, and by means of filing worthless bonds defrauded the Government out of nearly $150,000, with which he escaped to Canada.

J. D. Webster was the last assessor, he having been appointed on April 9, 1869, and his term expiring on May 25, 1872. The following is the list of collectors since 1871, with the date of their appointment and of the expiration of their terms of service:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Collections</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1872</td>
<td>$6,155,669.12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1873</td>
<td>6,798,288.11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1874</td>
<td>7,839,295.64</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1875</td>
<td>8,071,565.08</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1876</td>
<td>8,418,079.20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1877</td>
<td>8,452,225.67</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1878</td>
<td>8,270,947.97</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1880</td>
<td>8,936,614.85</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1882</td>
<td>9,005,157.99</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1883</td>
<td>10,466,026.54</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1884</td>
<td>9,119,191.79</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1885</td>
<td>8,447,053.80</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1886</td>
<td>7,452,589.95</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Total: $114,601,935.02

The grand total of collections since the establishment of the district in 1862 is $163,157,723.03.

The falling off of nearly a million dollars in the collections of 1885, as compared with 1884, is accounted for by the fact that one of the largest distilleries, the Phoenix, which paid the Government $500,000 annually, was destroyed by fire in August; and another, the Garden City, was inactive during the winter of the year, under the regulations of the whiskey pool.

Rensselaer Stone, collector of internal revenue, was born in Oneida county, N. Y., on August 14, 1809. His father, George Stone, was for many years superintendent of the New York and Erie Canal, and now living, at the age of eighty-six years, in the City of Jamesville, N. Y. He was married to Miss Himman before marriage, and came with the original Van Rensselaer colony to America. Mr. Stone received his early education at the country school near his home, but when a boy assisted his father in his business. At an early age he launched out into business on his own account, and bought and sold butter and cheese in small amounts, until his capital had increased. He continued in the same business on a more extended scale in the interior of New York, and his efforts were so successful that he removed to New York City, where he engaged in the regular produce commission trade. In 1858, Mr. Stone deemed it a wise course to remove to the West, and in 1859, located in Chicago. He opened up in the produce commission trade, and became a member of the Board of Trade. He continued in the produce trade until the great fire of 1867, after which he went into the shipping business, and entered upon the Board of Directors, being a member of the Board of Directors of the Board of Trade, and since 1859, has retained his membership in that association. Mr. Stone has been a democrat "from the cradle" and has always taken a hearty interest in local and national politics. In 1871 and 1875, he was alderman from the old Fourth (now Third) Ward, and in local matters has been conspicuous as an advocate of democratic nominees for official honors. For years he was a member of the South Town, City and Congressional Democratic Central Committees, and in the fall of 1885 resigned the chairmanship of the several committees, which position he had occupied for several years. In September, 1885, President Cleveland tendered him the office of collector of internal revenue for this district, and on October 1, Mr. Stone entered upon his duties. Mr. Stone was married to Miss Zenas H. Jolin, of New York, who died on January 28, 1885, leaving a loving, devoted husband and three children to mourn her death. The eldest son, George N., is a leading young attorney of the city, and Carrie C., the eldest daughter, is the wife of Byron L. Smith, of the Merchants' Bank and the Equitable Company. The youngest daughter, Fannie E., resides at her father's palatial home in the South Division. Mr. Stone, though not prominent in Masonry, has held the office of Worshipful Master of Rensselaus Lodge, No. 160, A.F. & A.M., of which he has been a member for many years.

Milton C. Springer, chief deputy collector of internal revenue, has held his present position for the past eight years, being appointed thereto by Collector Joel D. Harvey, and his retention in the service and in this particular capacity has been due to his perfect knowledge and thorough acquaintance with all the details of the work in the revenue department. Mr. Springer was
William Rush Kerney, United States ganger, was born at West Alexandria, Washington Co., Penn., on June 15, 1830. He was reared in his native town and attended West Alexandria grammar school until his sixteenth year. His family being in Ohio, he then entered the academy of the Western Reserve, where he studied for a year. He then engaged as a clerk in a general store, but soon went to New York City, where he pursued a course of study until 1859. He then became a recruiting agent for the United States Volunteers in the Civil War, and afterwards engaged in the wholesale provision business, but, owing to the depression in business, he found the trade dull and uninviting. He had become somewhat identified with politics, and this led to his being appointed deputy collector in charge of the North Division of the city by Collector Wadsworth. For such work Captain Springer seemed particularly well qualified, and after filling the office two and a half years he was promoted to general deputy, having in charge all outside deputies of the receivers, in this district. He served there one year and five months, when Collector Harvey, recognizing his splendid abilities and the efficiency of his past services, called him into his office as chief deputy collector. The office Mr. Springer has held up to the present time, performing his duties in a manner most creditable to himself and highly gratifying to his superior officers. He is a member of the G.A.R., an ex-Veteran Club, of Evanston Lodge, A.F. & A.M., Evanston Chapter, R.A.M., and another Commandery, No. 1, and Oriented Consistory, S.P.R.S. 32°, of this city. He also belongs to the Order of the Mystic Shrine and to the Royal Arcanum. Mr. Springer was born in Arcanum, Ohio, on March 24, 1831, to Miss Mary and James. Another son, J. Milton, died on June 7, 1885, aged nine and a half years.

Charles Duffield, in charge of the bonded accounts of the Western Reserve office in this city, was born in Philadelphia, on September 10, 1808. He was reared and brought up in the Quaker education until he attained the age of sixteen, when he went to Cincinnati, then the metropolis of the West. He became employed as a clerk in a dry goods store there, and was so occupied for a number of years. He then became interested in the provision trade, and during his residence in Cincinnati he became one of the largest provision dealers in the West. In 1840, he removed to Louisville, Ky., and engaged in business as a general packer of provisions, in this specialty of curing hams. The "Duffield Ham" was for years one of the most popular brands in the country, and Mr. Duffield carried on an extensive business until the War, which latter event caused such a depression in his business circles in the West that Mr. Duffield removed his business to this city in September, 1860. The firm of Duffield & Hill afterward became Duffield & Co., and then the same business was continued by Mr. Duffield and Provision Company. Their packing houses were located at the corner of Eighteenth and Canal streets, and business was carried on successfully until July, 1875, when Mr. Duffield withdrew his interests. He then accepted an appointment in the internal revenue service, tendered by General J. D. Webster, and in 1877 he took charge of the bonded accounts, which work includes the charge of all transactions and business correspondence of department work between the collector of Chicago and the Commissioner of Internal Revenue at Washington. Mr. Duffield has been twice married, the second marriage occurring on March 21, 1842, to Miss Sarah E. Bloom, of Cincinnati. They have ten children,—Charles Duffield, Jr., is a lumber merchant at Kansas City, Mo.; Sarah Elizabeth, is the wife of William Penn Nixon, of the Inter Ocean; Nellie; Mary; Marion, wife of H. H. Turner, of Chicago; Louise D., wife of H. D. Parker, of Clinton, Iowa; Association Press, No. 3, of Rev. R. L. Halsey, of Freeport, Ill.; Howard, with Reid, Murdoch & Fishery; Florence and Grace.

Griffin Bros. & Hall, until recently well-known as a railroad representative in this city, but now an official of the internal revenue department, is a descendant of the Halls of Baltimore, his father being the late Dr. Robert C. Hall, an old and distinguished resident of the Monumental City. Mr. Hall was born at Rushville, Ill., on March 10, 1841, but he was reared and educated in the South. During the Civil War, while not in the regular Army, he rendered unofficial service and was engaged in many skirmishes with the Confederate forces. Shortly before the close of the War he came to Chicago and went into the employ of W. R. Stone & Co. with whom he remained until 1865, when he formed business connections with two Baltimore friends, under the name and style of Griffin Bros. & Hall. They carried on a wholesale cotton trade here until 1869, when they withdrew andlocated at the firm of Singer & Hall, distillers and rectifiers. Their distillery was located at Troy, Ohio, and Mr. Hall represented the firm's interests in this city until the dissolution of partnership, about 1870. He then became general northern freight and passenger agent for the Cincinnati, New Orleans & Texas Pacific Railroad, which office he held until the company withdrew from the western roads in October 1, 1885. Collector Stone appointed him to a responsible position in the internal revenue service, and he now has the charge and issuance of all importing and rectified spirits stamps. He is a member of William Warren Lodge, No. 301, A.F. & A.M., and of an Elks' Chapter, No. 2, R.A.M., and Apollo Commandery, No. 1, K.T. He married at Troy, Ohio, on October 9, 1867, to Miss Elizabeth J. Harter. They have one daughter.—Grace Marcella.

THE CHICAGO PENSION AGENCY.

The Chicago Pension Agency, in 1871, had upon its rolls about the same number of pensioners as it had almost immediately after its establishment, and there had been but a very slight increase in the amount disbursed. In April, 1874, the pensioners removed from their rooms to the Marine Building, at the corner of Lake and LaSalle streets, where it remained until transferred to its new quarters in the Government Building. In July, 1877, the Pension Agencies at Springfield, Salem and Quincy
were discontinued and the business of the four Illinois agencies consolidated at Chicago. Prior to the consolidation the annual payments at the Chicago Agency amounted to about $700,000. In 1878, the disbursements were $566,895, and in 1879 the office disbursed $4,697,311. The great increase in payments during 1879 was caused by the act of Congress passed on January 25, 1879, granting arrears of pension from date of death or discharge of soldier on whose account the claim is due. Congress, under act of July 8, 1879, changed the mode of paying pensions, and authorized payments to be made quarterly instead of annually, as had been the custom. The amount of clerical labor of the Bureau was thereby nearly doubled. An act passed on February 27, 1871, granted pensions to the widows of soldiers of the War of 1812. In 1871, the number of pensioners paid by the Chicago agent was about six thousand, and this number was not materially increased until 1877, when, by the consolidation of four Illinois agencies at Chicago, the number was increased to eighteen thousand. The annual additions to the roll have continued to far outnumber the losses by death and other causes. Prior to December, 1882, all Navy pensioners in Illinois were paid at the Chicago agency, and the annual disbursements on the Navy account averaged $50,000. The total disbursements for 1871, were $782,278.72, distributed as follows: Invalid roll, $368,217.53; artificial limb account, $1,610.38; widows and others, $396,450.81. Beginning on December 4, 1882, the Chicago agency paid all Navy pensioners residing in Illinois, Indiana, Ohio, Kentucky, Michigan, Wisconsin, Iowa and Kansas, and the annual Navy disbursements increased to $84,000. There had also been a rapid increase of names on the Army pension rolls, until in June, 1884, there were 28,193 names on the roll, and in June, 1885, 35,000.

Miss Ada C. Sweet was appointed pension agent in April, 1874, succeeding David Blakely, who had served three years. Miss Sweet is the daughter of General Benjamin J. Sweet, deceased, who served as pension agent in 1860-70. She was re-appointed in 1878 and again in 1882. In April, 1885, after General John C. Black, of Illinois, was appointed commissioner of pensions under the administration of President Cleveland, he notified Miss Sweet that he would expect to receive her resignation, to take effect on June 30, following, that date being the end of the fiscal year. Miss Sweet immediately telegraphed the President the substance of Commissioner Black's notification, and with some show of spirit declared that as no charges had been preferred against her, and removal under the circumstances would be a plain violation of the spirit of the civil-service rules, she proposed to retain the office until the expiration of her term in April, 1886. Subsequently, Miss Sweet reconsidered her determination and resigned, and Mrs. Marian Mulligan, widow of the noted Colonel Mulligan, was appointed in her stead. In 1879, the Arrears of Pensions Act was passed by Congress, and the disbursements at the Chicago pension office were increased thereby nearly $3,000,000 annually.

The following is a statement of the disbursements for Army pensions for the fiscal years ending June 30, from 1871 to 1885, inclusive:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Amount Disbursed</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1871</td>
<td>$782,278.72</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1872</td>
<td>747,510.81</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1873</td>
<td>769,744.73</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1874</td>
<td>844,445.45</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1875</td>
<td>822,132.82</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1876</td>
<td>779,502.16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1877</td>
<td>787,611.49</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1878</td>
<td>2,255,560.99</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1879</td>
<td>2,388,843.20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1880</td>
<td>5,153,595.77</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1881</td>
<td>4,677,526.86</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1882</td>
<td>5,292,489.41</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1883</td>
<td>5,820,935.96</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1884</td>
<td>5,176,418.67</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1885</td>
<td>5,820,935.96</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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THE SUB-TREASURY.

The United States Sub-Treasury was originally established in this city simply as a local depository of public funds. It did not become a working branch of the National Treasury until March, 1874, and General J. D. Webster was appointed assistant treasurer, with W. C. Nichols as cashier. Prior to this the depository was under the control of the collector of the port, with H. B. Nash in charge. General Webster's successor was W. C. Nichols, who served one year, with John E. Fry as cashier. George S. Bangs, of Aurora, with W. H. Miller as cashier followed, serving two years. He was succeeded, in 1877, by Frank Gilbert, and T. M. Bradley was again made cashier.

The Sub-Treasury, like all other Federal departments in Chicago, made rapid strides toward becoming second only to the New York branch of the Treasury in the importance and extent of its business. Subsequent to the fire it labored under many disadvantages from the lack of proper vault and storage accommodations. The task of moving the vast accumulations of coin to the new quarters in the Chicago Custom House building was successfully accomplished on Friday, April 30, 1880, and the following Monday business was resumed at the present location. The present apartments, on the second floor of the Government building, are ample to meet any ordinary requirements of the future, although, on account of the phenomenal increase of coined silver in Government vaults, some fears of the strength of the floors and the capacity of the silver vaults are entertained. The main business room is 27 x 58 feet in area; height to ceiling, 26 feet; and the room is lighted by seven large windows. The vaults are the number, for such denominations as may be needed in the current business of their offices. Upon receipt of currency or gold coin, the treasurer or assistant treasurer will cause to be paid to applicants in cities where their respective offices may be located, standard silver dollars in any desired amount.

The treasurer will issue check-cards, in payment for redemptions, on such assistant treasurer as may suit the convenience
of the Treasury, payable to the order of the sender or his correspondent.

For United States notes sent to the treasurer, with the express charges prepaid at private rates, or by mail, in sums of $50 or more.

For National bank notes sent to the treasurer, or for minor coins sent to the treasurer or an assistant treasurer, issued from a city where there is an assistant treasurer, checks will be issued only on the assistant treasurer in that city.

For fractional silver coin sent in multiples of $20 to the treasurer, and for minor coins sent to the treasurer or an assistant treasurer.

Provision is made for the redemption of fractional currency at its face value.

Notes of silver coin and minor coin may be presented, in separate packages, in sums or multiples of $20, sorted by denominations, to the treasurer or any assistant treasurer, for exchange into lawful money.

No mutilated coin will be redeemed. Reduction by natural abrasion is not considered mutilation.

National bank notes are redeemable by the treasurer of the United States, in sums of $1,000 or any multiple thereof.

Notes equaling or exceeding three-fifths of their original proportions, and bearing the name of the bank and the signature of one of its officers, are redeemable at their full face value.

Notes of which less than three-fifths remain, or from which both signatures are lacking, are not redeemable by the treasurer, but should be presented for redemption to the bank of issue.

The Act of June 30, 1876 (19 Statutes, 64), requires

"That all United States officers charged with the receipt or disbursement of public moneys, and all officers of National banks, shall stamph or write in plain letters the word 'counterfeit,' or 'worthless' upon all fraudulent notes issued in the form of, and intended to circulate as money, which shall be presented at their places of business; and if such officers shall wrongfully stamp any genuine note of the United States, or the National banks, he shall, upon presentation, redeem such notes at the face value thereof."

The Sub-Treasury is of immense value to the banks in the transaction of their daily volume of business.

There has been a steady annual increase in the receipts and disbursements of the Chicago Sub-Treasury, as will be seen by the annexed table:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Fiscal year ending June 30</th>
<th>Receipts</th>
<th>Disbursements</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1874</td>
<td>$49,278,920</td>
<td>$39,750,250</td>
<td>$89,029,170</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1875</td>
<td>41,905,650</td>
<td>40,571,111</td>
<td>82,476,761</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1876</td>
<td>43,397,831</td>
<td>41,512,517</td>
<td>85,910,348</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1877</td>
<td>44,134,729</td>
<td>44,503,500</td>
<td>88,638,229</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1878</td>
<td>55,005,542</td>
<td>54,010,600</td>
<td>109,016,142</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1879</td>
<td>36,290,528</td>
<td>35,537,700</td>
<td>71,828,228</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1880</td>
<td>38,126,650</td>
<td>36,265,863</td>
<td>74,392,513</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1881</td>
<td>40,056,000</td>
<td>39,226,650</td>
<td>79,282,650</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1882</td>
<td>38,925,604</td>
<td>39,226,150</td>
<td>78,151,754</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1883</td>
<td>43,129,876</td>
<td>42,657,914</td>
<td>85,787,790</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1884</td>
<td>45,723,800</td>
<td>44,013,737</td>
<td>89,737,537</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1885</td>
<td>51,084,610</td>
<td>50,449,563</td>
<td>101,534,173</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Cash on hand December 31, 1885: $15,473,729.

Felix J. Schweishal, acting sub-treasurer of the United States, is one of the many Chicago-born young men who have won their own way in the business world and reached a height in a position of responsibility that few rarely attain. He is a son of John F. and Anna (Marx) Schweishal, who settled here in 1847. Mr. Schweishal is of German descent and comes from a lineage noted for longevity, his grandfather on the mother's side living to the rare old age of ninety-eight years. Felix was born on August 10, 1851, and was educated in the public schools and at the Academy of St. Mary's of the Lake, in this city, and finished his studies at St. Francis's Seminary, an institution near Milwaukee. On entering into business life he took a position in the insurance office of S. M. Moore & Co. He only remained there a short time, however, becoming connected with the Second National Bank. He remained with that concern for four years, at the time of the fire holding the position of receiving teller. After the fire he became assistant cashier in the Department of Public Works, and held various important and responsible positions during the following years. When William D. Devine became city treasurer, Mr. Schweishal was called to his office as assistant cashier, and continued there until October 22, 1885, when James T. Healy, on becoming assistant sub-treasurer, tendered him the position of cashier in the Treasury office. He entered upon his new duties, and has performed his work with highest satisfaction to his superior officers and the sub-treasurer, the work and responsibilities of the office devolving almost wholly upon him, and handling daily hundreds of thousands and often millions of money, he has had no request for protection bonds from the Government. This is a high compliment to Mr. Schweishal, but his spotless record and high standing among the business men of Chicago is sufficient guaranty of the faithful performance of the duties and trusts imposed upon him. Mr. Schweishal is musically inclined, and devotes much of his leisure moments to the study of the art. In times past he has been identified with the Oratorio and Liederfeige Societies, and for several years he has been, and is at present, organist in the American Brothers' Chapel. He was married on August 21, 1877, to Miss Hermia, daughter of Hon. Horace Helmholz, a retired manufacturer of Milwaukee, Wis. They have two children.—Henry J. and August C. Mr. Schweishal resides upon the site originally purchased by his father, nearly forty years ago, No. 509 Wells Street, and which has been in possession of the family ever since, being the birth-site of himself and his own children.

THE FEDERAL JUDICIARY.

Among the departments of the Federal service that found domicile in the new Government building in April 1884, are the United States Circuit and District Courts, the United States District Attorney, United States Commissioner, Masters in Chancery, Bankruptcy and United States Marshal, all coming properly under the head of the Federal Judiciary. After the fire of 1871, the courts and attachés took refuge in Congress Hall, on Congress Street, near Michigan Avenue, where many other Government offices were temporarily located. They were driven thence by the July fire of 1874, and were next located in the Republic Life Building until their removal to the quarters prepared for their reception in the new Government building.

Judge Henry W. Bodgeitt still officiated over the District Court, and Judge Thomas Drummond over the Circuit Court, and it was not until September 1884, that this personnel was changed by the retirement of Judge Drummond and the elevation to his place of Judge Walter C. Gresham, of Indiana. Judge Drummond, full of years and honors, took advantage of his privilege of retiring on pay, and yet occupies his old chambers in the Government building. Occasionally, Justice Harlan, presiding judge of the Circuit, sits upon the bench to hear cases in this part of the district. Philip A. Hoyne, who was first appointed United States commissioner in 1855, still retains the function of acting as commissioner for all the States and Territories and presides in the preliminary hearing of cases wherein the laws of Congress are involved. Judge J. O. Glover was succeeded as district attorney in the spring of 1875, by Jasper D. Ward, whose official career came to an untimely end by his removal some six months afterward on account of "whisky ring" complications. Judge Mark Bangs was his successor and he served until the fall of 1879, when General J. B. Leake was appointed in his stead. In May 1884, General Leake resigned, and Richard S. Tuthill was appointed his successor. Hon. William H. Bradley, who was made clerk of the Circuit and District courts in 1855, still holds that position. B. H. Campbell, who was appointed United States marshal for the Northern District of Illinois in 1860, was succeeded on April 15, 1877, by Jesse S. Hildrup, of Belvidere, who in turn served until the memorable contest over the marshalship arose, in 1880. Mr. Hildrup was a candidate for re-appointment and his chief deputy, John Stilwell, attempted to supplant him. As a compromise, and at the instigation of United States Senator Logan, the President appointed A. M. Jones, of Warren, Jo Daviess County. Mr. Jones was an active partisan, but he served efficiently until June 1, 1884, when he was super-
Representatives,

In the War County war special Arts close the In lie protection H. Illinois, which now farm in 1866, beginning Maryland, B. aid fortunes hard Rhode seven by that the special was the time of when under Secretary Swift, the Secretary. He was served by George B. Swift, of Chicago, who served nine months, until May, 1885, when he was removed by Secretary Manning, and T. H. Keeffe, who had served under Special Agent LeFevre, at Detroit, when the latter was in charge of this district, and subsequently as a special inspector of customs at Chicago, was appointed in his stead. At this time also Secretary Manning made the discovery that the special agents’ service was full of political agents of senators and congressmen, and he made a wholesale reduction of the force, leaving at Chicago, besides the agent in charge, only two men, and these newly appointed,—LeGrand Phoenix, a special agent, and William Whalen, a special inspector of customs.

William Whalen, special inspector of the Treasury Department, was born in County Tipperary, Ireland, on May 10, 1844. When he was four years of age his family emigrated to America and settled in Rhode Island. They only remained there five years, removing thence to the State of Michigan, where William was reared to manhood, obtaining his education in the public schools during the intervals in farm work. In April, 1861, he became imbued with the war spirit, and went South to aid in the protection of the Union. He did not enlist with any regiment or regular troops, but was engaged from the beginning until the close of the War with the Mississippi Flotilla, following the fortresses and suffering the miseries of brave soldiers did. In 1866, he returned to Detroit, and married Miss Josephine Shannonessy, of that city. He engaged in the grocery business and so continued until 1874, when he came to Chicago to avail himself of the business opportunities caused by the great fire. He engaged in the same line of business and followed the occupation until 1876, when Sheriff Frank Agnew appointed him his deputy. He so officiated until the expiration of term of office and, in 1878, he was elected assistant sergeant-at-arms of the House of Representatives, serving through two sessions of the Legislature. From 1879 to 1883 he was bailiff of the police courts, and on May 7, 1885, he received the appointment of special inspector of the treasury department for this district. Inspector Whalen has had years of service in Criminal work, and is well fitted for the service in which he is now engaged. He is a hard worker, thoroughly devoted to his duties, and has a genial, courteous way that wins scores of true and devoted friends. He has one son, John Andrew, now with the house of E. Baggett & Co., and a daughter named Nellie.

Jeremiah J. Crowley, special agent of the treasury depart-

UNITED STATES BUILDING.

ment, was born in Boston, Mass., on June 18, 1847. He attended the public schools of his native city until twelve years of age and then entered St. Charles College of Maryland, afterward studying at Holy Cross College, Worcester, Mass. In 1864, he received the degree of Bachelor of Arts from Georgetown College, D. C. Upon completing his education Mr. Crowley’s health was not of the best, and he did not engage in any business calling until coming to Chicago in 1866. He then took a position with the Western News Company, with whom he remained about three years. In 1869, he became assistant cashier in the city collector’s office, and
HISTORY OF CHICAGO.

In December, 1885, Dr. C. B. Goldsborough was appointed surgeon-in-charge of the Marine Hospital and Dr. J. A. Rowles in charge of the Government building dispensary. During the year 1885, eight hundred and thirty-four patients were admitted to the hospital for treatment, and three thousand six hundred and five received treatment at the dispensary. There were twenty-five deaths in the hospital during the year. The surgeons examined one hundred and ninety-two pilots for color-blindness, and all except one passed the test. The physical qualifications of the life-saving crews at Chicago, Evanston and St. Joseph were also examined into and were found to be first-class in all respects.

LIFE-SAVING SERVICE.

A brief account of the crude and inadequate appliances at the port of Chicago for life-saving purposes is given in the preceding volume.

The present life-saving station was established in April, 1876, Captain John Taylor in charge. There was no regular crew, and volunteers were depended upon to man the one life-boat in case of emergency. The house built to contain the life-boat was a story and a half frame structure, located near the end of the south pier.

Captain Telesford St. Peter was appointed to the charge of the station on July 22, 1878. He immediately set himself to work to improve the service. A month after his appointment he received a fine surf-boat, and a short time subsequently a covered life-car, which is rigged to float attached to a rope, and in which shipwrecked persons may be hermetically sealed while being brought to shore. In 1882, he secured what is called a Long Branch life-boat. It is a large boat capable of carrying a crew of eight men and a dozen passengers. It is built of bent cedar, with cork fenders on the sides; has air bulkheads, is water tight, and is a self-righter andailer. The station is provided with perfected beach apparatus, including mortars, life-lines, a small gun and a variety of life-preservers. A crew of nine men are attached to the station. The house was enlarged to two full stories in 1878, so as to accommodate Captain St. Peter's family and the crew. The original cost of the station was $1,700, and the enlargement in 1878 necessitated an outlay of $2,500. The improved life-boat cost about $4,000 and the other equipments about $3,500. The life-saving crew have been instrumental in saving many small boats and many lives, and in great storms have been of inestimable assistance to disabled ships and wrecked crews. On October 8, 1884, a storm overtook fifteen workmen on the Hyde Park crib. Ten were swept away and drowned during the night. At daylight the predicament of the unfortunate was discovered, and the life-boat went out and rescued the four survivors, one man having intrusted himself to a plank and safely drifted ashore.

During the storms prevalent in spring and fall, the crew of the life-saving service keep a constant look out for wrecks and distress signals, and never fail to respond, no matter what the stress of weather, inclemency of the season, or danger involved to themselves.
DISTILLING AND BREWING INTERESTS.

DISTILLERIES.

At the time of the great fire, the number of distilleries in the First Illinois District, which embraces Chicago, exceeded that of the present time, and the production of distilled spirits averaged well with that of the years intervening until 1885. The liquor interest suffered comparatively small loss by the conflagration, the Dickinson & Leach, Union Copper Distilling Co. and the Kirchoff distilleries and the Northwestern rectifying house, on Fifth Avenue, comprising the main establishments destroyed.

The report of the ensuing year in the production of distilled spirits showed a falling-off of about half a million gallons from 1871, being 50,000 gallons less than the average of the fourteen years ending with 1884, which shows an annual production of 7,535,286 7/8 gallons. In 1876 and 1884, the same low standard of production prevailed, which is not attributable to a low price for high wines, which in those years reached three and one-half and seven and six-sevenths cents, respectively, above the fourteen years' average, which was about $1.063. The revenue collections of 1871, as compared with those of 1884, indicate an increase of $1,773,957.18, the highest intervening year being 1881, when the revenue ran beyond $8,000,000.

The highest rate of production was in 1879, when, with eight registered and operated distilleries in the district, 16,592,799 gallons of distilled spirits were produced. The following table gives a comprehensive annual showing of the gallons of distilled spirits manufactured, and the total revenue collections on the same, for a period of fourteen years:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Gallons of distilled spirits manufactured</th>
<th>Total revenue collections on distilled spirits</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1871</td>
<td>7,776,013</td>
<td>$4,965,799</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1872</td>
<td>7,300,437</td>
<td>4,941,049</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1873</td>
<td>7,530,469</td>
<td>5,032,991</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1874</td>
<td>8,016,092</td>
<td>4,930,760</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1875</td>
<td>8,457,156</td>
<td>5,804,855</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1876</td>
<td>6,541,336</td>
<td>6,734,832</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1877</td>
<td>8,571,066</td>
<td>6,451,056</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1878</td>
<td>10,262,155</td>
<td>6,350,414</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1879</td>
<td>10,052,799</td>
<td>6,555,907</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1880</td>
<td>10,866,212</td>
<td>7,341,359</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1881</td>
<td>10,500,972</td>
<td>6,057,834</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1882</td>
<td>8,176,018</td>
<td>7,975,522</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1883</td>
<td>7,256,268</td>
<td>6,604,042</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1884</td>
<td>7,246,212</td>
<td>6,739,759</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The rating on high wines from 1871 until 1885 shows a variation in price from the highest to the lowest of as much as 38 cents. The year succeeding the fire high wines ruled at the minimum, 82 cents, reaching the highest price in 1882. The average of fourteen years, $1.094 per gallon, was maintained since and inclusive of 1875, except during 1878. A record of prices is given below:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Highest price</th>
<th>Lowest price</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1871</td>
<td>8 95</td>
<td>8 85</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1872</td>
<td>91</td>
<td>82</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1873</td>
<td>1 05</td>
<td>80</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1874</td>
<td>1 03 1/2</td>
<td>92</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1875</td>
<td>1 10 1/2</td>
<td>93</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1876</td>
<td>1 10 1/2</td>
<td>1 04</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1877</td>
<td>1 10</td>
<td>1 04</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1878</td>
<td>1 10 1/2</td>
<td>1 04</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1879</td>
<td>1 12</td>
<td>1 01</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1880</td>
<td>1 13</td>
<td>1 06</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1881</td>
<td>1 15</td>
<td>1 07</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1882</td>
<td>1 16</td>
<td>1 14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1883</td>
<td>1 17</td>
<td>1 15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1884</td>
<td>1 17</td>
<td>1 10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1885</td>
<td>1 15</td>
<td>1 10</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

In 1878, the Commissioner of Internal Revenue authorized the collection of data and statistics regarding the distilling interest which would facilitate the annual compilation of detailed statements and tables. For the seven years ending with 1884, the results of this work enable the preparation of an exhaustive report of operations in the First Illinois District, which is summarized in the subjoined table. The aggregate amount of grain consumed in the production of spirits only is given. In detail, this amount, 16,884,364 bushels of grain, includes 13,222,937 bushels of corn, 2,315,362 bushels of rye, 1,102,912 bushels of malt, 216,889 bushels of oats, 10,930 bushels of wheat, 3,141 bushels of barley, and 2,193 bushels of mill-feed.

The variations in price from 1871 until 1873 will readily be noted; and, of late years, it has come to be a necessary portion of the distilling interests, to form and maintain a "pool," whereby production, and consequent sales and thereby prices, can be regulated. By this means, over-production is avoided; the various distilleries forming the pool having a proportion of the anticipated demand assigned to them, and thereby the integral parts of the pool become harmonious (and sometimes, inharmonious) workers for the common benefit.
The importations, however, have largely increased since 1871. A comparative showing of exports to Europe direct comprises—

Seven thousand two hundred gallons in 1876, 16,475 gallons in 1877, 20,231 gallons in 1878, 26,774 gallons in 1879, 15,035 gallons in 1880, 6,559 gallons in 1881, 690 gallons in 1882, and 1,225 gallons in 1883.

The registered export by lake to Canada of spirits and liquors shows—

Twenty-six barrels of liquor in 1873, value $828; 300 barrels of alcohol in 1873, value $8,325; and 23,259 gallons of alcohol in 1873, value $15,824. In the importation of wines and liquors for the ten years ending with 1884, there passed through the custom house 44,117 cases, 18,581 packages, 5,074 cases, and 8 baskets. The aggregate value of imports from 1872 to 1885 was $1,244,070, and the duties collected on the same amounted to $10,165.571. The articles specified were distributed as follows: brandy, 3,663 cases, 1,500 casks, 2,192 packages; whisky, 1,102 cases, 669 casks, 715 packages.

The subjoined table gives the quantities, value and duties on wines and liquors imported at Chicago since 1871:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Packages</th>
<th>Cases</th>
<th>Casks</th>
<th>Value</th>
<th>Duties collected</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1872</td>
<td>4,963</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>...</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1873</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>...</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1874</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>...</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1875</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>...</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1876</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>...</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1877</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>...</td>
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<td>...</td>
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<tr>
<td>1878</td>
<td>...</td>
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<td>...</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1879</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>...</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1880</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>...</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1881</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>...</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1882</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>...</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1883</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>...</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1884</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>...</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

In the inspection of wines and liquors by the custom house officials in 1883, 186,730 gallons passed for duty. In 1884 the amount gauged was 159,344 gallons, of which 121,528½ gallons were in wine.

Of minor matters relating to the distilling interest, not mentioned in the preceding statements and tables,

A reference may be made to the destruction of the Chicago and Phoenix distilleries by fire; to losses of spirits in the district distilleries by leakage or theft, which amounted to $1,575,000 in 1882, $1,569,000 in 1883, and $2,272,000 in 1884. During the same years, respectively, 4,503 gallons and 2,359 gallons of spirits were employed for scientific purposes; in 1879, there were forfeited to the Government $6,920; and there were fed at the distilleries in 1881, 6,742 cattle, increased weight, 1,348,000 pounds; in 1882, 8,424 cattle, increased weight, 2,375,000 pounds; in 1883, 6,970 cattle, increased weight, 1,416,000 pounds; in 1884, 7,576 cattle, increased weight, 1,457,000 pounds.

From 1871 to 1882 the entire liquor revenue of the country had increased from $46,000,000 to $69,000,000.

In 1886, there were eight registered distilleries located in the First Illinois District, nearly all of which were in continuous operation, and all of which were grain distilleries with a daily capacity exceeding five hundred bushels per day. They were numbered as follows: the Phoenix Distilling Co., H. H. Shufeldt & Co., Chicago Distilling Co., United States Distilling Co., Empire Distilling Co., Riverdale Distilling Co., Garden City Distilling Co., and Northwestern Distilling Co., and employed, in the aggregate, about 350 men.

The report for the year ending June 30, 1885, showed no fruit distilleries in the district, but seven grain distilleries registered and operated, all with a daily capacity of over five hundred bushels of grain. During the year 1,661,914 bushels of grain had been used in these distilleries, distributed as follows:

Corn, 1,328,192 bushels; rye, 214,743 bushels; malt, 131,681 bushels; oats, 11,686 bushels; with 6,100 cattle fed, increase in weight, 1,420,000 pounds. There had been rectified in the district 4,198,532 gallons of spirits. The loss by leakage and theft was 9,929 gallons, and by casualty 49 gallons; 3,255 gallons had been withdrawn from warehouses for scientific purposes, and 17,295 transferred to manufacturing warehouses. During the year the record was: Deposited in distillery warehouses, 6,927,110 gallons; withdrawn, 6,79,131 gallons; sold for export, 1,295,265 gallons; remaining in distillery warehouses at the end of the Government fiscal year, $67,106 gallons; in the hands of wholesale liquor dealers and rectifiers, 605,502 gallons; number of wholesale liquor dealers in the district, 675; alum and dye colorings on distilled spirits for the year was $6,226,777.73.

The following table exhibits the figures from the census reports for the years designated, and gives the amounts involved in the manufacture of malt liquors, whiskies, alcohol, etc.:
DISTILLING AND BREWING INTERESTS.

On both stock and building aggregated some $90,000, they immediately proceeded to the first marriage of Mr. Myers on Washington, near May Street. At the same time they began re-building on the old site, and the following February saw the structure completed, and the firm occupying their old quarters. From this time Mr. Myers was engaged in the wholesale liquor business in Schenectady, N. Y., and, in 1847, he came to Chicago. He purchased a lot in the old Liberty, near the corner of Water and Adams, and at the ripe old age of eighty-two, on November 5, 1852, Mr. Myers married, in 1834, to Hester Groot, daughter of Simon A. Groot, of Schenectady, N. Y. They have three children, born to them, all of whom are still living—Samuel G. Myers; Mary E., now the wife of Henry Wilkinson, a member of the firm of S. Myers & Co.; and Helen, wife of Jacob H. Swart, of this city.

S. G. Myers was born at Schenectady, N. Y., in 1827. At the age of sixteen he became connected with his father in the above business, and continued with him until his succession as head of the firm in 1857. Mr. Myers married Lucy Morgan, daughter of Nathan Morgan, 1st. Victor, N. Y. He has one son, Samuel M. Henry Wilkinson was born at Albany, N. Y., in 1832. In 1847, he commenced his business life in the Bank of Albany, and filled different positions in that of the State Bank of New York, and in 1852, united himself with his father, in the distilling business, under the firm name of Wilkinson & Son, which continued until 1863, when he came to Chicago, and became a member of the firm of W. H. Cleary & Co., of which the firm was dissolved in 1866. Mr. Wilkinson married Mary P. Myers, daughter of Samuel Myers, founder of the house, in 1859. They have one child, a daughter, Lillie.

M. P. Farrell, of the firm of Farrell, Coleman & Co., was born in the celebrated Lillington country of Tipperary, Ireland, on November 4, 1841. Notwithstanding this fact Mr. Farrell is a quiet, gentlemanly citizen of the proverbial Celtic hospitality and geniality, but with his own uprightness of life and commercial and social honesty. In 1857, he united himself with his father in the distilling business, under the name of Farrell & Son, which continued until 1863, when he came to Chicago, and became a member of the firm of W. H. Cleary & Co., in which he continued until 1866. When this firm was dissolved in 1866, he entered into partnership with Mr. Coleman, as importing and dealing in teas, wines, cigars, tobacco and liquors.

Thomas Daniel Coleman, member of the firm of Farrell, Coleman & Co., was born in the celebrated Lillington country of Tipperary, Ireland, on December 24, 1841. He received a thorough education in his youth and began business life as manager for Madden & Wall, liquor dealers, Sligo, County Sligo, Ireland, where he remained two years. After an engagement with James Wiley, at McGee & Co., wholesale and retail dealers in dry goods, he immediately re-located himself in the import and wholesale business in Chicago, and came to Chicago, in 1871, and became a travelling salesman for the house of Schwab, McGuaid & Co., which vocation he continued four years. He then became a partner of the firm of Enright, Kelly & Coleman, Nos. 30-32 South Water Street, wholesale liquor dealers, from which he retired in May, 1880. In January, 1881, he formed a co-partnership with M. P. Farrell, his present associate, and has since been extensively engaged in the wholesale liquor trade, the firm also carrying a full line of teas, etc. Mr. Coleman was married to Miss Mary E. Quinn, of New Orleans, on April 17, 1879. They have three children,—Thomas P., Katharine M. and James S. Cleary, of the firm of Cleary & Cleary. As soon as M. P. Cleary engaged in the wholesale liquor business, he united his name with E. C. Cleary, of the firm of Cleary & Cleary, wholesale liquor dealers in wines and liquors, who was born in the Parish of Mulhur-ahine, County of Tipperary, Ireland, a son of Timothy and Mary (Mansfield) Cleary. He was educated in his native country and followed his trade for a number of years, then entered the wholesale wine and liquor business, which he carried on some thirteen years in Clonmel, Tipperary County. Selling out his house, he came to the United States, locating in Chicago, and engaged in the wholesale liquor business, where he continued until his death by consumption, at the age of forty-one years. This firm was continued by M. P. Cleary and John J. Enright into partnership in 1866. This partnership continued until 1873, the firm name, however, changing several times; from Cleary & Enright, it became Cleary, Enright & Weadley, and afterwards Simmons, Cleary & Co. This firm was also expired by limitation, the firm became Wendley, Dennehy & Cleary, and so remained until 1853; since when the style has been Cleary & Enright, and the firm has been continued by M. P. Cleary & John J. Enright, until the decease of John J. Enright in 1879, when Mr. Cleary continued the business under the name of M. P. Cleary & Co. This firm was continued until the decease of Mr. Cleary in 1886, when his son, George L. Cleary, continued the business under the name of M. P. Cleary & Co. This firm was continued until the decease of Mr. Cleary in 1886, when his son, George L. Cleary, continued the business under the name of M. P. Cleary & Co. No. 22 South Water Street, wholesale liquor dealers. From this time he has devoted his entire energies to the conduct of the business as a business man. Mr. Lomax has also a fine farm of five hundred acres, beautifully located on the Desplains River, also a fine house and lot, which he built and on this he has fine and blooded stock valued at $50,000. He has also considerable valuable property in this city and owns a sil-
HISTORY

BREWERS.

The great fire of 1871 found Chicago in possession of twelve large breweries. Of these five were destroyed, being the Lill, Sands, Brandt, Metz and Huck establishments, all of which were located in the North Division of the city.

The production of beer and ale in 1872 was about one-half of 1885, although the price at that time was two dollars per barrel in excess of the present price. By 1884, there were thirty-one breweries in Chicago, and in 1885 two more were added to the list. In these years Chicago ranked sixth as a beer-producing center in the United States, over ten millions of dollars being invested in the interest in this city, the breweries employing some two thousand workmen, whose aggregate wages amounted to a million and a half of dollars. The brewing interest more than doubled in the fourteen years anterior to 1885, reaching an annual production exceeding 800,000 barrels.

The manufacture of this amount of beer required over five million bushels of malt, or 4,547,826 bushels of barley, valued at some four millions of dollars, and 1,600,000 pounds of hops, the grain coming from Iowa, Nebraska, California, Wisconsin and Minnesota, and the hops from New York, California and Washington Territory.

The annual increase of production is shown by the amount of beer made in 1883, 1884, and 1885, being, respectively, 576,553 barrels, 743,458 barrels, and, approximately, 900,000 barrels. The yearly amount of taxes paid to the Internal Revenue Department was nearly $800,000, as against $276,587.87 in 1871.

In 1884, there were twenty private malt houses in Chicago, besides those connected with breweries.

The report of custom house inspection on ale and beer shows 1,773 1/2 gallons of beer ganged in 1884 and 1,477 1/4 gallons of ale ganged in 1885. In the way of imports in this line, since 1875, the showing is as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Value</th>
<th>Duties collected</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1877</td>
<td>$86,543</td>
<td>14,715 1/2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1878</td>
<td>52,247</td>
<td>10,731 1/2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1879</td>
<td>42,881</td>
<td>9,394 5/6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1880</td>
<td>27,472</td>
<td>5,087 1/2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1881</td>
<td>20,814</td>
<td>4,087 1/2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1882</td>
<td>25,854</td>
<td>5,087 1/2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1883</td>
<td>20,774</td>
<td>4,087 1/2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1884</td>
<td>35,099</td>
<td>6,355 1/2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1885</td>
<td>77,017</td>
<td>15,942 1/2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1886</td>
<td>47,319</td>
<td>9,739 1/2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1887</td>
<td>24,579</td>
<td>4,998 1/2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1888</td>
<td>32,360</td>
<td>6,686 2/3</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

In addition to the detailed report of packages imported, registered for the four years preceding 1876 as being imported from and via Canada, 4,820 packages of porter and ale are given for 1877; 6,316 packages of ale and porter for 1878; 3,000 packages for 1879; and 2,725 packages for 1880.

The total revenue collections on fermented liquors from 1871 to 1884 were as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1877</td>
<td>$13,107 1/4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1878</td>
<td>$6,543</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1879</td>
<td>14,715 1/2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1880</td>
<td>10,731 1/2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<td>4,998 1/2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1888</td>
<td>6,686 2/3</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Mr. Lonox married, in 1845, Miss Duckworth, ofbury, England. They have had five children,—the son already mentioned, and four daughters.

Paul Schuster, proprietor and editor of the "Valley Champion of Freedom and Right," the National organ of the liquor interest of the United States, is of French descent. He was born at Strasbourg, Alsace, on March 20, 1825. His mother, Madeleine Werly, belonged to one of the wealthiest families among the laity in Alsace. Paul's grandfather, a lier of the old "free imperial city," as was his father, Captain Antoine Schuster, after an active and brilliant military career during the wars of the Consulate and the Empire, on his retirement to private life, founded "La Revue Impériale des Messagers d'Empire," subsequently royalties, a position of high honor and substantial emoluments, which he occupied until the railroads supplanted the old methods of travel. Paul received his earlier mental and physical training under the guidance of an experienced private tutor, and at the age of thirteen, was sent, to complete his education, to the celebrated Pensionnat de Fribourg in Switzerland, which at that time was the most celebrated and exclusive educational institution in Europe.

Through the popular uprising of 1848, he was first appointed professor of Greek, Latin and French literature and rhetoric, for a class of theological students in Brugge, in Belgium. But, before he retired from this position, he was ordered to the United States, where he was appointed to the college at Hardstown, Ky. Here, after one year, he asked for and was most reluctantly granted a release of his religious vows, and in the fall of 1848, he settled at Cincinnati. For eight years he taught successfully the Greek, Latin, French, German, Italian and Spanish languages to private pupils and in several of the leading private educational institutions of the Queen City. He returned to the practice of law in 1848, and in 1885, he was appointed to the position of captain of the 1st Mississippi Volunteers.

With his having temporary command of the regiment he was called colonel, which title has adhered to him ever since. He, however, immediately went into the field with the Memphis Independent Dragoons. After the disbanding of the company, he returned to Memphis, and after a few months left with his family for Cincinnati, where he resumed the practice of law. Having been accidentally drawn into the prosecution of claims before the departments at Washington, he devoted his whole energies to this new field of action.

Through his attention to business, strict and answering honesty, and uniformly courteous demeanor to clients in all ranks of society, he achieved not only professional but considerable financial success.

He became a large property holder, and founded and built up the beautiful suburban village of Oakley, on the Marietta Railroad, between East Walnut Hills and Millisaville. There, for a number of years he was the leader of all business enterprises, and the life of social entertainments. The panic of 1873, followed by the last five years, reduced his estate values, re-acted so disastrously upon him that he gradually lost the accumulation of years. After one year's complete retirement from business he went to Indianapolis, where he again entered the practice of law. In 1877, he brought the first successful action to be brought in the United States against the organization of Freedom and Right, of which he was the first president. In July, 1875, he purchased the official organ of the Association, the "Journal of Freedom and Right," and, in October, 1880, moved the publication office to Chicago. This change was changed to the official organ of Freedom and Right, under which name it is known as the most formidable anti-prohibition organ in the United States and recognized in every State. Paul Schuster has been a National representative of the Liquor dealers and brewers in twenty-seven States and Territories of the Union, and, although now past sixty, he is still in the service of personal liberty.
DISTILLING AND BREWING INTERESTS.

In 1851, Mr. V. B. Kadish, an experienced merchant, opened a store on the west side of the town of Chicago, and engaged in the bottling business under the name of Tivoli Garden. He had the reputation of being a skilled and enterprising man, and his business prospered under his able management. In 1853, he became a partner in the bottling business with Mr. Balsam, and the firm took the name of Kadish & Balsam. In 1855, they incorporated their business under the name of Kadish & Balsam Distilling Company, with a capital of $100,000. The company's first distillery was built on the west side of Chicago, and from that time until 1880, it has been steadily growing and expanding. In 1876, the company purchased a new site for its distillery, and the new distillery was completed in 1878. The company has since then been known as the Kadish & Balsam Distilling Company, and has become one of the largest distilleries in the United States. The company has always been managed by capable and experienced men, and its products have always been of the highest quality. The company has also been noted for its generous support of charity and education, and has been an important part of the Chicago community for over a century.
been a member of the Lincoln Park Board for seven years, and much of the improvement in that beautiful park is due to his energy and taste. The unique structures of the bear-pits, seal-pool, and other wonders, are mostly due to him.

The George A. Weiss Malting and Elevator Company was incorporated in May, 1884, with a capital stock of $200,000, the president and general manager being George A. Weiss. The property on which the company is located is bounded by the Milwaukee & St. Paul and Chicago & North-Western railroads, at the corner of North Ashland Avenue and Bloomingdale Road, and consists of an elevator and malt house. The elevator is five stories high, with six stories of storage, and has a capacity of two hundred and fifty thousand bushels. The first story is veneered with brick, and the balance covered with corrugated iron. The building is seventy feet by one hundred and twenty-six feet by nine stories high with a mansard roof, and is substantially built of brick, stone and iron. The steeping-tanks are under the mansard roof, in the highest part of the building, so that the grain can be directed to the growing doors through spouts, thus saving labor. It has a malting capacity of four hundred thousand bushels. The power for both buildings is furnished by a sixty-horse-power engine, built by the American Steam Engine Works, Chicago.

The whole plant was erected in 1885, by Mr. Weiss.

George A. Weiss, maltster, is a native of Germany, born at Frankenthal, Rhine Bavaria, on October 15, 1852. He was educated in commercial college in his native place, from which he graduated in 1869. He came to Chicago in October, 1875, and worked for George Pullen & Co. for about a year. He then entered into co-partnership with Conrad Seipp, under the firm name of Ge. & C. Seipp & Co., for the bottling and shipping of the Weiss & Co. malted beer, and the Weiss company's export beer. In 1880, he formed a partnership with August Binz in the malt business, under the firm name of Binz & Weiss, locating at Eighteenth and Grove streets. In the Fall of 1882, the firm was dissolved, and Mr. Weiss established himself in his present connection. On January 22, 1879, he was united in marriage to Miss Martha B. Schneider, daughter of the well-known banker, George Schneider, of Milwaukee.

J. H. PANK & COMPANY are maltsters at Clybourn-place bridge.

The business of malting has been carried on at this point about twenty years. Charles W. Boynton, Kelkm & Walker first put up the maltings and started the business about twenty years ago. In 1875, a stock company was formed and called the Northwestern Malt Company, with a capital of $100,000. About 1876, Mr. Boynton bought the interests of the other stockholders, and conducted the business, alone, until September, 1884, when he was succeeded by the present owners. The elevator and warehouse have a storage capacity of two hundred thousand bushels, and the malt house a malting capacity of three hundred thousand bushels. Although conducted under a distinct name and doing a separate business, this establishment and the Kentucky Malting Company, at Louisville, are operated by the same parties. The Louisville house has a capacity of five hundred thousand bushels, and is one of the largest in the United States. The Kentucky firm is a joint stock company, with a capital of $110,000. E. W. Herman, Mr. Boynton, and J. H. Pank, are secretary and treasurer. It was originally formed in 1874, by the consolidation of the old firm of Stein & Doern, of which Colonel Pank was manager, and the Kentucky Malt House, owned by E. W. Herman & Co. Colonel Pank died the 18th of July, 1874, in both houses in the Chicago malters.

J. H. Pank, of J. H. Pank & Co., maltster, was born in Hanover, Germany, on July 15, 1853. When an infant he was brought to America by his parents, who settled in Louisville, Ky., where he was educated in the public schools. After leaving school, he first found employment as bookkeeper in a wholesale liquor house. In 1873, he became manager for Stein & Doern, maltsters. He was later, in 1873, married Ophelia S., daughter of his employer, Colonel Phillip Doern. In 1874, he and Mr. Herman organized the Kentucky Malting Company. Colonel Doern was a wealthy capitalist of Louisville and a stockholder in the new company. He financed the papers, or, one English, The Evening News. He was for many years prominent in the politics of his State, and died in 1879. The Kentucky Malting Company began with a capacity of one hundred and fifty thousand bushels, but in 1881 was enlarged, and now has a capacity of half a million bushels. As secretary and treasurer of the corporation, Colonel Pank continued in active management of the business until the fall of 1874. In 1875, he came to Chicago, and, purchasing the Northwestern Malting Company's works from W. Boynton, took entire charge of the business here, still retaining his position of secretary and treasurer of the Louisville Company. Colonel Pank was appointed colonel on the Governor's staff in Kentucky, by the famous Luke P. Blackburn. He has three children, Loulie, Edgar and Henry.

L. C. Huck, a maltster, at Nos. 132 and 14-16 Ohio Street, is a native of Hamburg, Germany, where he was born on September 9, 1850. He came to Chicago in 1869, and went to work at first for Bemis & McAvoy Brewing Company. This is one of the most important brewing companies in Chicago, and is remarkable for the fact that the business of brewing lager beer in the United States was started there in 1855.
DISTILLING AND BREWING INTERESTS.

kosh, which was then an enterprising and growing village of one thousand and was secured by the office of R. P. Eyman, a prominent lawyer of that place, and, in the spring of 1852, with the assistance of his party friends, he established the Oshkosh Courier, the pioneer democratic newspaper of that part of the State. His success was immediate and marked. As a political party leader, he strived to secure such patronage that he not only paid his friends the money he had borrowed from them, but, when he sold out his establishment in 1853, he retained clear $5,000, in cash, with which to start out into the world again. Mr. McAvoy then removed to Madison, and was elected chief clerk of the Legislature. After his adjournment he made a tour of the new territories of Iowa and Missouri, and was re-elected a clerk of the Third Ward in 1859, being appointed chairman of the Finance Committee over many older and more experienced members. He discharged his duties so satisfactorily that he was again returned by one of the most intelligent districts in the Third Ward in 1860, as county treasurer and assistant chief clerk of the Supreme Court. In 1861, he became interested in a large tannery near South Haven, Mich., which he conducted for several years during the War with great profit. Selling his tannery in 1864, he removed to Chicago, and, after making some profitable investments in real-estate, he engaged in his present business. In 1865, Mr. McAvoy entered into a partnership with H. V. Bemis in the manufacture of lager beer, the brewery being on the site of the present mammoth establishment on South Ferry Avenue. From a small beginning their business grew rapidly as their manufacture became famous for its purity and excellence. The establishment is now known all over the country as the "Bemis & McAvoy Brewery." In 1868, Mr. McAvoy was elected president of the Third Ward in 1869, being appointed chairman of the Finance Committee over many other and more experienced members. He discharged his duties so satisfactorily that he was again returned by one of the most intelligent districts in the Third Ward in 1873, as county treasurer and assistant chief clerk of the Supreme Court. He has been three times married, his first wife being Miss Harriet E. Pond, of Utica, N. Y. The two children born to them were Cornelia and Charles McAvoy. His first wife died in 1865, and, in 1867, he married Miss Harriet Robinson, of Norwich, Conn., daughter of Thomas Robinson; she died in 1879. On January 16, 1884, he married Mrs. Sara (Dyer) Henderson, of Whitesboro, Oneida Co., N. Y., she being the widow of Dr. Henderson. Albert Crofoot, who is often with a course of business and honor to the name of Bemis & McAvoy Brewing Company, and connected with that institution in many capacities since 1856, was born at Cape Cod, Mass., his family. He received his education at the fresh and invigorating breezes of the Atlantic, because filled with a long for ocean travel and adventure. Accordingly he spent many of his earlier years in the mercantile marine service, plying chiefly between the coast of New England and West Indies. He entered the wholesale grocery business in 1855, in May, 1858, and established an extensive wholesale house for the sale of teas, liquors, etc., his education and experience having peculiarly fitted him for the successful prosecution of such an enterprise. In 1854, he was enabled to enter heavily into the business of distilling alcohol for druggists, his location being on the corner of Chicago Avenue and Larrabee Street, on the North Branch of the Chicago River. It was the largest establishment of the kind in the West, and coined money for its proprietor in the great fire of 1871. Although one of the heaviest losers in the city, Mr. Crosby set to work with his accustomed vigor to re-build, but he slowly sold his establishment at the mouth of the Co. It may be mentioned, incidentally, that while engaged in distilling Mr. Crosby took the first coal vessel up the North Branch above Kinzie-street bridge. In the meantime (December 17, 1860), he became treasurer of the Downers Grove company, being president of that corporation for ten years. Although always a large stockholder he did not take an active part in its management, until chosen vice-president of the company in April, 1854. In 1867, he became associated with the City Brewing Company as vice-president and in 1868 was chosen president. Under the new manager it continued until the time of the great fire, when it was destroyed. During the summer previous, he spent $500,000 for improvements and decorations giving it a model of elegance and convenience. It was to have been opened with a gala by the Chicago Grand Opera Company with the night of the great fire. His insurance was only $75,000. The Chicago calumny destroyed practically all of the building, at $1,500,000. Such reverses would have crushed a less courageous man, but he was one of that grand class of Chicago's business men who could not be kept down and who made the new and the old Chicago rise again. He was re-elected to the position of president, and in 1871, upon the withdrawal of H. V. Bemis, he became its vice-president and superintendent.

BARTHOLOMY & BURGWEGER BREWING COMPANY.—This work, to be a comprehensive reflection of the trade, commerce and industries of Chicago would be incomplete without mention of this establishment, situated on the lake shore of Michigan in the summer of 1857. The brewery was situated at 1851, Miss Larrabee. In May, 1852, a stock company was formed and chartered under the name, with a capital stock of $50,000. The company is now controlled by the following named officers: William Ruet, president; Leonard Burgweger, vice-president and superintendent; Edward F. A. Thielepape, secretary; and Phillippe Bartholomy, treasurer. The building occupied by the company is 140 x 175 feet in dimension, and three stories in height, giving them thirty-four thousand five hundred feet of floor surface. Underneath the build are capacious cellars for storage purposes. The establishment is provided with every known appliance for manufacturing, not only the best grades of lager beer, but also malt. The company gives employment to over forty men, and in those branches requiring thorough knowledge of brewing none but the most skilled are engaged. The sales will reach thirty thousand barrels annually, the value of which is $260,000, showing a profit of $30,000, rearing each year, necessitating large additions and improvements. The capital stock, as stated above, is $50,000, but the actual investment is over $100,000. The trade, though chiefly a local one, receives many neighboring cities.

Leonard Burgweger was born at Heidelberg, Germany, on December 23, 1831, the son of Jacob and Else (Holmaz) Burgweger. He was educated in Germany, and there learned the trades of cooper and brewer. In 1857, he came to the United States, and worked at his trade at Toledo, Cincinnati and Chicago until 1857, when he went into the employ of the Bartholomy Brewing Company, at Rochester, N. Y., with which he remained until 1852. In the latter year he returned to Chicago, and soon became connected with the brewing interest above mentioned. Mr. Burgweger was married at Rochester, N. Y., in 1857, to Miss Lena Bartoloni, of Chicago. They have one child, Henry.

THE ERNST BROTHERS' BREWING COMPANY is a chartered corporation under the laws of the State of Illinois, the charter being granted in 1854. The brothers built their commodious brick brewery in 1852.

Leo Ernst, the president of the company, was born on November 6, 1815, in Baden, Germany, and is a son of Matthias and Victoria (Huck) Ernst. He was educated in Germany, and finished his education in the United States. In 1870, he came to the United States, and worked at his trade at Toledo, Cincinnati and Chicago. He then became a partner with Bartholomy Brothers, and, in 1874, he again started business, and continued eight years, and there learned the brewing business. He then went to Philadelphia, and was a foreman in a brewery two years, and, returning, started the present business.

Charles Emil Ernst, the treasurer of the Ernst Brothers' Brewing Company, was born at Baden, Germany, on October 13, 1845, and is a son of Matthias and Victoria (Huck) Ernst. He was educated in Germany, and was there engaged in the mercantile business five years. In 1864, he came to the United States, located in Chicago, and here engaged in the grocery business, which he continued four years and four months. He then started a billiard hall, restaurant and saloon, which he ran until the year 1871, when he was burned out. He soon again started the same business, which he continued one year, and then engaged in the grocery trade a short time. After serving as salesman in a wholesale wine house one year, he became cashier for the same business two years. He was then a clerk in the office of the county treasurer five years, after which he engaged in the manufacture of patentemeterile two and a quarter years, and then, with his brothers, Leo and Otto, commenced a brewing business in the present extensive house at Nos. 59-65 Larrabee Street. In 1884, the present company was organized, and Mr. Ernst was elected secretary and treasurer. In 1872, he married Angelika Gebel, a native of New York. There are five children by his marriage. Mrs. Ernst is the daughter of Leo, Amanda and Blanche. Mr. Ernst is a member of the Legion of Honor and of the Foresters.

A. WACKER & BIRK, co-owners among the leading and brewing interests of the Garden City is the establishment of Wacker & Birk. This enterprise was incorporated in 1882, with Frederick Wacker as president, Charles H. Wacker as secretary, and Jacob Birk, who occupies the position of bookkeeper. The building is 55-65 South Market Street, and have a capacity of from 50,000 to 55,000 barrels per annum, the capacity having to be increased almost yearly on
account of the constantly increasing trade. The fact that the company has built up this extensive business since the fall of 1882, is something to be reckoned with in the history of malt and beer brewing, even in a city that makes such rapid strides in gigantic enterprises as Chicago, and it is due to the untiring energy, perseverance and enterprise of the firm.

Mr. Wacker (deceased) was born at Wurtemberg, Germany, in 1830. At the age of sixteen he commenced the brewer's trade. After completing his apprenticeship he travelled extensively in the different states of America in 1851, and first located in New Jersey, and there remained until 1854, when he came to Chicago. Immediately after coming to the city he went into the hotel business in a small way, and in a very short time afterward gave up the hotel business and entered the wholesale grocery business. On September 20, 1855, he was married to Miss Cathrine Hummel, in this city. They had one child, Charles H., who succeeded his father in his business. Frederick afterward became an employee in the brewery of J. & D. Diversey, but soon became foreman in Louis Rodemeyer's brewery. In 1857, he purchased the brewing interest of Blattner & Co., on Halstead Street, between Rush and Pine streets. In 1858, he started a new brewery at Franklin Street near Asylum Place, now Webster Avenue, where he took C. Seidenschenz in as a partner, but early in the '60s he purchased his partner's interest and continued the business alone. In 1862, the brewery was burned by fire and misfortune, and he was induced by his physicians to make a trip to Germany in 1863, for his health, and he took a second one, in 1869, for the same purpose. Upon his return in 1869, he started a malt house in connection with L. J. Kaliush, at the foot of Elm Street. The building, however, was soon found to be too small for the business, and grounds and buildings were purchased at Clybourn-place bridge, when John Kaliush was taken in as a partner. Mr. Wacker was soon after purchased, and the business run under the style of F. Wacker & Co., up to its incorporation as the Northwestern Malting Company in 1875. The business steadily grew under Mr. Wacker's management from year to year, and, in the fall of 1875, on account of ill-health, he sold his interest. In 1876, he, with his family, took his third trip to Europe, and returned to Chicago in 1878. The following year he made a second trip to Carlsbad, returning in the fall. He then purchased the old Burton Malting House, at the corner of Jefferson and Indiana streets, carrying on the business under the firm name of F. Wacker & Son. The following year a large elevator was built. In 1882, in connection with Jacob Karch, the Wacker & Karch Malting and Brewing Company was incorporated, and the large brewery building at the corner of West Indiana and Desplaines streets, on the same block with the malt house and elevators, was erected. In January, 1884, he was taken with an illness from which he never recovered. He had overcome many obstacles and endured terrible sufferings resolutely; but when, in April of the same year, he lost his beloved wife, who had stood so nobly by him through every trial and success, he was unable to rally from the shock, and died on July 8, 1884. Mr. Wacker was one of the early members of the Board of Trade. A man of inflexible character, his death created a void in the hearts of his numberless friends not easily filled.

Charles H. Wacker, secretary and treasurer of the Wacker & Karch Malting & Brewing Company, was born in Chicago, on August 29, 1856. He received his education in the schools of Chicago, and spent two years at Lake Forest Academy. His first active business was with C. C. Moeller in the grain commission business, at No. 17-19 North Water Street, where he entered in 1872. He remained with his parents and remained three years. During this period he spent some time in the schools of Stuttgart, Germany, and at Geneva, Switzerland. He also made a trip to Egypt and two visits to Italy, spent some time at the Paris Exposition, visited Holland, Belgium, Vienna, Germany, and on his return trip visited London, coming home, by way of Antwerp, in 1879. He immediately went back to his old position with C. C. Moeller, and he remained until the summer of 1880. He was then taken into partnership in the malt business by his father, and the firm of F. Wacker & Son was formed. When the firm became a stock company, in 1882, he became its secretary and treasurer, with position he still retains. Mr. Wacker has traveled extensively in all parts of our country, and is a thoroughly well-informed and cultivated man. He belongs to the American and English societies, among which he mentions the Germania Mennerchach, Chicago Turn-Gemeinde, Schweizer Mennerchacht, Schwaben Verein and others.

Theodore Schmidt, president of the K. G. Schmidt Brewing Company, incorporated, a stock company of John and Eva, was born at Vienenhausen, near Weisbaden, Germany, on February 20, 1833. He attended school until his fourteenth year and then went to work as machinist in Mann-Rhine, where he remained five years, in the meantime finishing his education at the commercial institute of that city. After working at his trade two years in Frankfort-on-the-Main he came to the United States, leaving Havre, France, on February 10, 1854, and landing at New York, February 26, 1854. A few weeks later he left New York for Chicago. He secured employment at a small machine-shop on Franklin Street, between Randolph and Lake streets, owned by Trub & Buchman, but soon afterward engaged with Mr. Moeller, whose establishment was located at the corner of Lake and Chicago, with whom he continued six months. His health failing he was advised by his physician to seek country air and quiet, accordingly he went to Sterling, Ill., to the farm of Mr. C. E. Luther, where he remained about three years. On his return to Chicago he resumed work with Mr. Moses, and, upon the failure of his employer, he purchased a horse and wagon and delivered beer for a Milwaukee brewery on commission. The business being unprofitable he sold the horses and wagon to Mr. D. J. & Diversey to sell their product for three years. At the end of that time, in connection with William Siebert, he began brewing beer, in a small way, on North Clark Street, between Chicago Avenue and Superior Street. Four years later, first firm dissolved with a splendid capacity of about twenty-five thousand barrels. This brewery is in every respect supplied with the latest improvements—which are his own inventions—the fire of 1871, which was burned by the fire of 1871, shortly afterward he resumed business with Herman O. Glade as partner, which firm continued until February, 1882, since which time it has been operating in the form of a stock company. Their main building is brick and covers an area of 125 x 350 feet, is five stories high, and their force of seventy-five men produce about 48,000 barrels of malt liquor annually. Mr. Schmidt takes an active interest in the political affairs of his section of the city, and, in 1886, was elected alderman of the third ward. Mr. Schmidt was married to Cathrine No. 1, K.T., also of Hoffnung Lodge, No. 353, I.O.O.F.

Michael Brand Company.—This company was organized and chartered on June 26, 1852, with a capital stock of one dollar, Ferdinand Gundrum, vice-president; Charles L. Reifhaben, secretary, and John H. Weiss, treasurer. In 1870, Mr. Gottfried bought for a capital stock of one dollar, Ferdinand Gundrum, vice-president; Charles L. Reifhaben, secretary, and John H. Weiss, treasurer. In 1870, Mr. Gottfried bought a small establishment at his present location, on the corner of Archer Avenue and South Sangamon streets, an outlay of $20,000, and commenced the manufacture of beer. In 1872, he built an ice house, and in 1879 added another. In 1884-85, he erected a new brewery building, with refrigerators and engine-room, and an addition to the ice-houses, and, in 1891, built a new piano building with a splendid capacity of about twenty-five thousand barrels. This brewery is in every respect supplied with the latest improvements—which are his own inventions—the fire of 1871, which was burned by the fire of 1871, shortly afterward he resumed business with Herman O. Glade as partner, which firm continued until February, 1882, since which time it has been operating in the form of a stock company. Their main building is brick and covers an area of 125 x 350 feet, is five stories high, and their force of seventy-five men produce about 48,000 barrels of malt liquor annually. Mr. Schmidt takes an active interest in the political affairs of his section of the city, and, in 1886, was elected alderman of the third ward. Mr. Schmidt was married to Cathrine No. 1, K.T., also of Hoffnung Lodge, No. 353, I.O.O.F.

Michael Brand Company.—This company was organized and chartered in 1876. Michael Brand, president; Randolph Brand, vice-president; and Virgil M. Brand, secretary and treasurer. The business done by the company, the sales averaging about $8,000,000 annually. Michael Brand is the eldest son of the late Michael Brand, who was born May 13, 1855, at a disastrous fire consumed his valuable property. Michael Brand, the eldest son, about six weeks' time, were again ready to do business. Mr. Brand is the oldest of the firm.
brower now doing business in the city, and is a large land owner at Branchville, Howell Co., Mo., where he has a flourishing mill, sawmill and store on his farm of eighteen thousand acres.

Michael Brand was in Germany, near Hesse Darmstadt, on March 26, 1838. He was the son of Johann Christian Sebilla (Hanover), and was educated by a private tutor, and then learned the brewing business. He established himself in that line and conducted it for several years. In the rebellion of 1848 he commanded a company and was made commandant of the city. He then returns to his native land and in 1852, he left his native land, and after a short stay in Toledo, Ohio, came to Chicago. In 1856, he married Philippa Darmstatler, a native of Germany, at Detroit, Mich. Mr. Brand and his family are the parents of three living children, - Virgil, Horace and Armin.

Rudolph Brand was born at Odenheim, near Mainz-on-the-Rhine, Germany, on April 10, 1854. He received his education at Darmstadt and also learned the brewing trade there. He came to this country in 1868, coming direct to Chicago, where he became connected with the present brewery, situated on Cedar Street, where he remained until 1874. He then bought a brewery at Blue Island, continuing there until 1878. He afterward sold it and became a partner with his uncle in this brewery and has the management of the interests here as vice-president and superintendent. He has an interest in the brewery of Brand & Holman, at South Chicago, until 1858, Mr. Brand married Miss Clara Uhlich, of this city, daughter of Ernest Uhlich, one of Chicago's early settlers. They have three children. -Edwin, Philip Rudolph and Alfred.

The treasurer of the company, F. Borchert & Co., was born at Blue Island, Ill., on January 16, 1862. He is the son of the senior member of that corporation, and was brought up in this city. During the winter of 1873-74, he went to Hamilton, Ont., as the secretary of a company and finished his education at Racine (Wis.) College, in 1877. After a six months' tour through Germany and Switzerland Mr. Brand returned to Chicago, and entered into the business of Brand & Co. in 1879. In the summer of 1881, he was elected treasurer of the company and has since held that responsible position. He is a member of Court Weidler, No. 39, Order of Foresters, and of Lakeview Lodge, No. 228, of United Workmen.

William Besley, president of the Besley Waykegan Brewing Company, is one of the pioneer brewers of the West. He followed the business for several years and was afterward a miller, and then became proprietor of the City Hotel, at Abbington, England. In 1835, he came to Oakland County, Mich., and, in company with others, conducted a flouring-mill, hotel, store, distillery and farm. In 1851, he bought his brother's brewery near Pontiac, Mich., and remained there till 1853, when he moved to Wankegan, Ill., which is now known as Besley, buying the business and starting again when he sold his stock and made a trip to Germany with the intention of remaining there. In 1851, however, he returned to Chicago and built the brewery which he now so successfully manages. In 1856, Mr. Besley, with Mr. Borchert, built a distillery, the first in the city, where he has since been, working at it until he came to the United States in 1865. He worked one year in New York City at his trade, and then came to Chicago and was employed four years as a journeyman brewer. In 1870, he commenced business for himself, near the lake, on Elm Street, and was burned out by the fire of 1871. After the fire he commenced business at No. 301 Rush Street, and remained there nine years. He then sold out and built his present commodious twenty-story and basement brewery at Nos. 562-64 North Halsted Street, where he manufactures the celebrated Weiss beer, which contains only about one-quarter the amount of alcohol that is in lager beer. The capacity of the brewery is about ten thousand barrels. In 1871, Mr. Besley married Ulrike J. Giese, a native of Germany. By this marriage there are six children, - Lena, Minna, Clara, Henrietta, Joseph and Alma.

E. D. Besley was born in Oakland County, Mich., on July 1, 1838, and is a son of William and Mary W. (Windale) Besley. He graduated in Michigan College, graduating in the latter place from Bryant & Stratton's Commer-

1856, he formed a partnership with his father and brother, W. Bryant Besley, in the brewery at Wankegan, and the firm was known as William Besley & Sons until the present company was chartered. W. Bryant Besley is still with the firm as an officer. In 1867, E. D. Besley came to this city. Under his able management the sales of the Chicago establishment average ten thousand barrels annually.

Valentine Blatz is a manufacturer of lager beer at Milwaukee, Wis., and has an aggregate of fifty thousand dollars, of 1860. After leaving the army, in 1860 he came to Chicago and engaged in the wholesale liquor business, in partnership with Hago C. Stansbury, which he continued six years. He then disposed of his interests and soon thereafter became manager for Mr. Blatz's Chicago house for the sale of his popular lager beer. When the Blatz company were about fourteen thousand barrels, but by his industry and energy the sales now reach three times that amount. In 1853, Mr. Leeb organized a stock company under the laws of the State, and established the Union Brewing Academy on North Clark Street, between State and Goethe streets. Mr. Leeb was united in marriage with Laura Koch, of Gothenburg, Sweden, a sister of Christine Nilsson. Mr. Leeb is a member of Accords Lodge, No. 277, A.F. & A.M.

Robert Schmidt was born in Mecklenburg, Germany, on February 24, 1816, and is a son of Albert and Augusta (Kulow) Schmidt, natives of Germany, who came to Milwaukee in 1821. Robert was educated in Germany, graduating from the University of his native place in 1827. He came to Milwaukee in 1837, and engaged in the cigar trade, which he continued seven years, and then learned the brewing business. He came to Chicago in 1853, and took charge of the agency of Jung & Borchert. In December, 1852, he married Lena Bach, a native of Milwaukee. They have two children, Herbert and Elsa. Mr. Schmidt is a member of the Insurance Company of Milwaukee. Mary Miller's flouring-mill, Mecklenburg, their 1864.

Chicago. Francis 1868, 1848 brewer, Detroit, MiSSi, then Company, and of children,—Virgil, Horace and Armin.
TOBACCO MANUFACTURES.

This interest suffered very heavily in the general conflagration of 1871, but was speedily revived during the period of re-building of the city. Just previous to the fire there were engaged in every branch of cigars and tobacco, including snuff and cigar-box manufacture, 115 establishments, employing 1,001 men, involving a capital of $1,428,950, wages paid $242,845, material consumed $1,157,817, and products $2,187,986. Ten years later the industry in many particulars showed a growth of one hundred per cent, and the figures in Chicago were—Establishments, 352; employers, 2,088; capital employed, $891,350; wages paid, $817,941; value of materials consumed, $2,382,218; value of products, $3,806,393. The subjoined table enables a ready comparison of the census figures on this industry, for the years of 1870 and 1880:

In addition to this, there were five establishments engaged in the manufacture of tobacco pipes, employing five workmen, $6,700 capital, $3,025 wages, $3,025 materials consumed, $1,220 value of products. In 1882, the board number of cigars and tobacco establishments was 476; employers, 3,295; capital invested, $1,860,000; wages paid, $1,640,000 and value of products, $7,665,000.

The total internal revenue collections on cigars and tobacco* since the time of the fire is given by years in the following table:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Value of material consumed</th>
<th>Value of products</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1871</td>
<td>$870,888</td>
<td>$1,534,374</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1872</td>
<td>$1,268,157</td>
<td>$1,357,598</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1873</td>
<td>$1,472,978</td>
<td>$1,664,720</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1874</td>
<td>$1,537,571</td>
<td>$1,053,351</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1875</td>
<td>$1,352,975</td>
<td>$1,026,067</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1876</td>
<td>$1,293,067</td>
<td>$1,053,351</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1877</td>
<td>$1,206,648</td>
<td>$1,053,351</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1878</td>
<td>$1,579,053</td>
<td>$1,549,537</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1879</td>
<td>$1,549,537</td>
<td>$1,549,537</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1880</td>
<td>$1,549,537</td>
<td>$1,549,537</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1881</td>
<td>$1,549,537</td>
<td>$1,549,537</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1882</td>
<td>$1,549,537</td>
<td>$1,549,537</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1883</td>
<td>$1,549,537</td>
<td>$1,549,537</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1884</td>
<td>$1,549,537</td>
<td>$1,549,537</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1885</td>
<td>$1,549,537</td>
<td>$1,549,537</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* Includes tobacco, cigars and snuff.

In the manufacture of tobacco, as in innumerable other branches of trade and commerce, Chicago enterprise has developed the possibilities and augmented the natural resources, until this Northern city successfully competes with some of the oldest manufacturing cities in that business in the South. The figures given in the various tables testify to this material progress, and are thus an indisputable testimony to the victory achieved by energy and ability over local disadvantages.

The imports of tobacco and cigars, as to value and duties imposed since 1871, have been as follows:
TOBACCO MANUFACTURES.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Value</th>
<th>Duties</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1872</td>
<td>$ 75,803</td>
<td>55</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1873</td>
<td>74,575</td>
<td>01</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1874</td>
<td>55,798</td>
<td>52</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1875</td>
<td>58,570</td>
<td>07</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1876</td>
<td>55,039</td>
<td>57</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1877</td>
<td>56,602</td>
<td>02</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1878</td>
<td>56,802</td>
<td>24</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1879</td>
<td>54,031</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1880</td>
<td>54,311</td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1881</td>
<td>57,311</td>
<td>59</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1882</td>
<td>56,521</td>
<td>75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1883</td>
<td>45,567</td>
<td>89</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1884</td>
<td>50,724</td>
<td>32</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1885</td>
<td>50,650</td>
<td>70</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Itemized in detail, these imports for a period of seven years were as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Value</th>
<th>Duties</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1878</td>
<td>$ 38,107</td>
<td>30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1879</td>
<td>32,140</td>
<td>21</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1880</td>
<td>32,140</td>
<td>21</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1881</td>
<td>39,595</td>
<td>63</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1882</td>
<td>32,145</td>
<td>66</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1883</td>
<td>32,145</td>
<td>68</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1884</td>
<td>32,145</td>
<td>75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1885</td>
<td>32,145</td>
<td>83</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Minor items of interest in this line show some large shipments of tobacco direct to Europe, notably in 1881, 128,937 pounds; in 1882, 317,415 pounds; and in 1884, 283,334 pounds. From 1873 to 1885, the imports of clay pipes were quite an item, embracing 20,387 boxes and 9,990 cases. The number of packages of imported articles since 1873 was 14,071, as noted at the Chicago Custom House.

BEST, RUSSELL & CO., wholesale tobacco merchants and importers of Havana cigars, rank as one of the largest houses in the West in this branch of trade, and is among the oldest in Chicago. It was founded here in 1854 by John C. Partridge and John H. Russell, backed by Lorin Palmer, a wealthy New York merchant. The style of the firm was John C. Partridge & Co. and the place of business at No. 57 Randolph Street. At the time of the fire they were located at No. 43 and 45 State Street, which had burned out but in less than two weeks thereafter they resumed business on the Lake front, and a little later removed to Nos. 48-50 Lake Street. The year following they occupied their present quarters at No. 57 Lake and No. 41 State Street. In 1857, Mr. Partridge died, at which time, William Bst and W. H. Russell, who were until then junior, or interest, partners in the firm, succeeded to the business, under the firm name of Best, Russell & Co., Mr. Palmer, who had already been mentioned as having been a partner in the house from the first, still retaining his interest. In 1857, the total sales of the house amounted to $2,000,000 and it must be remembered that these were good figures for those days—while now the total amount of business done will not fall short of $1,500,000 per annum. The territory covered by their trade extends to California on the West, including a goodly portion of the Northwest, and also embracing Texas, Missouri and the Southwest. An idea of the extent and volume of the Best, Russell & Co. trade may also be gleaned from the fact, that they are the Western agents of the large manufacturing firm of Stralton & Storm of New York, whom alone they pay $500,000 annually for their goods. Of the individual members of the firm, it may be said that they are old residents here, and that they stand high both in the social and business walks of life.

R. W. Tansill is a type of the active American whose faith in himself and what he undertakes enables him to surmount difficulties. He is one of Chicago's successful business men, and the only representative of the firm of R. W. Tansill & Co., manufacturers of the "Tansill's Punch" cigar, the sales of which are made all over the United States without the aid of travelling salesmen, some or the superiority of the goods. Mr. Tansill was born in Prince William County, Va., on August 20, 1841, and is the only child of Robert and Fannie (Weems) Tansill. On her mother's side
he is a direct descendant of Mason Locke Weems, the well-known historian of the Revolution, and an Episcopalian clergyman at Po Hick Creek, near Mt. Vernon, where George Washington used to worship. He was the author of Weems’s “Washington,” “Franklin,” and “Washington, the Father of his Country.” It is said, it is in the family of the “Hatchet” story, and several other literary articles. Mr. Tansill’s father served in the Seminole War in Florida and in the Mexican War, where he was brevetted captain for bravery. He afterward accompanied Commodore Perry on his Chinese expedition, and was the first American officer to drill American soldiers on Chinese soil. R. W. Tansill was educated in Georgetown College, at Washington, D.C., and at Alexandria, Va. In the spring of 1861, he accompanied his grandparents Weems to Illinois and remained there. On January 16, 1867, he married Mary E. Mottet, of Clayton, Ill., where he engaged in the manufacture of confectionery and jobbing of cigars. J. H. Tansill, his brother, was engaged in the cigar and confectionery business until the fire of 1871 swept away his capital, but his energy soon caused him to re-establish himself, having paid all his liabilities in full, this time in the cigar trade exclusively, and for a number of years he operated one of the largest cigar factories in the city. He now has his manufacturing done in New York, and his sales are made from both points, which now average over one million cigars a month. Mr. Tansill’s Punch brand alone. Mr. Tansill has built an elegant house on Dearborn Avenue, near Oak Street, which is one of the most artistic in design in the city.

Mr. Tansill established his business in October 1852, at No. 76 Wabash Avenue. Mr. Emerich was born in Perry County, Penn., on November 9, 1840, and is a son of Jacob and Elizabeth Emerich. The Emerich family came from Germany in 1746, located in Montgomery County, Penn., and have lived in this city ever since. The son of whom we write was educated in Millersville, Penn. He commenced business in the same town by establishing a store, which he continued three years, and then selling out, became a traveling salesman in the tobacco trade, from Philadelphia for four years. In January, 1875, he located in Chicago and became a manager of the cigar and tobacco business of the wholesale house of Springmeier & Co., which position he continued for eight years. He then established his present business. In 1880, he married Miss Mary A. Rhinchart, a native of Pennsylvania, who died in 1870, leaving three children, George Edgar, Kirk Haines and Anna Elizabeth. In 1891, Mr. Emerich married Miss Offie Sawyer, a native of New York. His wife is possessed of a decided artistic taste, which she has utilized, for some years past, in the painting of gums in oil and on canvas designed for house decoration. One of her productions on china, “The Three Connoisseurs,” was placed at exhibition at the New Orleans Exposition, and elicited most favorable comments from the press. “The Old Monk,” a painting in oil, is also a notably provocative and shows strong lines. Mrs. Emerich’s largest piece, and one for which there is the greatest family affection, is a reproduction on canvas of a remarkable carpet which was built and furnished so as to represent the surroundings among which Mr. Emerich’s first saw the light. There is his cradle, in which he was rocked as an infant, and the generous trousseau of his old Pennsylvania home. During the War, Mr. Emerich was a member of the Pennsylvania State Militia, and was first orderly sergeant of Co. “B,” 46th Regiment, which he assisted in organizing, doing his part in the battle of Gettysburg. He is a member of Thompson Lodge, A.F. & A.M., and Apollo Commandery, No. 1, of Chicago.

Gustav Fuchs, cigar broker, is the general agent for the United States for McCoy & Co., of New York City, and has held that position for the past eight years, his commissions on sales of this house yielding him an income equal to the salary formerly received by the president of the United States. He is one of the comparatively few successful cigar brokers in the city. He is a respected patron of the art of music in Chicago, and, in 1883, presented Arrigo Boto, the Italian poet and composer, whose famous opera of Mélissofè has been sung the world over, with a magnificent story of the jeweler’s skill. The gift was a large inlaid, composed of gold and silver, designed symbolizing the art and music. The artist acknowledged the compliment by sending to Mr. Fuchs one of the three palm leaves conferred upon him by the king of Padua as a mark of honor for having set Goethe’s Faust to music. The leaves were taken from a tree in the Botanical Garden of Padua by the author of Faust, himself, which was afterward offered for $500. George Palm Tree.” Mr. Fuchs was born in Berlin, Germany, on January 22, 1840, and is a son of Siegmund and (Frédrica) Fuchs. He was educated in Austria and Germany, graduating in 1860. Having finished his studies, he went to New York where he entered the employ of a silk-importing house, with whom he remained eight years. In 1868 he came to New York City, where he became a travelling salesman for the cigar house of L. Hirschhorn & Co. He then took the general agency for McCoy & Co., and opened an office in Chicago. While still retaining this agency, he present represents several other eastern houses.

James F. Dywer, dealer in foreign and domestic cigars, engaged in the cigar trade in New York City in 1876, and took his present firm of Miss Betty Lock, or Albusen, Hesse, Germany. Mr. Fuchs is a member of Dirigo Lodge, No. 30, A.F. & A.M., of New York.

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MILITARY HISTORY.

MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSOURI.

The headquarters of the Military Division of the Missouri, since their establishment in Chicago, have, from fire and other causes, been subject to frequent changes of location. In the latter part of 1873, they were removed to the Union Building, corner of LaSalle and Washington streets. In 1878, the Government leased an entire floor in the Honore Building, and the rooms were fitted up for permanent headquarters. They were burned out in January, 1879, and for the succeeding six months the headquarters were in the Palmer House, pending the restoration of the Honore Block. No provision was made for military headquarters in the new Government Building, and the Department continued to occupy the Honore Block until May, 1884, when they moved to the Pullman Building, at the corner of Michigan Avenue and Adams Street. From the time of General Sheridan's arrival and the establishment of the headquarters in Chicago, the adjutant-generals assigned to the Military Division of the Missouri were:

Colonel W. A. Nichols, A.A.G., April 9, 1863.* From April 13, 1869, to July 1, 1871, Lieutenant-Colonel George L. Hartshoff, A.A.G.; from July 24, 1871, to November 25, 1873, Lieutenant-Colonel James B. Fry, A.A.G.; from November 25, 1873, to May 1, 1875, Colonel Richard C. Drum, A.A.G.; from May 1, 1875, to October 7, 1881, Lieutenant-Colonel William D. Whipple, A.A.G.; from October 7, 1881, to date, Colonel Robert Williams, A.A.G.

On November 1, 1883, General Sheridan became commander-in-chief of the United States Army, and Major-General J. M. Schofield succeeded to the command of the Division of the Missouri, being succeeded early in 1886 by Major-General Alfred H. Terry. The division at this date comprises four military departments, viz.:

Dakota, embracing the State of Minnesota and territories of Montana and Dakota; the Platte, embracing the States of Iowa and Nebraska, the territories of Wyoming and Utah, and so much of Idaho as lies east of the 114th meridian; the Missouri, embracing the States of Illinois, Missouri, Kansas and Colorado, the territory of New Mexico, and Fort Bliss, Texas; the Indian Territory and Fort Elliott, Texas; and Texas, embracing the State of Texas, excluding Forts Elliott and Bliss.

The list of staff officers at Division Headquarters is as follows:

Personal.—Captain William M. Wherry, 6th Infantry, aide-de-camp; Captain Joseph P. Sanger, 1st Artillery, aide-de-camp; First Lieutenant Charles D. Schofield, 2d Cavalry, aide-de-camp.
Division.—Colonel Robert Williams, assistant adjutant-general; Major Henry C. Corbin, assistant adjutant-general; Colonel Absalom Baird, inspector-general, Lieutenant-Colonel J. W. Forsyth, 1st Cavalry, inspector of cavalry, and in temporary charge of inspector-general's office to Colonel Charles H. Tompkins, chief quartermaster; Colonel Marcus D. L. Simpson, chief commissary of subsistence; Major Thomas H. Handleby, chief engineer; Lieutenant-Colonel Charles G. Bartlett, 1st Infantry, inspector of ordnance practice; Lieutenant-Colonel Amos Bedworth, purchasing and depot commissary of subsistence, St. Louis, Mo.; Major George W. Candee, paymaster, Chicago, Ill.; Major John W. Barriger, purchasing and depot commissary of subsistence, Chicago, Ill.; Major William H. Forwood, attending surgeon, Chicago, Ill.; Captain John V. Furey, purchasing and disbursing quartermaster, Chicago, Ill.; Captain George E. Pond, purchasing quartermaster in connection with Board inspecting and receiving cavalry and artillery horses for the Division; station, Chicago, Ill.

The general service detachment consists of one sergeant, two corporals, eleven privates and one hospital-steward.

Major-General John McAllister Schofield was born on November 29, 1831, in Chautauqua County, N. Y. His father, Rev. James Schofield, is a minister of the Baptist Church. In 1843, the Schofield family removed to Bristol, Kendall Co., Ill., and resided there until 1845, when they removed to Freeport, Ill., and, in July, 1849, J. M. Schofield entered the Military Academy, and was graduated on July 1, 1853, in the class with James H. McPherson, Craighill, Sill, P. H. Sheridan, of the Union Army, and with Hood and Bowren, who joined in the Rebellion. Upon graduating, he was appointed, and commissioned, Brevet Second Lieutenant of Artillery in the United States Army; and, on August 31, 1853, was promoted to be second lieutenant, 1st U. S. Artillery; and served in Fort Montrie, Charleston Harbor, S. C., and in Florida, until November, 1855, when he was assigned to duty at West Point as assistant professor of Natural and Experimental Philosophy. He was promoted to be first lieutenant, 1st Artillery, on August 31, 1855, and was principal assistant professor of Philosophy at West Point until August 28, 1856. On the outbreak of the Civil War, Lieutenant Schofield was appointed mustering officer for the State of Missouri, on April 20, 1861, and served in that capacity until May 20, 1861. Meanwhile, April 26, he was elected major of the 1st Missouri Volunteer Infantry, raised and commanded by Colonel (afterward Major-General) Frank P. Blair, which, in August, 1861, was converted into an artillery regiment. On May 14, 1862, he was offered a captaincy in the 14th U. S. Infantry,—one of the new regular regiments organized by Act of Congress,—but declined it, being promoted to be captain in his own regiment, the 1st U. S. Artillery, of the same date. Major Schofield participated in the capture of Camp Jackson on May 10, 1861; and on May 25, was appointed assistant adjutant-general and chief-of-staff to General Lyon; taking part in the affairs at Dug Spring, August 2, and Curran Post-office, August 7-9, and the battle of Wilson's Creek, August 10, where he greatly distinguished himself for coolness, bravery and wise counsel. He accompanied the army on its retreat to Rolla; and, until October, was engaged at St. Louis in re-organizing his regiment, the 1st Missouri, as an artillery regiment. In October, a large force of the Confederates, under Jeff. Thompson, assembled about Fredericktown, Mo., and Major Schofield hastily put upon the cars a battery of artillery, and joined the forces opposed to Thompson. He organized his command after reaching its destination, and with raw recruits, untrained horses, and untried material of war, fought the battle of Fredericktown, on October 21, in which Thompson's forces were routed. He was made a brigadier-general of volunteers on November 21, 1861; and by the Governor of Missouri, was appointed brigadier-general of Missouri militia of same date; and under these commissions organized and commanded the militia of Missouri from November 27, 1861, and the District of St. Louis, Mo., from February 15, 1862, to September 26, 1862. While on this duty he was detailed, as a member of the Army and Navy Board, to examine the condition and fitness of the Mississippi gun and mortar-boat flotilla, on December 9-31, 1861. He also commanded the District of Missouri from June 5 to September 1862.
26, 1862. In September, 1862, General Schofield organized the Army of the Frontier in Southwestern Missouri and Northwestern Arkansas, with which he drove the Confederates, under General E. J. Johnston, who was pursuing the Federal forces from the north. The Army of the Frontier having been broken up, to furnish reinforcements to the Army under General Grant in front of Vicksburg, General Schofield was, at his own request, relieved from command on June 25, 1863, and ordered to the Department of the Missouri. While in this command, General Schofield's division, the Third, of the Fourteenth Army Corps, consisted of General G. H. Thomas, who was retained as General Sherman's major-general of volunteers, with rank from November 29, 1862, and assigned him to command of the Department of the Missouri.

This command he held until January 31, 1864, during which time he engaged in a pursuit in Arkansas, far south as Little Rock, and cleared the State of Missouri of armed bands of partisans and guerrillas. From January 31, 1864, to January 29, 1865, General Schofield commanded the Department and Army of the Ohio—taking the left wing of General W. T. Sherman's Army—and opposing General Joseph E. Johnston. During the long and brilliant campaign that followed, terminating in the capture of Atlanta, General Schofield was a trusted advisor of General W. T. Sherman, and possessed his utmost confidence. He participated with his command, and was personally conspicuous, in all the operations, movements, and battles of the Atlanta campaign, including the operations on the railroad from East Point, May 29-31; battle of Resaca, May 14-15; battle of Dallas, May 25-28; movement against Lost Mountain, with numerous severe engagements, May 29-31; and July 1-2; battle of Kennesaw Mountain, June 27 to July 2; battle of the Chattahoochee, July 2; operations and battles in front of Atlanta, July 19-22; and siege of Atlanta, July 22 to September 2, 1864. When General Sherman decided to move his march from Atlanta to the sea-board, he left General Schofield to help General Thomas "take care of Hood," and in October, 1864, he reported with his command, the Twenty-third Corps, to General Thomas at Nashville, and immediately thereafter joined the Fourth Corps and some cavalry under General J. M. Logan, and assumed the command of all troops there in the field. About November 15, Hood crossed the Tennessee River with his army, and advanced toward Nashville, where General Schofield, with a greatly inferior force, retarded his advance by skillful manipulation of his cavalry and constant interference, including the affairs at Columbia, November 24-29, Spring Hill, November 29, and the battle of Franklin, on November 30, which resulted in the repulse of Hood with a loss of 1,750 killed, 5,000 wounded, and about 700 prisoners; while General Schofield's tire loss was 2,300 men. On December 15-16, General Schofield commanded his corps in the Battle of Nashville, and in the subsequent pursuit of the shattered Confederate Army, under General Hood, which lasted until January 14, 1865. At his own suggestion, believing the war at the West virtually ended with the destruction of Hood's army, and that all that remained to be done was to crush the Rebellion was to destroy Lee's Army in Virginia, his corps was transferred to the Atlantic seaboard. The Twenty-third Army Corps, increased from 3,500 men in February, 1863, to 17,000 men in January, 1864, and numbering the largest for the duration of the war, was sent to the South, and was ordered to the front at the end of the Civil War. The Twenty-third Corps under Major-General J. D. Cox, the Tenth Corps under Major-General Alfred H. Terry, and a small body of cavalry, were at once begun, resulting in the capture of Fort Anderson, February 19, and Wilmington, February 22; the Battle of Kings Mountain, March 8-10; and march to Goldsborough, N. C., where he united with General Sherman, March 22. He was present with General Schofield in his second interview with the Confederate leader, General Joseph E. Johnston, when he surrendered at Durham Station, N. C., on April 26, 1865; and was intrusted with the duty of preparing the military commission of capitulation. He then commanded the Department of North Carolina until June, 1865, when he undertook a delicate and secret mission to France, which terminated in the peaceful evacuation of Mexico by the French. He then represented the United States at the Paris Exposition, on August 16, 1866, to Richmond, Va., to command the Department of the Potomac, where he remained until June 1, 1868, when he was called to Washington and appointed Secretary of War in Mr. Johnson's Cabinet. This appointment he held until March 2, 1869.

He was made a brigadier-general, U. S. Army, early in 1869, for his services in the battles of Franklin, in November, and at Pocahontas, Virginia, and was brevetted major-general, U. S. Army on March 12, 1865, for gallant and meritorious services in the same battle. When General Grant became president, thus promoting Lieutenant-General Sherman and Major-General Sheridan, Brigadier-General Schofield was appointed major-general, U. S. Army, with rank from March 4, 1869, and was assigned to the command of the Department of the Missouri. This he retained until May 3, 1870, when he became commander of the Military Division of the Pacific, with headquarters at San Francisco, California. He was placed on a special mission to the Hawaiian Islands, which occupied him from December 30, 1872, to April, 1873. In 1876, the Government created a new department called the Department of the Pacific, and General Schofield was appointed superintendent of the Military Academy and Commander of the Department of West Point. This position he held from March 2, 1877, until January 21, 1881. It was while on this duty that General Schofield was detailed as president of a Board of Officers, consisting of himself, Brigadier-General A. H. Terry, and Brevet Major-General George W. Getty, colonel 34th U. S. Artillery, to examine into the merits of the famous Fitz-John Porter case. The proceedings lasted nearly a year, the sessions of the Board being held part of the time at West Point and part of the time at Fort Monroe, Governor's Island, New York Harbor. The deliberations of the Board ended in a complete vindication of General Porter, the report of the Board closing as follows: "We believe that not one among the gallant and loyal men who command the attention of the public were ever so grossly misrepresented on that bloody field as General Porter, as has been alleged by his accusers." On January 21, 1881, Major-General Schofield was relieved from duty at West Point and ordered to command the Military Division of the Gulf, where he served until that Division was discontinued on May 9, 1881, when he spent about a year in travel in Europe. On his returning he was placed in command of the Military Division of the Pacific, which he commanded from December 15, 1882, until November 1, 1883, when he succeeded Lieutenant-General Sheridan in the command of the Military Division of the Missouri, with headquarters at Chicago. In 1887, General (then Lieutenant) Schofield married Miss Bartlett, the daughter of Professor W. H. C. Bartlett, professor of Natural and Experimental Philosophy at the Military Academy at West Point, and one of the early graduates of that institution.

STATE MILITIA.

Illinois State Guard.—After the close of the Civil War, a spirit of apathy pervaded military matters in Chicago and throughout the State. The State had no adequate militia, and the Legislature did not pass the law creating such system until 1876. A few independent militia organizations, however, were kept up in this city, which, in 1874, had dwindled down to the Clan-na-Gael and Emmet Guards, the Mulligan and Ellsworth Zouaves, and the Alpine Hunters, an Italian company.

First Regiment, I. S. G.—In August, 1874, a regimental organization was first successfully thought of, by Charles S. Diehl, now lieutenant-colonel in the staff of the First Brigade, being its prime suggester and promoter. The first meeting was held on August 28, 1874, at the Grand Pacific Hotel, when the following names were placed upon the list of charter members:


At the next meeting, held on September 8, one hundred and fifty men were enrolled, and were divided into
companies "A," "B" and "C." Within three months six companies had been formed, and a permanent organization was effected by the election of Frank T. Sherman (who had been a brigadier-general in the volunteer army) as major. The officers of the three original companies were as follows:

Co. "A"—Graeme Stewart, captain; Julius T. Goodrich, first lieutenant; Charles S. Diehl, second lieutenant.

The upper halls of Nos. 77-79 State Street were engaged as armory and drill-rooms. There was no law on the statute-books of Illinois authorizing the enrollment of militia, beyond a clause in the Constitution permitting the organization of a State military force. Application was made, however, to the State Adjutant-General for guns to equip the command, when it was ascertained that there were no military stores, equipments, or arms available. The governor dispatched Adjutant-General E. L. Higgins to make a personal inspection of the battalion; a committee of the Citizens' Association, composed of General A. L. Chet- lain, Walter Kimball, C. B. Nelson, General Alexander C. McClurg and R. P. Derrickson, was also present by request. The adjutant-general found six companies, aggregating three hundred men, in civilian dress, on the floor of the armory, and promised to procure from the Federal Government, if possible, a supply of Spring- field breech-loading rifles. This he succeeded in accomplishing under the provisions of an old law, which enacted that each State should receive a certain quota of arms each year, and the regiment shortly afterward received three hundred stand of arms.

The regiment, which had adopted the name of First Regiment, Illinois State Guard, appealed to the community for money with which to procure uniforms, the fund to be expended by a committee named by the Citizens' Association. Nearly $17,000 was subscribed, $5,000 being contributed by members of the regiment, which the Citizens' Association placed in the hands of General McClurg, on his consenting to take command of the army, a gray dress uniform purchased, very similar to that worn by the New York 7th Regiment, and also a service-dress, consisting of gray trousers, blue blouse, and gray forage-cap, for working drill.

Early in December, 1874, the regiment moved into a new armory at Nos. 112-16 Lake Street. About this time, also, two new companies (Ellsworth Zouaves) "G" and "H" being added, entitling the regiment to a colonel, General A. C. McClurg was elected to that position; Gurdon S. Hubbard, Jr., becoming lieutenant-colonel (in place of Lieutenant-Colonel Sherman, resigned) and Edward B. Knox major.

In March, 1875, the regiment was called to arms for the first time, through fears of an attack by the Socialists upon the office of the Chicago Relief and Aid Society. It services, however, were not brought into requisition, and it was under arms only two nights.

On May 14, 1875, the regiment made its first appearance upon the streets of Chicago, four hundred strong, the occasion being a reunion of the veteran soldiers of the War, and was presented with a stand of colors by the ladies of the city, the late General J. D. Webster delivering the presentation speech.

In January, 1876, Colonel McClurg resigning on account of personal business, George R. Davis was elected to the colonelcy. During its existence it had the following field officers:

Colonels—Alexander C. McClurg, George R. Davis.
Lieutenant-Colonels—Frank T. Sherman, Gurdon S. Hubbard, Jr., Samuel B. Sherrill.
Majors—Frank T. Sherman, Gurdon S. Hubbard, Jr., Samuel B. Sherrill, Edward B. Knox.

Shortly after the passage of the Illinois National Guard Act this regiment disbanded.

SECOND REGIMENT, J. S. G.—In early 1875, the military enthusiasm created by the successful organization of the First Regiment led to the getting up of a Second Regiment the following Irish companies forming the nucleus: Irish Rifles, Mulligan Zouaves, Montgomery Guards, Clan-na-Gael Guards, and the Irish Legion. A battalion of six companies was organized, and James Quirk, who had served during the War as lieutenant-colonel of the 23d Illinois Infantry, was elected major. The company officers were as follows:

Co. "A"—E. J. Conine, captain; J. Heaney, first lieutenant; D. Toley, second lieutenant.
Co. "C"—John Murphy, captain; Thomas Meany, first lieutenant; John McCaffery, second lieutenant.
Co. "E"—Daniel Quirk, captain; John Lanigan, first lieutenant; J. E. Bourke, second lieutenant.
Co. "F"—D. Ryan, captain.

Considerable difficulty was experienced in obtaining from the State an allotment of arms; but after much delay they were finally procured. The greatest embarrassment arose, however, when the question of providing the command with uniforms and equipments had to be met, and only for the public-spirited action of several gentlemen who had been largely necessary to its organization, it is doubtful whether the regiment could have been held together for any considerable period. William J. Onahan assumed personal responsibility for the payment of the debt incurred for uniforms and equipments, aggregating some $15,000, besides the rent of the large building leased as an Armory, on West Jackson Street, known as the Market Building.

In consequence largely of the embarrassments arising from this heavy debt, and the apathy and lack of support manifested by citizens generally, the progress of the regiment for several years was rendered difficult. At the outset, however, considerable enthusiasm was manifested; and on the occasion of the formal opening of the Second Regiment Armory, many leading citizens took part in the exercises. An introductory address by Mr. Onahan was followed by speeches from General John A. Logan, Hon. Thomas Hayne, Colonel A. C. McClurg and Rev. Dr. Butler, chaplain of the 23d Illinois Infantry during the War. A notable feature of the occasion was the reading of a poem, written for the dedication by John Boyle O'Reilly.

The management of the non-military affairs of the regiment was now vested in a board of civil administration, consisting of twenty-one citizens, and of which William J. Onahan was made president and treasurer. Early in 1878, and about the time of the consolidation with the Sixth Battalion, Mr. Onahan, then regimental quartermaster, resigned. On the occasion of his retirement, a general order from Governor Callom, as commander-in-chief of the Illinois National Guard, highly complimentary of Mr. Onahan's services as a civilian and officer, was read at the head of the regiment.

About the time the Illinois National Guard Act of 1876 took effect, the regiment had been increased to eight companies, and a re-organization of the field and staff officers was effected as follows:
Lieutenant-Colonel, James Quirk; Major, John Murphy; Adjutant, John Lang; Quartermaster, William J. Onahan; Chaplain, Rev. Thomas F. Cashman; Surgeon, W. P. Dunne, M.D.; Sergeant-major, Henry F. Donovan.

**ILLINOIS NATIONAL GUARD.**—In the winter of 1876, the State Legislature adopted a code providing for the enrollment and arming of militia, and for an annual appropriation of $75,000 for the rental of armories and the expenses of annual encampments.

This military code, which went into effect on July 1, 1876, fixed the term of service at five years, and compelled members to take the oath of allegiance. By general orders issued the same month, Major-General A. C. Duane was named commander-in-chief of the Illinois National Guard, as the new organization was styled. The companies which had, from time to time, been organized throughout the State were consolidated into seventeen regiments and battalions of infantry and four batteries of artillery, grouped into three brigades, under command of Brigadier-Generals Joseph T. Torrence, Jasper N. Reece and C. W. Pavey, with headquarters at Chicago, Springfield and Mount Vernon, respectively.

The division organization was abolished in 1878, by the Legislature, and the number of troops re-enrolled was restricted to five thousand men. Under an order of Governor Cullom, commander-in-chief, the Third Brigade was abolished in 1886, and the State forces were consolidated into eight regiments of infantry, one regiment of cavalry, and three batteries of artillery, forming two brigades. In 1885, one of the batteries of artillery was disbanded.

By enactment of the Legislature of 1885-86, the number of troops was reduced to four thousand men, and an appropriation of $80,000 in addition to the regular annual appropriation of $70,000, was voted to uniform the troops and provide for a permanent camp-ground and rifle ranges. The uniforms issued in consequence of this action are similar to the fatigue uniforms worn in the regular army.

**FIRST BRIGADE, ILLINOIS NATIONAL GUARD.**—As now organized this brigade is officered as follows:

Brigadier-General, Charles Fitz Simons commanding; 1st Infantry, Colonel Edward D. Knox; 2d Infantry, Colonel Harris A. Wheeler; 3d Infantry, Colonel C. M. Brazeet; 4th Infantry, Colonel Fred Bennett; 1st Cavalry, Lieutenant-Colonel William V. Jacobs; Battery "D," Major Edgar F. Tebey.

**FIRST REGIMENT, I. N. G.**—This regiment was in progress of organization, but had enlisted only one hundred and twenty men, at the time of the breaking out of the labor riots of 1877. When, however, a call for troops was made, over six hundred men responded, and, with scarcely an exception, every active member of the old organization enlisted, and bore arms during the troubles. Colonel McClurg was in Europe at the time, and the command devolved upon Lieutenant-Colonel Samuel B. Sherer. The regiment was stationed on Twelfth Street and in the lumber district. Several of the companies were stoned by the rioters and three men were badly hurt by the flying missiles, but the troops behaved with coolness and good sense, and not a shot was returned. After its duty here, the regiment was ordered to Braidwood, Will Co., Ill., for two days' service, thus making its entire time under arms about two weeks. Immediately after, and as a salutary result of the riots, Cos. "H," "I" and "K" were recruited, thus making full ten companies. Colonel McClurg retained the colonelcy until in December, 1877, when he resigned.

A degree of more than usual prosperity seems to have followed this regiment since its organization in 1877. Most of its officers and men are young in years, but are enthusiastic, under strict discipline, and well drilled; make a creditable display in peace, and, under the lead and control of the regiment's veteran leaders, would make a good showing in a time of difficulty and danger. The present armory of this regiment is at Nos. 22-26 Jackson Street, in a building especially erected for its uses by the Union Mutual Life Insurance Company of Maine, and occupied under a ten-year lease. Although Cos. "H" and "K" have been disbanded, the regiment feels cramped for room, and is making vigorous efforts to secure more commodious quarters.

Since its organization, in 1877, its field officers have been as follows:


The present field and staff-officers are—

Colonel, Edward B. Knox; Lieutenant-Colonel, Frank B. Davis; Major, (vacant); Surgeons, Charles Adams and Frank H. Newman; Chaplain, Rev. H. W. Thomas; Adjutant, She Smith; Inspector of Rifle Practice, H. T. Lockwood; Quartermaster, A. L. Bell.

Shea Smith, senior partner of the well-known blank-book and printing firm of Shea Smith & Co., was born at Sandusky, Ohio, on July 26, 1859. His family removed to Canada when he was quite young, and resided there until 1863, when they came to Chicago. Mr. Smith attended the common schools during his boy-
hood, but early in life he began an apprenticeship to the printing business, in which he continued as a journeyman until 1871, when the firm of Shea-Smith & Co., was formed, which was founded at an opportune time, has kept pace with the growth and progress of Chicago, and now ranks as one of the leading blank-book and printing establishments in the city. Mr. Smith has always taken a lively interest in military affairs in Chicago, and in point of service he is one of the oldest members of the First Regiment. He entered the regiment as a private in Co. "E," in September, 1871, and, in January, 1876, he became a corporal, but left the company the next year. He organized a company in 1877, that was to have been Co. "I," but on the disbanding of Co. "E," his organization went into the service, taking the latter's letter in the regimental roster. During the riots of 1877, he served as second lieutenant attached to Cos. "H" and "B." He was commissioned second lieutenant of Co. "E" on June 27, 1877, and first lieutenant on September 4. He was promoted to the captaincy of the company on February 14, 1879, and while under his command Co. "E" won many a laurel. Captain Smith is thoroughly grounded in discipline and brought his company up to an enviable state of excellence, his work in that company bringing him into such prominence in the regiment that he was elected major on October 4, 1884. He resigned in June, 1885, but after a few months' absence, on the invitation of Colonel Knox, he returned on December 7, and became adjutant of the regiment, with the rank of captain. He was married, on September 17, 1874, to Miss Eunice M. Clark, daughter of Jonathan Clark, a well-known and old resident of Chicago. Mr. and Mrs. Smith have two children.—Arthur Clark and Eunice Gwendolen.

CAPTAIN ARTHUR H. SCHARFF, although a recent acquisition to the militia of Chicago, has had long experience in military matters. He was born at Newark, N. J., on October 22, 1859, and resided there until eight years of age. His family then removed to Baltimore, where they remained three years, thence returning to Newark. He was educated in the private schools of those cities, and for a time attended a select school at Norwalk, Conn., with the intention of entering West Point, but his designs in that direction were frustrated by the removal of himself and family to this city. His identification with the militia dates from 1876, when he entered the ranks of Co. "C," 1st Infantry, N.S.G., of New Jersey. He was promoted to color-sergeant of the regiment and afterward elected second lieutenant of Co. "B," of the same regiment. During the labor riots of 1877, he served on the staff of Major-General Sewall, at Phillipsburg, N. J. On December 3, 1883, he joined Co. "B," of the First Regiment of this city, and was elected second lieutenant. He was promoted to the captaincy of the company on February 14, 1879, and while under his command Co. "E" won many a laurel. Captain Scharff is undoubtedly the tallest man in the Illinois National Guards, standing six feet, four and one-half inches in height. He is a "straight as an arrow," of splendid proportion, and in every way the beau-ideal of a soldier. With officers and men he is a favorite, and his early promotion to a high position and his subsequent elevation to a still higher position in military office. He is a member of Commercial Council of the National Union.

GORDON H. QUINN, general western agent of the Detroit Steel and Spring Works, is one of the veteran members of the First Regiment of this city, and is present captain of Co. "D." Captain Quinn was born at Prescott, Canada, on March 6, 1850, and was brought up in the Dominion until eighteen years of age. His education was obtained in the schools of Canada, and on coming to Chicago in 1868, he entered into the dry goods business with J. B. Shaw, as clerk. He was engaged there until January 1, 1872, when he was elected a member of the Illinois Palace Car Company, as bookkeeper in the storekeeper's office. Mr. Quinn remained in that position for about a year, and was then made secretary to the second vice-president of the company, which position he held for ten consecutive years. On August 1, 1883, he was tendered the position of general western agent of the Detroit Steel and Spring Works, which he accepted. This corporation is one of the largest of its kind in the West, and it has an able and worthy representative in the person of Mr. Quinn. His military career dates back to November 10, 1874, when he became a private in Co. "C," of the First Regiment. He was promoted to corporal on March 15, 1875, and served for four months. When his company attended the prize-drill competition at St. Louis in 1878, he was acting sergeant and chief of platoon, and had the pleasure of seeing his company carry off the first prize. He was elected second lieutenant on October 17, 1878, and made first lieutenant on July 10, of the following year. He held that office until October, 1878, when he tendered his resignation. The regiment could ill afford the loss of such an efficient and hard-working officer as Lieutenant Quinn, and his resignation was not accepted, but he was promoted to acting adjutant of the regiment. He filled that position until February 6, 1880, when his resignation was finally accepted. One week later, he was chosen first lieutenant of Co. "E," and on July 10, he was elected captain of Co. "K," and served as such until July 16, 1884. In June, he resigned his command and withdrew from the regiment, but when, on March 24, 1885, he was elected to the command of Co. "D," he returned to the service, and has since been actively identified with the regiment. Captain Quinn has been one of the most faithful, hard-working officers in the city, and has taken great pride in promoting the interests at work for the success of every company with which he has been identified. He was married on April 26, 1853, to Miss Jennie W. Harris, of Chicago.

SECOND REGIMENT, I. N. G.—This regiment came over in almost its entirety (eight companies) from the State Guard. The steadiness and faithful services of the Second Regiment during the riots of 1877, were the theme of general comment at the time. The men were on duty nine days and nights, and a short time in the open street at Halsted-street viaduct, or in the railway depot. It was thought that the services of the regiment in this crisis would be remembered by the wealthy citizens and business men of Chicago, so that the incumbrance of the regimental debt would no longer remain as a burden. But the responses to appeals for subscriptions were far from being general.

Under the command of Colonel James Quirk, the Second Regiment attained a high degree of efficiency in drill and discipline. Its appearance on every public occasion was invariably creditable, but as the rank and file was drawn chiefly from young men employed in shops and factories, who had no bank account to draw on, it was difficult to keep up the life and spirits of the
organization. To maintain a position in the volunteer military organization, costs money, and the men of the Second could find considerable funds on both time and pocket. In consequence of this, and other causes not necessary to mention, the membership fell away, so that the command was greatly reduced, and, finally, the regiment was consolidated with the Sixth Battalion, consisting of four companies, which had been raised on the South Side immediately after the riots of 1877, and placed under the command of Major Powell, but which at the time of the consolidation was commanded by Major W. H. Thompson. The roster of the old Second Regiment, at this period, was:

James Quirk, colonel; P. J. Hennessy, lieutenant-colonel; John E. Doyle, major; John McKeough, adjutant; William Martin, M.D., surgeon; Thomas H. Keefe, quartermaster; Rev. Thomas F. Cashman, chaplain.

There was a long struggle to secure the colonelcy of the re-organized regiment. The officers of the old Second Regiment were anxious to place their commander at its head, while those who had belonged to the Sixth Battalion were equally zealous in the advocacy of theirs. After a spirited contest, Major Thompson was elected by a majority of one vote. On account of the excited and bitter feeling engendered by this election there was but little cordiality in the command, and, by the fall of 1883, the Irish companies had dropped out, leaving the old Sixth Battalion and a portion of the enlistments made subsequent to the consolidation.

In 1884, Colonel Thompson resigned, and on July 11, 1884, Harris A. Wheeler, who had had a colonelcy on the Governor's staff since July 1, 1881, was commissioned as colonel. Since Colonel Wheeler has been in command, the Second has made wonderful and commendable progress. Quite recently the regiment has been made more compact by disbanding the South Chicago and Pullman companies, and now consists of seven companies, which have been re-lettered "A" to "G," inclusive.

The exigent demand of this "crack corps" is a new armory. Its first quarters after the riots of 1877 were in an abandoned church-building on Indiana Avenue, near Thirty-fifth Street, and, since 1878, have been in rough barracks, Nos. 179-181 Randolph Street, which will without doubt, soon abandon for a more suitable home.

The present field and staff officers of the Second Regiment are as follows:

Colonel, Harris A. Wheeler; Lieutenant-Colonel, Warren G. Purdy; Majors, George M. Moulton and Edward A. Blodgett; Surgeon, James F. Todd, M.D.; Chaplain, Rt. Rev. Charles E. Chestey; Adjutant, Samuel M. Henderson; Quartermaster, James Hitchcock.

It may be here stated, as a remarkable and noteworthy fact, that all of the Second's field and staff are connected with the Masonic fraternity. Colonel Wheeler is eminently commander of Apollo Commandery, Lieutenant-Colonel Purdy is past commander of Montjoie Commandery, Major Moulton is past commander of St. Bernard Commandery, Adjutant Henderson is recorder of Apollo Commandery, and Quartermaster Hitchcock has served Apollo Commandery in the same capacity for the past six years.

EDWARD AUGUSTUS BLODGETT, major of the Second Regiment, L.N.G., was born in DuPage County, Ill., on September 1, 1835. His education, in addition to that of the common schools, was obtained at Wheaton College. Upon the breaking out of the War, he entered the service as quartermaster-surgeon of the 57th Illinois Volunteers on August 1, 1861. He continued in the service in that capacity, doing faithful work until after the battle of Pea Ridge, and was then, on August 13, 1862, commissioned first lieutenant and adjutant, and transferred to the 74th Illinois Volunteer Infantry. In the following September, he was transferred to the 60th Illinois Regiment, with which he remained until the close of the War. He was engaged in all the battles of the Army of the Cumberland. At the last battle of Lookout Mountain he did brave and efficient work, and received special mention in the report of the brigade commander. He was mustered out on June 10, 1865, and was commissioned, during that month, a brevet captain for faithful and meritorious services. Upon the close of the War he located in Johnson County, Mo., where he became engaged in the agricultural implement business and also in the drug trade. He continued his residence there until 1883, when he removed to Chicago and went into the employ of the West Division Railway Company. He became the purchasing agent of that corporation, and has kept the position up to the present time. In September, 1885, he became identified with militia matters in this city, and was elected major of the Second Regiment. Mr. Blodgett is personally a genial, whole-minded gentleman, popular with his comrades and acquaintances, and has taken a hearty interest in the welfare of his regiment. He is a demoted member of Warrensburg Lodge, No. 135, A. F. & A. M., of Missouri; is a member of Washington Chapter, No. 43, R. A. M., of this city, and was king during 1885. He belongs to Chi Kings Commanders, No. K. E. F., of Chicago, Geo. H. Thomas Post, No. 5, G. A. R., and a member of the Royal Legion of Illinois. He was married, on July 20, 1865, to Miss Julia E. Wyant, of Chicago. They have four daughters,—Helen, Caroline, Mary and Nellie.

FIRST CAVALRY, I. N. G.—During the riots of 1877, Lieutenant-Colonel Samuel B. Sherer, of the First Regiment, who was also at the head of the cavalry arm of the State Militia, hastily called together a number of old cavalrmen, and placed them on duty under the command of Colonel Montgomery T. Agramonte, an ex-officer of the French army, and the late Lieutenant-Colonel Dominick Welter. Their services during these local troubles were invaluable. Quite promptly after the riots, four companies were organized. Colonel Agramonte accepted acceptance of the right, and subsequently removed to Salt Lake City, and Dominick Welter was elected major. A fifth company was added in 1879, and Major Welter became lieutenant-colonel. Colonel Welter died in 1885, and Captain William V. Jacobs was elected to succeed him.

An armory was fitted up in the building known as Reed's Temple of Music, at the corner of Van Buren Street and Third Avenue. In 1882, through the efforts of Colonel Welter, Captains Jacobs and as other officers of the regiment, and others, the privilege of erecting an armory on the Lake Front, near Madison Street. This building cost $40,000, of which $35,000 is in the shape of six per cent. bonds, which were sold to citizens. In it is a drill-room 135 x 150 feet.

In uniforms (service) and arms the regiment is well supplied, but it is deficient as to horses, horse-equipment, and dress uniforms. A promise has been made, however, that if the command will provide the horses no small undertaking the State will promptly supply the equipments. Great care is taken in enlistments, every recruit being compelled to pass as rigid a physical examination as if he were joining the regular army.

The present field and staff-officers of the First Cavalry are as follows:

Lieutenant-Colonel, William V. Jacobs; Major, Henry B. Maxwell; Assistant Surgeon, Arthur H. Hoosner, M.D.; Chaplain, Rev. E. H. Wiltbert; Adjutant, C. P. Wickersham; Corps of Rifle Practice, B. F. Nourse; Quartermaster, Charles S. Cleaver; Commissary, George O. Clinton.

William V. Jacobs is the son of Thomas B. and Mary (Elliott) Jacobs, and was born at West Chester, Chester Co., Penn., on June 29, 1853. His father's ancestors were English Quakers, and one of them, Samuel Jacobs, came to Pennsylvania, and then to Penn., who preceded his brother William to that colony. His grandfather, Samuel Jacobs, was a large owner of iron works in Lancaster County, Penn., which he operated, and which subsequently came
into the possession of his son, Thomas B. Jacobs, the father of William, who presented him with a comfortable fortune and ample income during his life. His mother, Mary Elliott, was the daughter of Commodore Jesse Duncan Elliott, of the United States Navy. His father, also Jesse Duncan Elliott, the great-grandfather of the present quartet, was adjutant-general of the state of Washington, at Valley Forge, and was killed by the Indians. When sixteen years old, William V. was attending school at the West Chester Military Academy, with a view to entering the U.S. Navy, but the death of his father broke up the household, and at the age of eighteen he became teller in the bank of Kirk, MacVeagh & Co. at West Chester. Hon. Wayne MacVeagh of that firm afterward became adjutant-general, under President Garfield. On Friday the 13th and one-half years later, the bank was changed to the State Bank of Brandywine, and changed hands somewhat, so that Mr. Jacobs closed his connection with it and came to Chicago on April 5, 1857. He then went into the mortgage loan business, and has since handled large sums of money for eastern and home capitalists. He represents the Provident Life and Trust Company, of Philadelphia, Penn., in its Chicago loans. He was also agent for a couple of years of the Penn Mutual Life Insurance Company of Philadelphia, Penn. He is a member of St. James's Episcopal Church; was treasurer of the Union League Club of Pennsylvania, and a member of the Washington, Belle- leston Shooting and Fishing Club. He is at present lieutenant-colonel and commands the First Regiment of Cavalry, I.N.G., and has been connected with that military organization for seven years; and C. H. Wickersham, of the First Regiment of Cavalry, I.N.G., was born, reared and educated at Pittsburgh, Penn. When but a young man, he entered the wholesale notion trade as a buyer for a large Philadelphia house. Upon the breaking out of the Civil War, he tendered a commission as major of the 7th Virginia Regiment, but he declined this, and enlisted as a private in the 8th Pennsylvania Cavalry, then commanded by Colonel D. McL. Gregg, afterward major-general of cavalry. In January, 1862, Wickersham was assigned to duty in the 3rd Cavalry, and on March 1, following, he was made a captain, and, at his own request, was relieved from duty with the signal corps, and joined his regiment, taking command of a battery. He saw some hard fighting in the battles of Fair Oaks and the "seven days" engagement, his command forming a part of the rear guard of the Army of the Potomac on its march to the Peninsula. His command joined the Army of the Potomac at Chancellorsville. In May, 1863, C. H. Wickersham participated in the desperate engagement at Chancellorsville. His cavalry regiment and the 6th New York Cavalry, both being in the advance, successfully received the attack of the enemy while it was forming for defense. On the following day, when Stonewall Jackson's corps turned the right flank of the Federal Army, driving in the Eleventh Corps, Wickersham was ordered to advance in charge, captured three guns of the enemy, and Wickersham being in command of the second battalion. The orders were promptly obeyed, and that famous charge was spoken of by Generals Pleasonton and Sickles as one of the most brilliant cavalry charges made in the War, and military historians give due and just credit to Captain Wickersham for his bravery and loyalty in leading his command to victory. He afterward fought in the battles of Gettysburg, Boomsero, Hagerstown, Williamsport, and, near Falling Waters, he was wounded quite seriously. He was in the engagement at Shepherdstown before giving up, and then went to the hospital at Frederick City. On again reporting for duty, he was assigned by General Stonean, chief of cavalry, as inspector-general of Cavalry Division, Department of Washington, and remained on duty there until August, 1864, when he was appointed assistant adjutant-general by President Lincoln, and re-as- signed by him as inspector of cavalry, to take charge of the following November. He was then ordered to Fairfax Court House as adjutant-general and chief-of-staff of a command numbering over 6,000 men, composed of cavalry and artillery regiments. In May, 1865, he was assigned to duty in Wilmington, N. C., where he raised perspicuous in command of the Southern District. He was mustered out and honorably discharged in January, 1867, with the rank of major, having been offered a commission as a general of the state of North Carolina. Since the War, he has been identified with mining, steel manufacturing and railway enterprises, and is at present the Western representative of the Dickson Locomotive Company and the Pennsylvania Steel Company, being the purchasing agent for two railroads operating in the Northwest. The wife of the War, he has always taken a lively interest, being at one time adjutant-general of the 6th Pennsylvania Brigade F.N.G. He held the position one year. In 1875, he was captain in the First Regiment at Philadelphia, but by reason of his health, had to resign. He served thirteen days in 1877, a regiment of ex-soldiers was formed in Philadelphia, and of this he was captain, doing service for about two months. He came to Chicago in 1861, but not until September, 1885, did he become interested in the city, at which time he was appointed adjutant of the First Regiment, I.N.G. Major Wickersham is one of the original members of the military order of the Loyal Legion, being the twenty-first man enrolled in the membership. This is indicative in itself of his standing as a soldier, and no one is more enthusiastically interested in the operations of the militia than he. Courteous, agreeable, of a dignified bearing, he has hosts of warm friends all over the country by whom he is held in the highest esteem.

BATTERY "D," I. N. G.—At the time of the riots of 1877, the city owned two four-pounders, and at the request of Mayor Heath, Edgar P. Tobey, who had been senior second lieutenant of old Battery "A" during the War, took command of them. As there were many veteran artillerymen residing in the city, the guns were soon manned. Though active use was, fortunately, not needed, the artillery had a dismaying effect upon the rioters, and thus sufficed to put them down. After the riots, the Citizens' Association purchased four twelve-pound Napoleon's and one Gatling gun, and the taste of their former life at the front inspired the veterans to enter upon quasi-military service, and one hundred men were soon enlisted. The battery continued as an independent organization and was known as Tobey's Battery until the passage of the Illinois National Guard Act, when it was mustered into State service, and became Battery D, I. N. G. In 1868, Battery "D" was garrisoned on the Lake Front, at the corner of Monroe Street, mainly through Major Tobey's liberality and unaided efforts. It is a commodious structure, and has often been used for the benefit of the amusement-loving public. There are now seventy men in the battery, and its armament consists of four twelve-pound Napoleon's, two six-pounders, and a Gatling gun. It is officered as follows:


FRANK S. ALLEN, lieutenant of Battery "D," was born at Providence, R. I., on April 4, 1856, and received his education in the high school of that city. In October, 1876, he came to Chicago, and was subsequently appointed adjutant of Battery "D," of the 2nd United States Light Artillery. At Vicksburg, Major Allen was detached from regular service to act as provost-marshal of the city, and he continued in that and other capacities till after the War closed, being mustered out on December 28, 1865. He then returned to Chicago. In April, 1867, he enlisted in Co. "H" of Barker's Dragons, a cavalry regiment, and after the three months' term of service was completed, he resigned and enlisted in Battery "A," of the Chicago Light Artillery. He served in that famous battery for about two and a half years, and was then promoted to lieutenant. He again resigned, and with Captain M. Pratt, organized a company of colored light artillery, which was mustered into service as Battery "D," of the 2nd United States Light Artillery. At Vicksburg, Major Allen was detached from regular service to act as provost-marshal of the city, and he continued in that and other capacities till after the War closed, being mustered out on December 28, 1865. He then returned to Chicago, and became interested in the Chicago Scale Company, of which he has been treasurer ever since. In 1859, Lieutenant Allen, in company with Major E. P. Tobey, organized what was known as the "Police Battery," which rendered very effective service in quelling the railroad riots during the summer of that year. Upon the permanent organization of Battery "D," Major Allen was elected its captain, and has held that office ever since, greatly to the satisfaction of the members of the organization. Lieutenant Allen is a member and past master of Ashlar Lodge, No. 308, A.F. & A.M.; Justice Chapter, No. 2, R.A.M.; Grand Chapter of Illinois, No. 1, R.A.M.; and Oriental Consistory, S.P.K.S., No. 32. He also belongs to Medinah Temple, A.A.O.N.M.S.; the Veteran Club, Union Veteran League, and U. S. Grant Post, No. 28, G.A.R.
HISTORY

GRAND ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC.

At the close of the War, upward of 1,500,000 soldiers resumed the vocations of peace. It was natural that they who had fought together on so many fields should desire to renew, in social life, the associations of war. This was Major Stephenson's primary object in establishing the Grand Army of the Republic. Its cardinal principles were — "Fraternity to our comrades; Charity to our fellowmen; and Loyalty to our country." General John A. Logan, in his National Encampment address in 1871, thus expressed the objects and purposes of the Grand Army:

"It was to keep constantly before the mind the cost of Liberty, the price paid for the suppression of rebellion, and the preservation of a free and independent government; to keep forever green the hallowed memory of the heroic dead, who had fallen to save their country from disunion and dishonor; and as far as possible to bring comfort and relief to the bereaved families they left behind them."

Illinois enjoys the distinction of being the birthplace of the Grand Army of the Republic. In December, 1865, Major G. F. Stephenson, of Springfield, handed the manuscript of an address, asking for admission to a secret society, to Dr. Allen, of the Surgeon-General's staff, and to Dr. Hamilton, ex-surgeon of the 17th Illinois Volunteers. The organization of the Grand Army of the Republic had its inception in this. Lieutenant John Phelps, of this city, quartermaster of the 32d Illinois Volunteers during the War, was requested by Major Stephenson to frame a ritual for the new organization. With the assistance of the ritual of the Soldiers' and Sailors' League of St. Louis, Lieutenant Phelps framed a ritual which is substantially used by the National organization to-day. Colonel J. R. Flood, of the Veteran Reserve Corps, Lieutenant-Colonel Prince, of the 7th Illinois Cavalry, Colonel John M. Snyder, of Ogle'sby's staff, and the gentlemen already mentioned, took the oath, but did not organize themselves into a Post. The difficulty of setting out upon the actual work of organization, from the fact that the ritual was not printed, disappeared when it was discovered that the editor, proprietor and composers of the Decatur Tribune were ex-soldiers. Lieutenant Phelps was immediately dispatched to Decatur, and having administered the oath to the entire staff and corps of composers of the Tribune, had four hundred copies of the ritual struck off. On April 6, 1866, was established, at Decatur, the first Post of the Grand Army of the Republic.

Lieutenant Phelps at once engaged actively in organization, establishing posts at Carlinville, Bunker Hill, Hillsboro', Pana, Jerseyville, Carrollton, and Whitehall. At the same time, Major Stephenson and Colonel Snyder came to Chicago and organized Ransom and Sheridan Posts, the charters of which were subsequently surrendered.

For years, the inadequacy of the quarters in the Adjutant-General's Department at Springfield, in which the flags, war relics and trophies of the Illinois regiments were stored, had been matter of public comment. Touching this subject, at the Encampment of 1880, a resolution was adopted providing for the appointment of a committee to present the matter properly to the Legislature. The Commanders appointed Comrades H. Hilliard, E. B. Sherman and J. N. Reece, and their efforts resulted in an appropriation of $18,000 for the erection of a Memorial Hall, in which the flags, relics and trophies were deposed in 1883.

For some years the ex-soldiers and sailors were patriotic to the interests of the Grand Army in this city, but this has been surmounted, and the Posts now in existence are in a flourishing condition. A list of the Chicago Posts, with particulars concerning them, is appended.

Geo. H. Thomas Post, No. 5, was established in 1873. H. C. Cook was the first commander, and his successors, in order, were Allen D. Fields, E. H. Thompson, H. P. Thompson, and W. H. Chenevot, C. F. Matteson, Freeman Conner.

Private Whittier Post, No. 7, founded in November, 1873, was the only Post named after a private. Private Whittier, of Battery "A," 1st Illinois Artillery, was shot through the body, while on horseback, at the siege of Vicksburg. In his fall he was caught by Lewis J. Jacobs, who screened the bullet with his body. It is now mounted in gold, and held in the beak of an eagle which surmounts the rostrum of the Post. L. S. Hudson was the first commander of this Post, and he was succeeded by C. R. E. Koch, F. L. W. Juss, M. A. Mathayer, J. K. Van Slyke, H. H. Compson, E. H. Howard, D. L. Carmichael, W. C. Arnot, and F. A. Macdonald. This Post was subsequently merged in Post No. 91.

Troy Post, No. 9, was established in April, 1874. Arthur Erbe was the commander. Felix Laflame, Anthony O. Ayen, William H. Schwartz and James Donohue are the only members who have since occupied the position.

U. S. Grant Post, No. 28, the banner Post of the West, was founded in November, 1875, with Stephen F. Brown as commander, E. W. Chamberlain, W. E. Pierce, Robert W. Smith, J. L. Bennett, W. A. Gray, S. M. Randolph and A. J. Mikesch have been its successors.

George A. Custer Post, No. 40, was established in June, 1875, the first commander being C. F. Vierling, and his successors L. S. Hudson, George L. Reservce, James I. Danenhower, D. B. Kendall, J. A. Cole and F. A. Schipp.

John Brown Post, No. 50, was organized in April, 1879, it surrendered its charter in September, 1880, but a few months afterward reorganized. Its members are all colored. The first commander was William H. Smith, and his successors Moffit Hallitt, Enos Bond, M. Gibson, and T. M. Read.

Abraham Lincoln Post, No. 91, rose from the ashes of Whittier Post in March, 1881, and claims to be the best uniformed Post in the city. Commanders, in order of succession, have been E. B. Howard, A. W. Alllyn, W. H. Reyburn, C. E. Vaughan. Colonel James A. Mulligan Post, No. 306, was organized on July 7, 1885, the first commander being Thomas Casey, who was succeeded by John Moran in 1883, and H. R. Sandes in 1885. The membership on January 1, 1885, was seven hundred and thirty.

Bleeker Post, No. 376, was organized on December 10, 1883, Marcus Schaeck and D. Ackerman have been commanders, Godfrey Weitez Post, No. 425, was instituted on March 29, 1884. Its commanders have been O. M. Brady and John L. Taylor, its membership is five hundred and seventy.

The numerical growth of the order in the United States can be perceived from the following figures:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Members</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1872</td>
<td>28,274</td>
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<tr>
<td>1873</td>
<td>26,037</td>
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<tr>
<td>1874</td>
<td>25,353</td>
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<td>1875</td>
<td>27,362</td>
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<td>1876</td>
<td>28,123</td>
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<td>1878</td>
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<td>60,678</td>
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<td>85,556</td>
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<td>1883</td>
<td>131,890</td>
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<tr>
<td>1884</td>
<td>215,283</td>
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<tr>
<td>1885</td>
<td>273,168</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

Chicago, in 1885, had 1,950 members on the roster of its Posts.

VETERAN UNION LEAGUE.

The Veteran Union League is an organization of a social and political character. It is social, so far as cultivating and strengthening the soldiery and brotherly instincts which bound together comrades of the Army and Navy during the late War are concerned; and political, inasmuch as its members believe in, and agree, by their constitution, to uphold, aid and defend the principles of the Republican party. As its constitution rehearse, the League was formed to encourage the spirit of universal liberty, equal rights, and justice to all men, regardless of nationality or color, and to aid in the enforcement of all laws enacted to preserve the purity of the ballot-box.

The League was organized in the summer of 1880, the charter members being:


* These dates are up to and inclusive of March 31.
† From this year the dates commence December 31.

The officers elected for the first term of one year were —

L. W. Perce, president; A. L. Chetlain, W. S. Scribner, vice-presidents; Seth F. Hanchett, treasurer; William H. Coulston, secretary; James A. Sexton, marshal; Bishop Samuel Fallows, chaplain.

Mr. Perce was elected president during two terms following, and was succeeded in the chair, in 1883, by Wiley S. Scribner, who gave place to Robert W. Smith in 1884.

The League held its meetings for the first year of its existence at the Grand Pacific Hotel. The second floor at No. 185 South Clark Street was then rented, and fitted up both for business meetings and use as a social club. No person is considered eligible to membership unless possessed of a perfect War-record as well as in good standing, at home, which facts were required to be carefully certified to before an executive committee. The League was never organized as a marching or uniformed body, and never participated in that manner in political contests, preferring to exercise its influence through individual members, supplemented by organized action as deemed expedient in the various campaigns through which they have passed. The social feature, however, predominates. The present active membership in this city is about one hundred and seventy-five. The acting officers (who are elected in August of each year) are —

John J. Healy, president; Robert F. Wilson, vice-president; A. J. Barkert, secretary; William H. King, treasurer; Nelson Patterson, marshal.

THE CHICAGO UNION VETERAN CLUB.

The basis of organization of the Union Veteran Club, the largest society of veterans in the city, was Company "A" of the Boys in Blue, a marching society, formed largely of ex-soldiers, for service during the presidential campaign of the centennial year. On September 21-23, 1876, Company "A" attended in a body the grand re-union of ex-soldiers held at Indianapolis. This was a very large and enthusiastic gathering, and one of its results was a strong feeling in the ranks of the Chicago company for the organization of a permanent veterans' club at home. In order to obtain the full expression of the members, a meeting was held on September 26, 1877, the results of which was the organization of the Chicago Veteran Club, with L. F. Jacobs as temporary presiding officer and J. G. Smith as secretary. While yet a temporary organization, this club was selected to act as escort to Hon. Robert G. Ingersoll and Hon. James G. Blaine, then in the city.

On December 21, a meeting was held in the clubroom of the Grand Pacific Hotel, and the committee on constitution and by-laws submitted their report, which was adopted. The title of the organization was made the Chicago Union Veteran Club, instead of Union Veterans' Benevolent Association, as at first proposed. A motion was unanimously carried, admitting as members all whose names were enrolled in the roster of Company "A," Boys in Blue. At an adjourned meeting on January 2, 1877, officers for the first year were elected as follows:

Martin Beem, president; Joseph Stockton, C. R. E. Koch, vice-presidents; W. H. Lower, recording secretary; John E. Vreeland, corresponding secretary; Lyman Bridges, treasurer; Owen Stuwart, marshal.

The original members numbered nearly three hundred, and by January 2, 1878, the membership had increased to four hundred and three.

On December 17, 1880, the association received its charter from the Secretary of State. To this document are affixed more than four hundred signatures, among them being those of Generals U. S. Grant and John A. Logan.

The objects of the organization, as set forth in the charter, are:

"First. The upholding of the principles of the Republican party, based upon a paramount respect for and fidelity to the National constitution and by-laws."

"Second. The procuring of employment for unemployed ex-Union soldiers."

"Third. The cultivation and strengthening of the social ties which have their origin in the common privations of the camp, the battle-field, and the prison-pen."

The Board of Directors for the first year of incorporation was composed of:


The officers of the Club from the original organization have been as follows:

1878.—Martin Beem, president; A. L. Chetlain, Owen Stuart, vice-presidents; J. S. Curtiss, recording secretary; J. T. Pratt, corresponding secretary; William H. Bolton, treasurer; James A. Sexton, marshal.

1879.—A. L. Chetlain, president; W. S. Scribner, L. F. Jacob, vice-presidents; J. S. Curtiss, recording secretary; W. C. Carroll, corresponding secretary; George W. Cook, treasurer; James J. Healy, marshal.

1880—Martin Beem, president; James A. Sexton, L. F. Jacobs, vice-presidents; J. S. Curtiss, recording secretary; John C. Barker, corresponding secretary; George W. Cook, treasurer; James J. Healy, marshal.

1881—Wiley S. Scribner, president; L. F. Jacobs, James H. Weaver, vice-presidents; J. S. Curtiss, recording secretary; H. S. Vail, corresponding secretary; William H. Bolton, treasurer; Robert W. Cross, marshal.

1882—James A. Sexton, president; L. F. Jacobs, M. J. McGrath, vice-presidents; John L. Manning, recording secretary; William H. Reed, corresponding secretary; William H. Bolton, treasurer; Leander Baeder, marshal.

1883—James A. Sexton, president; Charles A. Dibble, John J. Healy, vice-presidents; John L. Manning, secretary (the duties of corresponding and recording secretary were at this election merged); William H. Bolton, treasurer; John A. Cleghorn, marshal.

1884—James A. Sexton, president; Charles A. Dibble, J. S. Curtiss, vice-presidents; John L. Manning, secretary; William H. Bolton, treasurer; Daniel D. Tompkins, marshal.

1885.—Julius White, president; Charles A. Dibble, J. S. Curtiss, vice-presidents; John L. Manning, secretary; William H. Bolton, treasurer; Daniel D. Tompkins, marshal.

When General Grant passed through Chicago in 1879, on his tour around the world, the Veteran Club, as was fitting, took charge of all military demonstrations.

The organization has manned, by its members to the number of nearly one hundred, all inside house positions during the last two National Conventions of the Republican party held in Chicago, Comrade James A. Sexton, the president of the club, acting as sergeant-at-arms, during the Convention of 1884.

The roster now exhibits a membership of two thousand veterans, one thousand six hundred of whom were reported in good standing at the last annual meeting on January 2, 1885.

THE MEXICAN VETERAN ASSOCIATION OF CHICAGO.

This association is composed of surviving soldiers of the Mexican War, who organized themselves under this name in 1868, having for their object mutual aid, the
keeping alive of fraternal feeling, and promoting interests in common. Meetings have been held quarterly through the seventeen years the Association has existed, at which old-time army reminiscences are revived. The society has from time to time interested itself in movements looking to a governmental recognition of the veterans of the Mexican War, in the shape of pensions, which acknowledgment has just been accorded them. The Chicago society to-day numbers sixteen veterans of the Army and Navy, and its officers are—Parnema T. Turnley, president; John F. Corgan, vice-president; James R. Hugunin, secretary; John L. Kimberly, treasurer. The association has rarely participated in celebrations as a body, but every member volunteered to march in society organization on the occasion of the obsequies of General Grant.

THE UNION PRISONERS-OF-WAR ASSOCIATION.

This association was organized as a National assembly in Chicago, in 1873, and has for its object the strengthening of ties of fellowship and sympathy formed by companionship in the Federal army during the War of the Rebellion, and by joint action of its members, in any direction, to secure justice to their living comrades and honor to the dead. The membership embraces only such Federal soldiers as were incarcerated in Southern military prisons. The State organization was chartered by the National Association in 1873, and its present officers are—

F. A. Cleveland, president; L. B. Gesner, secretary; C. D. Ramsey, first vice-president; O. D. Noble, second vice-president; D. W. Howe, treasurer; of all of Chicago.

The Chicago association, chartered by the State society in 1874, is officered as follows:

J. W. Artley, president; C. D. Ramsey, vice-president; F. A. Cleveland, secretary; O. D. Noble, treasurer; J. R. Hewlett, chaplain.

The society holds business meetings twice each month, and is represented perpetually by its secretary as acting. The government at Washington furnishes the association with blank record cards of prisoners-of-war, which are filled out and transmitted to the Pension Office, as the basis for an official Government enrollment, with a view to probable future benefits which Congress is likely to bestow upon them.

THE LOYAL LEGION.

The Military Order of the Loyal Legion of the United States is a society composed of commissioned officers of the Army and Navy, both regular and volunteer, who served during the War, constituting the first class; the eldest sons of the members of the first class, on attaining their majority, constituting the second class; and the third class being composed of citizens who distinguished themselves especially for loyalty during the War, for every thirty-three members of the first class.

The Loyal Legion was founded by a number of officers of the Pennsylvania Cavalry, United States Volunteers, during the winter of 1864-65, the first commandery being established at Philadelphia, on April 15, 1865, with a roll of ten members. There are now fourteen commanderies, or State organizations.

The Illinois Commandery was instituted in May, 1879, Captain Richard Robins, then of the Massachusetts Commandery, being the main mover. The charter members are the following:


The past officers of the Illinois Commandery are the following:


The Commandery now has a membership of about two hundred and fifty. Meetings are held on the first Wednesday of each month, at the Grand Pacific Hotel. After the transaction of routine business a paper is read, by a member, on some battle, campaign or incident of the War.

The main objects of the Order are to strengthen the ties of fraternal fellowship and sympathy formed by companionship in arms; to enforce unqualified allegiance to the General Government; to protect the rights and liberties of American citizenship; and to maintain national honor, union and independence.

The present officers of the Commandery are—

ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH, TELEPHONE AND LIGHTS.

The electric telegraph, since its introduction in Chicago in 1848, has kept pace with every other important commercial interest of the city. That this has been the case is testified by the magnificent Western Union Building, at the southwest corner of LaSalle and Washington streets, the many convenient sub-stations throughout the city, and the vast network of wires stretching away on poles to every point of the compass. Early in the history of telegraphy, Chicago became the second city in the United States in point of business transacted. The volume of the Western Union business at this point now exceeds one million messages a year, and the total of messages handled exceeds one million five hundred thousand per annum.

Among other companies established here since 1874, were the Mutual Union and the Baltimore & Ohio, in 1882; the Traders', in 1882; the Chicago and Milwaukee, the Board of Trade, the Bankers' and Merchants', and the Postal Telegraph Company, in 1883. These companies all continue to do business, with the exception of the Mutual Union, which was absorbed by the Western Union in 1883, and the Bankers' and Merchants', which failed in July, 1885. The Mutual Union offices have always been kept distinct from the Western Union, however, and that corporation has the advantage of maintaining two distinct trunk lines.

A great part of the time of the City Council for the past five years has been taken up with questions of telegraph rights and franchises, and the "underground" problem. The fight in the Council against the mutual Union was prolonged and bitter, and the Baltimore & Ohio met with similar opposition. In its annual message to the Council, on May 10, 1880, Mayor Harrison directed attention to the fact, that the City Fire Department was hampered in its efforts to use ladders in reaching fires in high buildings by the masses of telegraph wires strung along the streets on poles, and he recommended that the nuisance be abated by requiring the telegraph companies to place their wires underground. The Council subsequently passed an underground ordinance, yet few of the companies showed any inclination to comply with its provisions—notably, the Mutual Union, which was operating under only a temporary-pole ordinance. The city made a determined fight to compel the companies to observe the ordinance, and proceeded to arrest all employees of the companies found stringing wires. The Baltimore & Ohio Company was the first to see the inevitable, and, in April, 1884, asked for and received a permit to place its wires underground. In May, 1884, the Mutual Union took out a permit to lay its wires underground. On January 23, 1885, Superintendent Barrett of the City Telegraph, reported to the corporation counsel that all of the various companies were willing to put their wires underground, and were doing so as fast as possible.

The following figures approximate the miles of wires already placed beneath the streets and alleys of the city:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Company</th>
<th>Miles</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Chicago Telephone Co.</td>
<td>25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Western Indiana Railroad Co.</td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>City Fire-Alarm Telegraph</td>
<td>60</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

In addition to these, preparations are being made by which, as soon as possible, there will be placed by the Western Union Telegraph Company five hundred miles, and by the Baltimore & Ohio Telegraph Company two hundred and fifty miles, respectively.

The Chicago Underground Conduct Company has been of material assistance in furthering the general underground system. The incorporators, Henry Corwith, W. C. Grant, E. S. Dreyer, W. H. Bradley and Edward Koch, were granted a franchise by the City Council on July 31, 1882. They were given the right to construct and maintain in the streets, alleys and tunnels of the city an underground conduit for the transmission of electricity and gas, lighting, heat and power, and for the transmission of sound.

Elisha Gray.—Among those who have achieved prominence as men of marked genius and substantial worth in Chicago, Professor Elisha Gray, inventor, occupies an enviable position. He is of Quaker origin, and in his person bears the distinguishing evidences of his descent in a certain placidity and directness of manner indicative of his temperament and character. He was born at Barnesville, Belmont Co., Ohio, on August 2, 1835. In early life he was a carpenter's apprentice, and it was then said of him that he was somewhat of a social nuisance because of his prolixity to acids and laboratory stuffs. At the age of twenty-one he entered Oberlin College, where he studied diligently for five years. His mental bent then was strongest in the study of natural philosophy, and to this he devoted all his spare hours. After finishing his collegiate education his health became very poor, so that it was not until he reached his thirty-first year that his attention was wholly devoted to electrical mechanism. This science fascinated him and monopolized his time, and he began to invent, his first attempt being to seek, by internal mechanism, a relief to the difficulties then embarrassing all telegraph lines arising from defective insulation. He constructed a self-adjusting relay, and it was a success. It was not largely used, however, as there was no necessity for the demand. In 1870, he invented (and two years later perfected the patent) the needle annunciator for hotels, which has since been so largely used. The electrical annunciator for elevators was also invented by him about the same time. His next invention was an instrument for private telegraph lines, so constructed that any person who could read and spell was enabled to transmit messages upon it, by merely fingering keys similar to those on the typewriter machine of to-day. During the years 1873-75, Professor Gray's attention was devoted to developing a system of "Electric Harmonic Telegraphy" for the transmission of sounds over the wires of a telegraph. He finally succeeded in sending over a wire of five hundred miles in length, nine different messages at the same moment, each message having a distinctive note, and each capable of being taken off at any number of intermediate points by simply tuning the receiver to the key-note on which each was transmitted. Theoretically, the number of messages that can be sent over a single wire may be increased to as many notes and semi-tones as the range of the gamut will permit. Professor Gray was led to these investigations by a domestic incident, and among the earliest discoveries in connection with the experiments was the fact that not only simple but compound tones could be sent through the wire and received, either on a metal plate or a magnet. By his method, different messages may be sent simultaneously, and a tune, with all its parts, may be sent hundreds of miles, and be distinctly audible at the receiving end. This discovery underlies the whole system of telephones now in use, and is a splendid proof of Professor Gray's right to priority of the invention. On February 14, 1876, Professor Bell filed a patent, and described his new invention in general terms as "new
and useful improvements in telegraphy." In it he nowhere claims as an invention that it will transmit articulate vocal sounds or words. On the same day Elisha Gray filed a caveat describing his invention as "an art of transmitting vocal sounds telegraphically."

That was the earliest application of the kind on the earth. Mr. Gray thus specified his invention: "It is the object of my invention to transmit the tones of the human voice through a telegraphic circuit and reproduce them at the receiving end of the line, so that actual conversation can be carried on by persons at long distances apart." Mr. Bell secured this information, and the Department of Patents afterward improperly issued him a patent to which he was in no manner entitled. Mr. Gray brought the matter to the attention of the Interior Department, and the United States brought suit against Mr. Bell to vacate his telephone patent. The case is still in the superior courts, but there is no question but that right and justice will eventually prevail. Mr. Gray in full possession of the privileges and benefits of his invention. In 1869, Mr. Gray formed the firm of Gray & Barton, at Cleveland, Ohio, dealing in electrical supplies. They removed to Chicago soon after, and continued their business until shortly after the great fire of 1871. The firm was then consolidated in the corporation known as the Western Electric Manufacturing Company. Mr. Gray held the official position of general superintendent and electrician with the company until 1874, when he withdrew, in order to devote his whole time to the protection of his patents on the telephone. He has made several improvements on the telephone, and when the great controversy is settled, and Mr. Gray secures his just rights, he will doubtless give to the public an instrument vastly superior to that now in general use. Mr. Gray is president of the Chicago Electric Undergrade Company, but pays almost undivided attention to the litigation now in the United States Courts. Mr. Gray's characteristic as an inventor is in avoiding mere mechanical devices to accomplish results. Intricacy, in his mind, is a failure. He seeks to make electricity do his work direct, and therefore endeavors in his devices to train and harness it for that purpose. In 1878, he received the grand prize at the Paris Exhibition and was conferred the degree of Chevalier and the decorations of the Legion of Honor by the French Government. At the Electrical Exhibition at Paris in 1881, he was again honored with the gold medal for his inventions. Professor Gray was conferred the degree of Ph.D. at Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, and is professor of electrical science in those institutions at the present time. He was also conferred the degree of Sc.D. and from Blackman University, and is a member of the American Philosophical Society, the Society of Electrical Engineers of England, and the Society of Telegraph Engineers of London. He belongs to the Calumet and Union League clubs of this city. He is a frequent contributor to the press, and has prepared several pamphlets, essays, etc., and issued a small volume entitled "Electrical Researches." Professor Gray was married on January 1, 1862, to Miss Delia M. Shepherd, of Oberlin, Ohio. They have four children,—Minnie, Annie, Edward and David.

Dwight K. Tripp, attorney-at-law and vice-president of the Chicago Sections Electric Underground Company, was born at Sheboygan, Wis., on June 27, 1849, and is a son of Ezekiel and Eliza J. (Ella) Tripp. His family removed to Chicago in 1857, and the father embarked in the mercantile trade. In December, 1855, Mr. Tripp and Daniel H. Hale became proprietors of the Sherman House, and continued in its management until May, 1861. Dwight K. Tripp passed his boyhood in this city, attending the common schools until his eighteenth year, when he went to Berlin, Germany, and entered the famous university of that city. He took the laws course, and spent three years studying law, political economy, the science of government, history and literature. At the breaking out of the War between France and Prussia, he became war correspondent for the Chicago Republican and San Francisco Call, attaching himself to the newspaper corps attending the operations between France and Germany. He continued in this vocation until the siege of Metz, and then sailed for home. He at once located in San Francisco and commenced the practice of law. He was highly successful and rapidly came to be regarded as one of the foremost lawyers of the Golden State. He achieved considerable reputation in the celebrated case of Edith O'Gorman, the escaped nun, and also in the civil suit, yet pending, between the State of California and the City of San Francisco et al. Mr. Tripp has achieved no little reputation over the United States in the case of fraud which involved Surveyor-General Rollins and several other Government and State officials. Mr. Tripp is a firm believer in the principles of republicanism, but when men commit acts of fraud under the guise of staunch and honest republicans, his convictions are decided. To him is due the credit of bringing before the Interior Department, evidence of the corruption of Surveyor-General Rollins and others, which resulted in the dismissal of Rollins from the Government's service and the complete overthrow of the corrupt republican ring in California. Mr. Tripp, while in California, confined his legal practice to such cases as came before the United States Courts and the Interior Department. In 1879, he came to this city and made his home, although practicing his profession in the City of Washington, as well as retaining legal connections in San Francisco. He was, in 1885, appointed by President Arthur one of the commissioners to examine the sections of the Atlantic & Pacific Railroad, and approve of the land grants made to that corporation. Upon the organization of the Chicago Sectional Electric Underground Company, Mr. Tripp was named vice-president, Elisha Gray becoming president. These gentlemen have been associated for a number of years, their intimate relations having brought about Mr. Tripp's remarkable discovery of the rights of Elisha Gray as inventor of the telephone. To Mr. Tripp is undoubtedly due the whole credit for this important discovery, and in aiding Mr. Gray in the recovery of his rights to that wonderful invention he has already displayed ability that marks him as a most learned and aggressive lawyer. He is devoting the whole attention to the case, which involves not only a great financial consideration, but the credit and honor of the inventor. Mr. Tripp was married on January 20, 1881, to Miss Eliza Williams, daughter of General J. A. Williams, United States land commissioner under Presidents Grant and Hayes, and now general solicitor of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe and Atlantic & Pacific railroads. Mr. Tripp is a member of the Union League and Chicago clubs, and of Chevalier Bavard Commandery, No. 52, K.T.

**Western Union.**—At the time of the fire the offices of the Western Union Telegraph Company were located at the corner of Washington and LaSalle streets, and on Monday, October 13, 1871, its force was re-organized, headquarters made at Burling Hall, on State street, and half its wires replaced. Great difficulty in the delivery of messages was experienced for some time, but within two weeks offices were established at the
hotels and depots, and the routine of the service was restored, with main office at the corner of Washington and Canal streets and at No. 554 Wabash Avenue. Later the offices were consolidated at the Central Hotel, corner Washington and Market streets, in the spring of 1872, and removed to the Union Building in May, 1873, the present quarters of the company. There the service continued until September, 1883, when a fire, involving a loss of $29,000, and the removal to the Mutual Union office occurred. The offices were then enlarged, and two thousand instruments put in, thirty-five bookkeepers employed, and one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight miles of wire in the new system, one hundred and seventy-five offices and two hundred miles of wires in Chicago and suburbs were in use.

The Western Union has absorbed the Pacific & Atlantic, Atlantic & Pacific, American Union and Mutual Union Telegraph companies.

In 1871, Anson Stager was the general superintendent of this division, and in 1879 was made vice-president of the company: later succeeded by R. C. Clowry. This division now embraces all the territory west of Pennsylvania, north of the Ohio River, and west of the Mississippi River, to the Pacific Ocean. Mr. Clowry is now vice-president of the company and general superintendent of this territory, and F. H. Tubbs is superintendent of this district, succeeding J. J. S. Wilson, who was manager of the Caton line and, in the consolidation of that line with the Western Union, managed its interests.

ROBERT C. CLOWRY.—The old Illinois and Mississippi Telegraph Company developed many men who have given character to the telegraphic administration of the country. Colonel Robert C. Clowry, now vice-president, was general superintendent of the Western Union Telegraph Company, entered the service of the Illinois and Mississippi Telegraph Company at Joliet, Ill., on April 4, 1852, under an arrangement with the manager of the office at that place to give him six months' free service as messenger to deliver telegrams, in return for the manager's services in teaching him telegraphy. He was fourteen years old then, and prior to entering on his new life had resided on his mother's farm near Joliet and attended school. So rapidly did he become proficient in the art of telegraphy, that in October, 1852, he was made manager of the office of the same company at Lockport, Ill., and in December, 1853, he was transferred to the head office as acting manager of that office, and in November, 1854, he was transferred to St. Louis as chief operator of the company. In March, 1859, he was appointed superintendent of the St. Louis & Illinois Telegraph Company's headquarters at Independence, Mo., and in August, 1860, he was appointed assistant superintendent of United States military telegraph lines, with headquarters at St. Louis, Mo. In October, 1863, he was commissioned by President Abraham Lincoln as captain and assistant quartermaster in the United States Army, on the recommendation of General John M. Schofield, commanding the Department of the Missouri, and he was assigned to duty by the Quartermaster-General in charge of the United States military telegraph lines, in the Department of Arkansas, with headquarters at Little Rock, Ark. One year later the United States military telegraph lines in the departments of Missouri and Kansas were added to his charge, with headquarters at St. Louis. On March 13, 1865, brevet commissions as major and lieutenant-colonel, were issued to him by President Andrew Johnson, for "meritorious services and devoted application to duty." At his own request, Colonel Clowry was mustered out of the service on May 12, 1866, and was immediately appointed superintendent of the Central Office of the Western Union Telegraph Company in the Southwest, with headquarters at St. Louis. In January, 1875, he was promoted to the office of assistant general superintendent, with a large increase of territory from that date he rapidly worked up to the highest active position in the company's service. In December, 1875, he was appointed assistant general superintendent of the Central Division of the Company, and in 1883, his division engrossed the territory west of Buffalo and Pittsburgh and east of the Sierra Nevada Mountains, of which General Anson Stager was then general superintendent. In May, 1880, Colonel Clowry was appointed general superintendent, vice General Stager, who had resigned the position to accept the office of vice-president. In July, 1881, the telegraphic territory under the charge of Colonel Clowry embraced the country west of Pennsylvania to the Pacific Ocean, and from the British possessions to the Mississippi rivers, in the north, and west of the Mississippi rivers. In October, 1883, he was elected a director, member of the executive committee and vice-president of the Western Union Company, retaining the position of general superintendent of the territory mentioned. Such is the career of a truly self-made man. From the lowest round of the ladder he has worked upward, until he is now within a step of the chief office of one of the greatest corporations of America. No one familiar with the electric spirit of the telegraph would ever claim to have attended success which has attended Colonel Clowry's efforts. He has for years stood at the very head of the telegraphic forces of the country, and in commercial and financial circles he is respected and honored.

Mr. Clowry was married on August 29, 1855, to Miss Augusta Estabrook, of Omaha, Neb., daughter of Hon. Experience Estabrook, a prominent lawyer of that city, who was formerly attorney-general of Wisconsin and United States attorney for Nebraska.

The Mutual Union Telegraph Company was brought to Chicago in 1880, and for three years was operated as an independent company, with offices at the corner of Washington and LaSalle streets. Its general superintendent in this city was E. R. Chapman, now of New York, who filled that position until the company was consolidated with the Western Union. In August, 1885, John McRobie, the present superintendent, assumed charge, and is now the company's manager at this point. Originally the company had seventy-five operators at the Chicago office. Up to 1883, the Mutual Union was an independent corporation, but in that year it was merged with the Western Union, although it still retains a distinctive organization.

There are two principal offices in Chicago,—at the corner of Washington and LaSalle streets and at the Grand Pacific Hotel. The company has about fifty points of direct telegraphic communication and twelve branch offices in Chicago.

JOHN McROBIE, general superintendent at Chicago of the Mutual Union Telegraph Company, has been identified with the telegraphic interests of the United States and Canada for over eighteen years, and a resident of Chicago since 1874. Mr. McRobie is a representative of the great Scotch family of McRobie, or Robertson, and was born at Montreal, Canada, on February 14, 1856, the son of John and Catherine McRobie. He received his early education in his native city, and the rest of his life has been spent in his business life as general utility boy in the office of the Montreal Telegraph Company, where he remained for four years, during that time having become an operator. He then went to Toronto, and became an operator for a short time in the Toronto Union Telegraph Company; the following year came to the United States. He located first at Grand Rapids, Mich., where, for eight months, he was operator for the Western Union Telegraph Company, and, later, at Detroit, in a similar capacity. In March, 1874, Mr. McRobie came to Chicago and was two months in the Western Union and eight months in the Atlantic & Pacific offices. He then returned to the employ of the Western Union, with which company and the Mutual Union he has since been connected. In 1880, he was sent to Peoria, Ill., as manager of the Western Union office at that place, a position he filled for three years; previous to which time he was chief operator of the company's Chicago office. In 1883, Mr. McRobie returned to this city, and entered the general offices of the company as cashier and money-order agent, which position he filled for eighteen months. In August, 1885, he was given charge of the Mutual Union, and became superintendent of that company. In the varied offices of responsibility and trust he has filled, Mr. McRobie has evinced fine executive ability, intelligence and integrity. He was married, in 1880, to Miss Susan L. Musgrove, of Chicago. They have four children,—Isabel, Bessie, Susan and John.

The Postal Telegraph and Cable Company opened business in Chicago on August 1, 1883, at No. 94 LaSalle Street, its present office, L. D. Parker being manager and general superintendent of the Western Division. This company was the first in the city to establish cheap and uniform tariff rates to different points,
giving about double the word allowance that had previously prevailed. The lines of the company were constructed of large copper wires, and its equipment was among the finest in America. In June, 1884, the Bankers' and Merchants' Telegraph Company opened at No. 144 Madison Street. It went into a receiver's hands, was re-organized as the United Lines Telegraph Company, and is now being operated by the Postal Company at its offices. Among the owners of stock in the United Lines Company are various wealthy capitalists, who control the Commercial Cable Company, with which the Postal has direct connection. The Postal has five branch offices in Chicago. Its present superintendent is Leander D. Parker, its assistant superintendent is Edgar S. Patten, and its cashier is William H. McMillan.

Leander D. Parker, general superintendent of the Postal Telegraph Cable Company, has been prominently identified with the telegraphic interests of the country for over a quarter of a century, and in all its varied branches has filled many positions of importance and responsibility during that time. Mr. Parker was born at Montreal, Canada, in 1837. When he was two years old his parents moved to Medina County, Ohio. In 1846, the family located at Ashland, in that State. There he received a common-school education and became a student of telegraphy on the old Wade line, which was connected with the Western Union. In 1850, he began a service with the latter company which was continuous for nearly thirty years. In January, 1862, Mr. Parker removed to Quincy, Ill., and for seven years was manager at that place for the Western Union. He was also in the military telegraph service connected with the Army of the Tennessee, for some time, and in 1869, came to Chicago where he was engaged in the general office of the Western Union. Here he filled various lines of service, being promoted to the assistant superintendency in 1880. In 1881, he left this position, and for a year was assistant general superintendent of the Mutual Union. In 1882, he went to New York, where he was connected with the Western Union for its inception, and built the western end of the line in the fall of 1882. After that completion, he was made general superintendent of the Western Division, not only of the original line but of all lines since incorporated into the system. His long experience in the field, practically and in a managerial capacity, has entitled him to distinction in the service, and at his present post of duty he is regarded as a progressive representative of its interests.

The Gold and Stock Telegraph Company, of New York, was organized in that city with $10,000,000 capital. In the summer of 1871, a branch office was established in Chicago, and the necessary instruments of the line for furnishing printed, instead of tissue-paper written reports were brought here about the time of the great fire. These were saved from the general conflagration, being stored in the vaults of the Merchants' Insurance Building on LaSalle Street. The line was re-built immediately after the fire, and an office opened at the corner of Washington and Canal streets. In 1872, the offices were removed to the Central Hotel on Market Street, where they were located for a year, when they were removed to the present quarters of the company, in the Union National Bank Building. Since 1882, the wires of the company have been controlled by the Western Union and are now considered a department of that system. There are one hundred and seventy-three instruments in the circuit, which employ eleven people and furnishes two branches of reports,—the quotations of the Chicago grain markets and those of the produce of the country, and the reports of the New York Stock Exchange.
quite a large fortune. In 1863, Mr. Wood sold out his business, deposited the bulk of his means with Ward Bros.' bank in Rochester, and went to Iowa to invest in lands. On the eve of purchasing, and after making a $1,000 deposit on some real estate, a telegram from his brother in the East informed him that he was a pauper, the bank at Rochester having failed totally. He immediately came to Chicago, and, undaunted by his financial losses, went to work for the Western Union, entering a service which has lasted twenty-three years, during which time he has never missed a day's work. He was first put on line work, and in 1881 was made agent of the God and Stock Telegraph Company, as inspector Receiver of lines and all work from the inception of the enterprise, being the first agent appointed who devoted his time exclusively to the office of the company. Mr. Wood is regarded as a man of high personal integrity. His name came to this city by the marriage in Winning County, N. Y., in 1861, his wife dying in 1871. He was married again, in 1874, to Miss Annie E. Thoresen, of Racine, Wis.

**TELEPHONE.**—In April, 1881, the Chicago Telephone Company bought out the Bell Telephone Company of Illinois and the American District Telegraph Company, and consolidated the Bell and Edison systems in one. The business was started in July or August, 1885, by the Bell Telephone Company of Boston, Massachusetts, of which H. H. Eldred was the agent. About the same date, the American District Telegraph Company began to put out telephones under the Edison patents. General Anson Stager was president and L. B. Firman the general manager of this company. On January, 1879, the Bell Telephone Company of Illinois was organized to buy the business created by the Boston company.

The first president of the Chicago Telephone Company was General Anson Stager, the first vice-president Norman Williams, and the general manager C. N. Fay. At the present time, April, 1886, there are about five thousand telephones in operation on exchange lines, private lines and municipal lines. The Bell, Edison, Blake and Berliner patents are used. The president, General Anson Stager, died in 1885, and the officers for 1886 were Norman Williams, first vice-president; C. N. Fay, second vice-president and general manager; and R. C. Wetmore, treasurer.

**The Inter-State Telephone Company.**—The Inter-State Telephone Company was organized in Chicago in 1881 by Charles Whitlock, under the patent of George M. Hopkins, of Brooklyn, N. Y. Messrs. Blake, Edison, Bell and others, have invented and perfected instruments which have, to some extent, been commercially successful, but the full measure of public expectancy has been fully realized by Mr. Hopkins's invention, as it is a loud speaker and is capable of transmitting speech over as great distances as the telegraph instrument. The Bell patent describes an apparatus, the object of which is the transmission, simultaneously, of two or more musical notes or telegraphic signals, along a single wire, in either or both directions, with a single main battery for the whole circuit, by means of an undulatory current of electricity, in contradistinction to an intermittent or pulsatory current. This theory has been exploded by Mr. Hopkins's patent, which conclusively proves that articulate speech can be transmitted by intermittent and pulsatory currents, and that clearer and better enunciation can be obtained without the serious annoyances of induction. The Hopkins instrument is vastly superior to all others now in use, and the practical demonstration of its effectiveness has done away with all controversy. Its simplicity of construction, superior advantages in being adapted to long or short distances, small number of calls to overcome induction, sensitiveness, extreme cheapness, perfection in switching and general effectiveness, place the Inter-State Telephone Company beyond all rivals, and makes it one of the best systems in the world.

**CHARLES WHITLOCK,** general manager of the Inter-State Telephone Company, son of Salmond and Sarah G. Whitlock, was born at Plymouth, Conn., November 12, 1826. He received a liberal education in the schools of his birthplace and remained at home assisting his father in the manufacture of agricultural implements and machinery until he reached his majority. He then entered the service of the government during the Rebellion, and, as inspector Receiver of lines and all work from the inception of the enterprise, being the first agent appointed who devoted his time exclusively to the office of the company, being the first agent appointed who devoted his time exclusively to the office of the company, being the first agent appointed who devoted his time exclusively to the office of the company. Mr. Wood is regarded as a man of high personal integrity. His name came to this city by the marriage in Winning County, N. Y., in 1861, his wife dying in 1871. He was married again, in 1874, to Miss Annie E. Thoresen, of Racine, Wis.

**F. K. GODINE MOSS,** secretary of the Inter-State Telephone Company, was born in Chicago, Ill., in 1853. He passed through the public schools of his birthplace, afterward finishing by a collegiate course. He then engaged in the hardware business, subsequently entering the employ of Carter, Quinlan & Co., dry goods, with which he remained, until the end of that time he went on Wall Street, but in the following year (1862) came to this city and engaged with Hart, Aston & Co., as manufacturers, which firm afterward became Hart, Bradley & Co., with whom he continued twenty-four years. His connection with that firm was at first in the capacity of assistant bookkeeper, from which position he was advanced to the responsible duties of chief bookkeeper. In 1885, he became secretary of the Inter-State Telephone Company, and since has been identified with its interests. He is well known in financial and business circles, is regarded as a thoroughly reliable business man in every respect, and is especially fitted for his present position. Mr. Moss was married on May 12, 1865, to Miss Laura Hazlelet, daughter of Robert M. Hazlelet, of Philadelphia; she has since deceased, leaving him a son, Frank H. His marriage to Miss Cora F., a daughter of Marvin C. Sherman, one of the old outside settlers of Chicago, occurred on June 14, 1871. They have four children.—Emma B., Marvin S., Grace D. and May Belle J.

**Electric Lights.**—Since the application of electricity for illuminating purposes and the successful operation of the electric light, many companies have been formed in Chicago to introduce the electric lighting system under various patents. The first electric lights introduced were of the Edison patent, and were put in use in 1880, by Willoughby, Hill & Co., Potter Palmer and John B. Drake; in 1881, by J. A. Hamlin; and since that time the principles of the business have been adopted by many companies and public institutions have adopted electric lights, The County Court House and City Hall were fitted up with electric light plants in 1885.

One of the first local companies to apply for a charter and permission to extend their wires through the city was the Brush Light Company, using the Brush patents. The entrance of electric light companies was opposed by the old gas light companies, and it was charged that the electric light wires were dangerous to human life, property, besides, a fruitful source of crime. The Council finally granted the Brush Light Company, the chief promoters of which were Jesse Spalding and Robert Law, the right to suspend their wires from buildings. This privilege was afterward withdrawn, and the company directed to place its wires underground. About this time the Western Edison Electric Light Company applied to the Council and received a charter to introduce its system. Charges of bribery in connection with the action of the Council in reference to electric light and telegraph franchises were made, and much ill-feeling between rival companies was created. The Brush Light Company has not been able to date
(January, 1880) to secure a franchise under which they could operate, and while the company is still in existence it has not carried on business. The parent Brush Light Company of Cleveland has a branch here, Alexander Kemp being the manager.

The Van Depoele Electric Light Company was organized in 1886, and in 1884 was re-organized, becoming the Van Depoele Electric Manufacturing Company. The officers are John J. Sleeper, president; W. J. Durham, secretary; Aaron K. Stiles, manager; Charles J. Van Depoele, electrician. There are about five hundred arc-lights of the Van Depoele system in operation in Chicago, and upward of one thousand in other towns, principally in the West.

On the evening of December 31, 1885, the tower of the new Board of Trade was illuminated by one of the most powerful lights ever devised. The corona, or circle, to which the lamps are attached is twenty-nine feet in diameter; there are twenty lamps, each of 2,000-candle power, giving the light a total intensity of 40,000-candle power and a radiating center of over thirty feet, at a height of three hundred feet above the earth. The lights are of the double carbon pattern, and burn for fifteen hours. The electric current is supplied by a twenty-five ampere of twenty-nine amperes, which requires for its motor about one-third of the sixty-horse power Board of Trade engine, which gives a speed to the dynamo of 725 revolutions a minute. This great light illuminates a large area of the city, and can be seen at a distance of sixty miles. The light is the conception of Elmer A. Sprey, and is of the Sperry pattern. Its erection and maintenance was the joint project of Mr. Sprey, George J. Brine, Edmond Norton, and E. Nelson Blake, of the Board of Trade Directory, and R. W. Worthington, then secretary of the Real-Estate Board.

The Sperry Electric Light and Motor Company furnish the light, the Board of Trade the power, and the balance of the cost of maintenance is made up by contributions from surrounding property-owners.

The Western Edison Light Company of Chicago was incorporated on June 1, 1882, under the laws of Illinois, with a paid-up capital stock of half a million dollars. The president of the company, until his death in 1885, was General Anson Stager. The other officers were John M. Clark, vice-president; S. F. Gorton, treasurer; D. H. Loudonback, secretary; George H. Bliss, general superintendent; and P. D. Johnston, engineer. The organization owns territorial rights in the States of Illinois, Wisconsin and Iowa, under the various Edison patents for electric lighting. The business, which is extensive and increasing, consists in building plants and establishing local companies to furnish electric lights. Among others, prominent central station plants have been introduced in Des Moines, Iowa, Appleton, Wis., and Elgin, Ill. Of isolated plants some twenty-five thousand lights have been placed since the organization of the company; among those in Chicago, may be mentioned the retail stores of Marshall Field & Co., and Mandel Bros., the First National Bank, Columbia Theater, Pullman Building, McVicker's Theater, the County Hospital and the New Board of Trade. In Milwaukee, Wis., isolated plants have been established at Best's brewery, the Plankinton House, the Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway shops, and Sanderson's flouring mills. At Elgin, Ill., a similar lighting system has been provided at the Asylum for the Insane, also at the Penitentiary at Anamosa, Iowa, and at the Iowa State Agricultural College.

Also three large Pillsbury flouring mills, at Minneapolis, Minn., have been provided for.

George Harrison Bliss, general superintendent of the Western Edison Light Company of Chicago, was born at Worcester, Mass., on May 12, 1849. In early youth he attended the Western schools. Coming to Chicago in 1868, he entered the public schools, finally entering the high school, where he pursued his studies until the spring of 1868, when, a few months before the date he should have graduated, he was taken sick and compelled to enter the hospital. After a few months of sickness and during that year and the two following he pursued this vocation at Dixon and Aurora, Ill., and at Muscatine, Iowa. In 1862, he returned to Chicago to engage in a telegraph office, the Illinois & Mississippi Telegraph Company. Here he remained some six months, when he entered the office of the general superintendent of the Chicago & North-Western Railway. He remained in this service, and jointly in that of the Western Union and North-Western Telegraph companies, until the spring of 1873, acting most of the time as the superintendent of all the telegraph lines on the Chicago & North-Western Railway, and as superintendent of the North-Western Telegraph Company's line in Lake Superior. In the meantime he had established the firm of Bliss, Tillottson & Co., for the manufacture and sale of electric goods and apparatus in Chicago, the first important establishment of the kind in the city. In 1873 he resigned his position in connection with the railroad and telegraph companies, in order to look more closely after his private interests, and for several years following was connected with the firm of George H. Bliss & Co., the Western Electric Manufacturing Company, and with the manufacture and sale of the various inventions made by Thomas A. Edison. In 1879, having left the city, he went to Florida, and during the winter months, in the fall of 1880, he was in the western agent of the Edison Electric Light Company; and when the Western Edison Light Company was organized in 1882, he became the general superintendent, continuing in such office ever since. Mr. Bliss was married on December 19, 1864, at Worcester, Mass., to Miss Mary M. Gilbert, of that city. They have four children,—Grace Ethel, Julian Perrin, Gilbert Ames, and George Edison. Mr. Bliss is a member and deacon of the Plymouth Church and superintendent of the Home Sunday-School.

P. D. Johnston, chief engineer of the Western Edison Light Company, was born at Alexandria, Va., on July 3, 1855, and is a member of the Reuben and Mary (Lodwick) Johnston family. His mother was a daughter of Colonel LeGrand of the United States Army. He attended school at Alexandria and received his technical education under a special tutor, devoting most of his study to scientific engineering. In order to perfect himself in the mechanical department of his studies, he spent three and one-half years in a railway repair-shop, in a blacksmith shop and in the pattern department of a foundry, thus acquiring a practical knowledge of the theories to which he had given a large amount of application, and in leaving the machine shops, he sailed on the steamship "Georgia," one of the vessels of the Clyde line, as officer and assistant, and served in that capacity for six months, when his ability received substantial recognition from the company, and he was appointed assistant superintendent of the boats of this company. They at that time possessed seventeen ships in the fleet. He occupied the position of assistant engineer for five years. He then left the employment of the Yale Lock and Manufacturing Company, and was employed in the drafting department, making plans of their heavy hoisting machinery, remaining with them for fifteen months. He then joined George H. Mallory, consulting engineer of New York City, and assisted him in the construction and erection of the large grain elevator in Brooklyn, the largest in the world, and which is known as Dow's Stores. After the completion of this work, he joined the Edison Company, and as agent of the New York company was associated with Mr. Bliss; shortly after that, the present company was formed, and he accepted his present position. Mr. Johnston was married on November 20, 1883, to Miss Jessie Elliott, of New York City, a daughter of Dr. A. G. Elliott.

The Western Electric Light Company has made an enviable reputation by the excellence of its manufactures and the superiority of the light generated by its machines. Its business is augmenting year by year, and its output creates a satisfactory advertisement for the company wherever it is introduced.

John Ross Gunn, of the Western Electric Light Company, Nos. 227-231 South Clinton Street, Chicago, was born at Bradford, Ont., on September 4, 1857. His parents, Alexander J. and Jane (Sutherland) Gunn, were of Scotch descent, his father having been born in Helmsdale, Caithness, and although his mother was a
native of Bradford, Ont., her ancestors were of Scotch origin. Mr. Gunn's grandparents on his mother's side came through the territory of Michigan, with the celebrated "Selkirk Expedition" in 1812, and crossing Lake Superior in open boats, with an Indian for guide, ultimately settled in Canada. His grandfather Sutherland died at Bradford on November 23, 1883, at the remarkable age of one hundred and one years. Mr. Gunn's grandfather on his father's side came direct from Scotland, and settled in West Williamsburg, near Bradford, with only five sovereigns in his pocket and his memory of his father, but, by perseverance, he became quite wealthy. He died in August, 1883, at the age of eighty-seven years. Mr. Gunn in his youthful days attended the public schools of Toronto, Canada, receiving an ordinary education. After leaving school, he went to Michigan, and engaged in the steam-fitting business for two years. He then went to Buffalo, N. Y., where he resumed the steam-fitting trade for three years. He came to Chicago in September, 1880, and engaged with the firm of Barker & Co., steam-fitters on Jackson Street, with whom he remained for two years. In September, 1883, he entered the employ of the Western Electric Light Company, where he is now engaged in the manufacture of electric light armatures. Mr. Gunn was married, in 1882, at Geneva, Ill., to Miss Ella Imogene Vandeventer, of New Jersey. Mrs. Gunn is of Holland extraction, her ancestors springing from noble lineage. Her grandparents took a very prominent part in this country in the Revolutionary War. Mr. and Mrs. Gunn have one son, Bruce, named after Robert Bruce of Scotch renown. Mr. Gunn devotes all his spare time to the pursuit of scientific works, and is possessed of scientific tastes. Although not long resident of the city, he still intends to identify himself with all its interests and improvements, and by his courteous and liberal disposition, is rapidly securing many warm friends and acquaintances.

The Chicago branch was established on January 1, 1885, and is located at No. 53 Wabash Avenue, in charge of W. C. Temple. There are other branches in Minneapolis, Detroit, Cincinnati, St. Louis, and New York, all under the direct control of the Milwaukee house. The company make recording voltmeters, current regulators, telethermoscopes, electro-plating machines and other electrical supplies. Their specialty is the manufacture of an electro-pneumatic valve, the invention of Professor W. S. Johnson. This device has numerous applications, the most important of which is in regulating the modern steam-heating apparatus. It is also applicable to heating systems by hot water and hot air, and for the regulation of ice machines. By its use, dry-kilns may be kept at any desired temperature; steam whistles may be blown at any distance, by touching a press button; inaccessible windows, ventilators and traps opened and closed at will; tank pumps arranged so that the pump will either slow or stop when the tank is full, and start when the water subsides a few inches; and many other applications where it is undesirable to leave the regulation of valves to the volition of any one. The force required to operate a valve is received from the stored energy of compressed air Operating directly upon a piston or its equivalent. The electricity employed has only the duty of admitting or releasing the compressed air from the chamber that operates the piston. The compressed-air storage tank is re-charged by a small air-pump working automatically by water pressure. Having determined the degree of temperature required, it is only necessary to set to a corresponding figure a little wall instrument known as the thermostat. When the apartment reaches this temperature, the electric current passing through the thermostat is closed, and the electro-pneumatic valve allows the compressed air to enter the diaphragm valve, and shut off the steam, hot air, circulation of hot water, or whatever may be the source of heat. The temperature begins to fall, and by the time it has gone down less than one degree Fahrenheit, the electric circuit is broken and the valve opens.

William Chase Temple, the manager of the Chicago branch of the Milwaukee Electric Manufacturing Company, was born at Starke, Fl., on December 28, 1850. He received his education in the Delaware State Normal School at Wilmington, where he was graduated in 1878. From school he went to Milwaukee, Wisc., where, for a short time, he was employed in the packing house of Plankinton & Armour. Thence, he went into Michiel's Bank of that city, remaining there as assistant bookkeeper until 1881, when he returned to Florida, and in the town of Temple, founded by his family, engaged in general merchandise business on his own account. In 1883, his place of business and stock were destroyed by fire. He then became manager for the extensive Florida estates of Alexander Mitchell of Milwaukee, with his offices at Jacksonville. When the Milwaukee Electric Manufacturing Company, late in 1883, decided to open a branch in Chicago, Mr. Temple was invited to assume its management, and in January, 1885, he came to Chicago for that purpose. Mr. Temple was married, on April 13, 1885, to Miss Carrie Lee Wood, of Chicago. He is a member of Bradford Lodge, No. 42, A.F. & A.M., of May Lodge, No. 10, I.0. of O.F., of Oseola Tribe, I.O.R.M., all of Florida, and of Washington Camp, No. 1, P.O.S. of A., also of Florida,—being the first president of the first camp of that order established south of Mason and Dixon's line.

The Electric Supply Company of Ansonia, Conn., has an extensive branch establishment at Nos 175 and 177 Lake Street. The company was incorporated under the laws of Connecticut, on April 5, 1886, the original officers being Thomas Wallace president, and J. B. Wallace secretary and treasurer, the original capital stock being only $5,000. This was soon increased to $58,000, and Thomas Wallace, Jr., became general agent and Thomas W. Bryant superintendent, the works and main office being at Ansonia. Although a stock company, the concern possesses the advantage of being practically a branch of the extensive house of Wallace & Sons, of Ansonia, Conn., manufacturers of brass and copper goods. Hence, the company are able to carry a larger stock of goods and do a larger business than the real capital stock of the company would warrant. They make and sell all sorts of electrical supplies, both for telephonic and telegraphic purposes, together with all the electric appliances for business and domestic purposes. The Chicago branch was established, on January 1, 1885, in charge of Franklin S. Terry as manager. There is also a branch at No. 17 Dey Street, New York.

Franklin Silas Terry, the manager of the Chicago branch of the Electric Supply Company of Ansonia, Conn., was born in that place on May 5, 1862. He received his education in the graded schools and the high school of his native city, where he was graduated in 1880. He at once entered the service of the Electric Supply Company. When it was determined to open a branch in Chicago to supply the western market, Mr. Terry, although a young man, had made himself so valuable to the company in his four years' service, that he was selected for this responsible position.

The Electro-Magnetic Company, of Chicago, was organized in 1879, under the corporate laws of the State of Illinois, with a capital stock of $10,000. The officers are W. G. Foster, president, and J. C. Cushman, secretary, treasurer and general manager. The company's main office is at No. 205 Clark Street, and its factory at Evanston. They make a peculiar variety of electro-magnetic pads and plasters for curative purposes. The electro-magnetic action claimed is said to be due, not as is usual, to any arrangement of metallic discs, but to a certain metallic compound forming the body of the pad in which the electric action is set up, the formula for which is not made public. These appliances, it is claimed, possess valuable remediial properties, and have a large sale. The company has

John Clark Cushman, secretary, treasurer and general manager of the Electro-Magnetic Company of Chicago, was born at Fort Covington, N. Y., Oct. 16, 1833. He is the son of Robert N. Cushman of that town, and grandson of Silas Cushman, who settled in Northern New York in 1790. Mr. Cushman is a fine descendant of Rev. Robert Cushman, one of the pilgrims of the Mayflower. On his mother's side he is the grandson of Dr. Clark, an eminent surgeon in the English navy. As a youth he went to the school and academy in his native town, and at the age of sixteen went to work in a country store. At nineteen he went to Oswego, N. Y., and commenced business for himself in the book and newspaper trade. After a year he sold out and entered in the "Yankee notion" line in Oswego, until 1855, when he removed to Chicago and entered the service of the Galena & Chicago Union Railroad. At the end of the year he was induced to go to Tyner City, Ind., when he entered into a copartnership with his uncle in the lumber business. This proved a good move, and Mr. Cushman continued in the business until 1857, when, having been elected clerk of the Circuit Court of Marshall County, he moved to Plymouth, the county seat, and held the office until 1871. In the meantime, in 1856, he had been elected secretary and director of the Plymouth, Kankakee & Pacific Railroad, a position he held until 1873, when the road went into receiver's hands. In 1857, Mr. Cushman purchased the road at market's sale, as trustee for the bond-holders. It was afterward reorganized as the Indiana, Illinois & Iowa Railroad, and Mr. Cushman was secretary of that company until 1853, when the office of the company was removed to New York. He is now secretary of the Illinois, Iowa & Western Railroad. In 1851, just after the fire, he entered into partnership with Cameron, Amberg & Co., stationers of Chicago. This partnership expired in 1852. In 1875, Mr. Cushman found his Chicago interests necessitated his presence here, so he removed his family to Highland Park, which has since been their home. He is one of the directors and stockholders of the Chicago Anderson Pressed Brick Company. He is also a director in the Chicago Underground Sectional Telegraph Company, of which Professor Elisha Gray is president. Mr. Cushman was married, in 1856, to Miss Ellen S. Rissel, of Franklin County, Mass. They have one child, Lilian S. He is a member of A. O. F. Lodge, No. 676, A. H. A. O. O. D., Highland Park, and has been master of the lodge for five years. He belongs to Evans Chapter, R.A.M., of Evanston; was Prelate of Apollo Commandry, K.T.; and is Ill. G. Prior of Oriental Consistory, S.P.M.S., 32°.

EXPRESS.

AMERICAN EXPRESS COMPANY.—At the time of the great fire, the American had its headquarters at the corner of Lake and Dearborn streets. Charles Fargo was at that time vice-president and general manager of the Western Department, and Oliver W. Barrett was its Chicago Agent. The building destroyed was rebuilt for the company, but was not suited to its augmented requirements. After the fire, temporary quarters were secured at Twenty-second Street and Wabash Avenue, and a little later at the corner of the latter thoroughfare and Harmon Court. In 1877, the company occupied a portion of the new building at the corner of Washington and Clark streets, and the ensuing year moved into the elegant and commodious structure they have since occupied, at Nos. 72-78 Monroe Street. This edifice is of stone, is the finest of its class in the West, and cost over half a million of dollars. In 1885, the company erected a new freight warehouse, at the corner of Van Buren and Market streets.

The official ensemble of the Chicago branch of the enterprise is now the same as in 1871, the Western manager being Charles Fargo, and the Chicago manager is Oliver W. Barrett. The company controls and operates seventeen branch offices in Chicago.

Charles Fargo, vice-president of the American Express Company and general manager of all its business west of Buffalo, N. Y., is a member of the celebrated Fargo family of Orendaga County, N. Y., which has given to the country three of its representative business men, William G., James C., and Charles Fargo, whose labors and successes in the field of express transit read like a romance, and yet were prolific of the most abundant practical results of profit and benefit to the community. In the days, through the War, business disasters, panic and competitive opposition, each member of the family has in turn arisen from the ranks to the proudest position. Mr. William C. Fargo, and his son entered the offices of the American Express Company, inaugurated a service of nearly half a century's duration. In 1851, he was sent to Detroit, Mich., remaining there two years, removed to New Orleans, La., where he was president of some small city, and in 1856 returned to Detroit, where his ability was recognized by his being made superintendent of the offices in that district. In this capacity Mr. Fargo proved so faithful and so capable that his experience and progress is comphratic with the history of the State. Personally he established the Lake Superior Express, an enterprise which reached an isolated district, and, in behalf of the company, he represented the firm at all places on which Wells, Fargo & Co. have done for California.—encouraged producers to ship at reduced rates; employed railroad, marine and stage-coach facilities to reach all available points; and so economically and advantageously furthered the business that it has succeeded so far to carry its freight to any part of the United States at a lower rate than can be offered by any other company. He superintended the Western Division, and later the Eastern and, in 1885, assumed the Eastern general superintendentship of the business of the company. Mr. Fargo here manifested the same energy and activity which had signalized him in every one of his undertakings. When James C. Fargo succeeded his brother, William G. Fargo, as president of the company, Charles Fargo was made vice-president and general western manager of all business west of Buffalo. Mr. Fargo, in the prime of a useful and honorable career, enjoys the respect and esteem of his business associates and a large circle of friends. He was married at Cooperstown, Otsego Co., N. Y., in 1856, to Miss Mary J. Bradford. They have one son, Livingston W., and three daughters, Florence and Fanny. Oliver W. Barrett, agent of the American Express Company at Chicago, has been connected with this corporation in an important and progressive capacity for nearly a quarter of a century, during which time he has been in the discharge of his duty with the same zeal and fidelity that have characterized the business of the company. He had signalized himself by his success in the business of the express company, and when James C. Fargo succeeded his brother, William G. Fargo, as president of the company, Charles Fargo was made vice-president and general western manager of all business west of Buffalo. Mr. Barrett has been the first to introduce new facilities on what Wells, Fargo & Co. have done for California,—encouraged producers to ship at reduced rates; employed railroad, marine and stage-coach facilities to reach all available points; and so economically and advantageously furthered the business that it has succeeded so far to carry its freight to any part of the United States at a lower rate than can be offered by any other company. He superintended the Western Division, and later the Eastern and, in 1885, assumed the Eastern general superintendentship of the Illinois Division. Two years later he was made agent at Chicago for the company, a position he filled for nine years. In 1852, he became incidentally acquainted with E. D. Lathrop, a prominent merchant and manufacturer of Conway, Mass., Mr. Lathrop was the commercial counsel of the company. Mr. Barrett evidenced a rare degree of intelligence and ability, and engaged him to aid him in his business enterprise in New England. With him he remained for one year, and then, at Beloit, Wis., entered the employ of the American Express Company on behalf of E. D. Murray, the agent at that place. Shortly afterward, John A. Mott, superintendent of the company, becoming impressed with his business talents, transferred him to the Chicago office, under the general superintendent of James C. Fargo. In the spring of 1854, Mr. Barrett began a service in the local interests of the company which continued for eighteen years. He was clerk in the main office, but in 1861, was appointed superintendent of the Illinois Division. Two years later he was made agent at Chicago for the company, a position he filled for nine years. In 1852, he engaged in the wholesale grocery business at the corner of Wabash Avenue and Lake Street, operating the firm of F. W. Farraggott & Co., his partner being William F. Kellogg, of this city. In March, 1852, he abandoned commercial life, and returned to the service of the express company. Here he at once made his enterprise conspicuous by being connected with the money-market of the city in the West. In January, 1854, he was made general agent of the company, which position he still holds. Mr. Barrett was married in 1855, to Miss Osborn, daughter of Hon. S. S. Osborn, of Painesville, Ohio. Mr. Barrett is well known in this city, and has been a representative resident for so many years, and where he is highly esteemed for his business integrity and his social characteristics. A veteran, as the service of the company shows, in which he is the manager at this place, its remarkable growth and marvellous development of the city's resources have been contributed by his individual effort, cultivating in a position of rare loyalty and responsibility.
Company at Chicago, is one of the pioneers in western newspaper and express business in the city, having come almost at its foundation.

He was born at Stone Ridge, Ulster Co., N. Y., in 1836. In June, 1849, he came West with his parents, who located on a farm near Hinsdale, Cook Co., Ill. In the ensuing year, the family moved to California, and thence back to Illinois, settling in Chicago, November, 1850, and in 1854, the family took up a permanent residence in Chicago, the son completing his education here. In 1855, Mr. Wygant entered the employ of the American Express Company, as mail deliverer. In those early days of the express business, money packages were delivered from a bag carried by the messenger from store to store, and for eight years Mr. Wygant performed this service. In 1862, he was advanced to the position of money-delivery clerk in the office of the company. Later he became an employee of the Western Union Telegraph Company and the Merchants' Union Express Company. In 1870, the same company consolidated with the latter, and Mr. Wygant returned to his old post of duty. In 1884, he was made assistant agent of the company, a position he now fills. This record of long service is shared by but few employes of the company, and Mr. Wygant's experience in the express business has entitled him for the important position he now holds. Although a young man, he is a veteran in the service of the American, like the Fargos themselves. He is esteemed as a most valuable and reliable business man by his associates, and may be taken as an example of the reliable and pleasant social attainments. Mr. Wygant was married, in 1863, to Miss Apphla B. Frost, of this city. They have one child, named...

JOHN R. FLOYD, cashier of the American Express Company, has occupied an important and responsible position in the employ of that company since 1864, and has been a resident of Chicago for over twenty years. For a long time he was a member of the same firm and the original company's Penny Post he probably did more to suggest a valuable collection auxiliary to the postal service than any man of his time. Mr. Floyd was born on December 3, 1837, near Pittsburgh, Penn., where he received the rudiments of a practical education. Then he went to work, as the family called it, to develop a plan he had formed for the cheap delivery of letters on a new stamp system. The scheme involved the prompt delivery of all letters intrusted to the care of his critics, in any part of the city, for one cent, and was a popular and convenient means of mail transmission at that time. In 1841, Mr. Floyd sold out the enterprise, to enter the Army. He was a member of the famous Ellsworth United States Zouave Cadets, being one of the first nine to join the company, which consisted of seventy-five members, and was commanded by the heroic Colonel Ellmer Ellsworth, of Chicago. Mr. Floyd was killed at Alexandria, Va., while attempting to raise a Confederate flag at that place. Of the original company, only twenty-two members are now living. Mr. Floyd continued in the service of the company until it was disbanded and merged into the regular army service. He was then employed in the State, and sent to Camp Butler, near Springfield, Ill., which was then the rendezvous of organization for all State regiments. There he was engaged in drilling infantry troops, but being anxious for the field of the war broke out. He was first stationed in the field of the war, and began a military career which was continuous until the fall of 1864. He was with both the Army of the Potomac and of the West, and was captured at Harper's Ferry in 1862, placed on parole for four months, and then exchanged. He returned to the service in the Army of the Ohio, and went through the Atlanta campaign with General Sherman. He entered the service as lieutenant, and when mustered out was captain of Co. E. After the close of the War, Captain Floyd returned to Chicago, and in December, 1864, entered the service of the American Express Company as corresponding clerk. On January 1, 1865, he was appointed assistant post of duty of Chicago, Ill., and in 1867, to Miss Nettie Kelly, of this city. They have one child, a daughter, named Laura. Mr. Floyd is a man of high personal integrity and business qualifications, and enjoys the confidence and esteming of his employers and associates, as of the community, and he has been a useful and representative citizen.

ADAMS EXPRESS COMPANY.—The Chicago department of this company has no history as an incorporated branch of the express service anterior to 1878. At that time, Anson Gorton was general agent of the Western division, with headquarters at Columbus, Ohio, controlling business over the Pittsburgh & Fort Wayne Railroad. Chicago was in his district, and on March 1, 1870, he appointed John L. Hopkins as the first manager of the company in Chicago. In 1872, Mr. Hopkins resigned, and, by special request, Mr. Gorton assumed charge of the office for a short time. In 1873 he was absent from the office for eleven years, resigning on September 1, 1883, and being succeeded by Francis X. Donahue. In 1884, William W. Chandler, Jr., was appointed agent of the company, the business increasing materially under his supervision. At the time of the fire of 1871, the Adams had its office on Dearborn, near Randolph Street, and immediately after that event secured the building No. 57 West Washington Street, at an annual rental of $7,000. Fourteen months later the offices were transferred to No. 131 Dearborn Street. In 1878, a removal was made to Madison Street, five years later to Fifth Avenue and Madison Street, and in 1884 to the old Dearborn Street location. In July, 1885, the present building, No. 189 Dearborn Street, was ready for occupancy, and the Adams offices of the company are now there located.

WILLIAM W. CHANDLER, Jr., agent of the Adams Express Company, in this city, has been identified with Chicago since 1868. He is the youngest representative of the express companies filling so important a position. Mr. Chandler possesses rare executive ability and an ability that has been sought for instead of seeking. He is the son of William W. and Lydia De Kelb (Pease) Chandler, and was born on November 21, 1856, at Cleveland, Ohio, whence his parents removed six years after his birth to this city, permanently locating here in 1862. The son received his initial education in a seminary at Hyde Park and at other schools there and at Riverside, at which school town the family resided at various times, and for a period he attended the University of Chicago. His first venture in business was at the age of thirteen years, when he entered the employ of the Star Union Line as clerk, an enterprise of which his father was general manager. The first three years of his service he attended school a portion of the time, but later devoted his attention solely to the duties of the clerkship until 1878. He then entered the service of the Baltimore & Ohio Express Company as express messenger, in charge of a car running from Chicago to the junction, Ohio, a position he filled for one year. In 1880, at the solicitation of H. M. Kinsley, he became the buyer for that gentleman's catering establishment, but its endless details of management made the business distasteful to him, and Mr. Chandler went West, prospecting a year in the Rocky Mountains. Returning to Chicago, he assumed the travelling agency of the Baltimore & Ohio Express Company, taking charge of a route he had filled as express messenger, and for some months was acting agent of the company at that point. Being sent for by Mr. Zimmerman, his old superintendence of the Baltimore & Ohio, and then occupying the same position with the Adams Company, Mr. Chandler discharged his services to the latter company, in September, 1883, acting in the same capacity as with the Baltimore & Ohio Company. In October, 1884, he was appointed acting agent of the Adams at Chicago, a trust made permanent in March of the following year, and an appointment which met with the warm approval of the business men of the city. Mr. Chandler was married, on December 3, 1885, to Mrs. Marianne Bishop Kedington, of this city. Their only child, a boy, died on October 2, 1884. Mr. Chandler for five years was sergeant of Co. "C," 1st Regiment, I.N.G., of which he is still an honorary member. He comes of a family long known to the city, and his brother, Frederick B. Chandler, is private secretary for Lloyd Tevis, president for Wells, Fargo & Co., in California.

JOHN A. ROBERTS, cashier of the Adams Express Company, Chicago, has been with the company through all its twenty-one years, and has filled many important positions in its service during that time. Mr. Roberts was born at Waynesville, Warren Co., Ohio, on April 19, 1841. There he received a practical common school education and in 1862 enlisted in the 186th Ohio Zouaves. For a time he was in the Kanawha Valley with General Crook, and later in the Shenandoah Valley under General Sheridan. Most of the time Mr. Roberts was on detached service in the West, and was in the offices of the company at different two years. He was mustered out of service in 1865, and located at Cincinnati. In July of that year, he entered the employ of the Adams Express Company in that city, in which capacity of more than twenty years' experience in the Cincinnati office, he was transferred to Pueblo, Colorado, where for nearly a year he was the company's agent.
HISTORY OF CHICAGO.

In 1851, he returned to Cincinnati and took the cashier's desk. In October, 1851, he resigned that position, and engaged in farming, but in September, 1855, returned to the service of the company, becoming again postmaster. In 1856, he returned to Cincinnati, in 1869, to Miss Helen A. Kinney, of that city. He had four children.—Marion, Hannah, Harry and Oliver. Mr. Roberts is esteemed as a representative man in his line of official service, and an honorable record in the Express interest and as a citizen of high integrity in the community where he resides.

Andrew J. Mitchell, depot agent of the Adams Express Company, a native of New Jersey, born on December 25, 1831. There he received his early education, and when only thirteen years of age entered the employ of the Adams Express Company in various places in the state. His intelligence, as his abilities, recommended themselves to his superiors, in 1859 he was given full management of the freight department of the company in New York City. Mr. Mitchell then organized the department arrangements at Jersey City that gave to the company an entire rail-connection with the South and West, business previous to that having been conducted by both boat and rail. When the Rebellion broke out, he was detailed by the company to effect arrangements, recruiting promotion to a high and honorable position in the Army, and for about a year and a half he was with General McClellan's command, in the Army of the Potomac. The closing of all other routes on the South except the way of Cincinnati and Louisville, made the former point the great express center during the war, and there Mr. Mitchell was finally stationed, being placed in charge of the freight business of the company. The War was the beginning of a railway connection from the South to the west, and he was assigned to duty in this city, and appointed depot agent, in charge of all affairs pertaining to that important position. Mr. Mitchell's career in the express service has been remarkable for the steady, progressive ability he has displayed, and in the exhibition of important trusts he has evinced a high degree of intelligence, judgment and integrity. He was married, in Jersey City, in 1862, to Ann A. Archibald. They have four children, and Andrew J., James E., Jean A. and John H. One son is engaged in the service of the Adams Express Company.

United States Express Company.—In 1871, this company had its offices at the corner of Lake and Clark streets, and immediately after that event found quarters at No. 61 Washington Street. H. D. Colvin was at that time the Chicago agent, in position here in fifteen years. On December 28, 1872, the offices were removed to the building erected by the company on Washington, near Clark Street. Since then the business of the company has largely increased, and it has six important branches in this city. On September 1, 1885, Mr. Colvin retired from the office he had filled for over a quarter of a century, and became superintendent, Alonzo Wygant becoming the Chicago agent of the company.

Alonzo Wygant, agent of the United States Express Company at Chicago, has been in the continuous employ of that company for almost a quarter of a century, and a resident of this city since it was scarcely more than a village. His long and varied business career has earned him a high and honorable position of trust and responsibility at an early age, and his close association with progressive express interests, so far as form a portion of important express industry and development and history that a brief sketch of his life is interesting. Mr. Wygant is the son of Mr. and Mrs. Wygant, who was born at Ridge, Ulster Co., N.Y., on July 31, 1816. When he was three years of age, his parents removed to Hinsdale, Cook Co., Ill., and in 1840, his father went to California where he died in November of the same year. In 1854, the family removed to Chicago, and here the son received his early education, for many years being a student at the old Washington School, whence he went to the high school in 1861. In 1863, Mr. Wygant entered the employ of the United States Express Company. His first position was that of money controller, from which he was advanced to the desk of chief clerk in 1867. After four years' service in this capacity, he was made assistant cashier in 1871, and immediately after the great fire was given charge of the office of the company at the corner of Washington and Randolph Streets, an office that continued in his charge until in 1872. Mr. Wygant returned to his original duties as assistant cashier at the time of the fire, and in 1873, was made cashier of the company. Eight years later he was appointed assistant agent of the United States and Pacific Express companies. In September, 1875, Hon. Harvey D. Colvin became general superintendent of the company at this point, and Mr. Wygant succeeded him as agent, his long experience and faithful service entitling him to a promotion which was a high token of appreciation of his abilities and integrity. Mr. Wygant is regarded in the community where he has resided for so many years as a progressive and representative citizen. He was married, in 1860, to Miss Caroline S. Aspinwall, of this city. They have one child, a daughter, Elsie Amy.

Benjamin J. Jerome, cashier of the United States Express Company at Chicago, was born at Phelps, Ontario Co., N.V., in 1845. There he lived until he was four years of age, and for the succeeding thirteen years resided and received his early education there. When he was fourteen, his parents moved to Hinsdale, Ill., and several years being stationed in Wyoming Territory and Utah. In August, he returned to Chicago, and, in October, entered the service of the United Pacific Railway Express, at operations at that time being largely conducted there, and for several months being stationed in Wyoming Territory and Utah. In August, he returned to Chicago, and, in 1875, entered the employ of the United States Express Company, first as way-bill clerk, then as extra clerk, later as assistant cashier, and, in July, 1885, as cashier of the company. Mr. Jerome's long and varied experience has made him authority in express matters, and he is esteemed a valuable man in his especial line of duty. He was married in Chicago, in 1879, to Miss Helen M. Johnson, daughter of C. R. Johnson, formerly superintendent of the United States Express Company, and now assistant general superintendent of the Merchants' Union Express Company.

Baltimore & Ohio Express.—This express is a very valuable auxiliary of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, and its Chicago agency was one of the first established after the enterprise was organized, and being the western terminus of the line is one of the most important offices of the road. The first agent of the company in this city was John L. Cherry, who opened its offices in the summer of 1877, at No. 83 Clark Street. In the spring of 1882, a removal was made to No. 83 Washington Street, the present offices of the company. John Sloan was the second agent, and was succeeded by J. W. Daniels. In the summer of 1883, Mr. Cherry was re-appointed, and was succeeded by H. E. Witherspoon, who, on January 23, 1884, gave way to Anson Gorton, the present manager, and one of the oldest express agents in Chicago.

Star Union Freight Line.—William W. Chandler, general agent of the Star Union Freight Line, was born at Randolph, Orange Co., Vt., on January 7, 1821. He is one of a family of over twenty, and the success of some of these in the world of business is indeed noteworthy. Hon. J. A. Chandler is general agent of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway at St. Paul; Albert B. is prominently connected with the Bennett-Mackay Cable Company in New York; Frank H. is a language teacher in music and musical instruments in Brooklyn; and Henry H. is a country merchant in the old homestead in Vermont, where the entire family was born. William W. Chandler was educated at the Norwich Military Academy, succeeding the institution as progressive and representative citizen. He faced the winter. Away back in the "forties," he was offered a position as advance agent for a concert troupe of the Baker family. He declined the offer, however, and took an exacting of the entreaties of his friends, who feared that the results of his venture might prove of little advantage to his moral nature. He started out, and continued at the business for eight consecutive years with different companies in early days, the temperance movement was a greater force than in the other cities, but Mr. Chandler proved himself to his heritage and never once
lost his own respect, while everywhere he went he proved Napoleon in the conquest of the friendship of men. As early as 1859, he visited Chicago, and advertised the Baker Concert Troupe, which appeared in Tremont Hall on January 2, 1851. In 1853, he left "the road," and located at Cleveland, Ohio, where, on the 15th of March, he became fourth clerk in the freight office of the Cleveland, Pittsburgh & Wheeling Railroad, which then had but one hundred miles of road in operation. Within three months he held the position of first clerk, and at the end of two and a half years he was made general freight agent of the company, which then operated two hundred and forty miles of road. Mr. Chandler held the position until June, 1864, when he came to Chicago as general agent of the Star Union Freight Line, the pioneer through-freight business as now carried on. Shortly after coming here Mr. Chandler secured permission from the Pennsylvania Company (which established the new freight auxiliary) to prepare the plan of his own, which was very valuable in the shipment of butter, cheese, eggs and other perishable goods. He called these cars "ice-houses on wheels," and he is unquestionably the pioneer of the refrigerator-car system. Mr. Chandler had not the foresight to patent his idea, which was at once eagerly seized upon by others. Since 1864, Mr. Chandler has been continuously in the service of the Pennsylvania Company as its representative of their Star Union Line, and has charge of the "high-class freight" business between Chicago and Eastern cities in both directions. He is a man of untiring energy, in whom is felt an interest at first sight; in his office the soul of method; listens to the dictate of the millionaire or the complaint of the humblest of his constituents with equal respect and sensitivity, always giving answers with a frankness that commands respect from all. He is thoroughly conscientious, and during his long career has ever maintained an honorable and spotless record. Mr. Chandler has been married three times, the last marriage occurring on August 18, 1881, to Miss Lavinia B. Pendleton, of Boston. He has two sons by his second wife,—William W., Jr., agent of the Adams Express Company of this city, and Fred R., secretary of the Wells-Fargo Company, at San Francisco.

Edward K. Allen, the originator of Allen's City Despatch, came to Chicago on July 12, 1851, and on the first day of October of the same year, established an original enterprise, known as Allen's City Despatch. This recent business venture, as it now exists, consists of the delivery to all parts of the city, by carrier, of printed matter. As it was originally established, it included all mail matter, the charges being one cent for each piece of mail. When introducing into Chicago this expedient and highly beneficial system, Mr. Allen issued a private postage stamp, which was affixed to each piece of mail before it was deposited in a convenient mail box, and all mail and packages bearing this stamp were collected and delivered by carriers to any part of the city. The value of each stamp was one cent, and the revenue of the business consisted in selling these stamps to patrons, who, upon the purchase of a number of them were included among the subscribers to the enterprise, and were charged only one cent per day. Scarcely had the business been started when bankers and merchants saw the advantage of a delivery which was in advance of the United States mail fully twelve hours in distant parts of the city, and which was done for one-half the price charged by the Government. Mr. Allen continued the business until February 5, 1882, when he received official notice from Postmaster-General Howe, declaring his business wholly illegal, and citing the statute which made the carrying of mail over established post routes, a direct violation of the Federal law. As it was not the intention of Mr. Allen to violate the law in any manner, he discontinued the carrying of mail, and was engaged by the Chicago Telephone Company as manager of the circular delivery service of the A.D.T. department, and was with them until January 1, 1885, a short time afterward establishing what was known as Allen's Circular Delivery, continuing until May 1, 1886, when, upon the removal of the office to the Chicago Opera House block, he took the original name of the enterprise, Allen's City Despatch, ensuing the business exclusively to the carrying of printed matter. Mr. Allen was born at North Adams, Mass., on October 24, 1845. His father, John E. Allen, was a cotton manufacturer, and came to Chicago in 1876, where he died on May 10, 1885. Mr. Allen received his early education in the common schools, afterward attending the academy. At the age of nineteen he went to Potsdam, N. Y., where he entered Eastman's Business College, graduating from that institution in the spring of 1865. After leaving college, he engaged in the manufacturing of woolen goods and flaxen articles, and in the following year was forced to close out his business, owing to the depression in trade incident to the ending of the Civil War. He then went to East Saginaw, Mich., and engaged in the lumber business in the employ of his father, who was one of the firm of Mr. C. Hitchcock & Co. Later on, he went to Jackson and became chief clerk of the Maron House, working in that capacity until the house burned, in 1879. For some months afterward he was employed by the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railroad, leaving his position with that company to take the management of the Benson House, at Jonesville, Mich. After some years of diversified business undertakings, he went to Philadelphia, and started in the manufacture of dress trimmings, selling out two years later to establish a similar business in New York City. While there he received a patent upon a hose-supporter. A company was formed, of which he was a prominent stockholder, for the sale of the patented article, and he left New York City to travel and establish general agents to handle the same throughout the United States. While working in that capacity he came to Chicago, partly on business and partly to visit his parents who were residents of this city. Finding them in very poor health, he was obliged to remain here for over three months, and during this stay established his City Despatch, which has grown under his careful management to be the largest of any in the country.

BENEVOLENT INSTITUTIONS.

Organized society, in forbidding the strong man to take from the weak that which他 needs to supply his necessities, assumes the obligation of caring for him when accident renders him unable to provide for himself. In pursuance of this trust, the State furnishes reformatory, asylums and almshouses, and the varied machinery by which the vicious and the unfortunate are cared for. Among the tenets of the brotherhood in which it is neither practical nor desirable that a popular Government should interfere, and at this point systematized private benevolence steps in and supplements the State. As is natural, the societies established for this purpose cluster about that institution which teaches the common brotherhood of man; and we find the Church, or its tenets, the center of organized charities. The numberless aid societies, orphan asylums, homes and what not, are direct outgrowths of Church work; and its principles are everywhere diffused by the spread of church brotherhoods which in misfortune or distress watch with a careful solicitude over their members. Of such societies Chicago has a large number, both as adjuncts to the ordinary work of her churches, as independent organizations having for their object the alleviation of the woes of the general poor, and as societies whose specific design is to help the needy of some particular class or nationality.

Of a kindred nature are the mutual aid societies, and the insurance orders which have had such a marvelous extension in the past decade. They stand in the sturdy assertions of independence and self-help which repel the idea of interference by any authorities, and are fostered by the careful economy which seeks to provide in health for the inevitable misfortunes of sickness and death. These organizations have an especially strong hold among the foreign population, who, in a long struggle with an ever-haunting poverty, have learned the most prudent husbanding of their resources. Almost every Church, every class, has its society, which for small annual dues provides protection against illness and death; besides binding its members in a closer union. The insurance orders, too, while by no means confined to the foreign population, find among them their widest extension; the plan of operations according more closely with the
habits of this class. These institutions, while beneficial in their result, are not "benevolent" within the meaning of the term as employed in this article; and to follow their ramifications is beyond the scope of this work, as would be a dissertation on each benevolent enterprise; hence, only some typical organizations are referred to.

Of the benevolent institutions of Chicago, the more prominent are noted in the following pages. By the magnitude of its operations, and its especial connection with the decade immediately succeeding the fire, the Chicago Relief and Aid Society is naturally entitled to the first consideration, and its distribution of this immense trust committed to its care are fully chronicled.

THE CHICAGO RELIEF AND AID SOCIETY.

On October 13, 1871, by proclamation of Mayor R. B. Mason, the relief work at the time of the great fire was transferred from the general relief committee to the Chicago Relief and Aid Society; and on the same day the latter organization took full charge of the work, to which it was thus assigned. In meeting the great question of relief, the Society found a valuable and indispensable auxiliary in the tide of contributions of money, clothing, and other supplies that flowed in from every quarter. The Relief and Aid Society was thoroughly organized, the executive committee taking full charge and direction, and every department of its work was systematized. The general headquarters were at Standard Hall, corner of Michigan Avenue and Thirteenth Street. The city was divided into six districts, made as nearly equal as possible with regard to population, which were again divided into subdistricts. Each general district was in charge of a superintendent, the whole being under the direction of O. C. Gibbs, general superintendent. The district superintendents were—L. T. Chamberlain, F. M. Rockwell, E. F. Williams, T. T. Prosser, T. C. Hill and C. G. Pushbeck. These gentlemen were aided by volunteers, each superintendent having from seventy to ninety men and women assisting him.

Depots for distribution were located in each district, where applications for relief were received, and supplies issued. The subjoined table is a summary of the work of the six districts and four barracks, for the weeks ending November 11, 18 and 25, and will indicate about the average number of families upon the books of the Society, at any one date during the time of the largest distribution of supplies.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Districts</th>
<th>No. of families, Nov. 11</th>
<th>No. of families, Nov. 18</th>
<th>No. of families, Nov. 25</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>No. 1</td>
<td>3,975</td>
<td>3,924</td>
<td>3,316</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No. 2</td>
<td>1,876</td>
<td>2,450</td>
<td>2,526</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No. 3</td>
<td>3,543</td>
<td>3,516</td>
<td>3,504</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No. 4</td>
<td>1,908</td>
<td>2,908</td>
<td>2,980</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No. 5</td>
<td>1,740</td>
<td>2,740</td>
<td>2,624</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No. 6</td>
<td>306</td>
<td>306</td>
<td>306</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Washington Barracks</td>
<td>140</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Madison-street Barracks</td>
<td>137</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Harrison-street Barracks</td>
<td>137</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clybourn avenue Barracks</td>
<td>137</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>13,765</td>
<td>14,137</td>
<td>15,122</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The total number of families aided by the Chicago Relief and Aid Society from October 18, 1871, to May 1, 1873, was thirty-nine thousand two hundred and forty-two; and, placing the average number of persons in each family at four, aid was given to one hundred and fifty-six thousand nine hundred and sixty-eight persons. The nationalities of the families aided during the above period were as follows:

- Irish, 11,623
- German, 14,816
- American, 4,828
- English, 1,366
- Scandinavian, 3,624
- French, 382
- Canadian, 323
- Scotch, 526
- Italian, 207
- Welsh, 35
- Polish, 143
- Swiss, 55
- Holland, 60
- Bohemian, 565
- Negro, 600
- Belgian, 54

The following ration for a family of six two adults and three children was found to be sufficient for one week, and was so dealt out by the supply department:

- 3 pounds of pork at 5½ cents = $0.165
- 6 pounds of beef at 5 cents = $0.30
- 14 pounds of flour at 35 cents = $0.42
- 14 pecks of potatoes at 20 cents = $0.25
- 4 pounds of tea at 80 cents = $0.20
- 15 pounds of rice at 8 cents (or 3½ lbs. beans at 3½ cents) = $0.12
- 15 pounds of sugar at 15 cents = $0.15
- 15 pounds of soap at 7 cents = $0.09
- 15 pounds of dried apples at 8 cents = $0.12
- 3 pounds of fresh beef at 5 cents = $0.15

Total = $1.58

To the weekly ration of food was added the allowance of a quarter of a ton of coal a week, which cost $0.12½. The total expense for sustaining a family of five persons for one week was thus $2.10½. The demand for clothing was very great, as the larger proportion of the sufferers had lost all their wearing apparel in the fire. Of the clothing supplies sent in from abroad much was of light summer goods, and proved inadequate for the demand. Piece-goods were given out in quantities, to be made up by the applicants, and great assistance in this work was given by associations of ladies. The Ladies' Relief and Aid Society, the Ladies' Industrial Aid Society of St. John's Church, the Ladies' Christian Union, the Ladies' Society of Park-avenue Church, and the Ladies' Society of the Home of the Friendless, gave work to a large number of sewing women who had been thrown out of employment, in making up garments, bedding, etc., from piece-goods supplied by the society. Of the actual quantity of clothing received by gift from abroad it would be impossible to make a statement, as much was given out in the early days to all or any who asked.

The distribution of several articles of prime necessity, for the week ending November 25, and the number previously reported is shown in the following table:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>District</th>
<th>Mattresses</th>
<th>Blankets</th>
<th>Tons coal</th>
<th>Stoves</th>
<th>Shoes</th>
<th>Men's wear</th>
<th>Women's wear</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>No. 1</td>
<td>790</td>
<td>667</td>
<td>414</td>
<td>190</td>
<td>5,882</td>
<td>1,366</td>
<td>3,758</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No. 2</td>
<td>628</td>
<td>894</td>
<td>251</td>
<td>105</td>
<td>3,596</td>
<td>1,077</td>
<td>2,432</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No. 3</td>
<td>270</td>
<td>1,242</td>
<td>433</td>
<td>42</td>
<td>7,046</td>
<td>3,399</td>
<td>2,430</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No. 4</td>
<td>93</td>
<td>605</td>
<td>152</td>
<td>51</td>
<td>1,790</td>
<td>293</td>
<td>760</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No. 5</td>
<td>394</td>
<td>1,172</td>
<td>244</td>
<td>190</td>
<td>4,257</td>
<td>1,454</td>
<td>1,797</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No. 6</td>
<td>37</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>157</td>
<td>81</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Previously reported = 8,666, 20,724, 2,131, 3,758

Total = 10,737, 25,339, 4,653, 4,459

The above table does not include the stones and mattresses given out by the Shelter Committee, who furnished both articles to a large proportion of their houses and the barracks, nor the goods given out by the Special Relief Committee. Neither does it include furniture and crockery for both large items of expenditure.

The following table will show the aggregate distribution of supplies during the period when the greatest
aid was given, and from May 1, 1872, to April 20, 1873, upon which latter date the Society closed its "October Fire-Relief Report," it having been occupied up to that date principally in giving aid to sufferers by the great fire:

Thousands of dollars’ worth of such goods as meat and vegetables perished, owing to the impossibility of properly caring for them. General P. H. Sheridan, in charge of the military, was occupying the warehouse of Tobey & Booth, and had not the means to care for the food. The store was a full complement of workmen and guards, he turned over to the committee on receiving and storing supplies. Shortly afterward the skating-rink, on the West Side, a store-room at No. 48 West Randolph Street, another large building, Nos. 50-52 Canal Street, and the church of the Messiah, in the South Side, were converted into store-houses and made places of distribution. These were finally reduced to two—the skating-rink and the church continuing in the use of the Society. A large first-floor building, for the storage of vegetables, was erected, and two large cellars were also used for the same purpose.

SHELTER FOR THE HOMELESS.—The first necessities of the people, food and clothing, having been provided, the next requirement was shelter. The churches and school-houses were at first thrown open to those who had no better place of refuge, and a few rude structures were put up; but these only answered for immediate protection. The larger proportion of those who suffered by the fire were mechanics and laborers. They were poor, laboring people, thrifty, domestic and respectable, whose skill and labor were indispensable in rebuilding the city, and most of whom had accumulated enough means to become owners of their own homes, either as proprietors or lessees of the lots. To restore them to these homes would be to raise them above mere depression and anxiety—to hope and renewed energy and comparative prosperity. The Society then placed in the barracks already erected the minimum number, who could not otherwise be cared for, and set about to provide houses for the rest. The larger proportion—who had families and who had owned the homes where they had previously resided—were put at the head of a shelter committee. The committee used fully thirty-five million feet of lumber, which cost about six hundred thousand dollars. The majority of the applicants were mechanics, who, after receiving the material, put up the houses themselves; but for the large class of widows, orphans or other helpless persons, the houses were built and put in complete readiness for the tenants by the committee. The houses were of two sizes: one, of 20 x 16 feet, for families of more than three persons; the other, of 15 x 16 feet, for families of three only. Each house was provided with a cook stove and utensils, several chairs, table, bedstead, bedding and crockery. The total cost of the house thus built and furnished was one hundred and twenty-five dollars. The shelter committee began its work on October 18, and on November 17 they had finished and given to applicants five thousand two hundred and twenty-six houses. This provided, at an estimate of five to a family, comfortable houses for from twenty-five to twenty-seven thousand persons. There were also four barracks, which the shelter committee suitably arranged, and which provided for about one thousand more families. These were mainly of the class who had hitherto lived in houses of their own, but in rooms in tenement buildings. Each family in the barracks had two rooms. Only one thousand two hundred and fifty people were gathered in one community; and these being under medical and police supervision, their moral and sanitary condition was carefully guarded. Only one death occurred in the barracks during the first month.

SPECIAL RELIEF COMMITTEE.—A suitable agency soon became necessary for relieving the wants and

During the weeks following the fire the committee, which was under the superintendency of Colonel C. G. Hammond, had an enormous work upon its hands, and the expenditure was very heavy. Thousands of persons wished to leave Chicago, but had not the means to do so. From October 13 to December 30, inclusive, three thousand and twenty-seven passes were issued, which carried six thousand four hundred and forty-five persons out of town.

RECEIPT AND STORAGE OF GOODS.—Up to October 16, three hundred and thirty cars of "relief" goods of all kinds were received over the various lines of railroad. These came without way-bills or invoices, and filed on locations, and on their arrival, owing to the destruction of the principal railroad depots by fire, had to be unloaded from side-tracks at remote points. The packages were at once opened, and their contents disposed of, or sent without record or count wherever most needed.
giving employment to those sufferers by the fire whose needs could not be properly met by the District Relief Department. The Society, with the aid of the pastors of the various churches and representatives of several charitable institutions, organized a Special Relief Committee to attend to the needs of the classes just named, and this committee's work began on November 6, 1871.

A large proportion of this special work consisted in affording aid to destitute sewing-women toward getting new machines. Money was granted in various amounts to assist applicants in re-establishing some kind of business, and mechanics, tradesmen and professional men were supplied with tools and instruments of their respective callings. The following figures will show the disbursements on this account from November 6, 1871, to May 1, 1873:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Special relief</td>
<td>$251,859.03</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sewing machines</td>
<td>138,585.26</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rent paid</td>
<td>6,371.80</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tools bought</td>
<td>10,742.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>$437,458.09</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The total number of persons who applied for aid from the special committee, between November 6, 1871, and May 1, 1873, was sixteen thousand two hundred and ninety-nine, of which nine thousand nine hundred and sixty-two applications were approved. The committee paid, in full, for twelve thousand three hundred and fifty-two machines; paid twenty dollars each on two thousand five hundred and sixty-five machines; and paid the balance due on seven hundred and eighty-one machines. The total number of machine orders was five thousand nine hundred and ninety-nine.

**Bureau of Employment.**—As soon as the general relief work was systematized, the Society inaugurated an employment bureau. N. K. Fairbank was chairman of the committee, and headquarters were established in a temporary building in the Court-house yard. This bureau only undertook to find work for men, the women being provided for by another organization. The number given employment by the committee from October 16, 1871, to May 1, 1873, together with the occupations, are given below:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Class</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Lumberers</td>
<td>2,074</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Carpenters</td>
<td>925</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stone-cutters</td>
<td>128</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bricklayers</td>
<td>58</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Masons</td>
<td>7,577</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Merchants</td>
<td>19,394</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cabinet-makers</td>
<td>4,281</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Furniture-makers</td>
<td>1,375</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tailors</td>
<td>1,010</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sailors</td>
<td>1,895</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shoemakers</td>
<td>4,089</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Furriers</td>
<td>2,102</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tanners</td>
<td>611</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trunk-makers</td>
<td>436</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hatchmakers</td>
<td>195</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Butchers</td>
<td>313</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bakers</td>
<td>109</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Glassblowers</td>
<td>35</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ographers</td>
<td>193</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Plasterers</td>
<td>48</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Electroplaters</td>
<td>102</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cattlemen</td>
<td>60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>fishermen</td>
<td>25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fisher-masons</td>
<td>38</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stovel-holders</td>
<td>22</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Firemen</td>
<td>42</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Foresters</td>
<td>36</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bookkeepers</td>
<td>148</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Book-binders</td>
<td>30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Musicians</td>
<td>93</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The nationalities of those seeking employment were as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Nationality</th>
<th>Number</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Americans</td>
<td>3,443</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Irish</td>
<td>4,247</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Germans</td>
<td>3,598</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Swedes</td>
<td>2,668</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Norwegians</td>
<td>1,684</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Danes</td>
<td>1,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>English</td>
<td>2,668</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Scotch</td>
<td>400</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Canadians</td>
<td>400</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Welsh</td>
<td>40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Colorad</td>
<td>227</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bohemians</td>
<td>97</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dutch</td>
<td>114</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Italians</td>
<td>178</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Poles</td>
<td>88</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Austrians</td>
<td>56</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hungarians</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Others</td>
<td>113</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td>20,288</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

From November 1, 1871, to March 1, 1872, the total amount expended for tools given out by the employment bureau was $819,734.

**Sick, Sanitary and Hospital Measures.**—When the Society took charge of the general relief work it assigned to Dr. H. A. Johnson the special duty of organizing and directing the medical department, with authority to associate with himself such members of the profession as he thought best. The committee managed their work by districts and sub-districts, medical superintendents, and visiting physicians. Every applicant for medical aid was visited at home, if necessary, and was examined and provided for at the hospitals, or dispensaries which were established. The reports of the committee, on patients at the hospitals, persons treated at the dispensaries, and patients visited and treated at their homes, during the period between October 17, 1871, and May 1, 1873, are given below:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Hospitals</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Merry Hospital</td>
<td>124</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>St. Luke's Hospital</td>
<td>29</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>St. Joseph's Hospital</td>
<td>25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Women's and Children's Hos-</td>
<td>27</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pital</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hahnemann Hospital</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eye and Ear Infirmary</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| Total                      | 222   |

The record during the same period at the various dispensaries established was as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Dispensaries</th>
<th>Number treated</th>
<th>Precriptions filled</th>
<th>Vaccinations performed</th>
<th>Medical directors</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Central</td>
<td>11,445</td>
<td>20,166</td>
<td>4,257</td>
<td>P. Adolphus</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>North Star</td>
<td>14,339</td>
<td>21,174</td>
<td>11,745</td>
<td>S. H. Cooley</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Davis Free</td>
<td>11,309</td>
<td>16,130</td>
<td>12,385</td>
<td>W. T. Johnson</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Herrick</td>
<td>9,171</td>
<td>12,270</td>
<td>1,435</td>
<td>J. W. Hutchins</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hahnemann</td>
<td>1,298</td>
<td>1,860</td>
<td>235</td>
<td>T. S. Hoyne</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Women's and Child-</td>
<td>103</td>
<td>194</td>
<td>45</td>
<td>M. A. Thompson</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ren's Hospital</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>E. L. Holmes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eye and Ear Infirmary</td>
<td>744</td>
<td>860</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| Total         | 51,898         | 76,669              | 9,515                  |                  |

The patients treated and visits made by the visiting physicians were as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Districts</th>
<th>Number treated</th>
<th>Visits made at hospitals</th>
<th>Vaccinations performed</th>
<th>Medical Superintendents</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>No. 1</td>
<td>13,313</td>
<td>17,470</td>
<td>12,074</td>
<td>John Reid</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>6,661</td>
<td>10,598</td>
<td>1,016</td>
<td>William Wagner</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>4,661</td>
<td>7,050</td>
<td>501</td>
<td>R. G. Bogue</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>5,661</td>
<td>8,550</td>
<td>1,070</td>
<td>Edwin Powell</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>36,680</td>
<td>51,375</td>
<td>3,294</td>
<td>J. W. Freer</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| Total        | 36,680         | 51,375                   | 3,294                  | 51,124                 |
The results of the entire work may be summarized as follows:

- Patients treated: 9724
- Prescriptions filled: 76,060
- Vaccinations performed: 60,000
- Visits made: 51,275
- Deaths: 519
- Per cent. of deaths to patients: 0.5%

Committee on Charitable Institutions.—The support which had hitherto been given to the prominent charitable institutions had been swallowed up in the greater calamity, and on October 20, 1871, the Relief and Aid Society appointed a committee to attend to their requirements. The various institutions were promptly given temporary aid, but the committee early took steps to place all upon a permanent basis. They were visited and examined by the committee, who recommended the following disbursements and appropriations, which were ultimately made:

Chicago Nursery and Half-Orphan Asylum: $9,400 00
St. Joseph's Hospital: 31,735 93
St. Luke's Hospital: 28,000 00
Chicago Protestant Orphan Asylum: 16,000 00
Mercy Hospital: 40,000 00
House of the Good Shepherd: 16,046 56
Seamans' Hospital: 15,000 00
Western Seamen's Friend Society: 5,000 00
Alexian Brothers' Hospital: 18,200 00
St. Joseph’s Orphan Asylum: 33,228 14
Newboys' and Bootblacks' Home: 1,935 04
Newboys' and Bootblacks' Home (appropriated): 12,000 00
Home for the Friendless: 36,400 00
Home for the Friendless (appropriated): 1,200 00
Deaconess Hospital: 25,000 00
Chicago Foundlings' Home: 10,000 00
Eye and Ear Infirmary: 20,000 00
Women's and Children's Hospital: 25,500 00
Western Seamen's Bethel Union: 15,000 00
Ulrich Orphan Asylum: 20,575 00
Old People's Home: 50,000 00
Protestant Orphan Asylum: 2,400 00
Foundlings' Home: 900 00
Old Ladies' Home: 1,050 00

Total cash and appropriations: $172,670 67

Together with the above appropriations, the sum of $36,247.50 was paid out for temporary supplies given to the charitable institutions during the period immediately following the fire. The total cash disbursements of this committee, from May 1, 1873, to May 1, 1874, the time during which most of the cash payments of appropriations were made, was $366,316.76.

The A. T. Stewart Fund.—Among the largest individual donations was that of $50,000 by the late A. T. Stewart, of New York. It was desired by Mr. Stewart that the fund should be wholly under the charge of Mayor Mason, Messrs. Field & Leiter, and John V. Farwell. To these were added the names of Henry W. King and N. S. Bouton, and these gentlemen constituted the “A. T. Stewart Fund Committee.” It was also further expressed by the donor that the fund be mainly used for the relief and aid of women who were dependent for support upon their own exertions, and also widows and children without means or protection.

This wish was carried out by Mr. Bouton, who distributed the fund. In March, 1872, the Relief and Aid Society directed the continuance of the disbursement to these classes, and added $15,100 to the fund. The following abstract shows the disbursement of these funds:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>A.T. Stewart fund</th>
<th>Additional</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Persons aided:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Single women</td>
<td>339</td>
<td>321</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Married women</td>
<td>1,490</td>
<td>1,148</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Children</td>
<td>1,225</td>
<td>1,923</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Seamen's Hospital</td>
<td>527</td>
<td>471</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No other occupation</td>
<td>279</td>
<td>1,100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>To whom money was given</td>
<td>134</td>
<td>467</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number sewing machines</td>
<td>328</td>
<td>392</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Applications:
- Approved: 915
- Ineligible: 1008
- Rejected: 690
- Amount received: 11,738
- Paid on order of A. T. Stewart: 10,000

Total number of applications: 1,145

Nationalities:
- American: 411
- German: 239
- English: 50
- Italian: 2
- French: 2
- Canadian: 1
- Australian: 1

Appropriations:
- Hospitals: $5,894 65
- Cash: 38,040 43
- Total: 43,935 08

The cash contributions received by the Chicago Relief and Aid Society are shown by States and countries in the following table:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>United States</th>
<th>Indiana</th>
<th>Illinois</th>
<th>Michigan</th>
<th>Missouri</th>
<th>Ohio</th>
<th>Pennsylvania</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>31,333 61</td>
<td>18,833 19</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The following is the financial statement of the Chicago Relief and Aid Society at the closing of their books on April 30, 1874:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>RECEIPTS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total cash donations</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Amount collected from banks for interest on deposits</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Amount A. T. Stewart Fund, special</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>----------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>----------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>----------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The total cash received was $4,647,050.46, of which $1,517,495.98 was for the relief of the sufferers from the fire.
The Officers of the Society.—The board of directors at the time of the fire was composed of the following:


On November 7, 1871, Joseph Medill was elected mayor of the city and became a member ex officio, ex-Mayor Mason continuing as a director also. On January 1, 1873, George M. Pullman, E. C. Larned, John V. Farwell, H. E. Sargent and R. B. Mason had withdrawn from the board of directors, and their places were filled by Rev. Robert Laird Collier, J. Mason Loomis, F. B. McCagg and Abijah Keith.

The Executive Committee, during the latter part of 1871, was composed of Wirt Dexter, chairman; George M. Pullman, treasurer; Charles L. Allen, secretary; C. G. Hammond, Henry W. King, T. M. Avery, T. W. Harvey, N. K. Fairbank, Dr. H. A. Johnson, E. C. Larned, N. S. Bonton, George M. Pullman and J. McGregor Adams.

Number and Nationalities of Families Aided from January 1, 1873, to October 31, 1884.
### BENEVOLENT INSTITUTIONS.

**Consolidated Financial Statement, from January 1, 1873, to November 1, 1884.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Receipts</th>
<th>Expenditures</th>
<th>Balance</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>January 1, 1874</td>
<td>$1,023,170.96</td>
<td>$924,621.78</td>
<td>$98,549.18</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The officers of the Society have been as follows:

- **President**—1873, Henry W. King; 1874-75, C. G. Hammond; 1876-77, Wirt Dexter; 1878-81, E. B. McCagg; 1882, H. A. Johnson; 1883, William H. Bradley; 1884, T. W. Harvey.
- **Treasurer**—1873, George M. Fullman; 1874-84, Henry W. King.
- **Chairman of Executive Committee**—1873-75, Wirt Dexter; 1876-77, E. B. McCagg; 1878-80, E. C. Larned; 1881, O. W. Potter; 1882-83, A. Keith.

**Auditor**—1873, J. Mason Loomis.
**Auditor of Executive Committee**—1873-84, John Rainier; 1873-76, Charles L. Allen; 1882-83, C. G. Trussell; 1884, W. C. Larned.


In July and August, 1874, the Society’s work was largely increased, owing to the destructive fire of July 14, which threw thousands of the poorer classes out of employment, and left them without food and shelter. The aid given was of short duration, owing to the season, and the help thus given is not reflected in the later work for the latter period. In 1874, after the July fire occurred, the Society decided to give no aid to any able-bodied single men or women, and only the sick, aged, infirm, or widows with families, were thereafter considered as proper subjects for assistance. The large fund contributed after the great fire of 1871, is now practically exhausted.

In 1872, the Society having found it necessary to secure permanent quarters, decided to put up a structure of its own. A lot was purchased at No. 51 LaSalle Street, and a building erected, 30 x 70 feet, five stories in height, built of brick and stone. The Society occupies a considerable portion of the building and receives a large revenue from the rental of offices.

The Society is still able to render extensive and valuable aid, through the medium of the hospitals and charitable institutions which it has aided. It is at liberty to send applicants for relief to the Chicago Home for the Friendless, the Old People’s Home, the Bethel Home, the Chicago Orphan Asylum, the Ulich Orphan Asylum, the Carydown and Halley Orphan Asylum, the St. Joseph Orphan Asylum, the Women’s and Children’s Hospital, the Alexian Brothers’ Hospital, St. Joseph’s Hospital, St. Luke’s Hospital, Mercy Hospital and Hahnemann Hospital. By contract with each hospital that has been aided by the Society, it has the right, at all times, to call upon such hospital to care for one person for each fifteen hundred dollars given to it. The Relief and Aid Society has granted money to hospitals and kindred institutions and associations, to the amount of $667,500.22 since the great fire to the present time.

From October, 1871, to October 31, 1884, the Society received $5,368,795.17, and disbursed the whole amount in various ways, with the exception of a balance of cash now on hand amounting to between eight thousand and nine thousand dollars. Besides this cash expenditure it has performed an amount of incidental service to applicants for aid which can not be represented by figures. A few of the articles issued by the Society up to the present time may be thus enumerated:

- Pieces of men’s wear
- Pieces of women’s and children’s wear
- Pairs of blankets
- Comforts
- Shoes and boots
- Railroads tickets issued
- Intemperance

Yards of wool and cotton flannel: 21,000
Yards of muslin: 180,000
Yards of dress goods: 180,000
Yards of calico: 210,000
Loggins for single men: 75,000
Meals for single men: 35,000

On March 25, 1869, the Illinois Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, was incorporated by the State Legislature. The original incorporators were George C. Walker, Thomas B. Bryan, John S. Rumsey, Belden F. Culver, S. N. Wilcox and T. D. Brown. The first law for the prevention of cruelty to animals was passed March 31, 1869, and the first case prosecuted under this law was handled on behalf of the Society by...
Albert W. Landon, in the following May. Mr. Landon was afterward secretary of the society, a position which he held during consecutive years. He has continued a member of the board of directors up to the present year, and is the publisher of the Humane Journal, the organ of the association. The first meeting to perfect an organization and elect officers was held in March, 1870, at which were present


The officers elected were as follows:

Edwin Lee Brown, president; Perkins Bass and R. P. Derrickson, vice-presidents; S. T. Atwater, treasurer; William H. Sharp, secretary. The officers were re-elected at the first regular annual meeting to a term of one year. John C. Dore then became the chief executive officer for two years, followed by R. P. Derrickson for a like term. In 1876, John G. Shortall was elected president, and has continued in office since.

The present officers are

John G. Shortall, president; Ferdinand W. Peck and Thomas E. Hill, vice-presidents; George Schneider, treasurer; Henry W. Clarke, secretary; I. Dudley, chief agent; Joseph Wright, attorney. The executive committee comprises John G. Shortall, John C. Dore, Edwin Lee Brown, B. P. Moulton, Fred. W. Peck, Henry H. Hart, J. J. Glessner, Thomas E. Hill and George Schneider; who, with twenty-one others, make up the board of directors.

In the latter part of 1881, the society, which had up to this time existed as the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, was called upon to investigate several cases of cruelty to children, the perpetrators of which were prosecuted and brought to justice. The publicity given to these cases so increased the number of complaints of this character, that a meeting of directors was held May 20, 1882, at which a resolution was adopted extending the scope of the work to the protection of children, and recommending a change in the name of the association to the Illinois Humane Society. A petition was filed with the Secretary of State, and the name of the incorporation legally changed to that which it now bears.

The following is a detailed statement of the work done by the society during the three years past, ending on April 30 of the years named:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>1880</th>
<th>1881</th>
<th>1882</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Complaints investigated</td>
<td>1,465</td>
<td>1,626</td>
<td>2,632</td>
<td>5,723</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Children rescued</td>
<td>178</td>
<td>955</td>
<td>1,467</td>
<td>2,600</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Children placed in charitable institutions</td>
<td>70</td>
<td>121</td>
<td>251</td>
<td>402</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Horses rescued</td>
<td>534</td>
<td>693</td>
<td>979</td>
<td>2,206</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Persons prosecuted for cruelty to animals</td>
<td>166</td>
<td>171</td>
<td>181</td>
<td>518</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Persons prosecuted for cruelty to children</td>
<td>55</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>70</td>
<td>175</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The society has, since beginning its work, investigated some twenty-five thousand cases.

The workings of the society include an educational department, through which bands of mercy have been organized during the past two years in all of the public-schools of the city, and in many of the private and Sabbath-schools. These bands now number one thousand and sixty-five, with a total membership of sixty-seven thousand one hundred and twenty. It has erected numerous drinking fountains in our public streets and parks, and is annually adding to their number. Membership fees to the society are $10, life membership $100. The association has thus far been maintained entirely by voluntary contributions. The last Legislature, however, enacted a law by which all fines imposed through the agency of any Humane Society in the State, and paid in money, revert to the treasury of such society. As but about twenty per cent. of these fines are paid in money, the revenue from this source is not expected to add much to its treasury. Two objects sought were accomplished by the act; first, the commitment of the State to the protection of its children and animals from unnecessary cruelty; second, the stimulus thereby given to the founding of branch societies, which it is hoped will be instituted in every county of the State by the present society.

The society has at present a permanent fund of $16,000, the gifts of Nancy H. Foster ($10,000) and Mary A. Talcott ($6,000).

THE CHARITY ORGANIZATION SOCIETY.

This society was started in this city in November, 1883, with the object of promoting the co-operation of all charitable activities, giving to each the knowledge of others, preventing imposture, and making sure that relief was adapted to lift the worthy into self-support. It soon became known for the practical importance of its wise and orderly charities, and it includes a large number of the most influential members of the community. Among its original founders, Messrs. Gurteen, Rogers, Sherwood, Mercer, Paxton and Mrs. Stone are prominently known. The establishing of the Provident Wood-yard, to furnish employment to the idle and unfortunate, was a move on the part of the society which won popular recognition and encouragement. A partial report of the organization gives the following details as showing the result of the operations of the main and branch offices:

Number of applications, 2,673; employment given, 1,555; assisted, 701; homes for children, 12; families made self-supporting, 41. The Provident Wood-yard, up to January, 1885, employed 9,961 men, and found work outside of the yard for 1,307, and furnished 5,607 meals and 3,424 lodgings.

The society operates on a basis of contributions amounting annually to $5,000. The officers of the organization are


HOME FOR THE FRIENDLESS.

The Home for the Friendless was not destroyed by the fire of 1871, and was one of the first charitable institutions to offer its hospitality to those who suffered in the great conflagration. For three weeks the Home was thrown open to the shelterless, and large numbers were received and fed until permanent relief had been provided for them. The institution was a loser in the fire, however,—a block of stores on Randolph Street, from which it had received quite a large income, being destroyed. For some time after the disaster, employment was given at the Home to sewing girls and women, under the auspices of the Relief and Aid Society. At the time of the issuing of the thirteenth annual report (January 8, 1872), the affairs of the institution had resumed their wonted system. There were one hundred and three inmates at the beginning of that year, some fifty-seven churches were represented in the work of the Home, and the Burr Industrial School and Free Mission were in full operation, with an average
school-room attendance of forty-eight, and in the industrial department twenty-five girls were employed. The corporators selected the following officers for 1872:

President, F. D. Gray; Vice-president, Mancel Talcott; Secretary, E. M. Boring; Recording Secretary, Mrs. F. D. Gray; Treasurer, U. B. Kidder; Matron, Mrs. J. Grant.

During 1872, the average family included one hundred and thirty-two persons, besides which three hundred and eighty meals were given to applicants. The sum of $15,000.25 was set apart to pay the principal and interest of the indebtedness on the Home; and the Home Industrial School progressed satisfactorily, $18,810 having been received from the Jonathan Burr fund, for that purpose, to date,—the total fund for the school and the Free Mission being $37,620. The stores on Randolph Street were re-built during the year, the disbursements for 1872 exceeding the receipts by only few dollars. From 1872 to 1885, the financial progress of the institution was most satisfactory, in 1874 the last Home mortgage ($10,000) being liquidated.

Following is a table showing the deaths, admissions, dismissals, receipts and disbursements of the Home for a period of thirteen years, the year 1880 not being obtainable:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Deaths</th>
<th>ADEMISSIONS</th>
<th>DISMISSALS</th>
<th>Receipts</th>
<th>Disburse-ments</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1871</td>
<td>31</td>
<td>Adults: 1,068</td>
<td>Children: 571</td>
<td>14,378</td>
<td>$13,445.15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1872</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>Adults: 953</td>
<td>Children: 648</td>
<td>22,735</td>
<td>22,735.55</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1873</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>Adults: 1,125</td>
<td>Children: 459</td>
<td>21,047</td>
<td>21,047.24</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1874</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>Adults: 1,455</td>
<td>Children: 672</td>
<td>16,007</td>
<td>15,903.71</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1875</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>Adults: 1,806</td>
<td>Children: 743</td>
<td>14,523</td>
<td>14,523.85</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1876</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>Adults: 1,895</td>
<td>Children: 712</td>
<td>13,087</td>
<td>13,087.88</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1877</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>Adults: 3,105</td>
<td>Children: 561</td>
<td>16,098</td>
<td>16,098.11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1878</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>Adults: 1,285</td>
<td>Children: 639</td>
<td>16,082</td>
<td>16,082.08</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1879</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>Adults: 1,056</td>
<td>Children: 561</td>
<td>10,113</td>
<td>10,113.39</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1880</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>Adults: 1,093</td>
<td>Children: 585</td>
<td>7,573</td>
<td>7,573.33</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1881</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>Adults: 1,360</td>
<td>Children: 725</td>
<td>27,427</td>
<td>27,427.02</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1882</td>
<td>123</td>
<td>Adults: 1,096</td>
<td>Children: 1,000</td>
<td>21,720</td>
<td>21,720.97</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1883</td>
<td>107</td>
<td>Adults: 1,072</td>
<td>Children: 270</td>
<td>17,043</td>
<td>17,043.55</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1884</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>Adults: 1,227</td>
<td>Children: 912</td>
<td>18,092</td>
<td>18,092.30</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

OFFICERS.—In 1881, Mr. Hammond was again elected, holding the office until 1884, with Mrs. F. W. Wheeler as matron and superintendent in 1881. Mrs. Louisa C. Holman, in 1882, and Mrs. M. H. Moulty in 1883. In 1884, Henry Field was elected president and Mrs. Moulty re-appointed, the remaining officers of the institution being F. D. Gray, vice-president; Mrs. W. S. Smith, secretary; Mrs. Thomas A. Hill, corresponding secretary; W. C. Nichols, treasurer; and Miss Dell D. Moulty, assistant matron and superintendent.

Twelve managers from the city at large were appointed. Twelve denominations were practically represented by committees from twenty city and suburban churches. At the end of its twenty-sixth year (January 1, 1885), the Home had one hundred and sixty-eight inmates, fifty-six of whom were adults and one hundred and twelve children, the number of admissions for the previous year being three hundred and thirty-seven in excess of 1883.

FOUNDLINGS' HOME.

The Foundlings' Home was first opened, on January 30, 1871, as a private charity, by Dr. George E. Shipman, at No. 54 Green Street, with only his own indefatigable zeal and less than $200 in contributions to support it. From that date, through fifteen years of hardship, discouragement and earnest labor, the founder of the noble institution has lived a record that for per-
persons, the receipts were $5,951.36. In 1885, the record was one hundred and sixty-four infants with, and eighty-four received without, mothers, the year's receipts being about $5,100.

The trustees of the Home, for 1885, were


OLD PEOPLE'S HOME.

In 1873, an agreement was entered into between the Old Ladies' Home and the Chicago Relief and Aid Society, by which the latter, in consideration of certain assistance, should have a voice in the management of the Home's affairs. The name was to be changed to that of the Old People's Home, and its functions enlarged so that, when deemed feasible, aged and needy men should be admitted as well as women. The control of the Home was to be placed in the hands of business men, who should be approved of by the Relief Society; and for every $2,500 paid by the latter society, one inmate, to be designated by it, should be maintained at the Home. Under this agreement the Relief Society advanced $50,000. A new site was purchased, on the northwest corner of Indiana Avenue and Thirty-ninth Street, and a commodious building erected, which was ready for occupancy on November 25, 1874, when the nineteen inmates were removed to it. The lot cost $17,500; the building, complete, cost $51,007.25; furniture and carpets, $1,950.66. From March to October, 1874, the Relief Society contributed $45,765.31, and the donations amounted to $10,257.60. The building contains eighty single rooms for inmates, and is amply supplied with large public rooms. At present (1885) there are about seventy inmates. As soon as the finances of the Home will permit, it is intended to erect a similar building for the accommodation of men, who have not yet been admitted to the institution.

The cost of maintaining the Home during 1884 was $15,206.13. The assets were:

Lot and buildings occupied by the Home, including furniture: $70,000.00
House and lot on Harrison Street: $5,000.00
Money in banks, mortgages, etc.: $57,000.00
Cash in treasury: $600.18

Total: $122,606.18

CHICAGO NURSERY AND HALF-ORPHAN ASYLUM.

The new building on Halsted and Burling streets, near Center Street, had, in the latter part of September, 1871, so far approached completion that the managers hoped to have it ready for occupancy within a few weeks, and the ladies were busy in collecting bedding and furniture with which to equip the house. Their old home was destroyed in the great fire, and they were compelled to take refuge in the unfinished building, which was still without doors, only partially glazed, and without any means of heating. Here they not only cared for their own family of eighty children, but, in addition, over fifty children, who had become separated from their friends during the confusion of the fire, were brought to them, all but one of whom were subsequently restored to their friends. They also provided temporary shelter and food to over forty needy adults. Since then there has been a steady increase in members, the number averaging during 1884 one hundred and thirty-eight children, one hundred and six of whom were old enough to attend the school. The cost of maintaining the institution is now about $1,000 a month. In 1884, Mrs. Manuel Talcott added to her previous gifts, which had been constant and generous, $1,500 for the purpose of constructing an addition to the building, which was completed during the year.

The present officers are—

George L. Dunlap, president; Henry W. King, vice-president; Joseph II, Stockton, secretary; F. B. Peabody, treasurer; assisted by a board of ten directors. The officers of the Ladies' Board of Managers are—Mrs. W. C. Conley, president; Mrs. Simeon H. Crane, vice-president; Miss Ellen Rogers, second vice-president; Mrs. Edwin Blackman, treasurer; Mrs. F. H. Beckwith, secretary; Mrs. Richard Robbins, assistant secretary; the Board numbering twenty-eight.

CRÈCHES.

The Crèches, or Day Nurseries, of Chicago are institutions of recent date in this city; but, since the establishment of the first nursery on State Street, they have become noted for their practical charity and usefulness. The work has enabled working mothers to leave their babies during the day with the certainty that they will have the best of care. The Crèches are under the charge of kind, motherly matrons, are airy and comfortable, and have a regular medical attendant; each child is bathed and provided daily with clean clothing and suitable food, and the mothers, returning to their children at night, find them clean, sweet and happy. The Crèche is an institution that has been eminently successful in other cities, and the three in operation in Chicago, on Adams, State and Twenty-fifth streets, are conveniently located as to the divisions of districts. The last named, at No. 222 East Twenty-fifth Street,
is the largest in its scope, and was established on South
Clark Street on August 3, 1885, under the auspices of a
committee from the Charity Organization Society. It
depends on voluntary contributions for support, al-
though a small fee is charged for the care of infants.
Parents of all denominations are admitted to the privi-
leges of the institution. The Crèche named cares for
an average of fifteen to eighteen children daily, in
summer, and about ten in winter. Mrs. A. C. Redman,
the matron in charge, has done much to insure the
success of the enterprise.

The officers of the Crèche committee are
Mrs. Leander Stone, president; Mrs. Charles G. Thomas,
vice-president; Mrs. E. I. Galvin, treasurer; and Mrs. S. A.
Moody, secretary.

It is designed to operate a free kindergarten in con-
junction with the Crèche.

FLOWER MISSION.

This Mission was first established in 1873. The
primary object of the association, composed of the
leading ladies of the city, was to place flowers at the
sick-beds of hospital patients and in the rooms of in-
mates of various charitable and reformatory institu-
tions. Its scope of operations, however, was enlarged
as the years went by, and various kindred projects
were added to the distribution of flowers, such as the
donation of fruit and reading-matter to the sick and
worthy, and the providing of a fund to give long and
pleasant carriage-drives to needy invalids. By 1888,
after a successful establishment of seven years’ duration,
the Mission had secured an active membership of one
hundred and forty-three persons, mostly ladies, with
average annual donations, besides flowers and books,
amounting to $115. The organization had become
known throughout the West, and generous donations
of flowers in their season were regularly received from
this State, Wisconsin, Iowa, Indiana, Michigan and
Ohio, over fifty cities and towns being represented.

In the year named, and during 1881, Miss C. P. Titlon,
who was secretary and one of the original founders of the
enterprise, held the presidency, being succeeded in
1882 by Mrs. O. D. Randall, in 1883 by Mrs. I. W.
Tyler, and in 1884 by Miss May Buckingham. In
1884, there was a membership of one hundred and one
persons, with yearly receipts amounting to $60.01.
From May 14 to October 15, there were distributed
eleven thousand eight hundred bouquets, besides baskets
of loose flowers and vased bouquets.

The Mission includes in its visitsations the following
institutions:

Cook County Hospital, St. Luke’s Hospital, Newboys’
Home, Rehoboth Home, Home for Incorruptibles, Maurice
Tieror Hospital, Marine Hospital, Women’s and Children’s Hospital,
Alexan Hospital, St. Joseph’s Hospital, Eye and Ear Infirmary,
Unity Industrial School, Sheltering Arms, Furr Mission School,
Little Sisters of the Poor, and Home for the Friendless.

During the past few years the work of the Mission
has been divided, a new society, known as the South
End Flower Mission, being organized at the South
Congregational Church, with large donations from the
South Park. This organization distributes nearly five
thousand bouquets annually, its special field of labor
including the Protestant Orphan Asylum, Mercy Hos-
pital, Old Ladies’ Home, Erring Women’s Refuge, and
Hahnemann Hospital. The benefit and pleasure con-
ferrable by these joint charities are incalculable. The
officers of the main Mission, for 1885, were:

Miss May Buckingham, president; Mrs. J. K. Edsall, vice-

ST. GEORGE’S BENEVOLENT ASSOCIATION.—At the
time of the great fire of 1871, the St. George’s Benevo-
leent Association of Chicago had been in existence fourteen
years as an incorporated body. The society was
in a very flourishing condition, having a membership of
some four hundred and twenty-five persons. The fire
swept away the beautiful lodge-rooms in the Lombard
Building, entailing a loss in regalias and other property of
$2,000. St. George’s was one of the few benevolent
associations of the city which did not apply for, or
receive, relief from the general relief fund, and the
disbursements made to the nationality it represented
were made from the society fund or personally by char-
itably disposed members. The officers at that time
were James John, president; W. W. Street, Dr. Snow-
den, vice-presidents; C. J. Burroughs, recording sec-
retary. For the years following, up to the present time,
the presidents have been

1872, Richard Barnard; 1873, A. Booth; 1874-77, George E.
Gooch; 1878, Alexander Cook; 1879-80, George E. Gooch; 1881,
C. J. Burroughs; 1882, Joseph E. Wright; 1883, William Bang-
worth.

During the past fourteen years the society has be-
stowed its benefits liberally, over $2,000 a year being
distributed, derived mainly from dues, picnics and ban-
quets. The society has a burial lot at Rosehill Ceme-
tery, in which some one hundred interments have been
made. Aside from its relief fund, the society has a
reserve or permanent building fund amounting to
$6,000, with which it is designed to build a hall. On
August 20, 1884, a three-days’ session or convention
of representative lodges of the Order was held in this
city, at which delegates were present from the various large
cities of the United States and Canada. The present
membership roll of the society includes about three
hundred persons, and the officers are as follows:

John Dunn, president; James Pittaway, vice-president; John
Berry, treasurer; David Roberts, financial secretary; Charles P.
Currie, recording secretary; Messrs. Lansdey, Morgan and Childs,
visiting committee; Messrs. Gooch, Cardew and Wright, trustees;
Rev. Canon Street, chaplain.

THE ILLINOIS ST. ANREW’S SOCIETY, at the time of
the fire, lost its entire records and lodge-room prop-
erty, including a large edition of the constitution and
by-laws and several historic pictures, to re-produce
which efforts have since been made. The enrolment
lists prior to 1871 were also destroyed, but by Novem-
ber 14, 1872, a movement was on foot to restore the
same, and the society had a list of two hundred and
seventy-one regular members. The organization was then
twenty-seven years old, although it was not incorpo-
rated until 1853. The officers at the time of the fire
were — John M’Arthur, president; William Stewart,
Alexander M. Thomson, vice-presidents; William M.
Dale, secretary; John Stewart, treasurer. The society had
numerous applications for relief from Scotch-
American citizens, rendered homeless by the great fire,
and, through the recommendation of the managers, the
Relief and Aid Society and the Chicago Christian
Union donated $1,585 to the society, besides which
$5,000, or a total of $7,585.08, was disbursed by the
relief committee of the organization. A new burial-lot
at Rosehill Cemetery was purchased, comprising five
thousand square feet, at a cost of $1,750. The society,
from its banquets, entertainments, dues and donations,
made a prosperous financial showing for succeeding

BENEVOLENT INSTITUTIONS.

NATIONAL ASSOCIATIONS.

613
years. In 1873, the receipts were $3,870.79; disbursements, $2,355.39; and the annual receipts averaged about $3,000, and disbursements $1,800, up to 1880, when the membership was two hundred and ninety-four. The disbursements in 1880 were $1,191.30; receipts $3,192.22. In 1884, the membership was three hundred, and one hundred and three persons had been buried in the society's lots at Rosehill Cemetery.

The presidents, from the fire to the present time, have been as follows:

John McArthur, Robert Clark, Robert Hervey, Godfrey MacDonald, Daniel R. Cameron, Alexander Kirkland and Robert Clark.

The present officers of the society are—

Robert Clark, president; William M. Dale, treasurer, an office he has filled for eleven years; and John Berry, secretary.

St. Patrick's Society.—Following the great fire, no effort seems to have been made to revive this society until 1878. In October of that year, a meeting of the old members was called in the Tremont House, and so great was the interest aroused by the re-union that it was decided to reorganize the society. The following officers were chosen under the reorganization:


The society takes a lively interest in the question of Irish colonization and in caring for the Irish immigrant; and it took the lead in the important colonization movement which was set on foot during the winter of 1878-79. And a call for a national conference of representative Irishmen was issued by the society in the early part of 1879. The call specified St. Patrick's Day, March 17, as the time, and the Grand Pacific Hotel, Chicago, as the place of meeting. A number of delegates, mainly from the West and South, assembled. Among those in attendance were Right Rev. Bishop Ireland, St. Paul; Right Rev. Bishop O'Connor, Omaha; Right Rev. Bishop Spalding, Peoria; General Lawler, Wisconsin; John A. Creighton, John Fitzgerald, Nebraska; P. H. Kelly, Michael Doran, St. Paul. The result of the conference was the establishment of the Irish Catholic Colonization Association of the United States.

On May 28, 1879, the centennial of the poet Moore, the society gave a notable musical and literary celebration in honor of the event at Hershey Music Hall. The president, Mr. Onahan, delivered an address on the "poetry and genius of Moore."

The first money raised in Chicago in aid of the Irish famine sufferers was forwarded by the St. Patrick's Society, and was transmitted to Archbishop McHale. Members of the society were likewise active and prominent in the public demonstration held in Chicago to express sympathy with the Irish people in their efforts to secure a change in the land laws and a wider measure of home rule for that country. The controlling influence in the society being more conservative on Irish national questions than suited the more enthusiastic elements led to the formation of a new and independent society, known as the Irish-American Club, which rapidly sprang into prominence.

The memorable temperance demonstration in Central Music Hall, January 17, 1853, at which Bishop Ireland delivered his great appeal in behalf of temperance, was the result of the initiative taken by the St. Patrick's Society. The eloquent and convincing argument by Bishop Ireland on that occasion was widely commented on by the press of the city, and attracted general attention throughout the country. The reunions given by the St. Patrick's Society, on St. Patrick's Day, have been uniformly brilliant and notable gatherings, while the literary character and ability displayed in the post-prandial addresses never fail to command public attention.

The present officers are—

William J. Onahan, president; W. P. Rend, first vice-president; John Naghten, second vice-president; P. E. Healy, treasurer; M. W. Kelly, recording secretary; and John Gaynor, the corresponding secretary.

The Société Française de Bienfaisance de l'Illinois, which has been in existence for a quarter of a century, was organized and incorporated in Chicago, February 23, 1863. The original charter members of the society, who were among the most prominent French residents of the city, were—


The object of the association was to help French-speaking residents of the State when in distress; and its officers have relieved numerous cases of extreme suffering, and supplied a large number of persons with transportation to friends. After the fire, some three thousand dollars of contributions passed through the society's hands, and was distributed to sufferers by the configuration. The average membership of the organization is about one hundred; and from their dues, and entertainments given from time to time, is derived the revenue for a relief fund. The presidents, since the organization of the society, have been as follows:


The present officers are—

W. B. Laparle, president; A. Marguerat, G. Sunret, F. X. Lambert, vice-presidents; Theofilius Gueroult, secretary and financial agent; Leon Dupuy, treasurer; and six directors.

The United Hebrew Relief Association, of Chicago, was organized in 1859, the first regular meeting of its executive board taking place November 20 of that year, and its first report being dated October 4, 1860. The organization had its inception in a convention of delegations from different Jewish lodges, congregations and benevolent societies, called by Rambah Lodge, B'nai B'rith, for the purpose of forming one common Jewish charity society. Previous to that time there had been indiscriminate and duplicated almshiving. Henry Greenbaum was elected president; and the general good-will of the Jewish population, and the action of circonstant and practical officers, soon placed the association on a basis of beneficial operation. The society maintains an established relief department and a well-appointed hospital. The providing of an asylum for indigent Jewish widows and orphans is now contemplated, Mrs. Elisée Frank having already contributed $30,000 for that purpose.

In 1884, there were three thousand eight hundred and sixty applications, and one thousand two hundred and twenty-five persons provided for; $9,466.68 being expended, a large amount of which was contributed by the congregations of Jewish churches. The sum of $1,050 was contributed toward the maintenance of the employment bureau, a notable feature of the society. The hospital branch of the work, operating the Michael Reese Hospital, provided for four hundred and sixty-
four patients, of whom two hundred and sixty-four were admitted free, and two hundred and sixty-five were not of the Jewish faith. The hospital income from paying patients was $8,556, while the entire hospital expenditures amounted to $25,319.98. The report of the society shows relief work done embracing one thousand visits, one thousand five hundred letters written, one thousand one hundred and sixteen families assisted, and one hundred and fifty-seven persons provided with employment. The receipts for the relief fund were $13,442.88; hospital fund, $29,288.05; hospital sinking fund, $847.85; employment bureau fund, $1,050; library fund, $207.02. The investments for the hospital sinking fund amount to $52,300, and for the relief sinking fund, $5,500. The ladies' sewing societies connected with the association disbursed, during 1884, $2,914.44, while the Young Ladies' Aid Society, an auxiliary association, did much good work in providing flowers for the hospital. The executive board of the association is composed of Isaac Greensfelder, president; Abraham Hart, vice-president; Herman Schaffner, treasurer; Joseph Pollak, financial secretary; Charles W. Holzheimer, recording secretary; Herman Felsenthal, Henry L. Frank, Max M. Geselvey, Herman F. Hahn, Nathan Marks, Jacob Newman, Jacob Rosenblum, Julius Rosenblum, Joseph Schaffner, Charles H. Schwab, trustees; F. Kiss, superintendent.

The Societá Cristoforo Colombo, the largest Italian benevolent association in Chicago, was organized on October 12, 1875, and incorporated on March 25, 1886, with the object of extending financial help and benefits to members. Aside from the provision for death and sickness to those connected with the society, relief has been extended to the few Italians who have appealed for help. The society has a membership of ninety-eight at the end of the first year, which in 1885 had increased to two hundred and fifty. The original founders and first officers of the society were G. R. Ratto, president; G. D. Razzo, vice-president; G. Lavazzì, secretary; G. L. Pieroni, treasurer; M. DeGilio, V. Califì, V. Gali, D. Lagomarsino, directors; G. R. Ratto, G. Lavazzì, G. D. Raggio, G. L. Pieroni and M. DeGilio, committee on rules. G. R. Ratto was the first president of the society, and was reelected in 1881, 1882, and 1884. G. Lavazzì was president in 1883.

The officers elected in 1885 were Charles Ginocchio, president; G. D. Raggio, vice-president; E. G. Meli, secretary; G. R. Ratto, treasurer; G. M. Lavazzì, financial secretary; A. Borrell, A. Andreascetti, L. Bartoli and G. Arata, directors.

The receipts of the society have amounted to over $4,100 and the disbursements to $370 in a single year.

The Società Italiana di Unione e Fratellanza was organized May 8, 1866, the original founders being A. Querolli, G. Ribon and G. Raggio. Its primary object was of a benevolent character, and its charities have been large outside of membership awards. A certain exclusiveness has been observed in its formation, no one being admitted as a member until he is known in a business and social sense. At the end of 1866, the society had a membership of one hundred and five persons. The first officers were as follows: A. Querolli, president; G. Ribon, secretary; and G. Raggio, treasurer. The presidents since then have been: G. Ribon, B. Borretti, A. Molinelli, R. Valentine, A. Caproni, A. Arata and G. Cella.

On July 18, 1873, the society was incorporated by A. Molinelli, A. Caproni and A. Arata. In the fire of 1871, the entire building of the society was destroyed, with a loss in real property and other property amounting to $1,800. To those who were rendered homeless by the conflagration a similar amount was donated by the society. Since that time the organization has increased its benefits, and now operates on an average annual income of $2,500, of which $2,000 is disbursed to the various benevolent funds, $150 being awarded for funeral expenses to members, and smaller amounts to the sick and unemployed. The society made liberal donations to the yellow-fever sufferers of the South, and to those injured and employed in the coal mines. The society, one of the oldest and most prominent Italian association in Chicago, was represented at the National conventions of the Order; in 1870, at Philadelphia; in 1871, at New York; and in 1873, at St. Louis.

The present membership of the society is two hundred. Its officers are:


The German Mutual Benefit Association was organized August 16, 1875, and duly incorporated, for the purpose of providing for the heirs of its members. The original founders were mainly members of the German Methodist and Evangelical churches, and the society's scope of operations embraced the entire State of Illinois. The first list of executive officers included Rev. C. A. Loebner, president; W. W. Lecher, vice-president; S. Wuest, secretary; Henry Rieke, treasurer. The record of the association for ten years shows a membership of two thousand five hundred and four persons, representing three thousand and twenty-two certificates, and seventy-three deaths. The amount of insurance granted a member averages $1,500, and since the formation of the society, $84,854.40 has been disbursed. The total membership up to 1885 exceeded three thousand. The present list of officers is as follows:


The Mutual Benefit and Aid Society of Chicago was organized as a charter association in 1874, and is the outgrowth of the Bismarck Bund and the Tentonna Life Insurance Company, many members of which associations were founders of the present society. The object of the organization is to provide immediate relief for the families of its members in case of sickness and death, and it restricts its life policies to $250, seeking mainly to provide for funeral expenses. Of this amount $100 is paid the day of death to the family of the deceased. Its first president was Ernst I. Knobelsdorff, and its present secretary, J. H. Kraemer, was one of the original charter members. The present officers are:


The society operates outside of the city, although the majority of its members are residents of Chicago. Since January 1, 1875, the annual disbursements have been as follows:

1875, $10,039.12; 1876, $20,977.15; 1877, $1,969.14; 1878, $1,244.99; 1879, $720.17; 1880, $1,780.40; 1881, $2,236.86; 1882, $1,600.65; 1883, $1,654.97; 1884, $2,222.32; 1885, $2,459.66; a total of $29,320.50.
MASONIC FRATERNITY.

By the fire of 1874, eighteen lodges, two chapters, one council, two commanderies and the four co-ordinate bodies of the A. & A. Scottish Rite suffered a total loss of their charters, records, jewels and paraphernalia, and were deprived of their places of meeting. Eight Masonic Halls, with all their accessories, were reduced to ashes, and the former occupants compelled to seek temporary quarters.

That the practical lesson of ready charity taught by the spontaneous outpouring of gifts from sister lodges all over the land has not been forgotten by the Masonic bodies of Chicago, has since been repeatedly demon-

strated. When the great fire of 1871 occurred in Bos-
tom; during the yellow fever epidemics of 1873 and 1879 in the South; after the floods on the Ohio River and its tributaries in February, 1883, and on many other occasions, the lodges of Chicago have freely reciprocated the fraternal bounty extended to them in their hour of need.

A. F. & A. M.

ORIENTAL LODGE, No. 33.—After the loss of its fine hall in the fire of 1871, oriental found a temporary home in the West Side Masonic Temple, corner of Halsted and Halsted streets. Since February 1, 1873, the lodge has met in its new hall, rebuilt upon the old site, and so that date dedicated by Past Grand Master J. C. Crepe. The masters of Oriental Lodge, since 1871, have been: Edwin Powell, 1872-73; Peter Miller, 1876; W. E. McHenry, 1877-78; William Gardner, 1880; Fred C. Brehm, 1881; Robert W. Smith, 1882; R. H. Bennett, 1883; J. J. Norton, 1884; A. J. Verneaux, 1885.

ORIENTAL LOIRE, No. 141.—The lodge, when first from Oriental Lodge, occupied quarters first in the hall of the Temple, on South Wabash Avenue, and afterward with Eastern Lodge, on North Water Street, until the latter hall was burned. When it re-occupied its old location in the re-built Oriental Hall, the master since the fire have been: George McWilliams, 1874-75; B. F. Holcomb, 1877-78; James John, 1878; Alfred Ross, 1879-80; E. A. Alworth, 1881-82; T. K. Taming, 1883-84; George McWilliams, 1885. The lodge has attained to a large membership and has enjoyed uniform prosperity.

WABANNA LODGE, No. 146.—For a time Wabunna held its meetings after the fire in Pleasant Hall, on Twelfth Street, where it went to the hall of Apollo Lodge, near the corner of Clark and Calumet Avenue. It held its meetings in American Masonic Building, returning to Oriental Hall, its present home, in the fall of 1864. Wabunna Lodge counts among its members many of the prominent citizens of Chicago, and has well maintained its reputation for benevolence. When the Boston fire of 1872 occurred, master of the shore Lodge, R. J. Timlin, Mr. Thomas, has responded to the call for aid. It sent substantial relief to the families of the Masons during the severe flood epidemics of 1873 and 1879, to Members and Shriner sport. The masters, since 1871, have been: J. G. Church, 1872; A. C. Howells, 1875-76; T. J. Thistle, 1877-78; E. W. St. John, 1879; J. A. Readish, 1878; F. W. Porter, 1879; T. J. Tustin, 1880; John C. Barker, 1881; W. C. B. Young, 1882; George O'Neil, 1883.

GERMANIA LODGE, No. 182.—This lodge, after the fire, held its meetings in the hall of Levering Lodge, E. L. Further, and the latter hall was burned, its members having been disposed of by the action of the Association towards the new building. The following have been the masters: W. H. Henley, 1872-76; A. C. Howells, 1877-78; F. W. Porter, 1879; Fred Meyers, 1890; J. H. Runyan, 1891-92; John W. DeWald, 1892; W. L. Groom, 1893; Donald Peng, 1894.

WILLIAM B. WARREN LODGE, No. 209.—The members of this lodge, after the fire, held their meetings at the home of the late George Warren, near the corner of Randolph and Halsted streets, and, in 1883, returned to Wabunna Hall. The masters, since 1871, have been:

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ASHLAR LODGE, NO. 308.—After the fire Ashlar Lodge met for a time at the Hotel and later in the West Side Masonic Temple, remaining there until 1873, when it removed to Masonic Hall in the American Express Building, 1876, and finally to Grand Union Hall, where it met until 1877. The masters have been: E. N. Brown, 1873-74; Frank R. Allen, 1875-78; William Heron, 1878-80; William H. Fillmore, 1881; Charles L. Hardy, 1882-83; Edgar L. Smith, 1884; C. E. Kreyzel, 1885.

BAILEY LODGE, NO. 310.—The first temporary home of this lodge after the fire was in the hall of Cashill Lodge, corner of Robey and Madison streets. Then it met in the West Side Masonic Temple. On the completion of the lodge-rooms in the American Express Building, it met there until the present quarters were secured at No. 147 Fourth Street. Its masters have been: H. S. Tobey, 1872-73; C. R. Moody, 1874; W. K. Forsyth, 1875; John Sattler, 1876-77; W. K. Forsyth, 1878-79; C. F. Stoddard, 1880; W. H. Forsyth, 1881; R. G. Griffith, 1882-83; John F. Richards, 1884-85.

BRAINERD LODGE, NO. 311.—When burned out in 1871, this lodge met in the West Side Masonic Temple until the completion of Corinthian Hall at No. 187 East Kinzie Street, in 1874, when it has since remained. Its masters have been: A. H. Thompson, 1872-73; E. P. Catfield, 1874; A. H. Robinson, 1875-76; J. P. Schmitt, 1877; J. P. Schmitt, 1878-79; Thomas Middleton, 1881-82; Thomas Ryan, 1883; Giles A. Stanley, 1884; Giles A. Stanley, 1885.

BLAIR LODGE, NO. 313.—After the fire Blair Lodge met in the West Side Masonic Temple until 1874, when it occupied the lodge-rooms in the

CHICAGO LODGE, NO. 487.—After the fire this lodge met in the hall of Apollo Lodge, at the corner of Madison and Clark streets, until 1873, when it removed to Arcoidea Hall, at No. 114 Randolph Street. In the following year it moved to Oriental Hall, where it continued until 1877, when it was burned. Its masters have been: Joseph Spiegel, 1872-73; Adolph Sidle, 1874-77; Charles Oaken, 1878-80; Edward Bolles, 1881-83; W. H. Forsyth, 1883-85; Charles Oaken, 1885-87; Adolph Sidle, 1887-89; George W. Mackenzie, 1889-91; William Baxter, 1891; Charles A. Oaken, 1892-93; F. Falco, 1893; F. M. French, 1894; E. W. Osborn, 1895.

COVENANT LODGE, NO. 526.—When driven from its North Side home by the fire, this lodge first met in the hall of Union Park Lodge on West Lake Street. In February, 1874, this hall was burned and the lodge re-established at 4917 St. James Avenue, with W. C. Paine as master; in 1875 it moved to 911 S. Oriental Avenue, where it met many years, and in 1883 to 477 S. Dearborn Street, in the building known as the Grand Hotel, about 150 members being enrolled. Its masters have been: William Keane, 1876-79; William McLean, 1879-80; R. J. Ahrens, 1880-82; F. Falco, 1882-83; E. W. Osborn, 1883-84; William Baxter, 1884; Charles A. Oaken, 1885.

CUBAN LODE, NO. 569.—1884.

DEARBORN LODGE, NO. 308.—This lodge has enjoyed a steady growth, and from its first was constantly maintaining a membership of a hundred and more members, living in the North Side. It has a commodious hall on Twenty-fourth Street. Its masters have been: James敦, 1881-83; John H. Babcock, 1884-85; John J. Brennan, 1886-87; J. S. Beck, 1888; J. H. Babcock, 1889-90; William J. Hamilton, 1890; W. H. Holmes, 1890-91; R. F. Creutz, 1892; J. S. Beck, 1893; J. H. Babcock, 1894; W. J. Hamilton, 1895; W. J. Hamilton, 1896.

HERDER LODGE, NO. 966.—This lodge has had a fair prosperity. The masters have been: H. J. B. Britton, 1873-74; E. J. Bedell, 1875; W. D. Brown, 1876-77; Paul Zorner, 1878-79; D. W. Brown, 1880; Frank Zorner, 1881; E. Middleton, 1882.

WALDECK LODGE, NO. 974.—This lodge is located at the corner of South Pearl and State streets, when it was first received, was made of bow-flooring. maples, C. H. Liebmann, 1879; Henry Blocher, 1880; J. L. Goodall, 1881; Henry Wink, 1882; E. Schmitz, 1883-84; C. E. Meehl, 1885.

GARFIELD LODGE, NO. 655.—This lodge is organized on a similar basis to that of the Grand Lodge of the Grand Army of the Republic, for the benefit of the widow of the late President Garfield. The master has been: J. H. Honey, 1900-01; H. E. Sanger, 1902.

SCOTLAND, NO. 300.—This lodge was organized by Grand Master D. Crocker, Grand Master, on the first three degrees, and is styled "The Scottish Rite Lodge," and its first officers were: W. D. Brown, master; W. J. Hamilton, warden; and W. P. Paine, treasurers. On March 1, 1874, at a meeting held at No. 147 East Kinzie Street, the lodge was organized and chartered by the Grand Lodge of Illinois. Its masters have been: D. Crocker, 1874-76; J. H. Babcock, 1877; W. J. Hamilton, 1878; A. B. Stoney, 1879; W. J. Hamilton, 1880; W. J. Hamilton, 1881; A. B. Stoney, 1882; J. H. Babcock, 1883; W. J. Hamilton, 1884; J. S. Beck, 1885; W. J. Hamilton, 1886; W. J. Hamilton, 1887-88; H. J. B. Britton, 1889; W. J. Hamilton, 1890; W. J. Hamilton, 1891.

BENEVOLENT INSTITUTIONS.
GRAND LODGE MEETINGS IN CHICAGO.—The times and places of meeting of the Grand Lodge of Illinois since 1871 have been as follows:

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WASHINGTON CHAPTER, NO. 43.—This chapter has the largest membership, with chapters in the states of Wisconsin, Minnesota, and Illinois. It has an active membership and is well represented in the various lodges throughout the state. The chapter is located in the heart of the state and has a strong presence in the business community.

HERMAN SIGMUND was born in Wittenberg, Germany, on February 4, 1839, and is a son of John and Magdalena (Lederer) Sigmund. When he was fourteen years of age he learned the cabin-maker's trade in his native town, where he worked until 1866, when he came to America. He went to Chicago and worked at cabinet-making until 1876, when he engaged in the business of a contractor with Peter Mueller, under the firm name of Sigmund & Mueller. They continued together five years when the firm was dissolved. Since then Mr. Sigmund has carried on the business on his own account. He has a lively stable which he manages in connection with the undertaking business. He was married on October 14, 1851, to Miss Lizzie Schell, of Chicago; they have four children.—Anson, Herman, Lizzie and Clara. Mr. Sigmund is a Mason and a member of D. C. Greger Lodge, No. 645, A.F. & A.M., and of Washington Chap-
BENEVOLENT INSTITUTIONS.

A.M., corner of Roleroy and Madison streets, where it has since remained.


Siland Council, No. 53—In February, 1873, a dispensation was issued by the M.O.G.M. of the Grand Council of E. J. Prinkey as T.I.M.G.M. John Willby as H.I.G.M. and A. H. Atkins as P. C. of W. to form a council

The following is a list of some of the officers of the council: R. H. S. Eventer, 1872; E. V. G. Goodrich, 1873; E. V. G. Goodrich, 1874; W. O. Hill, 1875; J. H. Schenkel, 1876; W. O. Hill, 1877; J. H. Schenkel, 1878; W. O. Hill, 1879; J. H. Schenkel, 1880; W. O. Hill, 1881; J. H. Schenkel, 1882; W. O. Hill, 1883; J. H. Schenkel, 1884; W. O. Hill, 1885. The membership of the council was 50 in 1885.

Palestine Council, No. 66—On August 9, 1885, a dispensation was issued for the formation of this council, in the Asylum of Apollo Commandery, K. T. The first T.I.M.G.M. was William E. Poitson, the first H.I.G.M. William F. Forsyth, and the first P. C. of W., W. H. A. Hammond. The council granted a chapter on October 24, 1885, and the council was duly constituted, as follows: John E. Poitson, T.I.M.G.M.; W. J. Haye, Rec., 1885-86; A. H. Poitson, T.I.G.M.; E. W., B. Rec., 1885-86; L. A. Poitson, T.I.G.M.; G. M., B. Rec., 1885-86. The membership was 60 in 1885.

MEETINGS OF THE GRAND COUNCIL. In Chicago from 1872 to 1877 inclusive, and from 1883 to 1885, the Grand Council surrendered its privileges to the Grand Chapter, R. A. M., in the years between 1877 and 1883.

K. T.

The history of this order of Christian Masonry in Chicago since 1871, has been characterized by many events of more than ordinary importance to the craft. The one conspicuous event in Tempelarism in this city, during the last decade, was the Triennial Convocation of the Grand Encampment of the United States, which was held in 1886. The commandery of the city resolved to commence the preparations for the entertainment of the army of Sir Knights which it was expected would attend, more than two years before the time for the meeting of the Convocation. The committee of arrangements, consisting of five members from each of the three commanderies, was appointed in the spring of 1878, from which various sub-committees were appointed from time to time. An executive committee of seven was chosen, consisting of Norman T. Gassette and Warren F. T. Uydoc of the Chicago Commandery, Lester L. Bond and Malcolm McDonald of the Chicago Commandery, and John A. Crawford, William H. Thompson and George M. Moulton of the St. Bernard Commandery. Of this committee, Norman T. Gassette was made chairman and George M. Moulton vice-chairman.

The amount of labor required to raise the necessary funds and to provide for the quartering and entertainment of the vast body of Knights and their companions, was enormous, but was successfully performed by the committee. The citizens of Chicago, outside the ranks of the fraternity, responded liberally to the call for money, over $30,000 being raised by the general committee. Of this amount over $31,000

The following table exhibits the membership of the chapters during each of the fourteen years from 1872 to 1885, inclusive:

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<th>Chapter</th>
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* Total membership, 1875, 8,395.
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BENEVOLENT INSTITUTIONS.

CHICAGO COMMANDERY, NO. 19.—This commandery has long been noted for the excellent management of its finances and its loyalty to the reg-
nular forms of Freemasonry. It has long stood on the roll of com-
manderies having more than one hundred members since 1837. Its members are among the most prominent and influential citizens of Chicago. The commandery is an active one and has had a large attendance at its different conclaves and elections. Its charities and public service work are of the highest character. Its funds are well invested and are used for the benefit of worthy causes. The commandery is also known for its public exhibitions and its participation in Masonic functions throughout the year.

The members of the commandery since 1837 have been:

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<th>Captain-General</th>
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The records have been: John Whitley, 1872; George V. Sheldon, 1872-74; George A. Williams, 1875; J. Trowbridge, 1876; James K. Matson, 1877; William G. White, 1878; L. F. Day, 1879-80; C. G. Higginbotham, 1881-82; George A. Williams, 1883-84.

For a time after the fire of 1877, St. Bernard accepted the invitation tendered by Chicago Commandery for the time being to occupy the Masonic Temple, west side Masonic Temple, and continued to hold its meetings there until the present hall was burned out in February, 1878, when it again accepted the hospitality of Grand Commandery. The hall now occupied was moved to permanent quarters in its new home At 180 East Kinzie Street. On that occasion the asylum was received into the Masonic Order. The grand officers and the fraternal related bodies, participated in a reception and a social occasion.

The Chicago Commandery held its first meeting in the new hall on June 25, 1878, and on the next day the great hall of the Masonic Temple was opened for public entertainment. The meeting was attended by many visitors from out of town, particularly from the eastern states.

The meeting was held in the Chicago commandery's new hall, which was the largest and most elegant building in the city. The hall was beautifully furnished and decorated with flowers, and was filled to capacity with a large number of dignitaries and guests. The grand officers were met by the members of the commandery and conducted to their seats.

The meeting was called to order by the chairman, who welcomed the members and guests, and introduced the grand officers of the commandery. The grand officers were then instructed to proceed to the Grand Commandery, which was held in the same hall. The meeting was adjourned until the next day, when the grand officers proceeded to the Grand Commandery.

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The meeting was held in the Chicago commandery's new hall, which was the largest and most elegant building in the city. The hall was beautifully furnished and decorated with flowers, and was filled to capacity with a large number of dignitaries and guests. The grand officers were met by the members of the commandery and conducted to their seats.

The meeting was called to order by the chairman, who welcomed the members and guests, and introduced the grand officers of the commandery. The grand officers were then instructed to proceed to the Grand Commandery, which was held in the same hall. The meeting was adjourned until the next day, when the grand officers proceeded to the Grand Commandery.
William Harbourn Turner, of the firm of Turner & Kay, wholesale leather dealers, is the son of William and Maria (Morris) Turner, and was born at Cincinnati, O., on October 2, 1825. His parents were both of English descent, and his father, who was a merchant in Cincinnati in its earliest days, died in 1832. The son resided with his mother in his native town until he attained the age of thirteen, when he removed to St. Louis. Upon arriving there, Mr. Turner found employment in the leather house of H. C. Stilin & Co., and by his faithfulness and efficiency won the esteem and confidence of his employers. About 1841, Mr. Turner went to Alton, Ill., and commenced business as a leather merchant, being aided in his start by his former employers, who formed the company of William H. Turner & Co. During his residence in Alton he was held in high esteem for his business qualifications, and not less on account of his upright character and many social virtues. Having become very prosperous in his business there, he decided to locate in a city which presented better prospects for future greatness than Alton. Accordingly, in 1859, he came to Chicago and embarked in business with Leavitt & Nichols in the leather trade, under the firm name of Turner & Sidway, and his connection with that gentlemen continued for many years. Mr. Turner was at one time a member of three different firms—Turner, Leavitt & Co., Turner, Sidway & Ormayer & Co., and Turner & Sidway Leather Company, tanners. Consolidations and withdrawals have since occurred, and he is now only connected with the business of Turner & Kay Co. During his residence in business here, Mr. Turner has been successful, as might be expected from the energy, promptness and good judgment that have ever been his characteristics. Mr. Turner was initiated into Freemasonry on June 23, 1841, in the Lodge, No. 1, of Alton, Ill., and made a Master Mason on July 17, 1841. He was J. W. of that Lodge in 1852, S. W. in 1854, and W. M. in 1855. In 1856, he deputed from Illinois Lodge and appointed W. M. of Alton Lodge, U.D., which received its charter as No. 283; on December 8, 1859, he deputed from Alton Lodge, and joined Oriental Lodge, No. 33, on March 16, 1860. He was J. G. W. of the Chicago Lodge of Illinois in 1855. He was made a R.A.C. on December 12, 1851, in Alton Chapter, No. 8, and was king thereof in 1854 and 1855, and high priest in 1856; he deputed therefrom on October 21, 1859, with a Grand Affiliate to Illinois Lodge, No. 2, on February 27, 1860. He was R.A.C. of the Grand Chapter of Illinois in 1855. He received the Council degrees in Alton Council, No. 3, and in D. I. G. M. of that Council in 1853, T. I. G. M. in 1854, when he was Senior Warden of the Grand Council of Illinois. Of the Grand Council of Illinois he was G. P. C. of W. in 1853, and G. T. I. in 1855. He was made a K.T. in St. Louis Encampment, No. 1, in February 7, 1855, and then became a charter member of Belvidere Commandery, No. 2, Alton, Ill., and held offices therein as follows: Appointed junior warden at date of dispensation on March 25, 1855; elected generalissimo on November 14, 1855; E.C., 1855; recorder, 1856; and junior warden, 1857 and 1858. He deputed therefrom on January 9, 1860, and affiliated with Apollo Commandery, No. 1, on April 17, 1860. He assisted in the organization of the State Grand Commandery in 1857, and was grand recorder for 1857, 1858 and 1859; grand captain-general for 1860; grand generalissimo for 1861; deputy grand commander for 1862; and grand commander for 1863. In 1865, he was elected to the Grand Lodge of Illinois, and on April 9, 1864, the 33rd was conferred at the session of the Supreme Council for the Northern Jurisdiction, held in Boston on May 14, 1865. He was grand master of the State Grand Commandery in 1865, and first lieutenant commander in 1852; and was president of the Council of Deliberation of Illinois in 1856. A beautiful portrait of Mr. Turner adorns the volumes of "History of Masonry of the State of Illinois," published in 1866. "He has been prominent in advancing every interest of the institution of Masonry and has gained the confidence and respect of those with whom he has been associated in the order. Mr. Turner was married to Miss Honora Wheaton, daughter of the late Hon. Horace Wheaton, ex-Congressman from New York. Two children have been born to them; Honora Wheaton Turner, who died at the age of 44 years and ten months on January 13, 1868; and Turner, ten years of age. Mr. Turner is a member of the Union League Club; has been vice-president of the Western Manufactu-
turers' Mutual Insurance Company, since its organization in 1880; and is at present vice-president and auditor of the Rosehill Cemetery Association.

Mr. William A. Almini, ex-sheriff of Cook County, was born in Hesse Darmstadt on February 19, 1835. His boyhood was passed upon his father's farm, and during his youth he became an apprentice to the blacksmithing trade which he followed until his departure for America. He left for this country in 1857, and is said to have been one of the first to go to Chicago and make this city his home, where he has ever since resided. He followed his trade here until 1858, when he opened a shop of his own at Blue Island. He continued in business at that place for many years, and was one of the first to organize and make his home in the city. He has always been active in all public affairs, and is the recognized leader of his city. He is a member of the following Masonic bodies: Kilwinning Blue Lodge, Corinthian Chapter, Apollo Commandery, Oriental Sovereign Consistory, Medina Mystic Shrine. He was married in Chicago to Miss Josephine Brandin, who died without leaving one child. He married again, in 1866, Miss Mary VonAme, of Chicago.

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JOHN W. BROWN was born in Warren County, Ohio, on August 12, 1832. Completing his education in 1853, he became a teacher in the public schools in his native State, and in 1854, removed to Quincy, III., where he established himself in the watch and jewelry business, in which he continued nearly eighteen years. There he was superintendent of schools for three years, and was also for a much longer time secretary of the Board of Education of that city. It should also be noted, that, through his untiring efforts, the educational interests of the city prospered and flourished as they never had before; he secured an increased rate of taxation for educational purposes, and under his administration was built up the Franklin High School, which has since ranked as the best school in that portion of the State. It was at Quincy, too, that Mr. Brown was made a Mason in Luce Lodge, No. 459, A.F. & A.M., on February 13, 1868, and later became its master. In 1873, he removed to Chicago, and, purchasing the magazine he still holds—The Mason, he became the first officer in January, 1874. Mr. Brown is now a member of Golden Rule Lodge, No. 726, Chicago, and its Master under dispensation, and of Quincy Chapter, No. 5, R.A.M., of Quincy Council, No. 15, R. & S.M., Beaufort Commandery, No. 11, K.T., and of Quincy Consistory, S.F.R.S., No. 32. He married in 1854, Miss Phoebe Jane Young, daughter of Moses Young, of Butler County, Ohio. They have five children, three sons and two daughters, all living.

ILLINOIS MASONIC ORPHANS' HOME.

For a number of years the question of establishing a Home for the widows and orphans of Masons in Illinois who might need the care of such an institution, has been agitated and plans partially perfected more than once looking to this end. In March, 1885, a number of well-known Masons perfected a preliminary organization for the purpose named, and, on March 17, obtained a charter from the State for the Illinois Masonic Orphans' Home, under which the following permanent organization was effected:


At a general meeting, called for the purpose at the Asylum of Apollo Commandery on April 17, 1885, the above action was discussed, together with the plans projected as provided in the constitution and by-laws of the organization, and received a hearty endorsement. The object of the Home, as expressed in the articles of organization, is—

"to provide and maintain, at or near the City of Chicago, a Home for the maternal and intellectual, moral and physical welfare of indigent children of deceased or indigent Masons, and to provide a home and asylum for sick or indigent widows of such deceased Freemasons."

Provision is made for annual membership on the payment of one dollar, and for life-membership on the payment of fifty dollars, with the usual provisions for bequests and donations. A large number of memberships, both annual and life, have been obtained throughout the State, and a beginning will be made in the erection of buildings as soon as a location shall have been decided on.

ORDER OF THE EASTERN STAR.

MASONIC OF ADOPTION is the title given to a series of degrees for women, arranged in France about 1765. On October 6, 1866, D. W. Thompson conferred the Eastern Star degrees upon about thirty persons, at the residence of Mrs. Cynthia Leonard, in this city, for the purpose of organization, which was done—

"MIRIAM FAMILY, No. 111."—The first officers were: D. W. Thompson, Chief Master Mason; Miss Maria B. Bradwell, patroness; J. H. Varnell, conductor; Mrs. Amos H. Bradwell, patroness; Lorraine J. Pitkin, conductor; Walter A. Stevens, treasurer; Mrs. J. H. Varnell, secretary; Mrs. Cynthia Leonard, Junior Warden; James H. Bradwell, warden; Mrs. Charles T. Will, A. W., John Porter Ferier, T. W.

At the first regular election of officers in January, 1867, Walter A. Stevens was elected patron; Mrs. Maria B. Bradwell, patroness; George W. Harney, conductor; Mrs. Lorraine J. Pitkin, conductor; on March 4, 1869, the charter issued to Miriam Family, No. 111 was surrendered, and a charter issued to Miriam Chapter, No. 1, by the Supreme Grand Patron of New York, was procured, and the Chapter of Miriam was chartered in the State of New York by the fire of October 9, 1871, and was restored on January 14, 1872, by the Supreme Grand Patron of New York, to the Grand Chapter of Iowa, and chartered under the name of "Miriam Chapter No. 1854, under dispensation of the Grand Chapter of Missouri on September 6, 1875. Under a resolution adopted at that time, Miriam Chapter was induced to continue its existence as a chapter, and a new charter issued by the same body on September 20, 1877. The charter was made:

Mr. Charles T. Will, H. M.; Mr. John H. Varnell, W. M.; Miss Charles T. Will, A. W.; Mr. W. B. McWilliams, T. M.; Mr. Charles T. Will, S. M.; Mr. W. B. McWilliams, J. W.

At the first meeting, January 14, 1877, the membership was as follows:

Mrs. Charles T. Will, H. M.; Mrs. John H. Varnell, W. M.; Mrs. W. B. McWilliams, A. W.; Mrs. W. B. McWilliams, S. M.; Mrs. W. B. McWilliams, J. W.

ODD FELLOWSHIP.

The institution of Odd-Fellowship is a wonderfully progressive in character; and, while it retains certain fundamental characteristics as essential to its life and
individuality, it admits of innovation in others. Changes which, taken as a whole, are considerable in degree, have been made in the work of the Order since 1871, the year which closes the period treated of in the second volume of this work. Business meetings are now held in the highest, or Scarlet, degree, instead of the lowest as formerly. The Order has returned to its cardinal, in the number of degrees, having dropped two, which were of American origin. It has also added a parade degree, characterized by a uniform and a special drill.

Odd-Fellowship has been much extended in European and South American countries during the past decade, and has broadened and strengthened at home. In Chicago it has grown greatly, as the details will show. In 1871, official statistics give the total membership in Illinois, at about the beginning of the year, at 37,775, or in nineteen years of 14,155, an increase of very nearly double. In 1884, the Order in the United States paid out in relief $2,111,926.80, an increase over the year before of $96,094.34. Its revenues for the former year amounted to $5,757,307.89. In Illinois the local Grand Lodge took the important step of codifying its law, in order to have a fixed basis for future legislation. The code was prepared by Dr. Samuel Willard, Past Grand Secretary.

Chicagoland has been honored by the selection of several of its citizens to places of high authority in the State and National organizations. E. B. Sherman has been grand master and grand representative; William H. Crooker, grand patriarch and grand representative; M. C. Eames, grand treasurer; and John C. Smith (present Lieutenant-Governor), grand scribe and grand representative during the whole period covered in the present volume.

The honorary part borne by the Order in the relief work at the time of the great fire, gave it prestige as well as strength.

The following lodges have all been opened in Chicago since December 1, 1871:

1871—Palm, No. 467; instituted on December 7, 1871, by John Corson Smith, G. M.

1872—Chicago Olympian, No. 477; instituted on February 9, 1872, by P. T. Tiedemann, P. G. of No. 329, First Swedish, No. 479; instituted on February 22, 1872, by E. B. Sherman, P. G. of No. 329, First Swedish.

1873—II. Eames, No. 529; instituted on December 12, 1872, by K. B. Sherman, G. M. This was the first French lodge, and is the only one. It was formed under a charter given by Henry Veyne and others of the French brethren present at the time. Northern Light, No. 544; instituted on March 18, 1873, by Peter P. Burtis, P. G. of No. 329, First Swedish. No. 556; instituted on October 1, 1873, by Augustus R. Spade, P. G. of No. 388, New P. N. P. No. 551; instituted on December 5, 1873, by E. B. Sherman, G. M.

1875—Perseverance, No. 587; instituted on September 14, 1875, by John C. Smith, G. M.

1876—Rebekah, No. 591; instituted on October 29, 1876, by J. Ward Ellis, P. G. M. This lodge received its dispensation in 1876, by the Right Honorable Sir Isambard Kingdom, Bt., M. P., for the City and County of London, England.

The lodge was at first very popular, and membership increased very rapidly. In 1876, the membership was about 170. In 1878, the lodge was in its third year, and the membership was about 400. It was one of the most active lodges in the city, and was known for its influence and strength.

1877—Daughters of Martha, No. 599; instituted on March 31, 1877, by A. H. G. Burtis, P. G. M. This lodge received its dispensation in 1877, by the Right Honorable Sir Isambard Kingdom, Bt., M. P., for the City and County of London, England.

The lodge was at first very popular, and membership increased very rapidly. In 1878, the membership was about 170. It was one of the most active lodges in the city, and was known for its influence and strength.

1878—Daughters of Relief, No. 600; instituted on September 10, 1878, by Alfred Stanley, G. M. This lodge was the first lodge organized in the city, and was known for its influence and strength.

1879—Little Egypt, No. 606; instituted on February 18, 1879, by J. Ward Ellis, P. G. M. This lodge received its dispensation in 1879, by the Right Honorable Sir Isambard Kingdom, Bt., M. P., for the City and County of London, England.

The lodge was at first very popular, and membership increased very rapidly. In 1878, the membership was about 170. It was one of the most active lodges in the city, and was known for its influence and strength.

1880—Daughters of Relief, No. 607; instituted on February 18, 1880, by J. Ward Ellis, P. G. M. This lodge received its dispensation in 1880, by the Right Honorable Sir Isambard Kingdom, Bt., M. P., for the City and County of London, England.

The lodge was at first very popular, and membership increased very rapidly. In 1878, the membership was about 170. It was one of the most active lodges in the city, and was known for its influence and strength.

1881—Daughters of Relief, No. 608; instituted on February 18, 1881, by J. Ward Ellis, P. G. M. This lodge received its dispensation in 1881, by the Right Honorable Sir Isambard Kingdom, Bt., M. P., for the City and County of London, England.

The lodge was at first very popular, and membership increased very rapidly. In 1878, the membership was about 170. It was one of the most active lodges in the city, and was known for its influence and strength.

1882—Daughters of Relief, No. 609; instituted on February 18, 1882, by J. Ward Ellis, P. G. M. This lodge received its dispensation in 1882, by the Right Honorable Sir Isambard Kingdom, Bt., M. P., for the City and County of London, England.

The lodge was at first very popular, and membership increased very rapidly. In 1878, the membership was about 170. It was one of the most active lodges in the city, and was known for its influence and strength.
Lodge, A.F & A.M., and they jointly erected Parker Hall, on the northeast corner of Clark and Madison streets. On February 21, 1870, the new hall was opened to the public. In 1872, the lodge was merged with the Grand Master J. Ward Ellis, and the name was changed to the Western Star Lodge.

On February 14, 1871, the lodge met in a hall over Biddle & Co., and the following officers were elected: Master J. H. Winters, Jr.; W. J. N. Goldring, R. Sec.; W. McParland, treasurer; P. N. Jamison, P. Sec.; W. J. N. Goldring, W. Sec.; and Charles Kennedy, W. Sec.

The Grand Lodge of Illinois, under the leadership of Grand Master Thomas F. Mitchell, opened the session with an address. The Grand Secretary's report showed a total of four hundred and ninety-two State lodges at work; the membership of all male orders on June 30, preceding, being 24,660. A gain of five hundred and fifty-three members in the Grand Lodge was reported, and the total membership of 1,824. At this session of the Grand Lodge a law was passed providing that no new charter should be granted in any city where ten or more lodges exist, on the petition of less than twenty persons, or without the approval of at least one-fourth of the working lodges in the city. The number of representatives to the Grand Lodge present at this session was four hundred and forty-three; of Grand officers, twelve; about one thousand Grand and representatives were in attendance during the session. P. G. R. Dr. Samuel Willard, of Chicago, gave the oration, and presented a plan for the future, which he still fills. E. R. Sierman, of Chicago, was elected Grand Master by an unanimous vote.

After a lapse of more than eight years, the Grand Lodge again met in Chicago, at McCormick Hall, on November 21, 1882. The session continued through four days, and much important business was transacted. Alonzo Elwood, G. M., of Sycamore, was the presiding officer. M. C. Eames, of Fort Dearborn Lodge, Chicago, who was appointed just previous to the convening of the Grand Lodge, acted as Grand Treasurer. The Grand Lodge at this session elected thirty-five lodge members and ninety-five representatives and twelve officers.

The report of the Grand Secretary showed an acquisition to the Order, throughout the State, of 5,827, making the total membership, on June 30, 1882, 32,048. The relief report showed that the total disbursements during the year were $73,105.27. The officers elected this session were as follows:


- EXCERSORS NO. 2.—The Grand Encampment of Illinois, as of Chicago Encampents presents a steady progress, although the growth of membership in this degree, as compared with the others, is small.

- ILLINOIS, NO. 3.—In the early days of Odd-Fellowship in the State, the Grand Lodge was an encampment in camp, which had but a brief existence. It was revived on June 13, 1873, by J. Ward Ellis, P. G. S. M. Sam M. H. Cook was the first charter member surviving to the present time.

- CHICAGO, NO. 10, was instituted in this city on September 21, 1848. The lodge was incorporated as a corporation in 1850, a State Grand Encampment was organized, and N. 10 then came under its jurisdiction.

- APOLLO, NO. 165. This was a German Encampment, was instituted on June 8, 1853, by John F. Groser, W. Sec., Fr. B. Scott, Sec.

- CHosen Friends. The title of Chosen Friends, No. 2, one of the original encampments of Illinois, was changed from Chosen Friends to the Encampment of Illinois, in 1853. It continued to function as an encampment in camp, in the early forties, which became defunct through the organization of a voluntary Baptists Church Company in Chicago.

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- EXCERSORS NO. 2. —The Grand Encampment of Illinois, as of Chicago Encampents presents a steady progress, although the growth of membership in this degree, as compared with the others, is small.
ship on December 31, 1881, of 5,479. The officers elected were as follows:


OTHER SOCIETIES.

KNIGHTS OF PYTHIAS.—Of this order there were, in 1885, thirty-one lodges, as follows: Germania, No. 2; Excelsior, No. 3; Gauntlet, No. 4; Cosmopolitan, No. 5; Hoffnung, No. 7; Goethe, No. 8; De Molay, No. 13; Schiller, No. 15; Washington, No. 32; Thorvaldsen, No. 41; Ottokar, No. 78; Scandia, No. 80; Concordia, No. 83; Chicago, No. 88; St. Julian, No. 92; Calumet, No. 94; Tontonia, No. 97; Odin, No. 103; Lincoln, No. 108; Harmony, No. 110; Denmark, No. 112; Columbia, No. 115; Accordia, No. 116; Fidelity, No. 117; Lake, No. 119; Douglas, No. 125; Aldine, No. 129; Foster, No. 131; Madison, No. 134; Waldeck, No. 156; Mt. Vernon, No. 177. Uniform Bank Divisions, K. of P., Grand Division of Illinois—Fort Dearborn, No. 1; Gray Eagle, No. 3; Apollo, No. 5; Chicago, No. 7. Endowment sections, K. of P.:

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INDEPENDENT ORDER OF B’N AI B’RITH.—District Grand Lodge, No. 6. Subordinate lodges, in 1885, in Chicago: Ramah, No. 33; Hillel, No. 72; Matzor Mayer, No. 105; Jonathan, No. 130; Sovereignty, No. 157; Oriental, No. 159; Chicago, No. 263; Illinois, No. 264; Northwestern, No. 265; Herder, No. 321; Abraham A’b, No. 343. Independent Order of the Free Sons of Israel.—Names of subordinate lodges in Chicago in 1835: Moses, No. 18; Isaiah, No. 22; Excelsior, No. 29; Abraham Lincoln, No. 49; Germania, No. 58; Garden City, No. 59; Phoenix, No. 79; Chicago, No. 94; Esther Lodge, No. 7 (Ladies).

Other societies and the number of lodges in Chicago in 1885, were as follows:

- Knights of Honor: 29
- Knights and Ladies of the Order: 17
- Good Templars: 11
- Sons of Temperance: 8
- American Legion of Honor: 12
- Ancient Order of Foresters: 8
- Ancient Order of United Workmen: 37
- Select Knights of the A.O.U.W.: 8
- Cesko Slovensky Fraterncjcb: 16
- D.O.H. Haragari: 22
- Independent Order of Foresters: 57
- Independent Order of Red Men: 11
- Independent Order Sons of Hermann: 22
- Independent Order Mutual Aid: 10
- Keshar Shel Barzel: 8
- Loyal Orange Institution: 6
- Order of Chosen Friends: 23
- Knights of the Red Cross: 4
- Royal Arcanum: 24
- Royal League: 1
- Sons of Veterans: 1
- United Ancient Order of Druids: 17
- Order of the Golden Chain: 1
- Order of Chaldeans: 1
- Temperance Societies: 10

MUSIC AND THE DRAMA

MUSIC.

In a higher sense, the musical activities of Chicago can be said to have begun since the fire. The unexampled rapidity of re-building was a concrete expression of a fever which permeated every part of the commercial and political life. Men’s hands were active because their minds were awake and teeming with thoughts of renewed opportunity. All sorts of philanthropic effort found congenial soil. The calamity touched so many that it quickened the feeling of human brotherhood beyond all previous experience. No longer did the average man seek to live and to die for himself alone; he recognized the great axiom of social order, that “We are members one with another.” The old Chicago was destroyed; a new one was to be erected in its place having something of the meaning of an ideal. The air was full of schemes for re-distincting the city, re-arranging the streets, collecting libraries and works of art. It was inevitable that Music and the Drama should experience the full force of so great a mental movement. Probably Music first felt the impetus, and this, mainly, from the accidental circumstance of the destruction of all the theaters. The concerts and lectures of the winter of 1871-72 were given in churches. Another incidental advantage of after-fire conditions was the division of the city into two great segments, the West Side and the South Side, separated from each other by a stretch of several miles of burned-over territory. Hence, there became two centers of local activity, the Union Park Congregational Church, on Ashland Avenue, and the Michigan Avenue Baptist Church, near Twenty-second Street. In these two places were given the Thomas concerts and all other public concerts of that memorable winter. Here also began a local activity of a musical kind, as will appear later in the history of the choral societies.

CHORAL SOCIETIES.—At the head of the musical activities of the city, in point of influence, must be placed the local societies for the study of choral music. Nothing can be done by a travelling company, or by any number of them, so educative in a wide sense as the work of these societies. When a hundred, or a hundred and fifty, singers, from all parts of the city, come together one evening of the week during several seasons, for the study of musical works of the highest class, it is safe to say that they themselves learn to appreciate the works they study in a manner wholly different from any idea of them that they could acquire from occasional hearings merely. Even the term “occasional hearings” is misleading; for, as the tables hereto appended will show, the performances of any great masterwork, excepting Handel’s “Messiah” (which it is the fashion now to give every year at Christmas) are so infrequent as well nigh to lose the cumulative effect of repeated hearings, even with the select few who make it a point to hear all of them; for the public at large, they afford scarcely a taste—each performance being over before the public, as such, has discovered that it was to have taken place. Next after the active members of these societies, their escorts and friends, receive educational impulses, for it is their rather dreary lot to spend many hours in waiting for rehearsals to be finished. In default of something better to do with their minds, the escorts listen to the music, watch the conductor, learn to appreciate the fine points, and in time become as fully en rapport with the works studied as the singers themselves.

Next after these two classes come the associated members and the more ardent music-lovers of the general public, who are drawn into the current. Whatever the motive that may first have influenced them, in the end they learn to share in all parts of the complex advantage offered by concerts of this class. Among these peculiar advantages are the following: First, a continuous work, always selected for good cause; second, and in consequence of the preceding, a musical atmosphere, music,
and not show, being the active motive of the performance; Third, competent solo artists in selections making important demands upon their powers. In the end these all unite into a complex educational unit. The serious work, the musical atmosphere, and the compe-
tent performance, make each other better appreciated. Thus, the tendency is to improve the taste of a constantly increasing number throughout a continually widening circle.

THE ORATORIO SOCIETY.—The leading American society of this kind before the fire was the Oratorio Society, led by Hans Balatka. The fire destroyed the library and scattered the members. Mr. Balatka removed to Milwaukee. The Oratorio Society was re-
vived soon after the great fire by its managers, O. Blackman and A. R. Sabin. The Handel and Haydn Society of Boston came to their aid with a donation of books, including sets of "The Messiah," "Israel in Egypt," "David," and a number of miscellaneous selections. J. A. Butterfield was elected conductor and W. S. B. Mathews organist. Rehearsals were held in the lecture-rooms of churches. The first performance under this régime was that of Handel's "Messiah" in the Union Park Congregational Church, on May 16, 1872. The solo artists were—Mrs. Clara Huck and Mrs. George B. Carpenter, sopranos; S. C. Campbell and James Gill, basses; and J. W. Bischoff, tenor. The orchestra numbered about twenty-two. The chorus sang more than creditably, the membership reaching about one hundred and fifty voices. The same programme was repeated a little later in the Michigan-avenue Baptist Church. This was about the last of the Oratorio Society. In the autumn of 1873 the rehearsals were resumed, and after some months of feeble effort a miscellaneous programme was prepared in the First Congregational Church, on a Thursday evening in January, 1873, but the building took fire and was burned to the ground about an hour before the concert was to have begun. By this new calamity the society again lost its library and the opportunity of pecuniary support. Several efforts were made later to revive it, and for some months Orlando Blackman conducted its rehearsals, but the membership was small, and presently it ceased to evince the slightest pretense of life.

First on the list of local societies since the fire, must be placed the name of the Apollo Musical Club, for this is the largest, the longest-lived, the most highly appreciated, and the most deserving musical organization which has ever had an existence in the city.

APOLLO MUSICAL CLUB.—In the summer of 1872, at the suggestion of S. G. Pratt, a number of gentlemen met at Lyon & Healy's music store, situated at that time on the corner of Sixteenth Street and Wabash Avenue, for the purpose of forming a musical association to be composed entirely of male voices, on the Mennonchhor basis, and for the practice and study of male choruses and part-songs. They organized by adopting the name and constitution of the Apollo Club of Boston, and during the time previous to giving their first concert, in January, 1873, they had collected the following named gentlemen composing the chorus:


The officers for 1873 were as follows:

G. P. Upton, president; William Sprague, vice-president; F. A. Bowen, treasurer; C. C. Curtis, secretary; W. C. Coffin, librarian; Fritz Foltz, S. E. Cleveland, P. A. Otis, musical committee; A. W. Dohn, conductor.

After a few weeks, S. G. Pratt resigned the directorship, and A. W. Dohn, formerly conductor of the Mendelssohn Society, was elected to fill the vacancy. Under Mr. Dohn's careful drilling, the Club labored faithfully and arduously, and with a degree of enthusiasm hitherto unknown to any musical society ever organized here.

The Club had a double object in view, first to attain a high degree of excellence in singing, and second to combine with this an equally high degree of social enjoyment. The concerts of the Club were only given to associate members, the number of whom, at one time, reached one thousand five hundred. The first concert of the Club took place at Standard Hall, on January 21, 1873, when the following principal choral numbers were produced:


The second concert of the Club was given at Standard Hall, on February 25, 1873, the hall being filled to overflowing "with one of the most elegant audiences ever assembled in Chicago."
HISTORY OF CHICAGO.

From the Tribune of February 17, 1874:

"The first of the series of concerts by the Theodore Thomas Orchestra and the Apollo Club of this city, at the People's Palace, was given Monday evening, and brought out a large and brilliant audience. The vocal numbers, being from Schubert, Schumann and Beethoven, were, of course, admirably selected. In the first, the "Omnipotent" chorus from the "Apollo," composed by the Germanian Maxmarchor, the whole chorus numbering about eighty male voices, which brought out its majestic rhythm in a very massive and solid style. The other two numbers were Schumann's "Paradise and the Peri" was produced. The soloists were

Miss Clara Doris, Myron W. Whitney, Mrs. O. K. Johnson, Mrs. O. L. Fox, Miss Elia A. White, Mrs. T. F. Stacey, Miss studies were made under the careful personal direction of George (now Sir George) Macfarren, president of the Royal Academy of Music, and of E. Silas, the composer. He was also a pupil of the Tenor Sol Fa college and became a member of the governing board of the age of twenty-two. As the commencement inspector and examiner of music teachers in the public schools, his department being that of theory and harmonic playing, with an eye to traverse the current of the great majority of musical subjects lower than his own. This brief record is conclusive upon at least three points: First, that he had an unusually rich and active musical endowment; second, that the faculty of command itself showed itself in him at a very early, almost a phenomenon-early age; and, third, that he must even then have evinced exceptional force and solidity of character, otherwise the conservative English educators would never have devised so important responsibilities upon one so young. Mr. Tombkins came to New York at the age of twenty-five, in January, 1870. There he was as organist, conductor, and private teacher of the voice, in the rather make-shift and unsatisfactory ways which are the only ones open to a young conductor before he has acquired local prestige. During this period his uncalled mastery of that little understood instrument, the harmonium or reed-organ, attracted the attention of many distinguished manufacturers. Messrs. Mason & Hamlin, then just constructing a masterpiece of reed work, containing seven full sets of vibrato, and all facilities practicable for the imitation of orchestral effects. This instrument Mr. Tombkins, alone among American organists, mastered and became able to play through most ravishing effects. His playing combined the intensity of a first-rate violinist with the depth and solidity of the organ, and the brilliancy, and almost the variety, of an orchestra. Hence, he was open to the advantage of all the assistance of a concert company. His playing excited general interest everywhere. It was in this capacity that he first came to Chicago. He was with the Chicagoans to one concert company. Mr. Tombkins' skill as a vocal leader soon made itself felt, and he became practically the artistic genius of the troupe, securing for its singing the fine qualities of
sympathetic finish which so much distinguished its work. His visit to Chicago happened to fall upon a time when the incapacity of the director of the Apollo Club was too obvious for dispute. By a lucky stroke of genius, or perhaps of inspiration, he was engaged as leader of the Club. This was in 1875, his first concert as leader of the Club having been given on November 17, of that year. It vital with emotion. He possesses an ear of great delicacy and fineness of discrimination for everything that belongs to musical effect. He has an analytic habit of mind, and is able to transmute his material through the leisurely operation of educational processes (such as he is an adept at devising) until he reaches the desired quality. This makes him a consummate drill-master. And, not least important, he is able to inspire confidence and carry off success with the aggressiveness of a born leader. He is full of fancy, is of great natural sweetness of disposition and of delicate feelment and the most agreeable companions imaginable. He was married in 1878, and has three children.

At the end of the Club's third season, the Tribune thus reviewed its progress:

The third season of this Club is now closed, and it is therefore a favorable opportunity to examine what has been accomplished. It gave its first concert on January 21, 1873, at Standard Hall, and since that time has given them several concerts in the nature of receptions to its associate members. In addition to these thirteen concerts, it has given three concerts to the public at large. The repertoire of Moennch's music is necessarily limited, but the Club has made up for this deficiency by calling in eminent solo talent, both vocal and instrumental, and in the thirteen regular receptions has produced some notable works, among them Schumann's "Dreamy Lake," Stoeck's "Husati Song," the Lebergrin Sextette, Rubinstein's "Vivace Hungarian," Hiller's Quintette, "The Night Song," Liszt's second "Cavalry Song," the Robert duet from "Studetta," Mendelssohn's "Standing Song," and "Rhine Wine Song," the double chorus from Mendelssohn's "Antigone," the Sextette from Mozart's "Costa Fau Tutti," the scena from Max Bruch's "Fridhjof," Hiller's "Wanderer's Rest," "Neukomm's "Er Innerste," Est," a Mozart instrumental Quintette, Kuechler's Quintette and Solo "Die Thal, Shallot," Liszt's "Walk at Midnight," Goldbeck's instrumental Quintette, Schumann's Variations for two pianos, Smart's "Hosanna's Daughter," Liszt's "Midsummer Night's Dream," Storch's "Serenade," and a Quintette from "The Magic Flute," Mendelssohn's Cantata, "The Sons of Art," Rhapsodie Hongroise, No. 2, of Liszt, Schumann's Novellette, op. 90, the Sextette, the Rubinstein Sonata for violin and piano, Liszt's arrangement of "Tamänzen," Tausig's arrangement of Weber's "Invitation to the Dance," and Trio from "The Night in Greta.

The extra concerts were three in number, the first inaugurating McCormick's Music Hall, November 13, 1873, and the second and third in February, 1874, in connection with the Thomas Orchestra, the important works produced being Schubert's "Die Almacht," Schumann's "Gipsy Life," the chorus from Beethoven's "Rains of Athens," and Schumann's "Paradise and the Peri." During its three seasons the Club has brought out a good many works, some of them the following: Schumann—Mrs. T. F. Stacey, Miss Clara Doria, Mrs. Elm Hare, Mrs. J. A. Farwell, Mrs. O. I. Fox, Miss Jessica Haskell, Miss Fanny Root, Mrs. L. B. Starkweather, Mrs. Fannie Goodnow, Mrs. L. Glow Evans, Mrs. J. C. Wenham, Alls—Mrs. O. K. Johnson, Mrs. W. S. Watrous and Miss Ella White. Twene—Alexander Bitchoff, E. W. Riehling, Henry Gates, L. A. Root, A. R. Sabatier, E. Schubert, Bardenf—Fritz Foltz and Thomas Goodwillie. Bass—Myron W. Whitney and Messrs. Sprague, Hubbard, Sloan, Bergstein and Bowen. Pianists—Miss Julia Rivo, Mrs. L. H. Watson, Messrs. Robert Goldbeck, Ledochowski, S. B. Mills, Emil Kuhling and T. Fuchs. Violinists—William Lewis and Hennen Allen. Cellini—Mr. Fleckhaus.

The officers for 1875 were as follows:


At the fourth concert, held on November 17, 1875, the following numbers were presented:


The solosists were Madame Alice Decevee and Miss Julia Rivo, and this concert was the first held under the
moved most delightfully, with all the freshness and elasticity of the best part-singing, and with the refined musical expression so often missed in performances of Handel's music.

Among the great works introduced by this society, and performed by them more than once, have been the following: Hoffman's "Cinderella," Bruch's "Frithjof," Rubinstein's "Tower of Babel," Berlioz's "Darnation of Faust," Gade's "Crusaders," part of "Judas Maccaabaeus," Mackenzie's "Rose of Sharon," and, in April, 1886, Dvorak's "Spectre's Bride."

Among the older works often given by them, with an excellence of finish previously unknown here, may be named Rossini's "Stabat Mater," "The Messiah," "The Creation," "Elijah," "Hymn of Praise," "Oh, come, let us sing," etc.

It will not have escaped notice that the Apollo Club has been of great use to concert singers, both local and foreign, by inciting them to learn new works, and afford- ing them a congenial audience, not to mention the important circumstance of profitable engagement—for it has always been the custom of the Club to pay well for services of this kind. An examination of the concert list will give an idea of what has been done in this direction.

CONCERTS OF THE APOLO CLUB.

1.—January 21, 1873. Standard Hall. Miss Haskell, Messrs. Goldbeck, Foltz and Bowen.
2.—February 25, 1873. Miss Anna Melhig, Mrs. Johnson, Mrs. Fox, Mr. Foltz.
3.—April 18, 1873. Miss Root, Napoleon Ledochowski, Bishop, etc.
4.—June 3, 1873. Miss White, Messrs. Emil Liebling and Foltz.
5.—September 30, 1873. Kingsbury's new Music Hall, Mrs. Huck, Mrs. Farwell, Mrs. Johnson, Messrs. Goldbeck, Lewis and Eichstein.
7.—November 13, 1873. Dedication of McCormick Hall, Apollo Club, Weniowski, Kinkel Bros.
9.—January 13, 1874. McCormick Hall. Mrs. Fox, Messrs. Rauhing, Foltz and Bowen.
14.—December 10, 1874. Methodists' Church Block. Miss Julia River, Mrs. Stacey, Messrs. Bergstein and Corby.
15.—February 3, 1875. McCormick Hall. Messersmes, Stacey, Starkevitch, Watons, Messers. N. Ledochowski, Holbrook and Bemstein.
17.—May 10, 1875. Farwell Hall. Mrs. L. H. Watson, Mrs. Welton, Quaker City Quartette, Messrs. Barnes and Bergstein.
19.—January 27, 1876. McCormick Hall. Mrs. Regina Watson, Mr. Smith, Mr. Lewis, Quaker City Quartette.
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31—February 14, 1878. Part-songs, male chorus, music, etc. Miss Beebe, Mr. Ruff.

32—December 5, 1879. "Acis and Galatea," first part of "St. Paul." Miss Fanny Kellogg, Miss Abby Clark, M. W. Whitney, Mr. T. Barnes, Mr. Fesqodan.

33—February 13, 1879. "Frithjof," part-songs. Apollo, and Arion Club, of Milwaukee, Mr. Remmert, Mrs. Thurston.

34—April 21, 1879. Ladies' chorus. Request programme. Miss Fanny Whitney.


37—April 2, 1880. Bruck's "Frithjof." Apollo and Arion, Franz Remmert, Mrs. A. N. Elliott.


41—December 28, 1880. "Messiah." Miss Norton, Miss Cranch, Mr. Hill.


44—May 26, 1881. Central Music Hall. Mennerchor Concert. Mr. T. E. Butler, Mr. Knorr.


47—March 2, 1882. Central Music Hall. Miss Winant, Mme. Carreño, Male voices.


51—December 23, 1882. "Messiah." Miss Dutton, Miss Foresman, Dr. Barnes, Mr. Clark.


60—February 20, 1885. Central Music Hall. Bruch's "Frithjof," Prize Songs. Apollo and Arion, Mme. Hastreiter, Mr. Remmert.


62—December 25, 1885. Central Music Hall. "Messiah." Mme. Drasdlill, Miss Phoenix-Cameron, Mr. Knorr, and D. M. Babcock (his first appearance).

WILLIAM C. E. SEEBEOCK, pianist and instructor, son of William and Amelia Seeboeck, was born at Vienna, Austria, on August 21, 1829. After passing through the public schools of Vienna, he entered the Theresianum, from which he graduated, in December, during which time he was a classmate of the late King of Spain, Alfonso. At the age of nine years he displayed a remarkable fondness for music, and, as a boy, found his chief recreation and amusement in reproducing melodies upon various instruments. He became a pupil of Herman Gnesdner, of Vienna, in the study of the piano and harmony, and, after completing his course with him, studied under Johannes Brahms, and entered the Conservatory. His next instructor was the celebrated Rubinstein, with whom he remained nearly two years at St. Petersburg, Russia, and upon the expiration of that time he returned to Vienna. His concert work and public recitals in Vienna were received by the public and the press with enthusiasm, and Mr. Seeboeck took his justly merited position in the musical world as a virtuoso. The rare intelligence of his interpretations, brilliant technique, delicacy and vivishness of expression places him in the front rank of the orchestra field represented by the United States. Induced him to cross the Atlantic, and he selected Chicago as his future home. His talents and musical condition were recognized at once and his popularity as a pianist and instructor has spread throughout the West. He has been a member of and the pianist of the Apollo Club five years and has given the greatest number of concerts and recitals of any musician in the State. Mr. Seeboeck has composed several sonatinas, and as a pianist, composer and instructor his position is an enviable one in the musical world.

THE BEETHOVEN SOCIETY.—A second, and most important, element in the musical activity of Chicago during this period was the Beethoven Society; a musical organization of active members, male and female, for producing choral works, and a body of associate members for hearing and appreciating the same.

The Beethoven Society was the direct result of the visit of Carl Wolfssohn to Chicago in the winter of 1874. Mr. Wolfssohn, a ripe and enormously extended musical scholarship, united an unbounded enthusiasm for music as an art, and no small measure of personal magnetism, which attracted towards him all in like manner susceptible who came within his influence. The key-note of the Beethoven Society was enthusiasm for music. The list of concerts, elsewhere given, will show that, during the ten years of its existence, the Society produced a large number of important choral works, of which many were given by them for the first time in the city. Besides its three choral concerts a year, the Beethoven Society had a series of monthly reunions, for the performance of chamber music and for social intercourse. As these occasions, in the aggregate, were very numerous, possibly reaching as high as three hundred or more, hardly one of which lacked at least a single important work, it is easy to see that their effect upon the members could only have been stimulating and educational in a high degree. One of the first season's works was Mr. Wolfssohn's stupendous undertaking of playing the entire thirty-three sonatas of Beethoven for piano solo, as he had already done in New York and Philadelphia with such distinguished success. This plan he carried out in the spring of 1874, April 11 to June 13. The ten recitals of this series were given in Standard Hall, at the corner of Michigan Avenue and Thirteenth Street. They were attended by large and highly appreciative audiences, and they afforded the first public performances of very many of the later sonatas, and, in
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fact, the only public performance several of them have had in this city to this day. The great "Sonata for Hammerclavier," op. 106, has never been given here except by Mr. Wolfsohn.

During the following season the enthusiastic artist did a similar work in behalf of Schumann, whose piano forte compositions at that time were practically unknown here. This series of ten recitals began on March 13, 1875, at the Beethoven Society rooms, Nos. 108-70 State street, and closed on May 15. Incidentally, as a relief for the piano pieces, no less than forty-four songs of Schumann were sung at these recitals, many of them for the first time in the city. It would be impossible to measure the influence of such a series of recitals devoted to a great master like Schumann. In the following year, 1876, a series of Chopin recitals, of similarly imposing magnitude, was begun and carried through. These were somewhat less successful, by reason of the greater burdens which Chopin lays upon the pianist.

The standard of piano-playing had been very much elevated by Mr. Wolfsohn's recitals, and by the visits of several noted virtuosos during the years 1874 to 1876. In the following year (1877), Mr. Wolfsohn began, but did not complete, an enormous series of twenty-four historical piano recitals, covering the whole range of piano-forte literature. These fell victims of the necessary dryness of the earlier recitals, dealing with music of various periods and schools; but such were the methods of Bach and Handel, and their predecessors. The selections proved too monotonous for the hearers. During all this time, as well as throughout the history of the Society, there were monthly reunions devoted to sociability and chamber-music. There are no longer to be found any complete files of these programmes.

During the period when the Beethoven chorus was bravely measuring its well-meaning technique against the finest and most difficult choral works that happened to strike its fancy, only to perform them in a ragged and hit-or-miss manner, the rival society was diligently undergoing a process of education in the art of choral singing. As in doing this they brought out more and more artistic selections, and sung them better and better, the result was that the old-style chorus singing of the Beethoven Society was sharply criticised. Many of the singers left in order to sing where satisfactory vocal results could be obtained. These causes worked so powerfully, after a few years of choral growth, that not of wholly satisfactory existence, the Beethoven Society gave up the ghost, and was counted among the good things that had been.

LYON & HEALY.—Among the many well known music houses of the West none stand higher in the estimation of the public than that of Lyon & Healy. The house was established here on October 16, 1854, by George W. Lyon and Patrick J. Healy, who had for years been identified with the trade in the East. They first located at the corner of Clark and Washington streets, where now stands the New Opera House. Their entire clerical force at that time consisted of a cashier, porter and errand boy, all other duties being performed by the members of the firm, who could be found at their posts at early morning until late in the night. Their business gradually increased until, on January 1, 1870, they were obliged to move to larger quarters. They went to the Drake Building, at the corner of Washington and Madison Street. While located there they were completely burned out on September 11, 1870. Soon after they re-opened at Nos. 150-52 Clark Street. They again suffered a complete loss of stock in the memorable fire of 1871. Undaunted by these disastrous conflagrations, they again opened their doors at No. 150-52 West Madison Street, whence they soon removed to the frame church at the corner of Washington and Sixteenth Street. They remained there until October 9, 1872, when they located at the corner of State and Madison streets, where they now are in their present place of business. Here they have splendid quarters. The handsome building is 50 x 120 feet in size, four floors and basement in height. They deal not only in pianos, organs and music, but in every conceivable article known to the music trade. Their first floor is divided into two apartments, one devoted to sheet music and the other to retail pianos and organs; the second floor is the wholesale piano and organ department; the third is devoted exclusively to the display of imported pianos, harpsichords and the fourth floor for the sale of goods and repairing rooms. In the basement is the wholesale sheet-music department and packing rooms. Messrs. Lyon & Healy have recently commenced the manufacture of several kinds of music stands, and their factory occupies three floors in the building at the corner of Michigan Avenue and Madison Street. It is intended in the course of time to make their factory business as large as their wholesale trade has become, and with their characteristic energy and determination they will doubtless, within the next few years, have a manufactury which will be a pride to the city. On the first of January, 1883, Messrs. R. B. Gregory and Charles N. Post, who have heretofore been identified with the house, resided the past eighteen years, were admitted into partnership, and will, as heretofore, take an active interest in the affairs of this prosperous house. The operations of Lyon & Healy extend throughout the United States and Territories, and into the British Possessions, Mexico and South America. Their business is constantly increasing and their volume of trade amounts to over a million of dollars annually.

George W. Lyon, of the firm of Lyon & Healy, was born in Northbury, Mass., on January 15, 1833. He is of Huguenot descent and inherited the sturdy principles of character with which his ancestry was endowed. At the age of fifteen he left his native town and went to Boston, where for a little time he studied law. But finding himself not fitted for the profession and being a close musical student, on his arrival there he immediately entered into the music store of Charles H. Keith. At that time the repairing of all the musical instruments was a part of the pianoforte dealer's vocation, and it was there that young Lyon's mechanical as well as musical genius early attracted attention. Having a natural talent for the musical art, and having studied the use of the violin and harp, he appeared during his youth quite frequently in public entertainments. He was very skillful on the violin and harp, and as the latter was his favorite instrument he was more often heard upon it than on the violin. The attention of several of the most successful music publishers, Oliver Ditson, was early attracted toward Mr. Lyon, and the latter was for many years connected with Mr. Ditson in his business. He afterward was with the house of Henry Tolman & Co., of Boston, and it was while he was with them that he and Mr. Healy decided to come into the wholesale music business. In July, 1864, these two gentlemen located in this city, and a few months later opened up their music store. For many years Mr. Lyon has devoted his attention to improvements on musical instruments, principally pianos and hand instruments; and the records of the patent office at Washington show that no individual connected with the general music trade is so frequently successful in obtaining letters-patent as he. Mr. Lyon has always been interested in everything that pertained to the advancement of the musical art in this city, and his name and person are familiar to nearly everyone professional musician. He was married at Pine Lake, New York, January 15, 1855, to Miss Emily Sands. They have two children,—Mary and George.

Patrick J. Healy, of the firm of Lyon & Healy, was born in Ireland, on March 16, 1830. At the age of ten, with his family, he was emigrated to the United States, and was located in the City of Boston. When he was fourteen years old he obtained a position as an errand boy with the music house of Henry Tolman & Co., of Boston. Industrious and ambitious always, he was rapidly promoted and when he attained his majority he was practically the business manager of the firm. Thus his life was passed until, with George W. Lyon, he founded the well known music house of Lyon & Healy in this city. During his connection with Tolman & Co., Mr. Lyon was also employed in that concern. For the past thirty-two years these two gentlemen have been steadfast friends and almost inseparable companions, and many were the air-castles constructed together previous to July, 1864, the month and year in which they came West and united to make their fortune. In the following year, Lyon & Healy opened for business, and since that time Mr. Healy has had charge of the business management, and to his forethought and keen executive ability is greatly due the success of this now well known house. Mr. Healy was married, October 31, 1853, at Boston, Mass., to Miss Mary A. Griffith. From this union were born James, Raymond and Paul. Mr. Healy was again married, December, 1882, to Miss Anna Hannah, who, it is stated, have two children,—Marianette and Vincent. Mr. Healy's eldest son, James, is at present employed in the house of Lyon & Healy.

LOUIS FALK, one of the leading organists and musicians of this country, son of John A. and Wilhelmina Falk, was born at Union, O., December 14, 1848. When he was two years of age his parents came to this country and located in Pittsburgh, Penn., where they remained three years, afterward settling in Rochester, N. Y. It was there, at the age of seven
years, that he began his musical studies on the violin with Professor A. Baar, a violinist of more than local reputation. A. Baar began the study of the piano-forte under the guidance of his father, who was a professor of foreign languages and mathematics in a select school, and with an accomplished organist. At the age of eleven, young Louis accepted the position as organist of the first of the Street Lutheran Church, which position he held until 1869, when he came, with his parents, to this city. Here he remained a pupil in his father's private school, and was organist of the Church of the Holy Name, until 1865. He then went abroad, to complete his musical studies, and became a pupil of the celebrated composer and organ virtuoso, Dr. William Vockmar, in Homberg, Hesse Cassel, with whom he remained two years. The following two years were spent in the celebrated Leipzig Conservatory of Music under the tuition of such masters as Ignatz Moscheles (piano), Dr. Pepperitz (organ), E. F. Richter and Moritz Hauptman (Theory of Music), and has filled the position of soprano soloist in the Choir of the Messiah and Land and Luther Church in this city, and filled several organist positions in the past ten years. They have one child,—Corina Francesca, born in 1881.

Mrs. H. Huefner-Harken was born at Jever, Oldenburg, Germany, on July 27, 1845, the daughter of Albert Hauptman and Helene Catharine (Diesendofen) Harken. She was educated at Jever, and also studied music there during her school years. At the age of fourteen she went to Berlin, and there took a musical course at the Sternshe Conservatory for three years, also taking lessons of Professor Richard Wuerst, during that time. At the termination of these studies she was advised, by several Capellmeisters, to study for the Opera. She remained a pupil of the Conservatory of Music in Paris, and was engaged by the Grand Opera, also at the Opéra Comique, during the seasons of 1874, and 1875.

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This name means "Rearner of the son of a Bear," in the Skandinavian tongue.
great poet and dramatist. At an early age she became a pupil of the eminent composer and song-writer, Halffdan Kjerulf, and later of Ernest Haberbiir. The result of this instruction, allied to her natural ability, made her a prominent pianist and instructor in her own country. In 1871, she came to this country, and during the following four or five years performed at concerts in most of the cities in the West and Northwest. In 1875, she was married to Mr. Brittan, at the establishment of the Hershey Music school she became a prominent member of the faculty as a teacher of the piano, remaining with that school for two seasons. Her reputation and proficiency as an instructor soon won recognition from the first musicians of this country, and her time became so largely occupied that for the past eight years she has devoted herself entirely to teaching. Her successes and recitals have been among the most brilliant and successful given in this city, while her influence toward higher art in music, and her ability in her demonstration, places her among the most prominent musicians in the West.

CHARLES H. BRITTAN, vocal instructor, is a son of Joseph and Mary Brittan, and was born at New York City, on December 23, 1836. He received his education in Boston and New York, and from boyhood has devoted his attention to music. In the spring of 1877, he came to this city and established a school in Crosby's Opera House, and inaugurated a series of concerts which gave him an enviable prestige in musical circles. He was one of the projectors of the well-known Apollo Club, and was one of the original members of the Beethoven Club. Mr. Brittan pays special attention to cultivating the voice for opera, and for the past seven years has been accredited with unusual success in the department of vocal training. During 1881, he was director of the Cottage Music School of Chicago, a conservatory, at St. Louis, the oldest institution of that city. Besides his duties as an instructor he is the author of many of the finer critiques appearing in the daily press of Chicago. Mr. Brittan's instruction is held in high esteem by a large number of pupils, and the profession extends warm praise for his theoretical and practical methods. Mr. Brittan was married, on August 11, 1851, to Miss Jessie L. Fawcett, of Chicago. They have one child, Walter.

CHAMBER-MUSIC.—The cultivation of chamber-music may be regarded as a fair measure of the progress of a community in true musical taste. In the olden time, when musical students universally learned to play upon the violin and other instruments, as well as the piano-forte and organ, chamber-music was an ordinary household incident, just as piano-playing now is, with this difference, that the association of several friends for an evening of chamber-music betokened a love of music for music's own sake, as distinguished from personal display, and a taste, moreover, for such coloring as the combination of several instruments made possible. Moreover, the violin is, as Berlioz calls it, "the woman's voice of the orchestra." It thrives and the melody with an intensity and heart-felt expression which neither the piano-forte nor the organ can do more than weakly imitate, at a long distance behind. Mozart, Haydn, Schubert, Spohr, and all the lesser masters, wrote copiously for combinations of this kind, always expecting their music to be played by performers of no great ability,—in short, by amateurs. Such music is comparatively unknown in America as yet, partly because so little chamber-music is known, partly because much of this music is without the intensity of expression and contrast demanded by high-strung modern ears, and partly, as already specified, because the unadventured music-lovers, who would properly enjoy this music, have not as yet acquired the habit of making chamber-music.

To speak quite plainly, there is a great deal of the chamber-music of such masters, even, as Mozart and Schubert, which is hardly worth while performing at all. During 1882, much chamber-music has been known works of this class may be mentioned the Beethoven sonatas for piano and violin, in C minor, the Kreutzer sonata, the trio, opus 70, the later string quartet, the Schumann quintette, and many later works by Rubinstein, Saint Saens, and others. Works of this magnitude demand artistic players and a homogeneous ensemble; they also have to be heard many times before the casual listener is able to discern their beauty amid the amplitude of details. They need, therefore, a conjuction of artistic players with cultivated and earnest hearers—a concert combination rare the world over, except in a few musical centers and under the inspiration of some artist or artists of commanding fame.

Nothing like this has as yet come to pass in Chicago, although the signs give promise of it within a comparatively short period. Already before the fire, William Lewis, the violinist, had begun to be prominent in the musical evenings given under the auspices of the great music-sellers, Root & Cady. Very soon after the fire he resumed his activity in this direction as opportunity served, making many personal sacrifices for the sake of assisting in this class of music. As soon as Mr. Wolfsohn came here, he found in Mr. Lewis an active coadjutor. Eichheim, the cellist, came soon after, and these three played a vast amount of chamber-music at the re-unions of the Beethoven Society and elsewhere, throughout the career of the Chicago Musical Association. The opening of the Hershey Music School, in 1876, led to the production of much music of this class by Messrs. Lewis and Eichheim and Clarence Eddy.

Much was done for chamber-music, also, during this period, by Hans Balatka, who had associated with him Mr. Troll, the violinist, his own son, Chr. Balatka, as pianist. Edward Heimenah, also, formerly one of Thomas's violins, and later with a Boston Quintette Club, resided in Chicago for several years, and was associated at different times with Wolfsohn, Liebling, Seebrock, and Miss Amy Fay in the production of chamber-music. All of these efforts, excepting those of Mr. Wolfsohn and the Beethoven Society, were spasmodic in character, rarely lasting beyond a single season, poorly attended and therefore not very useful; for it is evident that no cultivation of public taste is to be effected by concerts which the public will not attend. Mr. Rosenbecker, the conductor and violinist, has assisted in the production of many important works, but his career as conductor has been so much more important and persistent that it casts his efforts in this department into the shade.

During the seasons of 1879, 1880, 1881 and a part of 1882, the Liesegang String Quartette gave chamber-concerts in Brand's Hall and elsewhere, in which a large number of interesting works were presented in a creditable manner. Unfortunately the programmes of these concerts have not been preserved.

Emil Liebling has, also, been an important factor in the cultivation of chamber-music since 1882, his regular series of piano recitals everywhere, and a piano recital from 1876. Among the principal chamber works produced by Mr. Liebling were the following:

1880-81, Hummell, septet, op. 74; Rubinstein, octette, op. 9, and quintette, op. 99; Mozart, quartette in G minor. 1881-82, Kaff, sonata for piano and violin, op. 78; Rubinstein, trio, op. 52. In 1884, three sonata recitals from Durante and other writers; Grieg, sonata, for piano and violin; Beethoven's quartette for piano and strings; and many important works by other writers, as well as a number of other representatives of Chicago composition.

CLARENCE EDNY, organist and musical instructor, was born at Greenfield, Mass., on June 23, 1851. From early childhood he evinced a marvelous fondness for music, and with years of maturity it became a passion with him. He soon learned to reproduce melodies he heard, and improvisation became his greatest pleasure. At

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The age of eleven years he was provided with a careful teacher in Miss Eliza Bennett, whose pupils have adorned the musical world, and have become distinguished on the operatic stage. Among those whose names are familiar to the public may be mentioned Miss Grace Hitz, Mrs. May Phoenix-Cameron, J. L. Johnston, three of the members of the Chicago Lady Quartette, whose combination of their voices has been recognized as one of the finest in the world. Mrs. Hershey-Eddy was married on July 1, 1879, to Clarence Eddy.

Jessie Bartlett-Davis.—During the past few years America has become quite noted for its production of famous singers, and the Western World has contributed to the beauty of music a number of pupils, some of whom are already known to the public. Miss Jessie Bartlett-Davis, the daughter of a famous conductor, whose residence is in this city, is the daughter of the late Mr. Eddy, who was an acknowledged favorite in her immediate neighborhood, and who made her name known in the operatic world. She was born on September 9, 1875, at Brooklyn, New York, and was reared in the musical schools of the city, where she received a thorough musical education. At the age of twenty-one she married a celebrated conductor, who conducted the Chicago Symphony Orchestra, and who was one of the most successful conductors in the world. She was a pupil of the late Mr. Eddy, and was one of his most successful pupils. She has been heard in all the principal cities of the country, and has been received with such enthusiastic applause that her name is now known throughout the world.

Mrs. Sara Hershey-Eddy, musician, pianist and vocal instructor, was born in Lancaster County, Pennsylvania, and is the daughter of Phineas Hershey, a prominent citizen of that county. She was educated in the public schools of that city, and was graduated from the University of Pennsylvania. She was married to Mr. Eddy, a prominent conductor and choirmaster, who was one of the most successful conductors in the world. She was a pupil of the late Mr. Eddy, and was one of his most successful pupils. She has been heard in all the principal cities of the country, and has been received with such enthusiastic applause that her name is now known throughout the world.

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LYN, N. V., where he received his education. In his boyhood he displayed a natural aptitude for music, and at the early age of seven years he sang in concerts at the Academy of Music, Brooklyn. Later he became a pupil of George William Warren, with whom he studied; at the same time he was a member of Mr. Warren's choir, and during his stay in that city sang with Madame Faustina Hodges in Grace Church, also in St. Luke's and other choirs of equal note. In 1859, while Thomas to sing in New York, from which he subsequently went abroad to finish his vocal education. After a short stay in Paris, he went to Florence, Italy, and remained two years under the instruction of Vincenzo Bellini, for the same time taking lessons from Salviati. At Milan he studied with Felice Varesi, and while there devoted considerable attention to the character of "Rigoletto," in the opera of that name, which rôle Felice Varesi created and made famous. Mr. Sweet made his début in the part of "Forza del Destino," at Ancona, Italy, and received an ovation of applause from the public and was warmly praised by the press.

From Ancona he went to Berlin, where he sang three seasons; afterward sang in the King's Theater, Athens, in Italian opera. After an engagement at Reggio nell'Emilia, he sang in Florence, Italy, and at Barcelona, Spain, and other musical centers, and returned to America with Madame Grétry in 1858-52. He taught in Boston, also singing in opera there and in New York, until the close of 1853, when he came to Chicago and devoted his attention to instruction.

In the fall of 1855, he accepted an engagement with a piano firm working in New York, from which he returned in December. Mr. Sweet's voice is an exceptionally fine natural baritone, and, with the training obtained from the best instructors in the world, is recognized by critics and the public as being one of the finest voices in the United States at present known by the musical worlds of both Europe and America. Mr. Sweet was married, on July 22, 1880, to Miss Elvira Bariotti, of Milan, Italy, and their two gifted children, George and Alfred.

CHICAGO QUINETTE CLUB. The most important and long-continued organization of this kind has been the Chicago Quinette Club, composed of Miss Agnes Ingersoll, William Lewis, M. Eichhorn, Heenan Allen, and Mr. Pelflage. The combination had its origin in the enthusiasm of the pianist, Miss Agnes Ingersoll, who for some years had been in the habit of playing duos and trios with Lewis and others. Mr. Lewis entered heartily into the scheme, and both artists made many and long-continued sacrifices before they succeeded in establishing their concerts upon a paying basis. From the beginning, January 6, 1879, to January 1, 1886, the Club has given fifty-one concerts.

They have given, for the first time in Chicago,—

Kohnbeiner, trio in B flat, op. 124; trio in D, op. 31; quintette, op. 114; and quartette for strings, op. 89. Rubinstein, sonata, op. 13; sonata, op. 39; quartette, op. 66. Brahms, trio, op. 8; quintette, op. 35. Kiel, trio, op. 31; Scherwenka, trio, op. 1; quartette, op. 31. Chopin, Schubert & C., trio, op. 1; quartette, for strings, op. 193, No. 2; quartette, op. 202, No. 2; trio, No. 3, op. 88; Isolde, quartette, op. 76; trio, op. 59. Reinecke, quartette, No. 3; Saint Saens, trio, op. 18; sonata for piano and 'cello.

At the present time the Quinette Club appears to be thoroughly established. Its standard of playing is continually being improved, and the audiences are large and constantly increasing.

MISS AGNES INGERSOLL, musician and piano instructor, daughter of Frederick and Susan Ingersoll, was born at Vernon, Oneida Co., N. Y. Her musical talents are inherited from her father, who, although not a theoretical musician, possessed gifts of no mean order, and did excellent work in the church choirs of Vernon and vicinity. She received most of her education in Milan, Ohio, and at he at the Conservatoire of Campanulique, where she graduated with honors in the class of 1867. Her first musical experiences and early years, and her inclination was carefully cultivated by an elder sister, who was a pupil of the famous Joub Zundel. Later, she studied piano playing with Gustave Pacquier, of Campanulique, and subsequently under S. R. Mills, of New York. In 1875, Miss Ingersoll went to this city and continued her studies with Robert Goldbeck. Afterward, began her work as an instructor. Miss Ingersoll has been always connected, with the view of propagating herself in the work of her profession, with her literature, and received instruction from Reinecke, of the Leipzig Conservatory, also of Jadassohn, of the same city, and, with thorough work in both Berlin and Paris, has accomplished the task of becoming a thoroughly educated musician. In connection with William Lewis, she was the prospector and organizer of the well-known Quintette Club, of this city, and has always been a leader in concerts and similar entertainments in musical circles of the city and Hyde Park. Her work has been of the practical and meritorious character, which has given her a thorough knowledge of musical education which enables them to appear to an advantage wherever placed, either in public or private. Her long and successful career as instructor, and the number of her pupils who have acquired a brilliant reputation in New York, and have made a lasting comment upon her teachings. She devotes her entire attention to large classes in the city and at Hyde Park.

MISS LEWIS is one of the most musical people of Chicago who have won considerable reputation at home as well as abroad is William Lewis, violinist, and a member of the Chicago Musical Company. He is an Englishman by birth, having been born at Devonshire, in 1837. Frederick Cady, one of the founders of the company, was an older brother of William C. Cady, formerly of the firm of Root & Cady, held a musical convention at Monroeville, O., and his attention was attracted to Mr. Lewis, on his appearance there with an offer of his services as a violinist. Mr. Cady engaged him as a violinist, and he was placed under the tuition of Colonel J. H. Wood, afterward well-known in this city, to play at a concert given by the "Black Swan" in Cleveland. This was the first time Mr. Lewis received any considerable remuneration for his services, the contract calling for $35.

The following year Mr. Lewis's father died, and he then made an engagement with the Continental Vocalists, with whom he was connected for seven years for his services. However, he accumulated a small amount of money, and went to Europe, living there for some time by opening a grocery. The business proved a failure, and he then took a position in the music house of Root & Cady, and also attended to his professional work, for he was then a violinist of recognized ability and a great favorite in the Philharmonic Society. Messrs. Root & Cady sent him to Europe, in 1870, upon a business errand, and the following year they promised he should have an interest in the business. Root & Cady lost almost all in the fire of 1871 and in their attempt to pay their debts in full. The financial panic of 1873 further disturbed the struggling firm, and they dissolved. Then Mr. Lewis formed the firm of Root & Lewis, in company with E. W. Lewis, and later he became associated with Mr. Cady, and also resumed his professional work. In 1875, the combination which originated the Root & Sons Music Company absorbed the firm of Root & Cady, along with those of George F. Root & Sons and Lewis, and Root & Lewis, with whom Mr. Lewis entered into a firm with E. G. Newell formed the Chicago Music Company. In this firm are also interested William A. Pond, the well-known publisher of Music, and C. A. Zoobisch, of the same city, a heavy dealer in musical merchandise. In 1876, Mr. Lewis was taken into partnership with Messrs. Lewis and Newell, and to the general music trade of the Chicago Music Company was added the sale of pianos. As a violinist, Mr. Lewis is one of the very first, and a musical expert speaks of him "as the possessor of natural genius for the violin, which, patiently and laboriously cultivated, has made him an acknowledged artist in his line. He is modest, amiable and generous, ever willing to give his services in the interest of art, and endowed with a wholesome contempt for all charlatanism and pretense in the profession." Mr. Lewis was married, in 1860, to Elizabeth G., a daughter of Edward Gibs, a merchant of Milan, Ohio. They have five children, of whom Frederick C. Lewis. The daughter, now a young lady, studied for five years under tutors in this city, and then finished her instruction with a pupil of J. B. Wallack, of New York. Miss Lewis is now playing professionally, and has already distinguished herself as a pianist and conductor.

LEWIS A. PHILIPS, tenor and vocal teacher, son of L. C. and C. C. Phillips, was born at Burlington, Vt. During his childhood his parents came west, and he was educated in Grinnell, Iowa, where he received his early education in the college at that place. He possessed remarkable musical talents at an extremely early age, his parents encouraged him and eventually sending him to Chicago, where he studied until he reached the age of 18, and then went abroad to finish his musical education. He became a pupil of Adolph Schenon, of the Leipzig Conservatory of Music, going later to study in Italy, where, at Milan, he studied for four years under the celebrated Sig. Lamperti, and in Florence finished his study of the
Italian method with Sig. Vannucchi, after two years of close appre-
thecit of his Italian despotic Sassovigno, in 1872, with signal success, which he supplemented by appearing at Pavia in "Traviata," where he received the highest commendation. After completing an engagement with Mme. Carlotta Pati, in whose concert at Baveno, where he enrolled at the academy, frequently he would be graduated in the sixteenth year. During his boyhood he evinced a remarkable fondness for music, and early showed that he possessed a fine ear for vocal melody. He began voice culture in 1872, in Berlin, under L. W. Wheeler, and became a member of the choir of Dr. Pettnam's, where Barnabée had charge of the music. After teaching for some time in Montpelier, Vt., he went to Burlington and resumed teaching, and was highly successful with large classes. At the end of four years he removed to Montpelier, where he appeared in concerts, and was popular as an instructor. In the fall of 1879, he came West, and located at St. Louis as teacher, remaining three years, during which time he charge of the music in the First Church. Late in 1882, he was induced to come to Chicago, and has since been engaged in his profession in this city. His natural talents, highly cultivated by years of steady, persevering training, together with the gift of being able to impart his extensive knowledge of voice culture, places him in the foremost rank of instructors. His popularity in vocal circles and the recognition of his abilities as a teacher by the profession has since led him to the impressive position of which he devotes his entire attention. He is tenor and director of music in Trinity Episcopal church. Mr. Phillips was married on August 21, 1872, to Miss Alice Reidfield, daughter of Judge Timothy F. Reidfield, of the Supreme Court, Montpelier, Vt. They have two children; Helen R. and Timothy R.

PIANO-FORTE AND VIOLIN VIRTUOSO.—In one department of musical activity the record of Chicago has been very brilliant since the fire; namely, in that of the piano-forte. Almost every year has added a great name to the list of first-rate artists who have been heard here. In 1872, Teresa Carreno and Rubinstein made their first appearances here. The former appeared at the Michigan-avenue Baptist Church, in a lecture-course concert, in connection with her husband, Emil Sauret, the violinist. Rubinstein appeared at Aiken's theatre, on December 12, Wieniejaw, the violinist, also made his Chicago début at the same time. It would be impossible to reproduce the impression made by this colossal genius. Rubinstein's enormous power, his wonderful tenderness, and his human passion made a fervent style of playing which touched the listeners, in spite of their natural indifference to piano-forte music.

In 1874, Miss Julia Rivé made her first Chicago appearance, at a concert of the Apollo Club. Her playing was a great surprise, and she may fairly be said to have introduced a new era in purely brilliant piano-playing. In 1875, Mme. Madelaine Schiller was heard in concert with the Thomas orchestra. In 1876, came that prince of classical pianists, the eccentric and masterful Von Biilow, the apostle of the correct and the intelligent. The charming Mme. Eisspoff made her début at the new Chicago theatre, on January 8, the representative of a style of playing as graceful and elegant as need be. William H. Sherwood made his Chicago début at the opening of Hershey Hall, January 23, 1877. The breadth, intelligence and poetic quality of his playing were immediately perceived, and his influence has been extended every year since. In 1879, Rafael Josephy came, the paragon of dainty neatness and purely pleasing performers. Franz Rummell, in 1880, made but little effect, Josephy's delicacy having turned the current of popular appreciation in a direction to one side of Rummell's good qualities. Boscowitz, the genre pianist, appeared the same year. Since 1880, no new pianist of any great importance had been here until December 31, 1885, when Mme. Helen Hope- kirk made her début. In the interim, however, public taste in this class of music has been considerably advanced, in consequence of repeated recitals by Schlesinger, Neupert, Louis Mass, Mme. Carreno, and Mme. Rivé-King. These artists, the peers of any pianists in the world, have been heard so often and in so great a variety of music that there are few cities where a great artist will find more appreciative hearing than in Chicago.

The principal débuts of violinists have been the following: In 1872, as already noted, Wieniejaw was heard for the first and only time. Emil Sauret was heard in the same year. Rubinstein was heard for the first time, in McCormick Hall, December 12, 1878. Lichtenberg had been here a few months earlier. Wilhelmsj's playing may be regarded as having set the standard for criticism of violin-playing, just as Rubinstein had done before for piano-playing. Only a few months later, February 4, 1879, Edward Rumenyi, the Hungarian violinist, made his Chicago début at McCormick Hall. After this there was no great violinist here until Ovide Musin appeared.

NAPOLÉON LEDOCHOWSKI, pianist and teacher, is a son of Constantin and Louise (daughter of Baron de Meneval, secretary to Napoleon I.), was born at Paris, France, in April, 1849. His early education was received from private tutors, and finished at the Sorbonne University, from which he graduated at the age of twenty. He then began the study of law, but afterwards entered upon the study of music, and received his diploma three years later. During this time he had assiduously cultivated his musical talents, studying for several years under the instruction of Chopin's pupils. In 1879, he came to this city and began teaching; shortly afterward associated himself with Robert Goldbeck, as a teacher in the Conservatory of Music, then located at the corner of Indiana Avenue and Twentieth Street. Mr. Goldbeck subsequently went to St. Louis, and he assumed the entire charge and direction of the Conservatory. Later he confined himself entirely to private instruction at his rooms over Kimball's piano store, where he remained for several years, and then removed to the Weber Music Hall, his present location. Mr. Ledochowski's playing, from a technical standpoint, is of an exceptional character, and may be fairly said to be that of a virtuoso, his finger work being perfection, and his interpretations of both old and new compositions being possessed of the intelligence of a master. His success as a teacher is second to none in Chicago, and the surprising progress of his pupils, many of whom have become popular soloists, is a sufficient guaranty of the perfection of his methods.

ANGELO DEPROSSE, son of Jean Batist and Anna DeProsse, one of the most prominent pianists and musicians of Chicago, was born at Munich, Bavaria, June 11, 1843. His illustrious descent, replete with eminent opera singers, and many musical stars owes their ability to his enthusiastic assistance. His mother was a brilliant pianist, and an elder brother, Anton DeProsse, has immortalized himself in songs belonging to music of the future, which are destined to become popular in the musical world; he wrote the cantatas of David's Anointing as well as several operas. Although of French descent, Mr. DeProsse received his education in Germany, and at an early age showed remarkable talent for music. He became a pupil of the Royal Academy of Music, Munich, and a private pupil of Mortier de Fontaine. Upon receiving his diploma he was appointed director of the opera at Bamberg, which position, with others, he filled until his departure for America, in 1865, as a concert pianist. He has since occupied the position of teacher in a number of leading institutions, and was the founder of the Norwich Choral Union, Norwich County, Conn., of which he was director for seven years. In Columbus, O., Mennench called him to be his director, and his popularity re-elected him three times. In 1873, he came to this city where he has since been engaged in teaching. During the past five years has had charge of the musical department of Ferry Hall, Lake Forest. As a pianist he combines intelligence of interpretation and marvelous beauty of expression, and possesses the remarkable faculty of being possessed of the correct method, which, with his power of phrasing renders him, it is safe to say, a virtuoso. He has been organist and director of the choir in Sinai Temple for two years, and now holds that position. As a composer he enjoys a remarkable reputation, having written varied and broad, ranging from church music and fugue to the easy and tasteful compositions for beginners. His success as a teacher is shown by the large number of pupils he has under instruction, and
their popularity with the public as players. Mr. DeProse was married February 7, 1859, to Mrs. Emma Briggs, of New York, a vocalist in the company, she was charge of the vocal and ecclesiastical departments of Ferry Hall.

FREDERICK BOSCOVITZ, pianist and instructor, is a son of Joseph and Katinka Boscovitz, and was born at Pesth, Hungary, on June 12, 1838. At an early age he was given an extraordinary predilection for music, and when only six years old began to study the piano-forte under Professor Merkel, a pupil of Beethoven. He soon discovered fine aptitude and memory. In 1843, his parents were induced to send him to Chopin in Paris. Chopin was greatly pleased by his Bach-playing, and took great interest in his progress. He remained with Chopin until the death of that great musician in 1849. Frederick was then introduced to Liszt, who, delighted with his playing, invited him to Weimar, where he continued five years, during which time he was much in the company of Tausig, Ratté Bendel, and others of equal note, and appeared in public at Vienna, playing the Chopin minor concerto of Beethoven with great success. He gave a series of concerts at the Imperial Academy of Music, subsequently made an extended concert-tour from Russia, Germany, Holland and Belgium, visiting the principal cities. He became a great favorite in literary and musical circles and a habitué at Rossini's and Gounod's. In 1866, the King of Portugal, Dom Luiz, invited him to visit Lisbon, where he remained three months and performed in the capital and other cities, subsequently engaging at the Paris Exhibition, in 1867, where he was the first to introduce the Adagio from the Cello Concerto to America. He then visited Egypt, and on his return appeared before a London audience with the celebrated Niblo, and travelled twice through the principal cities of England, Ireland and Scotland. When in Dublin, he was a guest of the Viceregal Lord Carlisle, at his residencia in the Forty Steps. The War caused him to leave France in 1870, and, for a concert tour with the late Adeline Phillips, and, after an engagement with the late Bignoni, he became the director of the piano department of the Boston Conservatory. He was introduced in New York by Theodore Thomas in 1872, afterwards appearing in Boston, Philadelphia and the larger Eastern cities. During 1875, he visited Paris, where he received universal recognition and the most flattering predictions. In his extraordinary talents as a musician, he possesses a polished education, speaking and reading no less than eight modern languages, and is a gentleman of the most refined character and disposition. Mr. Boscovitz was married, on August 16th, 1872, to Miss Henrietta Armand-Vasse, of Paris, France.

JOHN MOLTER was born on April 4, 1832, at Treves (Trier), Rhein Prussia, where he received his earlier musical education in the Musical School of the Catholic Church, under the direction of Dr. M. Schneider. There, in the large Cathedral choir, he was for five years the leading sopranino of sixty boys. After preparing for several years, entered, in 1849, the School Teachers' Seminary at Bruchel, near Cologne, where he secured himself, particularly in church music, as organist and musical director, under the tuition of Professors M. Toeppler and A. Richter. The musical training in the Rhenish schools was very thoroughly pursued, in connection with a complete knowledge of harmonious composition and musical composition; in fact, a severe, regular, classical, musical education. After graduating from this school, John Molter was appointed by the Prussian Government principal of a public school, in connection with the customary leadership of the church music, in a smaller country place in Germany. In the pursuit of his favorite branch, music, and after writing a number of masses, school songs, and liturgical church music, he emigrated to this country in 1856, to have a better field to improve and use his abilities, as there was too little chance for promotion by the slow method of advancement in the Government service of his own country. After spending a year in Canada in teaching singing schools giving concerts and organ recitals, John Molter arrived in Chicago in the spring of 1857, and was engaged as organist by the First Unitarian Church. Besides being engaged teaching vocal and instrumental music, he was musical director of several German singing societies, viz., the Chicago Liederkranz, Freie Sangerbund, Arbeiterverein, and twice of the Germania Maennerchor, the leading German society of this city, in 1858 and 1866, when he opened his home in 640, and has one son and one daughter, both living. During the War he established a music school, with the profits of which he lost in the great fire of 1871. During his career as a music teacher and director, he gained the reputation of introducing classical and beautiful music, and took an influential part in the elevation of the art in this city. When the Philharmonic Society was started in 1861, Mr. Molter, as a member, volunteered as violinist, together with worthy amateurs at that time, like Dr. Smith, Dr. Mahla, Professor Dyhrerfurth, Dr. Fessel, and others, to be his favorite instrument, the church organ, induced him to

hold a position as organist in the leading churches and synagogues of the city during his long residence here. He was organist for twelve years in the Sinai Congregation, now Dr. Hirsch's Synagogue; five years in the First Baptist Church, during the time of Dr. Everett's pastorate; Dr. Collier's Unitarian Church; and lately, for nearly six years, in the Jefferson Park Presbyterian Church. Mr. Molter retired from mercantile life in 1872, and returned to the musical profession. He is now organist of the B'nai Sholom Synagogue on Michigan Avenue, and a successful teacher of the voice, organ and piano. The musical compositions of John Molter, published during the earlier years of his career in Chicago, by Messrs. Root & Cady and H. M. Higgins, comprise, among some piano-forte pieces of moderate difficulty, much vocal music, among them the Patriotic Glee Book published during the War. A large number of psalms and sacred music pieces, with English, German and Hebrew text, mostly written for the use of quartet choirs, are in manuscript, and will be published some time in the future.

Orchestral Music and Symphony.—The advent of Theodore Thomas and his orchestra, in 1869, killed the local efforts of the city, in the direction of orchestral concerts, by establishing a standard of excellence impossible for any local orchestra, as yet, to reach. The fire scattered the local players, many of them removing to Cincinnati, St. Louis, Milwaukee, and other cities where regular work could be had in the theaters. The first orchestral concerts after the fire (by a home orchestra) were those at Turner Hall, given on Sunday afternoons. These were revived soon after the fire in Twelfth-street Turner Hall, under Mr. Balata's direction.

The ambitious composer, Silas G. Pratt, made several efforts to establish symphony concerts, in different times. So long ago as 1874, he gave a concert for bringing out his first symphony. In 1879, he gave three symphony concerts in Central Music Hall, with an orchestra of sixty. At these concerts, besides his own "Prodigal Son" symphony, he brought out his fifth, Schubert's unfinished, and Mendelssohn's Italian symphonies, for the first time in the city.

In 1880–81, Adolph Liesegang gave a series of interesting orchestral concerts in Brandt's Hall, with a band numbering about thirty-two players. The time was Sunday afternoon, when theatrical players were free from engagements. In the course of three concerts, Mr. Liesegang not only brought out a wide selection of classical and modern works, but also afforded a hearing to many local composers, such as Frederic Grant Gleason, Silas G. Pratt, Adolph Koelling, Edward Heinemdel, and others.

Adolph Rosenbecker, under the management of Dr. F. Aegi, of the Musical College, undertook a series of symphony concerts in the McCormick Hall, during the season of 1878–79. The sensational features of the series were the appearances of Augustus Wilhelmj and Rafael Joseffy. Mr. Rosenbecker's failure to secure adequate support in this enterprise was particularly significant, in view of the fact that he held the confidence of the musicians as no previous local conductor ever has, being at that time, and ever since, conductor of the Sunday-afternoon concerts in Turner Hall. These concerts, although mainly of a popular order, present a great variety of good music, in a quite satisfactory style.

The main and almost the only dependence for orchestral music of a high order, in Chicago, after the War, has been upon Theodore Thomas and his band. It has already been recorded that Mr. Thomas was to have opened the renovated Crosby Opera House on Monday evening of the fire. Of this and several subsequent seasons in Chicago, George P. Upton gives the following account:

"The Opera House had been brilliantly decorated and renovated throughout until it had no equal for beauty and richness in the country, and Mr. Thomas was to dedicate it anew. It was lit
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up for the first time on the evening of October 8, and two or three hours later it was in ashes. Mr. Thomas and his orchestra reached the street depot just as the great fire began, and immediately made his arrangements to go South, and that night rested in Joliet. This fire cost us, among other losses, Schubert's quartette in D minor, Schumann's first and fourth symphonies, Beethoven's 'Eroica' at third, as well as a number of other concerts by Rubinstein, Mendelssohn, Beethoven, Littolf, Weber, Chopin and Liszt.

"He did not return again until things had become comparatively settled. On October 7, 1872, he opened the new Athenaeum Theater, giving eight concerts, assisted by George L. Osgood, the tenor singer. The most important works in this season were Schumann's first symphony, op. 35, and Beethoven's seventh; but in addition to this, he brought out such numbers as 'Les Preludes,' by Liszt, the Beethoven quartette, op. 18, for string orchestra, two movements from Rubinstein's 'Ocean Symphony,' Liszt's 'Mephisto Waltz,' and a large amount of music by Kaff, Berlioz, Liszt and Wagner, not known here before.

"Messrs. Carpenter & Sheldon next effected an arrangement with him to give more variety and detail to their lecture course, and secured five concerts, which were given, commencing February 17, 1873, with great success at the Michigan-avenue Baptist and Units Park Congregational churches, which were at that time the only available concert places. Both Miss Melhig and Mr. Osgood accompanied them, and the concerts were musically brilliant and successful. A week later, under the same management, he gave two more concerts, the second of which was devoted exclusively to Wagner, and drew a select audience of the disciples of the music of the Ring.

"On the 17th of March following, still under Messrs. Carpenter & Sheldon's management, he commenced a series of three concerts in conjunction with Rubinstein, the great pianist, which were greeted with crowded houses. It was a feast of music we may never have again. The lovers of the classical fervently revelled in their favorite music, for they never before had such an opportunity of hearing concerts, for instance, interpreted by such a combination.

"It was not until October 6, 1873, that Mr. Thomas came again, and this time he dedicated the Kingsbury Hall, giving a series of eight concerts, assisted by M. W. Whitney. The eminent bassadore was very brilliant. At the fifth concert the programme was a Beethoven one, including the eighth symphony and the four overtures to 'Fidelio.' The eighth concert was given in connection with the Apollo Club.

"Mr. Thomas's next season was in February, 1874, and embrace four concerts, organized by the Apollo Club. The most noticeable feature of these concerts were two movements from Kaff's 'Lenore' symphony, Beethoven's fifth symphony, and Schumann's 'Paradise and the Peri.'

For five weeks, during five different summers, Mr. Thomas gave summer-night concerts at the Exposition Building, with an orchestra of from forty-eight to fifty-five or sixty members. The répertoire of the summer concerts of 1885 will give a good idea of the artistic value of these performances. It is published in full in the Tribune of August 9, 1885.

If the question be asked, Why can not a local orches-
tra of symphonic quality be maintained in a city so large as Chicago? the answer would bring in review a certain anomaly which still characterizes our stage of musical culture. Orchestral players are almost wholly German, but very little, the violin, flute and cornet excepted. Orchestral players are obliged to eke out a living by playing in theaters, giving lessons, etc., engagements absorbing so much of their time that they have little leisure for practice, and can not be engaged in symphony or other transient concerts, except at such an advance upon their regular wages as to leave them a profit after paying a substitute. Incident to the small attention (12,000 instrumental players) of the public to music by students is the consequence that music-lovers do not appreciate and demand orchestral music with the avidity which would be expected of persons of equal attainments in some of the other departments of musical taste. The establishment of financially successful symphony concerts has been accomplished, as yet, only in New York. In Boston, and in Baltimore, private munificence has maintained concerts of this kind through several seasons. As yet nothing of the sort appears likely to happen in this city. Nevertheless, the right time and the right way will undoubtedly present themselves sooner or later; but until there is a supply of American players, orchestral concerts, both as to personnel and répertoire, must be and remain exotic, and consequently expensive in comparison with domestic points of congratulation. The first is, that the theater orchestras are continually improving; the second, that, in spite of our lack of a leading local orchestra, music-lovers in Chicago have been able to keep up fairly well with the newest and best in this line of music, as the list of Mr. Thomas's summer-night concerts abundantly testifies.

NOYES BILLINGS MINER, director of the vocal department of the Chicago Musical College, son of Erastus P. and Lucretia Miner, was born at Norwich, Conn., on January 5, 1845. He graduated from the public schools of his birthplace and finished his education in the Academv at Norwich. During his boyhood he was especially fond of vocal music, and at the age of eighteen began voice culture under the guidance of Charles R. Hayden, with whom he remained several years. In 1874, he went to England and studied with George Henschel, at London, afterward became a pupil of Signor Vannucchi of Florence, Italy, with whom he continued several years. He subsequently finished his studies in the studio of Signor Biscaccianti and Signor Rotoli. Upon his return to the United States, in 1883, he came to Chicago and commenced teaching singing, assuming the directorship of the Chicago Musical College. Mr. Miner's thorough acquaintance with the Old Italian method of singing, with an extended practical experience in adapting European ideas to American needs, together with years of study of musical literature, renders him one of the most intelligent and accomplished vocal instructors of the West. Signor Vannucchi expressed his opinion that Mr. Miner is one of the few who thoroughly understood the Italian method, with the exceptional faculty of imparting his knowledge successfully to pupils. He pays the greatest possible attention to the general character of the voice and to the sympathetic quality of tone, and the cultivation of a refined and expressive style. He is equally at home in all the schools of vocal music, and teaches with the most gratifying success in the Italian, French, German and English languages, and prepares pupils for the concert or operatic stage, also for church and oratorio singing. His ability is recognized by the profession as that of a master, and the unusually large number of pupils in his particular department is sufficient comment upon his popularity and success as an instructor. Many of his pupils have not only gained prestige as fine amateurs, but have received flattering commendation from both the public and the critics.

FREDERIC GRANT GLEASON, instructor of the piano, organ and composition, son of Frederick L. and Martha W. Gleason, was born at Middletown, Conn., on December 17, 1848. He inherits his talent, as both of his parents displayed it in music; and while a mere child evinced a remarkable inclination for melodies, and their reproduction was his greatest delight. The emphatic opinion of Dudley Buck, to the effect that he possessed great natural musical gifts, induced his father to provide him with proper musical instruction. Upon the departure of Mr. Buck for Chicago, young Frederic went to Leipzig, Germany, where he studied piano-playing in the Conservatory under Moscheles and Pappertz, and harmonizing with Krieger, at the same time taking private instruction from Louis Fladl, and composition from J. C. Lobe. It was the latter master who gave Mr. Gleason that practical initiation into composition which has since culminated in his remarkable success. In 1874 he was engaged in the hands of Professor Lobe, to whom he was introduced by the late Prof. Lobe, and who instructed him in theory and composition. During his stay in Leipzig he received theoretical studies under Carl Friedrich Weitzmann, Court Musician to the Emperor of Russia, a pupil of Spohr and Moscheles, and had also the honor of studying with Oscar Raif, one of Tausig's favorite pupils. During his stay in Berlin he pursued theoretical studies under Carl Friedrich Weitzmann, Court Musician to the Emperor of Russia, a pupil of Spohr and Moscheles, and had also the honor of studying with Oscar Raif, one of Tausig's favorite pupils. During his stay in Berlin he prepared his popular work known as "Gleason's Motette Collection." Returning to this country he located in Hartford, Connecticut, where he accepted pupils as instructor, and afterward was organist at South Church, New Britain, Conn. Mr. Gleason's compositions are numerous, and are repre-
with glimpses of marvellous talent, is contained in a study with which M. B. Wilcher, a notable European master. Amongst them may be mentioned Opus 1, 3 songs (soprano), 2 organ sonatas, 3 harcarola (piano), 4 Episcopal Church music, 5 songs (alto), 6 Episcopal Church music, 7 Grand Romantic Chamber Variations, Visseuil (three movements), 8, 9 Trios (minor, violin and violoncello), 10 Quartette for female voices, 11 Overture Triumphant (organ), 12 Cantata, "God, Our Deliverer" (solo, men's choir, 13, 14 Trios in D minor (organ and violoncello). 15, 16, Cantata, "The Culprit Fay" (solo, choruses and orchestral), 16, Cantata, "Prague-Song to Harmony" (solo, male choir, and orchestra, Miss Mary Mantle, one of the most accomplished and brilliant pianists of New York, with whom he studied for five years; subsequently he became a pupil of Madame Klukinska, remaining her pupil two years. After several years of further study he began his career as a pianist, which he continued until 1873, when he was engaged as pianist for the Old Bull concert company two years. Upon finishing an engagement with them in 1875, he came to Chicago and associated himself two years with George Sweet, of this city. As a teacher of vocal music Mr. Kowalski stands high in his profession and his work has met with the most gratifying success. His entire attention is devoted to his pupils, whose thorough and comprehensive knowledge of musical literature is a sufficient comment upon his ability as an instructor. Many of them are pronounced by critics and the public as the most thorough and cultivated amateurs in the city. Mr. Kowalski was married, on September 6, 1877, to Miss Catharine McBride of Trenton, N. J.

David Walton Perkins, pianist and instructor, son of David W. and Amariah Perkins, was born at Orange, N. Y., on November 8, 1847. When he was eleven years old his parents came to this city, where he received his education by private instruction. At the tender age of seven years, he evinced musical talents of a remarkable order, and his inclinations were solicited for by his parents. He was placed under the instruction of Pacuski, one of the most accomplished and brilliant pianists of New York, with whom he studied for five years; subsequently he became a pupil of Madame Klukinska, remaining her pupil two years. After several years of further study he began his career as a pianist, which he continued until 1873, when he was engaged as pianist for the Old Bull concert company two years. Upon finishing an engagement with them in 1875, he came to Chicago and associated himself two years with George Sweet, of this city. As a teacher of vocal music Mr. Kowalski stands high in his profession and his work has met with the most gratifying success. His entire attention is devoted to his pupils, whose thorough and comprehensive knowledge of musical literature is a sufficient comment upon his ability as an instructor. Many of them are pronounced by critics and the public as the most thorough and cultivated amateurs in the city. Mr. Kowalski was married, on September 6, 1877, to Miss Catharine McBride of Trenton, N. J.

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is correct to a certain extent, but not wholly so. In the nature of the case the personnel of a company can not be phenomenally above the average level of the operatic talent available. Besides, it even may happen, and in fact frequently does, that, by reason of the rapid extension of amusement territory Westward, the demand for artists exceeds the visible supply of competent material. Hence, results the elevation of performers of meagre abilities into positions for which they are not qualified. This occasions a retrogression, or at least a pause, in the public taste.

On the other hand, however, the status and quality of travelling companies are always determined by the manager's idea of the demands of the public to which he intends to appeal for patronage. The progress of a few leading cities, therefore, makes it necessary for the companies intending to play there, to be competent to meet the new demands. The increased efficiency can not be dropped in the interim between one city and another, but has to be carried along, whereby the smaller towns have their ideas raised in turn.

In the larger cities there are always a few connoisseurs who recognize and deplore the weaknesses of the early companies. Occasionally their voices are heard in the Press, only to be met by the emphatic assurances of the managers that the then present scale, imperfect as it may be, is fully up to the highest practicable standard of efficiency consistent with profit. Presently, however, there comes along a manager who discerns for himself no other way than to bring out a company built upon the model of the "Deacon's wonderful one-hoss shay,"—complete in every part. These enterprises are necessarily expensive, and in the end usually come to financial grief. Nevertheless they serve as epochs in the progress, both assisting the public taste to rise to higher demands, and serving as standards for judging the companies that come later. The epochs of this kind in the history of Chicago are now to be considered.

The only operatic event of the winter after the fire was the début of the famous German tenor, Theodore Wachtel, which was made at the Globe Theater, on Desplaines Street, on February 12, 1872, in "Trovatore." Only three representations were given, "The Postilion of Lonjumeau" being one of them. This appears to have been the only operatic season after the fire until January 6, 1873, when an English company opened at the Academy of Music (see forty-second season, in operatic schedule). The first epoch of this period was the appearance of Pauline Lucca at McVicker's, on February 3, 1873. The principal novelty of the season was "Mignon," given then for the first time here, Mme. Lucca and Clara Louise Kellogg both appearing. In January, 1874, Christine Nilsson appeared in opera, also at McVicker's, supported by Miss Cary, Campanini, Del Puente and several other well-known names. The novelty was Verdi's "Aida," put upon the stage with considerable splendor. The strong features of the season were Nilsson's Marguerite in "Faust," and her Mignon, both well known the world over. The Italian season of 1875, brought Mme. Albanì as prima donna, and was made memorable by the first Chicago production of Wagner's "Lohengrin" on January 21. The principals of the cast were as follows: Elsa, Mme. Albanì; Ortrud, Miss Cary; Lohengrin, Carpi; Frederico, Del Puente.

Another important epoch in the operatic history of the city was marked by the German season given by Mme. Fappenheim and Charles R. Adams, at Hooley's, November 12-24, 1877. The company certainly was not large, nor was the mise en scène particularly magnificent. Nevertheless they gave Wagner's "Flying Dutchman," "Tannhäuser," and "Lohengrin," Beethoven's "Fidelio," and Meyerbeer's "Huguenots" and "Robert the Devil."

The Strakosch season of Italian opera, two weeks annually, during 1876, 77, and 78, brought nothing of especial consequence. At that time the companies carried very little material, the orchestra was always small and almost always badly trained, the chorus small and crude, and the minor rôles assigned to anybody capable of pretending to recite the lines.

The first season of Colonel J. H. Mapleson's Italian company from Her Majesty's Theater, London, changed all this. Mapleson's first season in Chicago was given in Haverly's Theater, January 13 to February 1, 1879. The troupe was nearly double the size of any of its predecessors, the orchestra numbered fifty-seven, many of them Mr. Thomas's men. The chorus numbered about
forty. The list of principals included such names as\nKetrika Gerster (the sensation of that, and one season\nsucceeding), Campanini, Del Puente, Galassi, Mine\nLablache, etc. The list of opera is given in the next\nplace (see sixty-third season). The theater was very\ncapacious, the two galleries holding about twelve thousand\npeople, and the whole house more than three thousand\nwhen crowded. Upon several of the nights the crush\nwas enormous, particularly when "I Puritani" was\nproduced. The receipts of the two weeks were stated at\n$35,000, the largest at that time ever known for a similar\nperiod of opera in Chicago. The Mapleson season of\n1886 was not so fortunate. The first was Haverly, Miss\nMarimon, although a charming singer, lacked the\nmagical something necessary for creating a furore. In\n1881 the success was better, Gerster being again the\nleading singer. In 1882 he brought Minnie Hauk,\nPaulina Rossini, Marie Vachet, and Emma Juch as so-
pranos. The success was only moderate. This season\nwas given in Haverty's new theater, now known as the\nColumbia.

The Mapleson season of 1885 opened on January 15, at McVicker's, Mme. Adalina Patti being the bright\npersonal star. Once a more brilliant success attended\nColonel Mapleson's efforts, but it is not likely that the\ndemands of the prima donna left much money upon the\nright side of the manager's ledger. The company was\nsmall, the orchestra numbering only twenty-four and the\nchorus about twenty. The manager was also unfortu-
unate in the matter of tenors, so that the main ups\npersonations of the season were in the lighter works. Still, such\nimpressions as Mme. Patti's Valentine in the "Hugue-
nots," and Violetta in "La Traviata," are of themselves\nENOUGH to render a season memorable.

The year 1884 was also signalized by the appearance\nhere, for two weeks, of the famous Abbey Company,\norganized for the opening season of the New York\nMetropolitan Opera House. The personnel of the\ncompany is given in another place (see one hun-
dred and sixty-ninth season). As will be seen, the\ncompany was phenomenally rich in fine artists. The\nmanager's intentions in regard to the scale of pre-
sentation were unfortunately interfered with by want\nof room in the theater. He brought with him an or-
chestra of eighty, and a chorus of like number, but it\nwas found impracticable to make room for more than\nfifty in each dress circle. After all these drawbacks,\nthe operas given were brought out upon a scale of\ncompleteness never before seen in the city. The Abbey\nCompany had a great advantage over even the best of\nMapleson's in its freedom from hangers-on—old favor-
ites kept in place by a kind-hearted manager, after their\ntime of usefulness had passed. The season introduced\nonly one new work, namely, Ponchielli's "Gioconda,"\nMme. Nilsson in the title rôle. As the work was given\nonly once, it made but a passing impression.

In 1885, the Damrosch German Opera Company,\nfrom the Metropolitan Opera House, gave a season of\nthree weeks at the Columbia, worthy in all respects of\nmaking an epoch in the history of Chicago. The\nrepresentations of this company suffered, like those of\nthe one just mentioned, from the cramped space availa-
bale for chorus and orchestra. The distinguished fea-
ture of the Damrosch season was the presentation of\nseveral of the larger operas of the German répertoire\nupon a scale of completeness never before seen here.
This was true of Meyerbeer's "Prophète," Halevy's\n"Jewess," and Wagner's "Tannhäuser" and "Lohen-
grin." The season was crowned by three highly suc-
cessful performances of Wagner's "Die Walküre," with

a superb cast, the opera having never before been given\nhere. The cast contained Fraulein Anna Slach as "Sieg-nunga," Frau Meyer as "Brunnhilde," Fraulein\nMarianna Brandt, as "Fricka," Herr Anton Schott as\n"Siegfried," Staudigl as "Wotan," and Koege as "Hunding." This cast was superior to those of the\n4

famous so-called "ideal" casts of the same opera at the\nRoyal Opera House, in Munich. All of these performances\nwere given under the direction of Walter Dmap-
rosch, Dr. Leopold Damrosch having died just before.

The only additional feature of prominence in the\noperatic history of the city was the first Opera Festival,\ngiven in April, 1885. The Donnana, Miss Marie\nMaterna, with the same personnel, was a success, and\nled to a second season, which was equally consid-
erable. The conductors were still Damrosch and\nKoege. In the department of light opera the register shows\n4

a constantly increasing activity, although the list is far\nfrom complete, the omission being of the long runs at\nthe Chicago Museum, Baum's Pavilion, Grenier's Gar-
den, the Princess Opera House, and other minor resorts\nrendering a low grade of attraction. At the Chicago\nMuseum alone, upward of three hundred operatic per-
fomances were given during 1885. While operatic\nentertainments were thus multiplying at the outside\nplaces, the standard of completeness has constantly\nadvanced at the downtown resorts, so that many of the\nrepresentations of light opera in recent years have been\ngiven with better resources than were formerly thought\nsufficient for the fashionable presentation of first-rate\nmaster works. Among the companies that most fully\njustify these observations may be mentioned the Boston\nIdeal and Emma Abbott companies, of 1885, the Ger-
man Company from the Thalia Theater, New York, the\nGeistering Company, Colonel John A. McCaull's "Black\nHussar," Company, Duft's "Mikado," in company, etc.
HISTORY OF CHICAGO.

One hundred and nineteenth Season.—McVicker's Theater, January 22, 1882, for one night. Colmer & Eisenstein's German Opera Company in Der See Cadet (Royal Middy). Artists: Miss Schonherr, Miss Von Windmack, Mr. Witte Wild (dubt).

One hundred and twentieth Season.—Grand Opera House, February 13, 1882, for two weeks. Hess Acme Opera Company in Mascotte (3), Olivieta (5), Chimes of Normandy (4), Fra Diavolo (3), The Widow (3). Leading artists: Adelaide Randall, Emma Elliott, Freda Vare, Mr. Banner, Mr. Wilkins.

One hundred and twenty-first Season.—Heller's Theater, March 20, 1882, for one week. Strakosch Italian Opera Company in La Traviata, Faust, La Sonnambula, I Trovatore. Artists: Mme. Etelka Gerster, Mme. Lancaster, Mme. Marie Leslino, Miss Abbe Carrington, Mlle. Marie Pressino (first appearance), Miss Kate Van Arnhem, Sig. Francesco Gianini (first appearance), Robert Mancini, Augusto Carbono, Pasquale Lazzarini, Mossemo Clapini, Giovanni Perugini, George Sweet (first appearance of the last four named), Mr. G. F. Hall, Sig. Marna, Mlle. Bertha Kiecz.

One hundred and twenty-second Season.—McVicker's Theater, April 3, 1882, for one week. Strakosch Italian Opera Company in Luchia, Mignon, Faust, Aida, Hamlet, Il Barbiere di Siviglia, Hecuba.

One hundred and twenty-third Season.—McVicker's Theater, April 16, 1882, for one night. Planquet's Bells of Corneville by the German Company.

One hundred and twenty-fourth Season.—Grand Opera House, April 17, 1882, for two weeks. Boston Idols in Fatimatta (2), Patience (3), Mascotte (1), Bells of Corneville (2), Museskteteers (3), Pirates of Penzance (1), Finifore (1), Olivieta (1). Same artists.


One hundred and twenty-sixth Season.—McVicker's Theater, May 8, 1882, for two weeks. Ford's Comic Opera Company in Mendoza (6), Patience (2), Mascotte (3), Bille Taylor (3).


One hundred and twenty-eighth Season.—Kink Opera House, June 6, 1882, for one week. Haverly's Opera Company in La Mas- cotte. Leading artists part in Chicago Church Choir Company.

One hundred and thirty-first Season.—Baum's Pavilion, June 24, 1882, for two weeks. Misses Comic Opera Company in Boccacio, La Mascotte. Leading artist, Amy Goarain.

One hundred and thirty-second Season.—Kink Opera House, June 12, 1882, for two weeks. Chicago Church Choir Company in Finifore (10), Patience (7), Italian Opera Company: Ada Somers McWade, Jessic Bartlett-Davis, John E. McWade.

One hundred and thirty-third Season.—Haverly's Theater, June 12, 1882, for one week. Comley & Barton's Company in Mme. Favart (4), Olivieta, Patience and Manuela. Leading artists: Laura Joyce and Digi Bell.

One hundred and thirty-fourth Season.—Baum's Pavilion, July 16, 1882, for two weeks. Trial by Jury (7), Box and Cox (2), Mascotte. Leading artist, Hattie Starr.

One hundred and thirty-fifth Season.—Baum's Pavilion, July 31, 1882, for two weeks. Bells of Corneville, Maribin's Opera Company. Leading artists: Amy Gordon, leading lady.

One hundred and thirty-sixth Season.—Grand Opera House, August 7, 1882, for two weeks. Hess Acme Opera Company in Chimes of Normandy, Maribin, Bohemian Girl (2), Olivieta, Fra Diavolo, Rise Friquet, The Widow, Mascotte. Leading artist, Miss Quinlin.

One hundred and thirty-seventh Season.—Grand Opera House, September 24, 1882, for two weeks. Hess Acme Opera Company in Fra Diavolo (2), Mascotte, Olivieta, Rinaldin, The Widow, Miss Lewis, Miss Beckett, Miss Keaugh, Mr. Kirk, Mr. Lube, Mr. Wilkins.

One hundred and thirty-eighth Season.—Grand Opera House, No.
MUSIC AND THE DRAMA.


One hundred and forty-fourth Season.—Grand House Opera. January 29, 1883, for one week. Barton Opera Company in Iolanthe.

One hundred and forty-fifth Season.—Haverly’s Theater, February 4, 1883, for two weeks. Anberg Opera Company (German) in Trompette (1), Giunia, The Bat (2), Boccaccio (2), Fatinitza (2), Grande Duchesse, La Belle Galatee, Parisian Life (2), Three Pair Shoe. Leading artist, Marie Gesselinger.

One hundred and forty-sixth Season.—Grand Opera House, February 12, 1883, for one week. Hess Ame Opera Company in Mascotte, Maritana, Oliveira, Martha, Chimes of Normandy, Fantasia. Leading artist, Marie Gesselinger. The cast included: Abbie Carrington and James G. Perkins.


One hundred and forty-eighth Season.—Academy of Music, Chicago, February 19, 1883, for two weeks. Barton Opera Company in Iolanthe.

One hundred and forty-ninth Season.—Grand Opera House, March 12, 1883, for one week. McCaull Opera Company in Heart and Hand.

One hundred and fiftieth Season.—Grand Opera House, March 29, 1883, for one week. McCaull Opera Company in the Sorcerer (first presentation in Chicago). Artists: John Howson, James J. Campbell, George A. Schiller, Digby Bell, George A. W. Malin, Laura Joyce, Emie Wehrbey, Mrs. Harvey.

One hundred and fifty-first Season.—McVicker’s Theater, March 26, 1883, for one week, under direction of composer, S. G. Pratt, Zenobia. Artists: Miss Dora Hennings, Miss Hattie Schiller (in Chicago), Charles H. Clark, Vivian Kent, W. H. Clark, W. M. Pense.

One hundred and fifty-second Season.—Haverly’s Theater, April 2, 1883, for one week. Standard Opera Company, under management of John Duff, in Heart and Hand. Leading artists: J. H. Kyley, Miss Marie Conron.

One hundred and fifty-third Season.—Grand Opera House, April 16, 1883, for two weeks. Boston Ideals in Fra Diavolo (2), Patience (2), Oliveira (2), Musketiers (2), Fatinitza, Marriage of Figaro, Mascotte, Chimes of Normandy, Bohemian Girl, Pirates of Penzance.

One hundred and fifty-fourth Season.—Grand Opera House, April 29, 1883, for one week. Standard Opera Company, J. C. Duff, manager, in Heart and Hand.

One hundred and fifty-fifth Season.—Hooley’s Theater, April 30, 1883, for one week. Hess Ame Opera Company in Iolanthe (2), Chimes of Normandy (3), Faust, Bohemian Girl (with Grace Hitt, of Chicago, as Arline).

One hundred and fifty-sixth Season.—Hooley’s Theater, May 20, 1883, for three weeks. Catherine Lewis Opera Company in Oliveira (7), Prince Conti (7).

One hundred and fifty-seventh Season.—Haverly’s Theater, May 20, 1883, for two weeks. McCaull Opera Company in Queen’s Lace Handkerchief (3), Patience (3), Pinafore (3), Marriage of Figaro (3), Iolanthe (3), Patience, Bolero of Cornville, Pirates of Penzance, and Faust.

One hundred and sixtieth Season.—Shelby’s Academy of Music, July 9, 1883, for two weeks. Ideal Opera Company in Iolanthe, Sorcerer, Patience, Box and Cox, Pinafore.

One hundred and sixty-first Season.—Grand Opera House, September 23, 1883, for one week. J. C. Duff Opera Company in Faust (3), Heart and Hand (4), Patience (2). Artists: Miss Sarah Bartlett, Marie Hunter, George Post.

One hundred and sixty-second Season.—Grand Opera House, October 22, 1883, for three weeks. English Opera Company in Martha, La Fille de Madame Angot, La Sonnambula, Mignon King for a Day. Artists: Emma Abbott, Julia Budden, Zelda Seguin, Sig. Tagliaferri, Sig. Fabrin, William Castle.

One hundred and sixty-third Season.—Shelby’s Academy of Music, November 11, 1883. Pay Templeton Opera Company in Girofla-Girofle.

One hundred and sixty-fourth Season.—Grand Opera House, November 12, 1883, for three weeks. Boston Ideals in Fra Diavolo, Musketiers (2), Bells of Cornville, La Mascotte (2), Girofla-Girofle (7).

One hundred and sixty-fifth Season.—Haverly’s Theater, November 18, 1883, for one night. Maurice Grant’s French Opera Company in La Fille de Madame Angot (2), La Princesse de Canaries, La Mascotte, Boccaccio (2), La Jolie Farceuse (2), Oliveira. Artists: Mlle. Marie Alnce, Mlle. Fonquet, Mlle. Augereau.

One hundred and sixty-sixth Season.—McVicker’s Theater, November 25, 1883, for one night. Eisenstein’s Opera Company in Der Freischütz.

One hundred and sixty-seventh Season.—Grand Opera House, December 10, 1883, for one week. McCaull Opera Company in Prince Methusalem.


One hundred and seventy-first Season.—Grand Opera House, February 10, 1884, for three weeks. McCaull Opera Company in Beggar Student.

One hundred and seventy-second Season.—Grand Opera House, March 2, 1884, for one week. McCaull Opera Company in Beggar Student, Queen’s Lace Handkerchief.


One hundred and seventy-fourth Season.—Grand Opera House, April 21, 1884, for two weeks. Boston Ideals in Girofla-Girofle (2), Musketiers (3), Mascotte, Barbe Bleu, Bohemian Girl (2), Martha (2), Fra Diavolo (2), Chimes of Normandy, Patience.

One hundred and seventy-fifth Season.—Haverly’s Theater, May 5, 1884, for three weeks. Bijou Opera Benefit Company in Orpheus and Eurydice. Artists: Laura J. Bell, Ida Mulle, Augusta Roche, Digby Bell, E. S. Grant, Geo. Boniface, Jr., Harry Pepper.

One hundred and seventy-sixth Season.—McVicker’s Theater, May 12, 1884, for three weeks. McCaull Opera Company in the Merry War.

One hundred and seventy-seventh Season.—Bann’s Pavilion, June 25, 1884, for one week. Metropolitan Opera Company in Oliveira.

One hundred and seventy-eighth Season.—Grand Opera House, August 4, 1884, for one week. Acme English Opera Company in Fatimitia and the Grande Duchesse. Artists: Mary Beebe, Emma Baker, Nellie Bowers, John McWade, Dr. Barnes.

One hundred and seventy-ninth Season.—Grand Opera House, August 17, 1884, for two weeks. English Comic Opera Company, under the management of C. D. Hess, in Bohemian Girl. Artists: Miss Carrington, Miss Fitch, May Baker, Sig. Montegriffo, Messrs. Cristof, Janevitch, Chimes of Normandy, Patience.

One hundred and eighty-first Season. — Standard Theater, August 31, 1884, for one week. Ford's Comic Opera Company in Queen's Lace Hanlurcheif, The Orange Girl, and Little Duke.

One hundred and eighty-second Season. — Grand Opera House, September 12, 1884, for two weeks. Little Duke, La Fille du Roi, Girofle-Girofle, in Blue Beard. Artists: Miss Emma Carson, Kate Stokes, Agnes Hallock, Carl Rankin, A. W. Tams, Samuel Reed.

One hundred and eighty-third Season. — Haverly's Theater, September 7, 1854, for three weeks. McCaul Opera Company in Falka. Bertha Ricci.


One hundred and eighty-ninth Season. — Columbia Theater, February 1, 1885, for two weeks. McCaul Opera Company in Falka (2), Little Duke (2).


One hundred and ninetieth Season. — Grand Opera Hall, April 6, 1885, for two weeks. Chicago Opera Festival, under the management of Mapleson, Semiramid, L'Africaine, Merilla, Linda di Chamouni, Lucia di Lammermoor (2), Martha, Der Freischütz, La Sonnambula, Aida, Il Trovatore, Rigoletto, Faust, Lohengrin. Artists: Mme. Adelina Patti, Sophia Scalchi, Mme. Farschi, Madame Duval, Emile Duval, Nevada, Mme. Neusloch, Marcel, Soragna, Sig. De Pasquale, Cherubini Affini, Demarco, Marni, Caraoceda, Vicini, Gianni, De Anna, Violletto, Nicholoni.

One hundred and ninetieth Season. — Columbia Theater, May 1, 1885, for one week. Carleton English Opera Company in the Merry War, Fra Diavolo, La Fille du Tambour-major. Artists: May Fielding, Frances Guthrie.

One hundred and ninety-third Season. — Grand Opera House, May 4, 1885, for one week. Boston Idelis, Manager, Mr. E. H. Ober. Giralda, Fanonette, La Mascotte, Musketees, Fra Diavolo.

One hundred and ninety-fourth Season. — Hooley's Theater, May 17, 1885, for one week. Maurice Graf's French Opera Company in La Mascotte, La Jolie Parfumuse (2), La Fille du Tambour-major, Le Jutte o la Met, La Fille de Mme. Angot, Girolfi-Girofle, La Cloches de Corneville. Mme. Theo, Mme. Boniface, Lefort, Meiers, Duplar, Guig, etc.


One hundred and ninety-ninth Season. — Columbia Theater, July 5, 1885, for three weeks. The McCaul Opera Company in Die Fledermaus (8), Beggar Student (6).

Two hundredth Season. — Grand Opera House, July 6, 1885, for one week. Sidney Rosenfield's own Opera Company in Mikado. Leading artists: J. W. Herbert, Rohen, Agnes, Afling, Harrischen.


Two hundred and fourth Season. — Columbia Theater, October 25, 1885, for four weeks. McCaul Opera Company in "Black Hussar." Leading artists: Mme. Mathilda Cotrelley, Miss Lily Post, Miss Marie Walters, Mark Smith, De Wolf Hopper, George C. Boniface, Edwin W. Hoff.

Two hundred and fifth Season. — Columbia Theater, October 25, 1885. Goodwin Opera Company in the Mikado.

Two hundred and sixth Season. — Grand Opera House, October 25, 1885, for two weeks. New York Thalia Opera Company in the Beggar Student, Czar and Zimmerman (2), Nonon (2), Martha, Feldprediger.


Two hundred and eighth Season. — Columbia Opera House, November 16, 1885, for two weeks. Judie, in La Feme-a-Papa, Mme. Nitouche, Niniche, La Mascotte, La Grande Duchesse (2), La Belle Helene, Divorces, La Cosassone, La Pericheuse.


MUSICAL FESTIVALS. — A very important incident of Chicago musical life since the fire has been the musical festivals, of which five have been given.

The first one was of the Gilmore-Peace-Jubilee-buncomber order, and was given at the opening of the new depot of the Chicago Island & Pacific Railroad Company in June, 1873. Four concerts were given by Gilmore's band, with such additional players, to the number of one hundred, as could readily be picked up, and a local chorus. The choral numbers consisted of selections from the Boston Peace Jubilee book, the chief being the "Hallelujah," "Heavens are Telling," and "See the Conquering Hero." The chorus numbered about one thousand voices, trained under the direction of J. A. Butterfield, who had previously trained the Chicago contingent of the Boston Jubilee. The same sensational features were here repeated—the Anthem to Peace, the Anvil Chorus of II Trovatore, with red-shirted firemen, sledge, anvils, and cannon. The attendance was large, and the affair served its purpose in furnishing a harmless diversion and in advertising the fact that Chicago had any amount of spirit left, subject to call.

The second Jubilee was held in the Moody-and-Sankey Tabernacle, Nos. 235–24 Monroe Street, under the joint auspices of the Rockefeller Musical Club and Theodore Thomas; Messrs. Carpenter and Sheild are managing managers. The forces taking part were classified as follows: The Apollo Chorus, enlarged for the occasion to four hundred voices, the orchestra of sixty, and a chorus of school children. The soloists were Mrs. H. M. Smith, William Winch, Myron W. Whitney, and
Miss Anna Louise Cary. Among the memorable solo numbers of these concerts were Whitney's "Oh, Ruddyard the Cherry" and Miss Cary's "Vei che sapete," from Mozart's "Marriage of Figaro." Both were extremely well sung and accompanied with consummate delicacy. Choral numbers of the first concert: "Calm Sea," by Rubinstein, for male voices; "Ye Spotted Snakes," by Macfarren, for female voices; "Hunting Song," by Benedict, for full chorus; the first half of Mendelssohn's "St. Paul." This concert appears to have been the first introduction of the "Siegfried Funeral March," from Wagner's "Gotterdammerung." The choral selections of the second concert: Gounod's cantata, "By Babylon's Wave," Arthur Sullivan's "On Sea and Shore," and the Bridal Chorus from "Lohengrin." Third concert: Beethoven's Second Symphony; scenes from the second act of "Orpheus." Of Handel's "Israel in Egypt" rather more than half was given. The chorus was not uniformly successful in this work, the time of preparation having been too short for the new material, but the bassos made a great effect by singing the famous duet, "The Lord is a Man of War" with all the voices. The concert of the school children was not satisfactory. The festival was a financial success. It was due to the enterprise of William L. Tomlins, who, of course, trained the chorus, and of the managers, Carpenter and Sheldon.

June 18–22, 1881, the twenty-second Sängferfest of the North American Sängerbund was given in Chicago, under the direction of Hans Balatka. It called together a male chorus of more than eleven hundred, a mixed chorus of about six hundred, an orchestra of one hundred and forty-two players, and an array of superior solo singers. The prima donna was Madame Peschke-Leuten, from the opera at Leipzig; alto, Miss Cary; tenor, William Candidus; bassos, Franz Remmertz and Myron W. Whitney. Seven concerts were given in a large hall constructed in the Exposition Building. The choral works presented were Bruch's "Odyssaeus," Bruch's "Salamis, or Battle Hymn of the Greeks," sung by the full male chorus; Reissmann's "Death of Druus"; selections from "Lohengrin" and Beethoven's Ninth Symphony. Artistically and socially, the Sängferfest was a success, but strictly speaking it was not a Chicago enterprise, but rather a National meeting of affiliated societies.

The first Chicago May Musical Festival was given on May 23–26, 1882, in a festival hall recently constructed in the south end of the Exposition Building. The seats in the great parquette were ordinary wooden chairs; in the choir and rear gallery they were wooden benches. The total capacity was about six thousand. Concerning the origin of the festival, George P. Upton, in the official programme-books, speaks as follows:

"The idea of this Festival dates back nearly three years, and it was discussed by a few gentlemen of musical taste with Mr. Thomas in 1879, with the purpose of giving it in the following year; but circumstances arose which necessitated its postponement for a year. Meanwhile, the annual German Festival had been appointed for 1881, and it was again deferred, but the original scheme grew into still larger proportions and was laid out upon a still grander scale. The Chicago Festival was not only decided upon, but it was associated with the New York and Cincinnati May Festivals, all under the same leader, employing the same solo artists and utilizing the same orchestral material. The plan once settled upon, it was not a difficult task either for Mr. Thomas or his associates to find the leader who should act as the sub-director of the Festival. It was an important, trying, responsible and arduous position. It required a man not only possessing musical knowledge and executive ability of a high order, but the largest capacity for work. These qualities had been demonstrated by W. L. Tomlins in his long experience in this city, and to his hands was committed the all-important work of organizing and drilling the chorus. Thoroughly conversant with Mr. Thomas's ideas and methods, and having his confidence, he entered upon the work; and how zealously, intelligently and indefatigably he has labored the results of this enterprise will show. The organization of the association was effected in February, 1881, by the election of officers and working committees."

Following are the names of the Chicago Musical Festival Association:


Their efforts were ably seconded by the following subscribers to the guarantee fund:


The organization of the Festival and the business staff were as follows:


The musical staff was as follows:


The chorus numbered nine hundred, of whom about two hundred and fifty came from Milwaukee. It had been diligently rehearsed for about eight months by William L. Tomlins, who did not content himself with securing the ordinary qualities of precision and spirit, which alone are commonly looked for in large chorus of this kind, but sought, and to a considerable degree obtained, a refinement in tone-quality, and a delicacy of expression, wholly unusual in so large a body of singers and rare in even small choruses. These results were aided very much by the superior quality of the chorus material in respect to social position, refinement and intelligence, which, in this instance, were far beyond anything that would be possible in an older place, where the social lines and conventional class-distinctions had become established.

The orchestra numbered one hundred and sixty-nine, disposed as follows: First violins, 26; second violins, 25; violas, 20; cellos, 20; double basses, 16; harps, 4; flutes, 4; piccolos, 5; oboes, clarinets and bassoons, 13; horns, 8; cornets and trumpets, 13; trombones, 6; tubas, 2; tympani and percussion, 6. Of these players, one hundred and ten were brought from New York and sixteen from Cincinnati.

The Concerts—Tuesday evening, May 23; Handel's Utrecht Jubilate; scenes from the first act of Lohen-
The orchestra played Beethoven's Fifth Symphony, and Madame Materna sang the recitative and aria Abscheulicher, from Beethoven's "Fidelio."

The first Matinee was made up of orchestral and solo selections, the symphony being Mozart's Jupiter in C.


The second Matinee was of a popular character, the programme consisting of lighter orchestral and solo selections.

The third Evening Concert, May 25: Bach's cantata Festo Ascensionis Christi and Beethoven's Ninth Symphony, the solo artists being Madame Materna, Miss Winant, and Messrs. Candidus and Remmertz.

The third Matinee was devoted to the Wagner programme by the solo artists and orchestra. The selections were from the "Kheingold," "Walküre," "Siegfried," and "Gotterdammerung."

The fourth Evening Concert, May 26: Schumann's Mass in C, Brahms's Tragic Overture, for orchestra, and selections from Berlioz's "Les Troyens."

The financial balance sheet of this Festival is shown by the report of the financial committee to have been as follows: Total receipts $37,006; total expenditures $66,216; loss on Festival, $29,200.

The Second Matinee was given May 27-31, 1884, under the same auspices as the preceding.

The business organization upon this occasion was as follows:


The subscribers to the guarantee fund were the following:


Of this festival as a whole, George P. Upton, in the official programme-book, remarked: "In all its elements, the efficiency of the orchestra, the strength and ability of the chorus, the eminence of the solo artists, and the greatness of the works to be performed, the Festival of 1884 marks a step in advance of that of 1882. In the latter year the Wagner music was mainly interpreted by Frau Materna, who had been honored by the composer with the principal place in the first Bayreuth Festival. In this Festival we have the trio of artists who created their respective roles in both the first and second Bayreuth Festivals, Frau Materna, Herr Scriba, and Herr Winklemann, from the Hofoperhaus, Vienna, so that Mr. Thomas is enabled to still further enrich his programme with selections from Wagner's later works, and scenes from the older ones, Lohengrin and Tannhäuser, which he has never given here before. By the aid of these artists, reinforced by Madame Christine Nilsson and other soloists, he is also enabled to present the larger part of Tannhäuser, with a choral and orchestral backing which will insure the most remarkable performance ever heard in this country. Madame Nilsson, whose fame as an operatic prima donna, will not only appear as Elsa in Lohengrin, but will be heard at her best in Haydn's Creation. In addition to these artists, Miss Emma Juch, a singer of recognized ability in this country and in Europe, who has had much stage experience, Mr. Remmertz, who is admirably qualified for festival work, Mr. Toedt and Mr. Heinrich, will also appear and add to the strength of the soli.

The general scheme of the concerts differs from that of 1882, which embraced four evening and three afternoon concerts. Upon this occasion, there were five evening and two afternoon concerts. The evening concerts were devoted exclusively to large works,—"The Creation," "Tannhäuser," the Berlioz "Requiem," extended selections from "Die Walküre," the "Dettingen Te Deum," the colossal (if we may so term it) duet which forms the finale of the third act of "Siegfried," Gounod's sacred trilogy, "The Redemption," and three great symphonies, the G major of Mozart, the "Eroica" of Beethoven, and the Ninth of Schubert. The two matinees were distinctive in character. The first was devoted to Wagner's music, including selections from "Lohengrin," "Farsifal," the "Gotterdammerung," and the "Meistersänger," preluded by the Centennial March. At the second matinee, in addition to a miscellaneous list of numbers by the soloists and orchestra, the audience were entertained by the singing of nearly one thousand children, whom Mr. Tomlins had under his charge for a long time. Their performance showed what astonishing results might be produced from material, originally crude and unformed, and proved a revelation to those who were not acquainted with this leader's skill in developing the voices of children and grounding them in musical intelligence.

As before, the chorus was trained by William L. Tomlins, who brought to the work an enthusiasm, capacity and local prestige which enabled him to prepare the choral parts of this Festival in the same broad and artistic spirit as those of the former one, but with the greater completeness due to longer experience in such work.

The artistic staff was as follows:


In one point of view, this festival failed to realize expectations. The solo singers and the players in the orchestra were nearly all in Mr. Thomas's employ, and took part in several precisely similar festivals in Cincinnati, Pittsburgh, Boston, etc. Thus the local interest in each festival was limited to the chorus and hall, and the Festival resembled a gigantic amusement enterprise, conducted upon what is known in theatrical circles as "the combination plan.

The programmes of all the festivals were so nearly identical, and so large a proportion of the singing was in the German language and in the Wagnerian musical dialect, that the Festival failed to gain the popular heart, but remained as an unusual experience of questionable satisfaction. It is obvious that, in order to act as a productive ferment in the musical life of a community, a festival must come as the summing up and glorification of all the local activities of the year. When this is the case, the inspiration of it is lasting. The musical outgoings of the festival masses serve to explain and to emphasize the accumulated remembrances of many smaller impressions. Such an end can not be
subscribed by an imported assortment of strange songs.

The financial report of the second Festival was as follows: Receipts, $65,747.77; total expenditures, $71,565.77; loss on Festival, $5,817.40.

The first Opera Festival of Chicago was given April 13-25, 1885, and consisted of fourteen performances. According to the official programme-book—

"The Chicago Opera Festival Association was organized (and incorporated April 16, 1884) to provide grand opera for the people at popular prices within the reach of all, and, at the same time, to raise the performances to a higher standard of excellence. Ultimately, we propose to foster the production of original works in our own language, and thus inaugurate a movement, the justness of which is unchallenged and the demand for which is rapidly increasing. The benefits to our people of this twofold philanthropic object are so evident as to warrant the assertion that the Chicago Opera Festival, in its successful accomplishment, will mark a new era in the history, not only of Chicago, but of the entire United States."


Executive Committee: Engerer Cary, A. A. Sprague, F. W. Peck, George M. Bogoe, William Penn Nixon.

The most stupendous feature of this enterprise was the erection of a vast opera-house, seating more than six thousand hearers in comfortable opera chairs, within the north end of the Exposition Building. The stage was of vast dimensions, namely, 80 x 100 feet. The hall was elegantly decorated, and the stage was well appointed with new scenery, etc. The expense of fitting up the house is understood to have reached $60,000.

Artistic Staff: The solo artists of the Festival were those of Mapleson's Italian Opera Company, as follows:


The programme during the first week was as follows:

Monday, April 6, Semiramide, with Patti, Scalchi, Rinaldini and Cherubini. Tuesday, L'Amicizia, with Mile, Fursch-Madi, Mile, Dotti, Signors Cardinalli and De Anna: Wednesday, Midella (for the first time in Chicago), with Emma Nevada (her first appearance), Scalchi, Vianni and De Anna. Thursday evening, Linda de Chamounix, with Patti, Scalchi, Vianni and De Pasquale, Friday, Lucia, with Nevada, Giannini and De Anna. Saturday matinee, Martha, with Patti, Scalchi, Vianni, Cherubini and Caracciolo. Sunday evening, Der Freischütz, with Fursch-Madi, Dotti, Giannini and Scalchi.

The operas presented during the second week were as follows:

Monday evening, April 13, Sonambula, with Nevada and Giannini. Tuesday, Aida, with Patti and Scalchi. Wednesday, Il Trovatore, with Fursch-Madi and Giannini. Thursday, Puritani, with Nevada and Scalchi. Friday, Faust, with Patti and Scalchi. Saturday matinee, Lucia, with Nevada and Giannini. Saturday evening, Lobengrin, with Grand Chorus and Fursch-Madi.

The financial success was something extraordinary. The gross receipts amounted to about $132,000, the largest sum, it is believed, ever taken for fourteen consecutive performances of opera anywhere in the world. After paying all expenses, a handsome balance was left in the treasury of the Opera Festival Association.

Artistically, the Festival was not so remarkable. The space was too great for the smaller voices, and too large for the dramatic part of the performances. On the other hand there was little opportunity to make up for this by choral display, for the practicable size of an opera chorus, is determined by the number of people that can be marched on and off the stage during the orchestral interludes, or without totally obstructing the movement of the play. In several of the operas the stage-settings were fine, and in all the Patti performances the Festival achieved its intention of giving opera at lower prices than had before been known with Patti for star. The enthusiasm of the public upon her nights was something long to be remembered, the vast hall being a sea of heads and a flower-garden of brilliant costumes.

Meinerschors, Etc.—An important division of musical activity yet remains to be mentioned. It is the music for male voices. Meinerschors societies exist in all parts of the city, to the total number of sixty or more, mostly among the Germans, but also among the Scandinavians, Bohemians and others. The Cordia and Germania meinerschor societies, which before the fire were in a flourishing condition, have never been able to regain their lost prestige. Two causes are mentioned as being concerned in this result. One is said to be the unwillingness of the wealthy Germans to subscribe with sufficient liberality for their support. Another, more likely, is the superior discipline and excellence attained by the leading American society. The meinerschors clubs at present existing are mainly social in their ends, music being practiced as a pastime. The aggregate influence of these various bodies of singers and lovers of music is undoubtedly great, but being exerted in a private manner, very little of it comes to publicity in forms definite enough for historical purposes.

Music Halls.—Chicago lost by the great fire of the opera house, McVicker's Theater, the Dearborn Theater, and Wood's Museum on the South Division, and the Turner Hall and German "House" on the North. There were other but smaller places of amusement, devoted to variety business and vaudeville, the loss of which in a moral sense was a gain to the city. The above comprised the respectable places which were devoted to music and the drama.

The Opera House had been thoroughly renovated and gorgeously equipped, and was to have been opened on the 10th of October by the Theodore Thomas Orchestra Troupe, as many readers will remember by the tickets which they undoubtedly held as interesting relics of how man proposes and God disposes. Notwithstanding the bad management during two or three seasons which preceded the fire, and which had somewhat degraded it from the purposes to which it was dedicated, the Opera House was regarded with peculiar affection and pride.

The first down-town music hall after the fire was the Kingsbury Hall, on Clark Street opposite the Sherman House. The site had been occupied previously by Wood's Museum. This Hall was opened October 6, 1873, by the Theodore Thomas Orchestra, and for nearly a year thereafter it served a most excellent purpose. It was, however, too small to answer the purposes of a first-class music hall in a metropolis so large as Chicago. It seated less than a thousand people. After the opening of McCormick Hall it underwent several alterations, new galleries were added, the name changed, etc., but it would take us too far to trace all its transformations, since all were degradations of its original purpose rather than in the nature of progress.

The first large hall opened after the fire, and in fact the most capacious music hall that Chicago has ever
had, was McCormick Hall, on the corner of North Clark and Kinzie streets.

Of this George P. Upton remarked in the Tribune:

"The new and beautiful hall erected by Mr. McCormick, on the corner of Kinzie and North Clark streets, was dedicated Thursday, November 13, 1873, by a grand concert. It is not only the best hall Chicago has ever had, but is one of the finest in the United States. It should be a matter of pride to every citizen that at last Chicago has an auditorium where music can be heard to its best advantage. The dimensions of the hall are 100 x 120 feet, and it can accommodate two thousand five hundred persons. The dressing is in exquisite taste, and the four medallion heads are those of Lucca, Kellogg, Patti and Nilsson. As the concert was a complimentary one, and Mr. McCormick sought only to dedicate his hall in an informal way, he actually gave one of the best concerts we have ever had in the city. Wieniawski never played better, and the Kunkel Brothers created a perfect tempest of enthusiasm with their marvelous playing. The Apollo Club sang some of its lighter numbers in capital style, and a fragmentary piece of 'Trovatore' was given by some amateurs. The audience was a very large one and a very delighted one, and the new hall received a very successful christening."

In spite of this rosy view of its merits there were several serious objections to McCormick Hall, chief of them being its location upon the North Side, and its consequent inconvenience of access for residents of the other two divisions of the city; and its danger in case of fire. It was in the third story of the building, the original exits being wholly inadequate to the safe delivery of a large crowd, even if they had not the further fatal defect of uniting at the first story into a single exit. This objection was to some extent removed by subsequent alterations, but the location could not be modified. Hence, no sooner was Central Music Hall opened, on December 4, 1879, than first-class musical entertainments resorted unanimously to the new location.

As originally constructed, Central Music Hall was one of the pleasantest public halls that the country could show. It was due to the enthusiasm and tact of the late George B. Carpenter, who remained its lessee and manager until his death. The hall had the peculiarity of galleries somewhat receding, the first covering no more than the first three or four rows of the parquette circle, the second being withdrawn still farther. This novel arrangement rendered the parquette circle much pleasanter than usual, but it had the disadvantage of unduly sacrificing space. The capacity of Central Music Hall, as usual in the case of popular assembly rooms, was greatly exaggerated by rumor. From two thousand five hundred to three thousand were the numbers currently reported to have been within its walls upon crowded occasions. As a matter of fact its numbered seats reached a little less than one thousand seven hundred, to which the parquette and loge added two hundred more. Thus the full seating capacity of the hall is under one thousand nine hundred, and of these about six hundred are in the upper gallery or far back in the family circle.

Farwell Hall, which before the fire had been the chief large hall of the city, was unfortunately re-built upon a smaller and less attractive scale, in consequence of which it never recovered its former position.

Millard Adams was born at Lexington, Ky., on January 6, 1857. His grandfather built the first brick residence in Hamilton County, O., in a little town now a suburb of Cincinnati. His father, Dr. Samuel L. Adams, L.L.D., occupied the chair of anatomy and surgery in the Lexington Medical College until the breaking out of the War, when he entered the United States Army as Surgeon. At this period the family moved to Lebanon, O., where they resided till 1865, when they located at Danville, Hendricks Co., Ind.; and there Dr. Adams died in 1869. After his father's death, Millard Adams came to Chicago with the family. His first occupation in this city was in the employ of Wilson Bros. He did not remain long with them, for, in 1871, he became associated with George B. Carpenter as assistant manager, a position he retained up to Mr. Carpenter's demise, on January 7, 1881. Since that time the whole weight of management has fallen upon Mr. Adams, and he has capably sustained the arduous duties of the position. He managed the May Festivals of 1882 and 1883, and has made a feature of, and permanently organized, the Theodore Thomas Concerts, making them the musical events of Chicago, Cincinnati and Milwaukee. In the last four years, over three hundred Thomas concerts have been given under Mr. Adams's management. Mr. Adams attributes whatever success he may have attained to the strict personal attention he has paid to all the details of his various ventures. He was married, on August 23, 1883, to Miss Florence James, daughter of

![Central Music Hall.](image)
C. P. James, of Boston. Mr. and Mrs. Adams spent the summer of 1854 in making a tour of Europe.

By the time Mr. and Mrs. Adams were born, the firm of James & Adams was already established in the heart of Boston, with a reputation for quality and innovation in the field of organ design.

The firm was known for its innovative designs and high-quality organs, which were favored by churches, synagogues, and concert halls across the United States.

In 1855, the firm's premises were located at 120 Newbury Street, Boston, and they continued to grow and expand under the leadership of Mr. and Mrs. Adams.

Throughout their time in the organ building industry, Mr. and Mrs. Adams were known for their commitment to excellence, and their firm became synonymous with the highest standards of craftsmanship and design.

Their legacy lives on, as the firm continues to produce organs that are admired for their beauty, sound, and durability, and that remain a symbol of the rich history and tradition of organ building in the United States.
trade, as was his brother Joseph, of whom our subject is a namesake. At the age of twelve young Bohmann was apprenticed to the trade, and went into his uncle's shop at Vienna where he remained three and a half years. In his sixteenth year, after leaving his father's factory, he went to the town of Minion, Hessen, and worked for six months. He then decided to emigrate to America and commence life for himself. When New York was reached, he started out to find employment as an instrument maker, but no such interest had yet been shown in the great metropolis, as all stringed instruments were imported directly from the European countries. In November, 1846, he obtained his first job, that of laying cables. The line between Boston and New York, which was then in full operation, was so occupied until the following March, and then he was out of employment for several weeks. Finally, after much solicitation, he obtained work in a furniture factory in Boston as polisher at $1.50 a day. The firm of Michael Kercher, violin and luthier, remained this man about a year, and succeeded in showing his worth as a mechanic. He then left Manitouw, and went to Green Bay, when he decided to come to Chicago, which he did in 1872 and 1873. He worked in the firm of E. C. Glass, for about three years, and then opened a store at No. 215 Lincoln Avenue. He remained there for three years and did a splendid business; but a combination worked strongly against him, and greatly retarded the development of the business, which, had it had full sway at that time, would be today one of Chicago's largest and best businesses. The trouble was that as soon as heavy importers and dealers in stringed instruments found that they could make a manufacturer of a stringed instrument, they would be in the field. The man who is able to sell, is able to purchase strings, either in this city or New York, at less than full retail prices, and on application to houses in Germany his orders would remain unfilled. When they were obtained, his instrument could not be sold. From the time he opened his store on Lincoln Avenue in 1875 to September 21st, 1880, he was totally unable to purchase a single string at less than full retail prices. Prior to the latter date he sent $2,400 to a cousin in Vienna, Austria, who was an advocate of the law, and he, by a little ingenuity, succeeded in securing in 1 episcope for Mr. Bohmann a full stock of goods and credit for several hundred dollars' worth of more material. Upon the receipt of the goods, Mr. Bohmann secured a store at No. 115 North 4th Street, and opened with a $4,000 stock. He was then enabled to go ahead with his business in a very satisfactory manner. In 1882, he was able to obtain additional accommodations, and moved to No. 417 State Street, his present location, where he occupies the first floor and basement, each 25 x 25 in size. These rooms are fitted up with every instrument of every description upon which a stringed instrument is used, — harps, zithers, violins, guitars, banjos, etc., all in readiness for the signature and make. Mr. Bohmann secures his lumber, for his business, in America; and all material necessary for the complete construction of the instrument is obtained by him in this country, with the exception of the strings, which are made in Rome. Mr. Bohmann will soon be in position where it will be unnecessary for him to accede to the high prices of the Roman manufacturers, as he has planned a machine which is already in course of construction, that will make strings as perfectly and as rapidly as those in Europe. He is now manufacturing over three thousand instruments a year, and furnishing the New York wholesale market with goods. It has been demonstrated that he makes a superior instrument in every respect to those of European construction; and an indirect compliment to his skill as a mechanic, which has naturally been a source of annoyance, the fact that European manufacturers to so large an extent as to purchase his instruments and place on them the name of some noted European maker. Mr. Bohmann has just obtained a sure foothold, and his young, energetic and ambitious is now taking rapid strides toward the top. His enthusiasm kindles his followers, so that Bohmann is the only maker of all kinds of stringed instruments in the country, and the industry will become a pride to Americans and he will lead the Europeans who have so long monopolized this branch of the musical trade.

Frederick Freiberg, director of Freiberg's orchestra, is a son of Frederick and Henrietta Freiberg, and was born at Shebdtelheim, in Germany, on Januarey 9th, 1849. In his youth he went to Magdeburg, where he remained a brief period, and then emigrated to Berlin, where he became a pupil in the music schools. He developed remarkable fondness for music when a lad of nine years, and received instruction upon the violin and in the science of music in the same class as Fritz and Bernhard Listemann. Both of these artists have been with Theodore Thomas's celebrated orchestra during recent years. In his eighteenth year he came to this country with his parents, and settled in Chicago. Two years later he joined the Illinois Band; and in 1870, he became the most valuable member of the 7th New York Volunteer Infantry Band, and served as musician with the Army of the Potomac until 1872. In the following year he was engaged as the Olecki's Hymel's Company, and upon the termination of his engagements, returned to this city. He was a member of the Western Light Guard Band for several years, and in 1873, in connection with his brother, he organized the F. W. Freiberg and J. M. C. Carson, whose death occurred in January, 1882.

An adjunct of music is dancing, and following is presented a sketch of the leading professor in that art in this city:

Augustus Eugen Bournique, proprietor of the well-known academy of dancing, of this city, was born in France, on October 27, 1832. His father, Augustus Bournique, was a manufacturer of French plate glass goods, and in 1845 came to America to represent the firm, and, a large company of French plate glass goods. The Bournique family resided in New York City for about twelve years. During that time the children were instructed in the art of dancing from their earliest childhood. It may be said that this eminent family secured for their three children, which, when he commenced to walk, and has continued in thorough acquaint-
MUSIC AND THE DRAMA.

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The classes in these academies are graded from infants' to ladies' and gentlemen's assemblies, and the most perfect system is maintained. The number of persons receiving instruction from Mr. and Mrs. Bourinine averages from one thousand to twelve hundred each season, and not alone do they confine themselves to the patronage of city residents, but also have large classes in Evanston and Kenwood. In the instruction of pupils, Messrs. Eugene A. and Alvar L. Bourinine assist their parents; both are young men, popular with the patrons of the institution, and adepts in the art of dancing. Mr. and Mrs. Bourinine also have two other children, a young daughter, May, and a son, Lyman. Mr. and Mrs. Bourinine are members of the American Society of Professors of Dancing, in which Mr. Bourinine is a member of the executive committee. Mr. Bourinine also belongs to the Calumet and Washington Park clubs, and both himself and wife are prominent and popular in the social circles of the city.

INTER-STATE INDUSTRIAL EXPOSITION.

The scheme of holding a permanent Exposition in Chicago first began to attract public attention in 1871. It was talked up by J. Irving Pearce, W. F. Coolbaugh, and Potter Palmer, and articles favoring the venture appeared from time to time in the press. About this time, Milton S. Patrick, who died subsequently at Santiago, Chili, made an effort to found a Mechanics' Institute here, and he went so far as to draft a plan of organization, and some stock was subscribed. Cyrus H. McCormick placing his name for $10,000. The wool-growers of the Northwest also discussed the advisability of holding an annual exhibition in Chicago, providing they could obtain local encouragement. Messrs. Pearce and Coolbaugh went at the matter of holding an annual exposition in an informal manner, and Potter Palmer showed his willingness to assist the enterprise by sub-

scribing $10,000. The gentlemen proceeded with their plans, and other public-spirited citizens came to their assistance. R. T. Crane was the next largest subscriber to Mr. Palmer, and the subscription list grew until there were five hundred and twenty-two original subscribers, and the Chicago Inter-State Industrial Exposition Company was organized, in March, 1873, with a capital stock of $150,000. A meeting was held on April 4, 1873, at which a committee was appointed to select a list of officers; and this list was adopted and officers elected on April 25, 1873, as follows:


The intention of the corporation at first was to give temporary annual expositions, and it was thought the cost of a building and attendant expenses would not exceed $150,000. The Common Council was applied to for permission to use the unoccupied portion of the Lake Front, lying at the foot of Monroe Street. Permission was granted by the Council for its use for one year, and, on June 10, 1873, the Exposition Company increased the amount of its capital stock to $250,000.

The Exposition was opened to the public in September, and the receipts from the sales of tickets, and other sources, were $175,402.84. The total expenditures on account of building and running expenses were $345,937.84, leaving a deficit of $36,532.29 for the first year. The promoters of the enterprise were not discouraged, however, and proceeded to improve the
building and prepare for an exposition the next year. Their right to the occupancy of the land was extended by the Council for two years, and since then, indefinitely. Before the Exposition of 1874 opened, the company constructed a machinery-hall at the north and a conservatory at the south end of the main structure; new foundations were put in under the main building, and other permanent improvements were made subsequently, which brought the total cost of the building, in 1877, up to $350,000, while the total expenditures in improvements to January, 1886, amount to upwards of $500,000.

The receipts for 1874 were $163,650.35, disbursements the same amount, and bills payable outstanding to the amount of $24,929.76, leaving a deficit, less $85,06 cash in the treasury, of $24,341.70.

In 1875, the excess of earnings over expenses was $9,864.40.

The total receipts of the association for 1876 were $114,140.11, and the earnings over expenses $7,777.84. For the first three years the price of general admission tickets was fifty cents, but it was made twenty-five cents in 1876, with the result of largely increased attendance, but diminished receipts. The management was well satisfied however, for the result showed that they had made the Exposition popular.

In order to make it of the utmost value as a public institution to visitors,—to exhibitors, as a means of placing their manufactures and devices before the public; tribulations regarding their occupancy of the ground on the Lake Front. No sooner had the debts ceased and the first dividend been declared, than the Common Council demanded rent for the ground. All sorts of rentals were demanded, ranging from $1,000 to $15,000 per annum. The matter has been between the Common Council during the past seven years in a score of phases, and that body has even gone to the extent of ordering the company to remove their building. The suspicions of some of the city fathers have been aroused by the fact, that more than three-fourths of the capital stock of the Exposition Company remains in the hands of the original subscribers and their families. They do not appear to understand how it is that a number of wealthy people banded together in corporation can be thoroughly unselfish, public-spirited and philanthropic. In 1882, a resolution was introduced in the Council requiring the Exposition Company to not only pay $15,000 rental per annum, but to pay back-rental to the amount of $50,000. The management protested that this simply meant destruction to the enterprise, and that they would not pay it. In November, 1882, the Council passed an order directing the city comptroller to employ an expert to make an examination of the accounts and condition of the Exposition Company as requested by the organization, and Henry E. Hamilton was engaged for the purpose. On December 11, he made a detailed statement, of which the following is a summary:

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<tr>
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Total receipts to close of fiscal year, November, 1882...$4,040,063 00
Total expenditures to close of fiscal year, November, 1882...$3,995,583 46
Balance in hands of treasurer, December 31, 1882...$44,479 54
Less paid dividend, No. 5, 6 per cent...$14,970 84
Person who received the dividend...$2,096 20

Balance December 1, 1883...$26,422 26

To local merchants and tradesmen as a valuable advertising medium—the policy of making no charge for space or power was originally adopted and adhered to. The Exposition may be said to have been self-sustaining since 1877, and it is the only Exposition of the kind in the country that is self-sustaining, with the possible exception of the American Mechanics' Institute of New York.

The Exposition Company have been through many matters.
veto the order, but he refused. The Exposition management then sent a communication to the Council, setting forth that the original $150,000 subscribed was much in the nature of a guarantee fund; that from 1874 to 1882, the organization had borrowed or overdrawn upon its treasurer, from $5,000 to $47,000 annually; that no stock-dividend proper was ever made, but only the surplus, which had been more than earned, was ratably distributed; that the amount actually paid in cash dividends up to January 1, 1883, was within a fraction of three per cent. per annum on $250,000, or 4.18% per cent. on $173,095, the amount originally paid in; that while $500,000 had been expended on building and other improvements the current market value of the stock was not above forty-five cents on the dollar—less than one-quarter of the actual cost of the property.

The Council reconsidered the order passed on December 18, and a meeting between the Exposition directors and the aldermen was arranged. No rent was paid by the Exposition Company until February, 1885, however, and the sum then agreed upon was $1,000 per annum.

Reference to the statement of the affairs of the company made by Mr. Hamilton in December, 1882, will show the item in the receipts of $65,691.76 from receipts. This source of revenue was made up from leases of portions of the building for temporary athletic and sporting exhibitions, the Republican National Convention of 1880, Summer Garden concerts, the Thomas Orchestra seasons, the May Music Festivals, the Republican and the Democratic National Conventions of 1884, mass meetings, and many other entertainments of a high order, and meetings of public importance for which the building has been an unerring accommodation and advantage. Three Exhibitions have been held since Mr. Hamilton’s report, and the total receipts to date, as stated, approximate nearly $2,000,000, and the disbursements the same amount. There has been a slight decrease in attendance during the three years, and the ticket receipts have fallen off correspondingly. The company consider the enterprise self-sustaining, however, and hope to continue making improvements both in the building and the character of the annual exhibitions.

There was a cash balance in the hands of the treasurer for 1884, $15,149.40; the receipts from ticket sales for 1884, were $169,492.40; the total receipts $126,250.85, and the total disbursements $66,341.05; uncollected and due from railroad companies $69,50. Of the amounts disbursed $13,757.75 was for repairs; $7,157.13 for labor; $7,488.70 for printing and advertising; $18,106.05 general exhibition expenses; $10,000 bills payable; $7,046.60 insurance; dividends of 1884, $4,980.56. Of the sum total expended $6,088.81 was applied to the mechanical department, and $8,303.58 to the art department.

In 1888, the Exposition opened on September 2, and closed on October 17. In no previous year had the applications for space been so numerous or urgent. In value, diversity and interest the exhibits excelled those of any previous year. The total attendance was 298,018, of which number 271,422 were adults; 25,557 children; 466 exhibitors holding tickets; 373 employees; average daily attendance, 8,463 for forty days. Twenty-eight railroads and one steamboat line entering the city sold 37,441 coupon admission tickets. It is estimated that at least 10,000 of the total number of visitors were strangers in the city.

In 1889, the art gallery contained, besides the fine collection of casts of statuary owned by the association, four hundred and twenty-eight paintings, all but thirty-two of which were by American artists. The collection was creditable, and afforded a true and comprehensive view of the best American art of the day. Thirty-three pictures were sold, the aggregate value being $13,655.

During 1885, the building was occupied by the Illinois State Board of Agriculture for holding their regular annual fair and stock show, by the National Exposition Association for a poultry show; in April, the Chicago Opera Festival Association built a mammoth auditorium, capable of seating ten thousand people, within the building, and gave a successful season of opera at popular prices; following this John A. Hamlin secured the hall and fittings, and gave a series of operatic performances; in March, the Chicago Academy of Sciences proposed to make its valuable collection, illustrating the several departments of Natural History, a part of the regular exhibition for two years, and suitable rooms were provided, and this attraction was added to others already enumerated as a part of the regular exhibits.

At the annual meeting of the stockholders, on November 14, 1885, Edwin Lee Brown moved that the executive committee inquire into the propriety of holding an “Indian Exhibition” in the building, either in 1886 or 1887. The motion prevailed unanimously, and steps were being taken to gather representatives of the various Indian tribes of the great West and Northwest, together with their squaws, pappooses, dogs, ponies, teepees and accoutrements, as well as a collection of old Indian implements and curiosities, to make an exhibition at once complete and full of historic interest.

Mr. Brown also offered the following:

Resolved, That it is the sense of this meeting that a great World’s Fair be held in Chicago in the year 1902—the four hundredth anniversary of the landing of Columbus in America. Which being seconded by Mr. R. W. Hare, was, on motion, adopted, and the matter was referred to the executive committee for consideration and report.

This resolution created a great deal of public comment, and served to advertise Chicago wondrously throughout the country. The press of the city, and many public men who were interviewed, heartily commended the proposed World’s Exposition, and it was deemed peculiarly appropriate for Chicago, the youngest, most enterprising and representative American city, to celebrate the landing of the great navigator of Genoa upon the new continent.

At this meeting the following officers for 1886 were elected:


THE DRAMA.

It may well be doubted whether there is any form of art in which the ideal and the everyday practice are so widely separate as in the drama. Of poetry, Hegel has somewhat loftily said that its content is spiritual existence and eternal truth, as illustrated in the lives and conduct of men.

The entire circle of the outer world enters poetry only in so far as the spirit finds its activity in ruling over the material; as the environment of man, also his outer world, which has its essential value only in reference to the inner of consciousness, but dares not make
This, which poetry in general does for the reader in his closet, the drama causes to live and move before him. Man himself, as to his inmost being and springs of action, lives in the mimic scene; out of the depths of his spirit he reveals himself to the beholder in all his moral quality. Of the drama it is particularly true, as Hegel has said of art in general, that

"Its design is to awaken and to animate the slumbering feelings, desires, and passions of all kinds: to fill the heart and to permit to be conscious in man every thing developed and undeveloped which human feeling can conceive, experience, and bring forth, in its innermost and most secret parts; whatever the human heart itself has felt, whatever the passions and moods desired to move and act, and especially whatever the spirit has in its thought, and in the Idea of the most Essential and High; the glory of the Honored, Eternal and True. It may also express unhappiness and misery, in order that man may make wickedness and criminality conceivable, to permit the human heart to share every thing horrible and dreadful, as well as all joy and happiness. Then fancy may at last indulge herself in the valuation, imagination, and run riot in the ensnaring magic of sensuously entrancing contemplation."

If all literature had been searched for a passage accurately describing what the Shakespearian plays do for man, nothing could have been more to the point than this from Hegel just quoted. In a less degree, or more properly with regard to a part of the official history here defined, the same ethical and educational design underlies the dramatic writing of several other authors—nominally of Browning, Tennyson and Swinburne. But that any such claim of a high office of culture can be made for the stage in general as it at present exists, or of any social value, it would be difficult to pretend, considering the gap between the ideal and the real is so enormous that it can not be bridged over. The Shakespearian drama, and all later work underlain by ethical and deeply poetic motives, is seen but rarely, and then only through the personal devotion of a few specialists. In place of it we have sensuous show-pieces, roaring and essentially vulgar farces and farce-comedies, broad burlesques, and minstrelsy. This is the complication to which the spoken drama has fallen in every part of the world. The causes of it are worth considering, for nothing is more certain than that, however valuable the gain may have been, by whatever other agencies have taken the place formerly belonging to the drama, there has been also a great loss, inasmuch as the drama appeals to the strongest instincts of the human heart.

The first cause to be assigned for the decadence of the drama to an office of mere amusement, is the division which the Church has labored so many centuries to build up between itself and the world, and particularly between itself and the amusement world. This division still exists as a superstition, operating to keep out of the theatrical business the greater part of those most moved by ethical and ecclesiastical considerations. The Church's censure of the theater has also had the effect of depriving the stage of precisely that part of the general public which, in a normal state of affairs, would have afforded it the steady support and the stimulus of an ethical appreciation. Add to this, the division of labor prevailing in ethics and education just as surely and just as widely as in mechanics, and we have our social forces not only separated but set over against each other in two, or many, hostile camps. It is this attitude which the Church, the Press, and the Stage hold toward each other, instead of mutually helping each other, as there was every a priori reason for their doing. Hence, it has come to pass that the stage is given over so largely to speculative managers willing to make money at any cost, players willing to give the public anything whatever that its vile appetite may happen to crave, and a public composed of the volatile elements of all classes, desiring first of all to be amused, or to experience a sensation of some sort, when sensation has become increasingly remote and blasted.

The justice of the views above given in regard to the effect of the antagonism between the stage and the church, is strikingly shown in the behavior of that occasional part of the theatrical public derived from church circles. It is well known that actors like Booth, Irving, Modjeska and a few others, are able to play long engagements in the same theater before overflowing audiences, while ordinary attractions in the same places draw but half-houses. It is noticeable in all these cases, as also in the grand opera and the more genteel class of light opera, that the audience is largely composed of persons who are never, or but very rarely, seen at the theater upon ordinary occasions. Here we have the reciprocation of support and appreciation, in return for an art-effort of ethical and poetic worth, of just the same sort as that already predicated. It can be said with little fear of success that any composition, as great as the engagements of Irving, and of other artists maintaining the true dignity of the drama, is derived from this re-enforcement by the church public.

Antagonism between three such important factors of social progress as the pulpit, the stage, and the newspaper press necessarily results in impairing the work of all. Wherein the stage suffers has already been set forth. It is not always seen that the church suffers just as much. Not only is a certain solid part of the public cut off from the theater, but a corresponding loss is suffered by the church. The amusement public, per se, is not the church public. The loss of this element from the church society is to be regretted upon many accounts. The buoyancy of these lively spirits and impressionable imaginations is the quality needed for relieving the church of what many feel to be its objectionable tedium. The loss is so severely felt that the pulpit has resorted, and is constantly tempted to resort, to sensational expedients unworthy of its associated sanctity, in the hope of bringing a few individuals of this class within hailing reach. The newspaper feels the effect of this antagonism quite as plainly as either of the agencies concerned, although, naturally, from having its circulation in the present world, its sympathies are mainly with temporal forces, and therefore with the stage in its controversy with the pulpit. It is not practicable just now to propose a composition between these warring interests. Possibly there is something of this sort in preparation, through each class' need of the other's help, and through its catering thereto.

It would be a mistake to conclude, from the present popularity of farce-comedy and the less worthy elements of the drama, that the gap between the actual and the ideal stage is wider to-day than at many previous times in its history, not even excepting the periods of Aeschy-
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lus and Shakespeare. The situation has been cleverly put, in regard to the popularity of the higher forms of classical music, by the London musician who remarked that “one couldn’t always be hearing music with a wet towel around one’s head.” To accept the slumbering elements of human nature in the direction of the “most essential and the high,” and to celebrate the “glory of the honored, the eternal and the true,” are noble functions which any profession might be proud to number among its possibilities. The stability of the church and the currency of the higher forms of literature are evidences that there is a large public willing to have these used for them, and even to pay well for their privilege. Nevertheless churches are largely supported as social clubs, and are kept open but one day in seven; those that do more, trade upon a sort of holy underwriting for the future state, rather than upon the vigorous desire of their adherents to be made perfect before their time of departure is obviously near. Powerful as are the lessons of the stage, and intuitively as they appeal to the hearts of men, the moment that the ethical motive becomes so transparent as to usurp the attention in place of art, that moment the drama loses its illusion, its charm, and its power to awaken and instruct. Indeed it may well be doubted whether the charm of the drama admits of being analyzed and defined in set terms. Does it not, rather, resemble those volatile odors of which the chemist can tell us no more than that they come from certain essential oils, of whose inner construction he can give us the ultimate analysis of carbon, oxygen, hydrogen, etc., but why one of them should have the odor of rose, another of violet, or another of hay, chemistry can not so much as attempt an explanation.

No doubt it would be as easy to misconceive the educational value of the stage by over-estimating as by under-estimating it. In the nature of the case, the most the drama can do in the direction of awakening and developing the higher powers of those who “assist” by witnessing it, is limited to an occasional incitement. In the majority of cases such an incitement will fade out and vanish like the greater number of good impulses, without leaving behind it any apparent modification of character or conduct. Yet there are two aspects in which impressions of this kind assume an importance not obvious upon first consideration. The first has reference to the orderly way of developing human character. Character is the resultant, or the combined operation, of the individual’s aptitudes and habits, both natural and acquired. “Every human infant is a bundle of possibilities” whose sum total is never fully worked out, even in the most favored cases. The seeds of many virtues may be there, which the sunshine and the showers of an unfavorable environment may have been insufficient to bring to fruition. Whichever one of these latent aptitudes for the higher qualities of goodness and strength come to fruition, in a majority of cases, owe their survival in this highest form of “the fittest” to a resolute purpose of will on the part of the individual. Heredity and environment do much for every human being; but the human will, in its own free action, is a divinity within man capable of shaping his ends into lines of nobility and beauty, in spite of an environment apparently hostile. This awakening of the will and fastening it upon one principle of action, is nearly always the result of an impression received within the imagination. Imagination is not alone the representative faculty, recalling and re-combining elements previously received from other sources; it is most of all the divining faculty, the inner capacity of recognizing truth, beauty and goodness—of recognizing just as surely, and worshipping with instinctive veneration, those grades of nobility, beauty and pathos (scarcely so much as hinted at in the environment) which appeal to reason. It is through this channel that religious experience begins. The entire fabric of belief upon which all churches rest has its only subjective foundation in this intuitive power of the human mind to conceive of transcendent holiness, justice, and love; these it is the object of all sacred writings to unfold and of all churchly observances to evolute in human souls, patriotism, philanthropy, art, and the higher literature, and of this endowment of revelation which is being made to man through the imagination.

Hence, it is impossible to foretell of any single incitement to nobler life how far its influence may extend. There is no man who has accomplished mental work of substantial value but is able to trace some part of his success to a casual impulse received in early life. The entire record of evangelical experience confirms this view. Marvelous transformations of character have owed their beginning, the resolute determination of will which gave them value, to a passing remark of no especial weight to the majority of listeners. A suggestion, an impulse, apparently coming from no visible whither, but floating in the moral ether like an invisible germ in the air, falls upon the mind in a favorable moment, and lo! the whole trend of the being is changed. In the expressive words of Holy Writ: “Old things are done away; all things are become new.”

The other aspect in which fugitive impressions become significant may be called the cumulative one. Imagination is not so much a re-presentation of images and feelings known to us, as it is the complement of the environment. By its idealizing power, the imagination supplies for the environment the flowers and fruits of beauty and of perfection which reality lacks. It is doubtful whether there is any one individual life so rich, so fortunate, so complete, both inwardly and outwardly, as not to need the help which this faculty gives. This is the source of the popularity of that large class of widely-read fiction in which the heroes and heroines are enormously wealthy, live in palaces, migrate from climate to climate and from kingdom to kingdom as fancy and the seasons change. In their essential nature these highly fortunate imaginary personages may be, and often are, essentially common if not ignoble. For many readers this will not matter. Their own burdens lie along the lines of pecuniary limitation and domestic responsibilities, ever present with their exasperation and disillusionizing prose. Out of the miserable real, the soul is glad to escape into the free ideal. In a different way, but quite along the same line of operation, comes the popularity of that higher class of fiction having to do with the development of innate beauty of soul. The struggles, the triumphs, the littlenesess and the contrasting greatnesess, the beauty and pathos of soul “made perfect through suffering”—these take the reader out of his every-day world, raise him above it, furnish the inner chambers of his mind with vivid pictures of persons having like passions with himself, but true to an ideal which he too often misses. Thus comes rest, repose, strength, and at length the vigor of a new life.

The productive force of these impressions depends, no doubt, upon their frequency or their vigor, but more upon the state of the individual. An innocent girl passes unmoved through suggestions which fire the baser passions of the roué at her side. Just as the lower fiction and drama offer to the pure-minded nothing but disgust, so the nobler fiction and drama offer to the
pure little beyond weariness. Little, yet something.
There is a sympathetic resonance of mind, just as there is of sound. Helmholtz contrived an apparatus of
tuning-forks, vibrated simultaneously by means of
electricity, in the intervals of the natural harmonies
from one to seventeen. Opposite each fork he placed
a resonance chamber corresponding to its note; be-
 tween the fork and the chamber a little screen or dam-
per. When this was out of the way, the chamber resonat-
ated powerfully, like an organ pipe, as long as its fork
vibrated. By shutting off certain ones of these resonance
chambers, Helmholtz was able to imitate the sounds of
the various orchestral instruments at pleasure; he even
produced the vowels of human speech. Whether the
combined tone of the apparatus was the wail of the
obo, the mellow note of the French horn, the round
"O" or the thin and unsatisfying "I," was merely a
question of the permission or suppression of certain reso-
nance chambers. The soul is full of these chambers.
Virtue interposes its screen before the baser half, and
much may appeal to these darkened chambers in vain.
But let them once be opened by an evil desire or a
bad example, and there is no telling how thrilling the
tone of vice may be.

It is exactly the same in the higher life. Many
of the human species are born and grow to maturity ap-
parently with all the resonance-chambers of virtue shut
off. A noble tone, spoken at the moment when one of
these finer chambers is open, becomes a resurrection
trumpet; the life is set in a new key, the world is
changed, a soul is borne into the light of the upper air.
This, which the church and the higher literature make
a specialty of doing, is also entirely and peculiarly within
the province of the stage.

In addition to its office of "holding the mirror up
to [human] nature," in order to illustrate the inherent
tendency and necessary ending of moral choices, thereby
to incite a nobler conception of life; in addition, also,
to its office of completing or complementing a meagre
environment, by supplying for the hour the missing ele-
ments of nobility or joy,—the drama has yet another
office. It is that of bringing to consciousness the idea
of human brotherhood, thereby strengthening the sense
of inter-dependence between man and man, and in the end
predisposing to philanthropy and furthering those co-
operative movements of society, through whose be-
nevolent working the lot of the weaker members is so
much ameliorated. This is the direction in which the
entire sympathetic drama operates. The contempla-
tion of characters repulsive as to their exterior, the vic-
tims of mistakes in previous generations, the foot-balls
of fortune in the present, yet all impelled by forces for
which they are only in small part responsible, and all
permeated by the vitality of our common human nature,—
can have no other operation than to make the ob-
server more charitable, more kindly disposed, more
tolerant of mistake and error at the very moment when
the subsequent consequences of error are most plainly
discerned. From this point of view, such plays as "Rip
Van Winkle," "Hazel Kirke," and a variety of similar
ones, set in a key but little above that of every-day
life, have a quasi-ethical significance not easy to fully
measure. Perhaps their usefulness is enhanced rather
than damaged by the current impression that they are
art and not education. The dislike of receiving the
advice is so deep-seated in nature, that if the earth

Deity's moral government is illustrated in the clever
manner with which conceited man is inoculated with
the notion that he is wholly free and independent of
supernatural interference.

While it would be very possible to attach too much
importance to the current charges, that the stage is un-
necessarily true and vulgar in the subject-matter with
which it deals, it is nevertheless worth considering
whether it is not indeed the victim of debasing influ-
ences from which it might just as well be free. The
old charge of religiousism that the stage is allied to drink
and vice has this much of truth, namely, that the
classes who, by temperament, are most in danger of
falling into drink and vice, are the very ones who, in the
earlier stages of their downward career, are most at-
tracted by amusements, and who, therefore, form a
section of the theatrical public most easily appealed to.
This phase of natural selection has already been touched
upon in considering the evil effects of an arbitrary line
of demarcation between the stage and the church. It
is not an aspersion upon the stage that it naturally a-
tracts the class just described, since the principle upon
which the "natural selection" rests is in them, rather
than in the stage. The quasi-dissipated theatrical pub-
lic, here referred to, consists of individuals predomin-
antly emotional, desirous of having a good time. Their
use of drink, at first, is merely an inclination; it takes the
form of medicine, a ready means of bridging over a
period of jaded nerves and impaired energy. The
vicious accompaniments, if vicious accompaniments
there be, are due to appetites unduly stimulated and the
impairment of the inhibitory functions of the higher
brain through heredity or habit. It is not true that
theatrical patrons who occasionally take a glass of wine
are responsible only to stage attractions of a low plane
of moral quality. On the contrary, many a maulin im-
hbiter has been affected to tears by the pathetic scenes
of "Hazel Kirke" and other pure plays. It is also historic
that the gallery responds to moral sentiments more
quickly than any other part of the audience, especially
if they be so familiar as to have the character of axioms.
Nor is it necessarily derogatory to the character of the
stage that bar-rooms should be opened as near every
theater as it is possible to get them. This, also, goes
with the "natural selection" already described. The
theater nightly brings together some hundreds of social
fellows among whom are many thirsty souls, to whom re-
straint of appetite is a matter of compulsion rather than
of habit. If these people go out between the acts and
visit a neighboring bar-room, it is a fortunate circum-
stance for the bar's money-drawer, but in no way the
fault of the theater or of its manager, nor yet in the
slightest degree a reflection upon the moral quality of
his attractions.

From the establishment of bar-rooms in handy neigh-
borhood to the theater it was not a long step to a prac-
tice, harmless in itself, which of late years has grown
into a burden and a most continual threat of degrada-
tion. Reference is here made to the display of litho-
graphs and bills in saloons and saloon windows. The
danger of this practice does not wholly lie in its ten-
dency to attract an undue proportion of paying cus-
tomers who, from their personal habits, might be
particularly susceptible to emotional and sensational
plays, shapes, etc., although this danger undoubtedly
lies in the practice. The main objection to it, however,
is in the free privileges given in return for the adver-
sising space. These amount to one or two tickets a
week for each place of display. As the house retains
its power of selecting the evenings when these privileges
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shall be used, it naturally masses them in the earlier part of the week, when paying attendance is lightest. The result is that opening nights are unduly heaved by an element derived from these sources, applauding and condemning, making or marring the fortunes of a play, in a spirit quite other than that of the best part of the paying patronage of the house. It would not be easy to measure the evil influence of this feature of the theatrical situation. Fortunately it has already attracted considerable attention in theatrical circles, and quite a number of managers have instituted a reform for themselves. Even were this cause of deterioration obviated, there would still remain the double fact that the public, as a whole, is incapable of the highest in any direction; and the other circumstance that geniuses able to present the highest, in terms of convincing mastery of intellect and feeling, are extremely rare in every generation. Thus, having neither poetic geniuses nor any desire for them, the public gets along quite comfortably with whatever happens to tickle its ribs.

There is another question having much to do with the progress of the stage toward its ideal, namely, the question of Sunday performance. If it can be shown that Sunday performances are beneficial to any part of the community, then they must go on; and the overworked actors must get such solace as they can, from the reflection that their lot of working seven days in every week, instead of six, is by no means peculiar to their own profession. While necessity may serve to condone the moral quality of their disregard of the Sabbath, it has not the slightest power to affect or mitigate the physical and moral deterioration due to overwork. Considered purely as a physiological question, the habit of giving nine performances a week is fatal to an actor's freshness, elasticity and self-poise. He becomes a mere drudge, whether his nine representations be Shakespearean or a part of the most trashy farce-comedy. It is doubted by many managers whether the theaters gain anything from Sunday performances. They think that, in so far as their regular patrons are affected, the extra evening merely draws so much from the other nights of the week. What they gain from the class which can or will attend upon no other night than Sunday, they think that they lose by offending the Sabbatarian prejudices of those who otherwise would come oftener. At all events, aside from the physical deterioration of the actors in consequence of working seven days in every week, Sunday performances tend to degrade the general level of the stage in the same manner as the bill-board practices already described, namely, by affording additional influence to the class of patrons having the least regard for questions of taste, refinement and moral quality.

Another element to be taken into account in estimating the present condition of the stage, is what is known as "the combination system." The evolution of completeness in dramatic performances has proceeded by a few well-marked steps. The location of strolling bands of Thespians within the walls of inteligently constructed theaters, led to a speedy enrichment of the mise en scène. The inability of stock-players to essay successfully the greatest rôles, soon gave rise to the star system, in which the leading rôle became the specialty of the star, while the remaining parts were sustained by the crude talents of the stock company. The star system was already a step toward a division of labor. The impossibility of securing a well-balanced ensemble, when the special aptitudes of the stage had every ordinary surroundings of a poorly-drilled stock company, has lately led to the combination system. In this the star selects his own support, and provides himself with a complete paraphernalia of fully trained company, suitable scenery and properties for whatever plays he proposes to act during the season. This done, he contracts with the local managers for a fixed percentage of the gross receipts, in return for furnishing the dramatic performance complete. The house, upon its own part, furnishes certain specified pieces of scenery, the bills, newspaper advertising, ushers, and executive staff. This system has now become universal in the United States, and upon the whole deserves to continue, although it is as yet far from perfect. It is essentially elastic, enabling small towns to have a few weeks of enjoyable dramatic representations, where the patronage would be wholly insufficient to support a local company during the season. It enables managers to exercise an elective control in the selection of attractions for their public, and therein places within their power the complete purification of the stage from all debasing or unworthy elements, so far, at least, as their own theater is concerned. It also brings the star and the "combination" under the influence of public opinion upon a wide scale, for it is obvious that no show can succeed upon the road unless it be in harmony with the public taste.

In a normal state of society these considerations would operate, most likely, to the complete purification of the stage. In the present condition of things, however, two obstacles interfere with the accomplishment of such a result. One is the fact that, except in a few of the largest cities, theater-going is not habitual with any class, and least of all with the individuals whose presence would do most to elevate the standard of propriety and seemliness. In so far as there is a class of regular attendants upon the drama, it is mostly made up of the less worthy elements already described.

Another unfavorable element in the problem is the speculative manager, who, indeed, appears in both ends of the theatrical enterprise. In a large way he stands at the fountain-head of the combination system, engaging the star and support, furnishing the very considerable capital necessary for putting in motion so expensive an enterprise as a first-rate dramatic outfit has come to be. He therefore exercises for himself a right of private judgment as to what will and what will not "pay," amounting to an absolute ignoring of all considerations of professional enthusiasm and art, and of all that he deems high-flown abstractions generally. A manager of this kind controls many enterprises. He has contracts with promising artists covering five years or more. He has similar contracts with the leading playwrights of the world. When his name has acquired the prestige of success, he can make his own terms with the local managers, who readily yield them in the assurance that his "attraction" will add to the popularity of their house, and in regard to the further consideration that if they do not take him their rival will. Against this form of capitalistic monopoly any reformer will have to struggle single-handed, and at heavy odds.

At the other end of the line is the speculative local manager. He, as a rule, is an irresponsible person in search of an easy and a lucrative living. Having leased the local theater for a fixed rental, it is his opportunity to find his profit in so managing it that a constant change of attractions will draw him, in turn, all those in the community having a taste for any kind of dramatic entertainment. Naturally the patronage of the legitimate is the least abundant element in his account.

Hence a regular week of this sort will be sandwiched in between minstrelsy, spectacular, shows of shape, and roaring farce. Bad as the mixture is of its own
accord, it is too often made worse by free advertising given the worst elements in it by the pugnacious pulpit of the vicinity.

The unfavorable environment of the stage has yet another element, playing no small part in perpetuating mediocre performances. Reference is made to the remarkable extension of the theatrical circuit, and the consequent demand for a vast number of combinations in order to fill the time at so many theaters. The sudden demand for actors and singers, thus recently created, has had to be met by the introduction of a great amount of crude material, much of it unpliant in quality, and very little of it leavened by an ideal above the omnipresent consideration of bread and butter. Thus it is easy to see that, between its lofty ideal upon the one hand, and the apathy of the public and feeble powers of the profession on the other, an unsatisfactory condition of the stage is inevitable. Its attitude is always one of compromise, and therefore unsatisfactory to criticism from whatever standpoint. As already intimated in the beginning, the process of evolution can go on only by re-uniting the disjoined members of the true public of the drama, and thus bringing to bear the high-toned appreciation and helpful censorship of culture. When this begins to be felt, the speculative manager will not be found to stand in the way. To him, in the highest sense, the maxim is true, "vox populi vox Dei." If the revelation reaches him through the pocket, it is only because the remainder of his soul is found to be immaterial to the matter in hand.

As already intimated, the signs betoken a reformation of the theatrical world in the direction here indicated. The old antipathy between church and stage relaxes its vigor at all points of proximity between the two provinces. The great middle class of conservative humanity, that unsolvable problem to theologians—the class which is too good to damn and too indifferent to "save"—is more and more recognizing the drama in its inherent attractiveness.

The operation of the various favorable and unfavorable influences above described, has been illustrated in the recent history of the Chicago theaters. The comparative newness of society here relieves it from many of the traditionary restrictions incident to a long-settled civilization, among which the hereditary dominion of clan may be mentioned, as the one whose destruction has afforded to the drama a particularly beneficent opportunity. It is the good fortune of Chicago, and of all rapidly growing new communities, to receive its human material in the form of detached units, unconnected by family ties beyond the single household. Everything has to be made anew; church, clan, clique, aggregations for culture as well as the by-laws regulating them, are re-created by a young and vigorous community, full of energy, self-reliance and the spirit of freedom. It inheres in this kind of opportunity that the wheat and the tares thrive alike, unless, indeed, the tares be thought to derive the earliest advantage from the richness of the soil. Evil may be said in such a case to have a triple advantage. It is the natural expression of the lower side of a vigorous animal life; the community looks upon it with a generous disposition to "give every kind of man a chance," and, finally, the social order is too heterogeneous, and too imperfectly knit together, for the easy suppression even of the disorderly whose excess have become acknowledged. Under circumstances of this kind we would expect theater-going to be more tolerated among church members than in an older community; it would, also, be equally certain that the ranker tastes of the lower classes would not fail of being cared for. Such, indeed, we find to be true of this city.

The typical theater of Chicago is McVicker's, an account of whose re-building and subsequent career is given in another part of this essay. Mr. McVicker, as an actor and a lover of the higher drama, maintained a stock-company longer than almost any other manager in the country. His house was the acknowledged home of the legitimate drama—a term which may roughly be defined as including all drama, whether tragedy or comedy, dealing in a helpful way with human passions and follies. Outside the limits of the technically "legitimate" are to be counted melodrama, with its meretricious interests of melancholy Byronism, its red-fire and slow music; farce and farce-comedy, with its burlesques of human folly; and spectacle, dealing with form, shapes, and sensuous visual impressions. While the stock company remained at McVicker's the legitimate occupied the stage for more than three months of the year. When the combination system came in, the records of the house show a great falling-off in this kind of performances. In place thereof are found many weeks of spectacle and the ever popular farce-comedy. In this, however, we are not to discover a falling-off in the taste of the Chicago theater-going public, but rather a change of attitude on the part of the management. The stock-company and the legitimate failed to pay. The noble old Roman owning the house, did as the other Romans did—he opened it to attractions presumed to be more lucrative.

A comparison of the repertories of the various theaters with each other for successive years, will show curious fluctuations in the quality of entertainment offered upon the same stage in different years. The house which during one season is given over to the legitimate, in another may be quite as unanimously devoted to a wholly different style of performances.

Upon the whole, however, it appears to be beyond question that the legitimate drama is continually upon the increase in Chicago, not only in frequency of representation but also in attractiveness. Nor could it well be otherwise. "All roads lead to" Chicago, and every good company in the dramatic field has to come here. The multiplication of well-appointed theaters, from the two or three before the fire to the ten or twelve now existing, has afforded a corresponding amplitude for every sort of opportunity. The legitimate, in spite of its comparatively feeble hold upon the lower class of theater-goers, is nevertheless at a premium with managers, because it helps to make their houses better esteemed by the well-dressed and well-established classes. Hence, we find the legitimate filling not only its fair proportion of time at McVicker's, but also enjoying a good degree of consideration in all the other houses; this, too, not alone at the down-town theaters, but at the Standard, the Academy of Music, and the Criterion, as well.

Nor does it seem particularly necessary to waste tears over the current popularity of farce-comedy and light opera. While these things may not be educational in the higher directions, they are not necessarily bad. At worst, their humor is but little beyond the somewhat rank, but wholly American, flavor of Mark Twain and the lesser funny men of the periodical press. American business men take the world hardly—an occasion to laugh is worth to them, perhaps, all that they so freely pay for it. Whether a similarly tolerant view ought to be taken of the "leg drama" and the "wild-west," cow-boy dispensation, is not so clear. The latter, probably, does little harm; the former is set before its public in Chicago.
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with a disgracefully liberal hand. The State Street theaters, and numerous others in more remote parts of the city, cater to appetites which, in the absence of internal inhibition, ought to be under police control. With this department of Chicago theatrical history we have nothing else to do. It is a problem for the moralist and the reformer.

It would take us too far to trace in detail the history of the Chicago stage, as represented by the different theaters since the great fire. Fortunately it is not necessary to do this; the combination system, as already described, having had the effect of depriving the local theaters of their individuality and of rendering the dramatic history of every leading city homogenous with that of every other. To write the detail of the local stage, therefore, would be in effect to undertake the detail of the entire dramatic activity of the country. From this sweeping conclusion exception must be made of the period subsequent to the great fire and previous to the adoption of the combination system. For several years of this time McVicker’s was the recognized home of the legitimate drama in Chicago. Travelling stars were supported by the local stock company. In this way the more important engagements were those of McCullough, in October, 1875; Ben DeBar, as Falstaff, etc., in February, 1876; in March, 1876, a period of comedy, when John Dillon, Florence, Raymond and Roland Reed were all in the casts. In April of the same year there were Booth, Daly’s Fifth Avenue Company, and Maggie Mitchell. In the advent of the Daly Company will be recognized the beginning of the combination plan. The leisure thus created was utilized by a country tour of the stock company.

During this period, a large number of new plays were produced in Chicago,—the comparatively small size of the city, and the consequent facility of monopolizing public attention, and the appreciative attitude of dramatic criticism here at that time, having made the city a favorite for this purpose. Among the new plays worthy of mention were the following: Bret Harte’s “Two Men of Sandy Bar” was produced for the first time, anywhere, at Hooley’s, on July 17, 1876. The cast contained Theodore Hamilton, Laura Don, Charles R. Thorne, Jt., Stoddart, etc. Runnion’s “Mignon” was produced at McVicker’s on January 29, 1877, with so much success that it had a two weeks’ run. The cast contained Mr. Harris, Mr. Thorne, Mrs. Murdock, etc. Stoner’s “Maud Muller” was brought out at McVicker’s on February 26, 1877, and had a week’s run. The cast contained Miss Rogers, Alf. Johnson, Mr. Ley, Seymour, Rainford, etc. Dion Boucicault’s “Lemons” was produced at the same house March 10. W. S. Gilbert’s “Sweethearts” and “Tom Cole” were brought out in May, 1877. On August 9, 1877, Sardou’s “Seraphine” was produced at McVicker’s for the first time in America, the occasion being the twenty-first annual opening of the house. The cast contained Theo. Hamilton, Harvey Pearson, Joseph Whedock, W. H. Powers, Mrs. Clara Stoneall, Miss Missa Tanner, etc. At the same house Bartley Campbell’s “Risks” was produced by Raymond, on October 15, 1877. In November of this year there was a season of old comedy at McVicker’s.

Bronson Howard’s “Lillian” was produced on November 25, 1877; Daulet’s “Sidonie” on December 10; Fred Clarke’s “A True Woman,” on January 7, 1878. Will D. Eaton’s farce-comedy, “All the Rage” was produced on January 22, 1878, the cast containing John Dillon, Roland Reed, Mr. McVicker, Mr. Pearson, etc. Late in 1877, Hooley’s began to be more prominent than previously in the line of the legitimate, but comparatively few new plays were produced there.

In all this period the regular stars made their annual appearances,—Booth, Barrett, McCullough, Jefferson, Raymond, Maggie Mitchell, and, later, Modjeska, etc. In February, 1878, Sardou’s “Rage” was simultaneously produced at McVicker’s and at Hooley’s. In 1879, Edwin Booth, while playing Richard III, at McVicker’s, had two pistol shots fired at him by Mark Gray, who sat in the front row of the balcony; Gray was sent to the insane asylum at Elgin. In 1882, Rev. George C. Miln resigned the pastorate of Unity Church (where he had succeeded Robert Collyer), and made his debut in Hamlet, at the Grand Opera House, on October 16. On July 30, 1883, “A Mountain Pink” was originally produced at the Grand Opera House, Louise Sylvester in the title rôle. On February 19, 1884, Mr. McVicker read before the Historical Society a paper upon “Early Theatricals in Chicago.” In April of the same year the Chicago branch of the Theatrical Mechanics’ Association was organized.

The most important dramatic event of recent dramatic history of the city was the Irving engagement at the Columbia theater, in 1884. Personally, Irving was well calèd to elicit the best in Hooley’s dramatic talent, it was summed by his own hand; his elocation, defying tragedy and the poetic unities alike; his stilled walk—all these furnished an assortment of “redeeming vices,” worth almost as much to a public man as an equal number of merits. Socially, his genial nature made him hosts of friends. The great value of his engagement, however, is to be found in his having brought with him a completely appointed and thoroughly trained company, together with the most artistic and complete apparatus of scenic, costumes and stage material ever exhibited in an American city. The refinement of detail in the Irving representations had the effect of raising the standard of public taste in this respect, so that all American companies have found it advisable ever since to maintain a grade of excellence previously unknown.

In concluding this comprehensive survey of the drama in Chicago during recent years, the good reputation of our city requires it to be borne in mind that the most unfavorable symptoms above remarked are for the most part those of the entire dramatic situation in general, and not those of Chicago exclusively. No doubt progress has been made here more easily than in some quarters, on account of the greater freedom of a new society. In the main, however, the wheat has thriven quite as well as the tares, for in no other city is the legitimate drama more liberally and enthusiastically patronized. The multiplication of first-class theaters within recent years is perhaps as good an evidence of this fact as any that could be mentioned.

RE-BUILDING OF THEATRES.—The re-opening of the dramatic activities of the city was thus recounted in the Tribune of October 9, 1872:

“T he Drama was the first to recover itself from the effects of the fire. Colonel Wood, of the old Museum on Randolph Street, secured the Globe Theater on Desplains Street, an old wooden shell which had run through various vicissitudes of fortune and had succeeded in speedily wrecking every manager who took hold of it, Mr. Aiken, formerly of the Museum Company, being the last who went under. Colonel Wood, after announcing a grand renovation, which was only a pretense of a renovation on paper, got the larger number of his old Museum Company together, and opened the Globe on the 21st of October, only thirteen days after the fire, with the plays of "Wom at Last," and "Who’s Who?" the latter of which asked a very significant question of those days when it was exceedingly difficult for any one to tell who or what he was. The Globe, how-
ever, did not make a very brilliant start, and only began to be successful with the production of "Divorce," which had a handsome run. From that time to the present its record is familiar. Its prominence is due to its melodramatic medley of entertainments, made up of sensational drama of the most sanguine description; the con-

ventional Irish dramas, with stars of the third and fourth magni-

tude; a crippled season of German opera, which eventuated in a most dismal fiasco; Sunday night concerts, which were failures; the spectacular dramas, with their minstrel shows of the eminently atrocious Amazons from Archer, Milwaukee and Blue Island avenues; minstrel shows of a poor order, etc. It has presented nothing from the night it was opened, until the present, worthy of patronage.

It is fortunate that the Globe has not had the monopoly of dramatic amusements. Other and stronger competitors entered the attractions, and have finally reduced it to about the same condition into which it had fallen before the fire, and he will be a risky if not fool-

hardy manager who in the future invests his money in the Globe.

On the 1st of November that admirable actress, Miss Jane Coombs, with her travelling troupe, leased Standard Hall on Michigan Avenue. In 1871, she went to Chicago and produced a series of standard plays, with very decided pecuniary sacrifice. The cramped-up stage, and absence of the necessary material for scenic and stage effects, affiliated against success and combined to render the season a failure. This, how-

ever, did not prevent the Windham's from attempting a season in it. Excellent as their reputation was, they fared little better than Miss Coombs, and were glad to retire before their pockets were en-

 tirely emptied.

Several minor troups of the strolling kind, who were always ready to take a risk of any description, engaged the hall at various times with regular disaster results to their creditors; and Standard Hall was finally abandoned as a bad egg.

On the 25th of November, Central Hall, on the corner of Washoe Avenue and Twenty-second Street, was finished, and the minstrel troupe at once seized upon it as a favorable locality. Central Hall, however, did not prove any more successful than Standard's. It is the only entertainment which has paid, and it being two concerts given by Ole Bull (which, of course, were farewell concerts) on the 6th and 7th of March.

The only successful attempt at the minstrel business was made by the favoritite troupe of the Dearborn Theater, which, under the management of Samuel Myers, formerly associated with Mr. McVicker, opened at Rive and Jackson's Hall, on West Randolph Street, which was ambitiously styled the West Side Opera House. This troupe succeeded in getting through the season, closing on July 8, and is now at home in its own handsomc and cozy theater, or opera-house, on Monroe Street, immediately in the rear of McVicker's Theater.

Meanwhile a new manager appeared upon the field,—Mr. Gardner,—and with remarkable enterprise erected a substantial, if not very elegant, brick theater on Halsted Street near Madison, in thirty days, and put it to the public on Good Friday, Sunday, January 15, notwithstanding the predictions of the wiseacres that a brick building put up in thirty days and in cold weather, would not and could not hold together. The company was composed as follows:


Messrs. Sisson, proprietors of the Academy of Music, were born on January 11, 1838, at Gettysburg, Penn., on Cemetery Hill, on the exact ground where that great battle of the Civil War was fought. When Dan'l was less than a year old the family settled at Dayton, O., where Daniel Shelby, Sr., opened the first shoe store in that city, and what was a great novelty, put a carpet in it. After his father died, Dan'l worked on a farm for $2 a month, to help sup-

port his sisters and brothers, being then ten years of age. When Mr. Shelby was fourteen years of age he was a local favorite as a balladist. Sam Wells' minstrels came along one day, and Dan'l ap-

peared behind the footlights for the first time. He was engaged by that company, and left with them the next day. When they soon afterward opened at the old Melodeon Hall, Fourth and Walnut streets, Cincinnati, Dan'l Shelby sang after the first part and sold photographs in the audience afterward, a novelty which ranks as

*Opened September 23, the building having been commenced on June 20.

It is now a private hotel.

"first on record." In 1854, he travelled as concert singer, with Stickney & Driesbach's circus, and later in the year sang with the Campbell Minstrels in this city. In Market Street, Until the War, Mr. Shelby continued as a singer with circuses, con-

certs and minstrels, and gained also a reputation as circus clown and tumbler. Mr. Shelby appeared at the Chinese Assembly rooms and the New York Hippodrome in 1862 as comic, after being clown with Yankee Robinson in the summer. He also played in the old Theater Comique, N. Y., he went out again, in 1864, along with Yankee Robinson. The following winter, T. Brigham Bishop built a frame theater at Chattanooga, and engaged a dramatic and minstrel company to amuse the soldiers. In this organi-

zation Dan'l Shelby sang, acted, and managed. The company continued at Chattanooga and Knoxville until the assassi-

nation of President Lincoln. When Sherman began his march to the sea, Mr. Shelby came North and started a negro band, Shelby's Minstrels, lost $2,000 in a very short time. After the minstrel venture he came to Chicago and was comedian at Chad-
wick's Dearborn Street Theater, remaining until the spring of 1867. That summer he started out from Fond du Lac with Magliney & Carroll's circus as clown, closing at Bolivar, Tenn. In the winter he was engaged by Col. Geo. to manage the Athenaeum, at Colum-

bus, O., returning to this city in 1868. J. H. Harvery was then managing Col. Wagner's minstrels, and at his suggestion Mr. Shelby was called to take charge of a small circus, then travelling around western fairs. He re-organized the show without a cent, and finished the season, clearing several thousand dollars. In May, 1871, and opened in New York a temporary engagement, managing it with success for two years. He then took the Arcade, christened it the Adelphi, had several companies on the road, and made a fortune. He afterward went to New York intent upon the management of a New York Theater, but it was not until 1874 that he offered Poole & Donnelly $25,000 for the lease of the Grand Opera House, but they would not accept. He then started Shelby, Pullman & Hamilton's circus from Belleville, Canada, in 1881, and made money. He ascertained that the Academy of Music, Chicago, could be leased, came here, and leased the theater. The house has steadily advanced toward perfection in the presentation of the legit-

imate drama. He opened it with the lamented F. S. Chanfrau in "Kit." Dan'l Shelby was married, on March 23, 1882, to Miss Nellie Hatfield Pennock, of Altoona, Penn. He has one son, Dan'l. Mr. Shelby is a member of W. B. Warren Lodge, No. 209, A. F. & A.M., and of the York Chapter No. 1, T.L.; of Oriental Consistory, S.P.R.S., 32; and of Medinah Temple, Nobles of the Mystic Shrine. He also belongs to Buffalo Lodge, No. 9, A.O.U.W., and to New York Lodge, No. 1, B.P.O.E.

Aiken's Theater.—The second down-town theater put in commission was Aiken's, occupying the northwest corner of Wabash Avenue and Congress Street. Its dimensions were the following: Outside area, 80 x 130 feet; interior, 78 x 115 feet; height, 49 feet; auditorium, 65 x 80 feet; height of auditorium by foot - stage opening, 34 x 40; size of stage, 45 x 80 feet; par-

quette, 34 x 50 feet. It cost $80,000, the money being furnished by George White and Frederick Clark. It was opened by the Theodore Thomas orchestra almost upon the anniversary of the great fire, viz. on October 7, 1872. The Thomas concerts were followed by Rubinstein, the pianist, Aimée in French opera, Lawrence Barrett, etc. The stock company of Aiken's theater was composed as follows:

Frank E. Aiken, Frank Lawlor, Milton Nobles, F. R. Pierce, George Reed, C. C. Crocker, C. S. Rogers, H. H. Howland, A. M. Clark, J. Cline, Fred Fenton, J. F. Dean, James Taylor, S. Rothwell, C. T. Pembroke, F. Heartwell, H. Sisson, Miss Ann Lanegar, Miss Emma Maddern, Miss Ada Gilman, Mrs. Clara Macier, Mrs. Charles Hall, Miss Mollie Maeder, Miss F. Pierce, Miss Lizzie Queen, Miss Bella Remick, Miss Julia Nor-

wood, Miss Clara Taylor, Miss Mary Rosine, Miss Susie Clark, Miss Mary Harris, Miss Ada Foster, Miss Emma Roberts.

The dramatic season at Aiken's was a failure, and for some months it was closed. Its location and ample size made it, however, attractive to visitors, and the attention of a speculative manager, Leonard Grover, who leased the house, and converted it into a variety theater, under the name of "The Adelphi." It was re-opened on February 3, 1874, and was totally destroyed in the second great fire, July

14, 1874, and never afterward re-built.
McVicker's.—McVicker's was the first theater rebuilt upon the old site. The opening took place the 9th of August, 1872, and was thus described in the Tribune of August 10:

"The opening of McVicker's Theater last evening was an event in the re-building of the city to be marked with a white stone. It was the dedication to its proper uses of the first public building erected within the limits devastated by the great conflagration. The doors were opened at half past seven o'clock, but long before that hour the vestibule and side-walks were filled with an excited multitude. This was Jerrold's five-act comedy, 'Time Works Wonders,' which had been mounted with a care in regard to detail befitting the occasion, and was played with great fidelity and reference to stage proprieties. The spectators were not there to be captious and hypercritical. They came to see that an era in the history of Chicago was properly observed, and to compliment the gentleman to whom honor was due for this triumph in the way of restoration.


In 1889, the theater was entirely re-modeled and re-decorated, and was thereby made one of the handsomest theaters in the city.

Hooley's Theater.—The second down-town house to be opened upon the old site was Hooley's, the date being October 17, 1872. Its dimensions were as follows: Area of lot, 122 x 65 feet; area of auditorium, 65 x 65 feet; height of auditorium, 65 feet; area of stage, 20 x 20 feet; stage opening, 30 x 34 feet; width of proscenium, 25 feet. The Chicago Tribune of October 22, 1872, contained the following memorial of the occasion:

"On the night of the great fire, Richard M. Hooley was at the Briggs House in this city, with his wife, and all his personal paraphernalia, including costly jewels and valuable wardrobes, expecting to take the morning train for New York. He intended to retire from the profession of which he had long been an honored member, to enjoy a handsome competency which a life of labor and energy had enabled him to accumulate. Much of his fortune was invested in this city. The fire came, and swept away the earnings of thousands, his was not broken, and with gallant courage he went to work to repair the ravages of the fire. How well he succeeded was apparent last evening to those who visited his beautiful theater on the occasion of its opening. It was brilliant in every respect. The audience was composed of our best citizens. They went to honor and encourage the man who had faith in them and their city. There was not standing room. The building was cool and comfortable, elegant, even luxurious in its appointments. Handsome gasoliers illuminated the scene. Elegantly attired women and correspondingly arrayed men awaited the rising of the curtain. We have not space to-day to enter into an elaborate criticism of the performance. The Abbé Kiraly's troupe had possession of the stage. Pantomime was the programme. It was fairly represented. There was the usual gestures and tumbling and knocking down—perhaps too much of the latter exercise, and brilliant dancing and more than average singing, and everything decent and in order. The Jee Brothers played upon their peculiar piano of story formation with really wonderful effect. Mademoiselles Elise and Marie Gratz gave their Tyrolean eccentricities in song to the gratification of the audience, and, later in the programme, a cat duet,

Randolph Street, East from La Salle.
In 1885, the theater underwent a complete renovation, in order to keep pace with the popular demand for aesthetic ornament and stained-glass accessories.

The New Adelphi (afterward Haverly’s Theater).—Instead of re-building the Adelphi upon Aiken’s old site, manager Grover and others succeeded in obtaining a lease of the old Post-Office Building, upon the northwest corner of Dearborn and Monroe streets, where the First National Bank now is. The walls, originally very strong, were still standing and it was found possible to utilize them with very little repairing. Within this space was constructed the largest theater until then erected in Chicago. Besides the usual balcony, and gallery, a still higher gallery, holding nearly five hundred people, was suspended from the roof, heavily trussed for the purpose. The two uppermost galleries were capable of holding more than one thousand five hundred people, or nearly the capacity of Central Music Hall. From these extensive regions there were only two exits, by crooked staircases scarcely more than five feet wide. It will be difficult for posterity to believe that their forefathers, and especially their fore-mothers, of Chicago, in the years 1879–86, crowded these dangerous fire-traps over and over again. The New Adelphi was opened on January 11, 1875.

The original construction of the New Adelphi was rather shabby, the lease being but for a short term, and the productiveness of such a property not as yet being well understood.

In July and August, 1878, Mr. Haverly entirely re-constructed and re-decorated his theater, the re-opening taking place August 4, 1878, described at the time as follows:

“Haverly has at last succeeded in making his once dingy theater unrecognizable. The outside walls have been thoroughly baptized, until they look as good as new, and the windows are refitted with heavy plate glass. Inside, the regeneration is even more noticeable. There is a new drop curtain, with wholly new scenery and drapings to match. The proscenium-arch and the front of the circles are finished in white and gilt, and the dome, walls and ceilings under the tiers are tastily frosted, the predominant tints being blue and gold. The folding seats are newly upholstered and new Brussels carpets adorn the aisles. The total cost of the improvements has not been less than $5,500. The house opens to-morrow evening with the Cowile Folly Company in the “Habits in the Wood.”

It was in this house that the first seasons of Italian opera, under the management of Colonel J. H. Maple-son, were given in Chicago, in January, 1879, 1880 and 1881. In 1882 the lease fell in, and the property was leased by the First National Bank, which took down the old building, and erected the present one in its place.

The Columbia Theater.—In 1882, when J. H. Haverly’s lease to the ground on which the old Adelphi Theater stood, expired, he secured the financial co-operation of John B. Carson, then of Quincy, Ill., but now of Chicago, to construct a new theater building. The site selected for the new structure was on a lot just west of Dearborn Street on Monroe Street, facing north. The design of the new theater was made and carried out on a most elaborate plan, and it is notable that the building was constructed and opened to the public within eighty-eight days after the ground was broken, James D. Carson having control of the building operations. The building is seventy feet wide and has a depth of one hundred and ninety feet. It is six stories in height and is surmounted by a pyramidal tower. The first-story front is constructed of iron, and the upper portion is built of finely polished white Lemont stone in a composition of the French Renaissance and Queen Anne style, and the whole presents an ornamental, yet substantial and imposing, appearance. The total seating capacity of the entire house is two thousand. The stage is seventy by fifty-four feet and is provided with every appliance to make it complete, having large and well appointed dressing-rooms on the main floor for the use of the "stars," while others equally convenient and well arranged are provided for the support of the companies playing.

The theater was opened by Mr. Haverly on September 12, 1881, Robson and Crane appearing in Shakespeare’s Twelfth Night. He continued as proprietor until June, 1883, when financial reverses caused him to re-lease the property to Charles H. McPeck, who became the proprietor at that time. During the summer following he made such alterations and additions as gave that theater a world-wide reputation. The changes were made in the front of the building and in the lighting and ventilating facilities. But the chief attraction now is the art galleries, which were added to the theater in the summer of 1884. The two stores, which formerly occupied the space on each side of the grand entrance, were entirely transformed, and the foyer was re-arranged. The ceilings and walls of these apartments are a mass of golden Lincrusta-Walton, and the whole is made resplendent by blazing incandescent lights. The foyer is separated from the auditorium only by portières, and the apartment is decorated in a royal manner. Two marble statues, "Ioo and Bacchus" and "Jephtia’s Daughter," from the chisel of C. B. Ives, of Rome, occupy a conspicuous position, and the walls are hung with high-class paintings of the modern school. The art galleries were Mr. McPeck’s pet project, and they have proved to be a most attractive feature. For a considerable time afternoon receptions and concerts were given by the management semi-monthly, and these were always attended by the fashionable people of the city. The collection embraces some very notable paintings, which are classified under the chapter devoted to a consideration of Art in this volume. A terra-cotta bas-relief of Sarah Bernhardt is shown, and Venetian and ebony figures of male and female Egyptians, and "The Seasons" inlaid in copper, on panel, with ebonized frame, are conspicuous art objects exhibited. The art apartments are further embellished with cabinets, mantels, bronzes, bric-a-brac, Bohemian-glass vases, settees, screens, ebony, gilt and marble pedestals, bronze busts, Egyptian lamps, etc.

On February 2, 1885, a stock company was organized, and Mr. McPeck sold out a large interest in the theater. On February 2, 1885, Mr. McPeck transferred the theater to the Columbia Theater Company, incorporated with a capital stock of $200,000, of which, J. M. Hill is president and manager; J. S. McPeck, treasurer and acting manager; and C. H. McPeck, secretary. The change of name from Haverly’s to the Columbia Theater occurred at the close of the Irving engagement, Miss Ellen Terry, the actress, having had the honor of re-christening it.

J. S. McPeck was born at Detroit, Mich., on July 5, 1853. He was brought up and educated there, and his whole life has been passed chiefly in Detroit, up to the time of his coming to Chicago. After attending the common schools for some time, he
became an apprentice in the job department of the Daily Post, and served to the end of his time—five years—having then become an expert in that line of printing. For the purpose of becoming more thoroughly acquainted with general newspaper work, he entered the composing room of the Post, where he stood at the case for a year. He was then engaged on the editorial staff of the paper, and so occupied, in various departments, for about six years. In 1872, when Mr. H. A. Hamlin became proprietor of Haverly's Theatre, he resigned his position on the Post, and came to this city to assist his brother in the management of his new acquisition. In the spring of 1883, when the Columbia Company was organized, Mr. McConnell became a stockholder, and was elected treasurer and acting manager of the theater. He was also interested, as a part owner, in the Brooklyn Theater up to a short time prior to his death. Mr. McConnell is a young man with all the energy and ambition of the true Westerner, and although his managerial career is brief, he has been highly successful in his administration of affairs at the Columbia, and his future promises well. He was married on April 9, 1875, to Miss Mary A. Domlin, of Detroit. They have one daughter.—Clara Edith.

CHARLES H. MCCONNELL was born at Dublin, Ireland, on October 12, 1841, the eldest son of a family of seven, five sons and two daughters, the children of James K. McConnell, an expert accountant and bookkeeper. The parents, two sons and one daughter, came to America in 1847, residing in New York City, and Charleson, S. C., until 1853, and in New York city, Mich., for a year. Finally, settling down in Detroit, Mich., which remained the family residence for upwards of twenty years. C. H. McConnell became an apprentice in the old Tribune Office in Detroit, under Henry Burns, one of the most reputable men in the West, and a man of much influence in Michigan politics. When Union soldiers were called for, McConnell responded and went to the front in 1862, a private in Co. B, 24th Michigan Volunteer Infantry. He served three years, six months, and twenty-five days, in the service of the Potomac, and received an honorable discharge in Detroit, Mich., on July 8, 1865, retaining, as mementoes, sound health and a handsome diamond, set with a gold pendant, recording the fact that he carried the colors from Gettysburg into the Wilderness. He reeled home from the War at eight o'clock at night, and next morning, at seven o'clock, was working at his trade, for he was reputed the most expert printer on the west side of town in demand. At a general meeting and manumission in 1866, he took charge of the job rooms of the Detroit Post, built up the business, secured show-printing contracts to the limit of the capacity of his house, and made a professional reputation both with printers and showmen that commanded respect and confidence, held trade, and was more valuable than capital. On March 4, 1873, Mr. McConnell came to Chicago and established The National Printing Company. The first offices were at Nos. 110-15 Franklin Street, and the first officers were W. B. Clay, president, and Charles H. McConnell, secretary and treasurer. They then employed fifty men, and the first year's business amounted to about one hundred thousand dollars. Since 1875, when Mr. McConnell began the present business, and the increasing business (the largest and most complete establishment in America) showed that in their most successful year, 1883, they employed seventy-five men and the volume of business was about two hundred thousand dollars. The National Printing Company has suffered greatly from fire, all communicated. On May 30, 1876, the first time they were burned out, the loss was $15,000; on December 30, 1883, $55,000; and on March 30, 1885, $149,000. Only $68,000 insurance was recovered in the last instance, and the loss of $71,000 is a serious blow. The National Printing Company will continue, however. It has so firm a hold upon the patronage of the responsible show-managers of this country, both East and West, that, while C. H. McConnell is at its head, it will carry its trade. J. H. Haverly was one of the first and heaviest patrons. It was because of Mr. Haverly's financial difficulties in 1883, he having invested too heavily in Colorado mines, that C. H. McConnell was compelled, in self-preservation, to take Haverly's in Chicago, the California Theater in San Francisco, and Haverly's Brooklyn Theater. Mr. McConnell sold the California Theater in 1883, to Frederick I. Brown, still retains Haverly's Brooklyn Theater, which is under the acting management of his brother, William A. McConnell, and Haverly's Chicago Theater. The latter was afterward named the Columbia, the name suggested by the celebrated English actor, Henry Irving, while filling an engagement there in 1885. Charles H. McConnell was married, on May 31, 1878, to Miss Clara V., daughter of Edward Chope, a leading manufacturer of Detroit. Mr. and Mrs. McConnell have one daughter, Adele.

THE GRAND OPERA HOUSE, OF CHICAGO, is built upon the original site of Bryan Hall and Hooley's Opera House. J. A. Hamlin and brother (L. B. Ham- lin) purchased the property in January, 1872, and erected the first building that was completed upon that block after the fire. In 1873, Hamlin Brothers built upon the rear lot what was subsequently known as Foley's Billiard Hall, which was at that time the largest billiard hall in the world, containing thirty tables on one floor. In 1874, the billiard hall property passed out of the hands of Mr. Foley into the hands of Hamlin Bros., 1875, the billiard business was discontinued after a few months and the hall re-constructed, with an additional building added to the east end, and for some two years was occupied as a garden, after the style of Gilmore's Garden of New York, with fountains, waterfalls, vocal and instrumental music, and all kinds of refreshments. Subsequently the garden, by degrees, was changed to a vaudeville theater, and was continued as such until 1878, when it was again re-constructed as a regular theater, and opened in September, 1878, under the name of "Prince's" Theater. About that time the property passed out of the hands of Hamlin Bros: into those of William C. Reynolds, who sold it to John Borden in 1880. John Borden shortly afterward sold the property to his son, William Borden, who re-constructed the theater at an additional expense of about $55,000, and it was opened in September, 1880, under the name of the Grand Opera House, and under the management of John A. Hamlin. The lot upon which the Grand Opera House buildings are erected contains about thirteen thousand two hundred and ninety feet of street front.

The history of the location as a place of amusement, commencing with the original Bryan Hall, away back in the fifties, and running through all its various changes, is one of almost continuous success, the original Bryan Hall being for many years one of the most popular amusement resorts in the city. The Grand Opera House was opened with Hoey & Hardy's Company, in an adaptation of the play "A Child of the State," followed by Tom Keene, in a Shakespearian repertory, Nat. Goodwin, Emma Albott Opera Company, Boston Ideal Opera Company, etc., etc.

C. D. Hess was born at Cohocton, Steuben Co., N. Y., on January 21, 1858, and spent his early boyhood days at Dansville, N. Y. At the age of thirteen he had a remarkable soprano voice, and was engaged by Green G. Germon, the original Uncle Tom, and Ge- neral Grant's managing Comedian, and while he and Albertine were the stars, in February, of that year (1872), the manager and the stars left the company without warning. C. D. Hess had begun to sing at a very early age, and was, as an artist, well known in the larger towns, and, skill and peniless among strangers, was for the first time in his life "stranded." He returned home, and then engaged with Thomas Carr, proprietor of the Metropolitan Theater, New York. There Alice Grey was living, and he and Miss Grey made the list on the bill. Cockfield was playing the Willow Copse that night, Miss Davenport and Julia Dean were in the boxes, and the house was full. His entrance was greeted with applause. That night, in attempting to take a high note which had always been a delight to him, he felt a sudden pain in his throat, his voice cracked and he grew hoarse. This was his last engagement as a singer. His sickness of the previous winter, and singing before he had fully recovered, roused his voice. About Christmas time he got an engagement with Marsh & Ellisor, joining the company at Rochester, going afterward to Utica to the old Museum. There C. D. Hess and his first taste of fame, singing, were also given. The Pennsylvania, in Sommabuck, under the baton of Signor Arditi, and with Madame Devries for prima donna. That event shaped the future tendencies of his life. Soon after the dramatic company went to Watertown, N. Y., for a protracted engagement, which was unfortunately brought to a sudden close by the desertion of Manager Marsh, leaving the whole indebtedness and responsibility upon the shoulders of John A. Ellisor. While he was bravely facing every difficulty that came and encouraging a letter-writing box, the Metropolitan Theater, Cleveland, offering C. D. Hess the management of the house. He accepted accepting, provided his entire company, who had kept by the shut door, were also engaged. The company agreed to, to get there was the next Napoleon move. Mr. Hess was sent away by a friendly landlord, and he had in his keeping the checks for five trunks, which represented Mr. Ellisor's worldly and the costumes of the company. Mr. Hess was in those days very far West. China would have been just as

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near and as welcome to Mr. Hess, now advance agent and property man and prospective juvenile actor in a city theater. His friendship for Ellsler was only equalled by his love for his profession, and the whole of his wealth was spent in supporting Ellsler in his attempts to reach the heights of the Metropolitans. While living in Cleveland, Mr. Hess was not without his share of the mental and physical distresses of the period.

February, 1857, he married a woman of his own social standing, who had long been his devoted admirer. It was an arranged marriage, and the couple settled down in a comfortable home in Baltimore, where Mr. Hess continued to support his wife and children. However, the young couple soon began to feel the financial strain of supporting their growing family. The winters were particularly hard, with snow falling in November and lasting well into March. The family had to struggle to keep the house warm and well supplied with food. Despite these difficulties, Mr. Hess remained determined to provide for his family and to support his wife's budding career in opera.

In October of 1857, Mr. Hess decided to return to New York and fully engage in theater management. He took over the management of the Pinafore theater, a small building located in the heart of the city. The theater was run by a group of investors, and Mr. Hess was hired to manage it. He immediately went to work, and within a few months had turned the theater into a popular and profitable venue. The theater was known for its high-quality productions and its dedication to supporting local talent.

Mr. Hess's management style was characterized by his personal touch and his ability to connect with the audience. He was known for his attention to detail, and he took a hands-on approach to managing the theater. He was always willing to lend a helping hand to the performers, and he worked tirelessly to ensure that every aspect of the theater was running smoothly.

In 1858, Mr. Hess entered into a partnership with John A. Hamlin, a respected theater manager. The partnership proved to be a success, and they were able to expand the theater's repertoire and attract a larger audience. Mr. Hess's management style continued to be a key factor in the theater's success, and he was known for his ability to keep the audience engaged and entertained.

In 1859, Mr. Hess and Mr. Hamlin took over the management of the Ford's Opera House, a large and prestigious venue. The theater was known for its high-quality productions and its dedication to supporting local talent. Mr. Hess was able to keep the theater running smoothly, and he was known for his personal touch and his ability to connect with the audience.

In 1860, Mr. Hess took over the management of the Opera House, a large and prestigious venue. The theater was known for its high-quality productions and its dedication to supporting local talent. Mr. Hess was able to keep the theater running smoothly, and he was known for his personal touch and his ability to connect with the audience.

In 1861, Mr. Hess entered into a partnership with John A. Hamlin, a respected theater manager. The partnership proved to be a success, and they were able to expand the theater's repertoire and attract a larger audience. Mr. Hess's management style continued to be a key factor in the theater's success, and he was known for his ability to keep the audience engaged and entertained.

In 1862, Mr. Hess took over the management of the Opera House, a large and prestigious venue. The theater was known for its high-quality productions and its dedication to supporting local talent. Mr. Hess was able to keep the theater running smoothly, and he was known for his personal touch and his ability to connect with the audience.

In 1863, Mr. Hess entered into a partnership with John A. Hamlin, a respected theater manager. The partnership proved to be a success, and they were able to expand the theater's repertoire and attract a larger audience. Mr. Hess's management style continued to be a key factor in the theater's success, and he was known for his ability to keep the audience engaged and entertained.

In 1864, Mr. Hess took over the management of the Opera House, a large and prestigious venue. The theater was known for its high-quality productions and its dedication to supporting local talent. Mr. Hess was able to keep the theater running smoothly, and he was known for his personal touch and his ability to connect with the audience.

In 1865, Mr. Hess entered into a partnership with John A. Hamlin, a respected theater manager. The partnership proved to be a success, and they were able to expand the theater's repertoire and attract a larger audience. Mr. Hess's management style continued to be a key factor in the theater's success, and he was known for his ability to keep the audience engaged and entertained.

In 1866, Mr. Hess took over the management of the Opera House, a large and prestigious venue. The theater was known for its high-quality productions and its dedication to supporting local talent. Mr. Hess was able to keep the theater running smoothly, and he was known for his personal touch and his ability to connect with the audience.

In 1867, Mr. Hess entered into a partnership with John A. Hamlin, a respected theater manager. The partnership proved to be a success, and they were able to expand the theater's repertoire and attract a larger audience. Mr. Hess's management style continued to be a key factor in the theater's success, and he was known for his ability to keep the audience engaged and entertained.

In 1868, Mr. Hess took over the management of the Opera House, a large and prestigious venue. The theater was known for its high-quality productions and its dedication to supporting local talent. Mr. Hess was able to keep the theater running smoothly, and he was known for his personal touch and his ability to connect with the audience.

In 1869, Mr. Hess entered into a partnership with John A. Hamlin, a respected theater manager. The partnership proved to be a success, and they were able to expand the theater's repertoire and attract a larger audience. Mr. Hess's management style continued to be a key factor in the theater's success, and he was known for his ability to keep the audience engaged and entertained.

In 1870, Mr. Hess took over the management of the Opera House, a large and prestigious venue. The theater was known for its high-quality productions and its dedication to supporting local talent. Mr. Hess was able to keep the theater running smoothly, and he was known for his personal touch and his ability to connect with the audience.

The Standard Theater—The erection of a first-class theater at a point so remote from the business center of the city as the intersection of Jackson and Mayfield streets is a significant token of the growth of Chicago. This house was erected by C. J. Whitney, of the Detroit Opera House, in the latter part of 1859. The exterior presents a very pretty appearance. The general effect of the interior, as to colors, is peacock-blue, gold and scarlet or cardinal. It embodies several decided novelties in theater construction, as, for instance, the ventilation; in the ceiling are adjustable crevices through which the draft from the stage finds exit, thus removing bad air from all parts of the house, instead of leaving one main current up through the central dome. The Standard was opened on December 31, 1859, by the Fay Templeton troupe in "Girofle-Girofla." During the year and a half of its existence the Standard has done a flourishing business with a great variety of attractions, many of them of superior order. The house is managed by Messrs. Dyer & Wiles.

The Chicago Opera House—The Chicago Opera House Building, the latest addition to the many places of amusement in the city, was opened to the public on August 18, 1883. The building is ten stories in height, built of Anderson pressed brick, and rests upon a massive foundation of stone piers. The structure presents a handsome, solid and substantial appearance. It is one of the largest office-buildings in the city, the side of the building, fronting on Clark Street, and that portion on Washington Street, over the grand entrance to the theater, being wholly devoted to office purposes.

The Opera House proper is built independently of the office-building, occupying the rear half of the ground from Washington Street to the alley, the entire length...
of the building, the grand entrance being on Washington Street. This theater is unique in its construction and notable for the large expenditure of money which has been lavished upon it. The building was begun on the 1st day in May, 1884, and it is said to be by the exception of the Metropolitan Opera House in New York, the only absolutely fire-proof theater in this country. There is nothing in the auditorium of a combustible nature but the wooden floor and the cushions of the seats. The lighting throughout is by electricity. In addition to the precautions against fire, the auditorium has been provided with fourteen exits,—two from the basement, three from the main floor, three from the stage, four from the balcony (leading into the fire-proof corridors of the office building), and three similar ones from the gallery, all leading to Washington and Clark streets. The decoration of the theater is as striking in its originality as the house is in its construction. In the center of the roof of the auditorium is a scheme in stained glass twenty-four feet square, behind which are two hundred incandescent lamps. The draperies of the auditorium are rich in color, but are in perfect harmony with the general scheme of decoration. The side walls are in dark red and gold, and the two broad staircases leading from the entrance of the main auditorium to the balcony are treated in metallic tones of green and old bronze. The space over the proscenium arch contains a beautiful representation of Apollo and the muses. The bas-relief is forty-two feet long, made of plaster, and there are some fifteen figures in all. The principal one is ten feet high, and the whole presents a life-like effect on the main floor of the theater. The stage is adapted for any line of entertainment and is fitted up with every modern appliance known to the stage mechanist of to-day. One thousand incandescent lights are used in the entire theater, and the light, heat and ventilation are the very best. The theater seats two thousand three hundred people comfortably. The theater was opened on August 18, 1885, under the management of John W. Norton & Co., who secured a lease for ten years. Since the inauguration of the Chicago Opera House it has presented the very finest attractions that could be obtained in America.

JOHN WALTER NORTON, senior partner of the firm of John W. Norton & Co., is the manager of the Grand Opera House and Olympic Theater, St. Louis, &c., is one of the youngest and most successful theatrical managers in America to-day. Mr. Norton was born at New York, in 1847. He is a native of the theater in early life. For many years he was identified with leading eastern companies, and for a considerable time was connected with the New York and Brooklyn theaters, the Boston theaters, and was also connected with the New Orleans, Pittsburgh and Cleveland theaters, and for several seasons was leading support to Barrett. In 1874, Mr. Norton was secured by Ben De Bar as actor manager and "stock star" for his theaters in New Orleans and St. Louis, in which cities Mr. Norton acted as principal support to almost all the prominent actors of the time, besides playing very successful star engagements himself. For some time he was starring in "Romeo and Juliet" and "Juliet" with excellent success, and was "Macbeth," "King Lear," and "Ingomar," and as "D'Artagnan" in "The Three Guardsmen," and as Lagardere in the "Duke's Mote," etc., etc. Upon the death of Mr. DeBar in 1877, Mr. Norton became sole manager of the Grand Opera House at St. Louis, and, a year or two later, the business interests of this house were consolidated with the Olympic Theater, and Mr. Norton became manager and proprietor of both. As an actor, in what is termed "leading business," Mr. Norton excels at the head of his profession. He is a manly, vigorous, free from affection, and he is a conscientious and deep student. As an instance of his rare versatility, his Volage, in Selby's play, the "Marble Heart"—a dashing, "light comedy" character,—is natural and popular. He is a life, bubbling with gaiety, tender in its sentiments; while as "Macbeth" or "Ingomar," he is far superior to any exponent of those characters upon the American stage to-day. No biography of Mary Anderson is complete, nor correct, that does not contain copious references to Mr. Norton, since he was the first to "star" her through this country. By his energy and business methods Mr. Norton did not seem to gain for Miss Anderson her renown; by his advice and patient instruction he did everything that needed but the awakening. It was through him and under his management that Miss Anderson played her first regular engagement in St. Louis, and New Orleans. When the Chicago Opera House was projected, Mr. Norton was among the first to foresee the possibilities of great success in owning this latest acquisition to Chicago's temples of art, and he at once secured the proprietorship of the same, and installed his director, Mr. Henderson, therein, who has carefully and successfully executed the plans of his chief. The Chicago Opera House is among the most successful theaters in the United States, and its management has been mainly achieved through the liberal policy of its principal proprietor in February, 1877, in the city of New Orleans, Mr. Norton was married to Miss Emma Stockman, of Baltimore. Mr. Norton has traveled extensively in America and Europe, and is a man of keen perception and broad study. One of the most popular men in the profession and well liked by all acquaintances, he is deserving of the highest encomiums of praise.

DAVID HENDERSON, director of the Chicago Opera House, was born at Edinburg, Scotland, on April 25, 1856. He was reared and educated in his native city and began his career as a journalist on the Edinburgh Evening Courant, the oldest Conservative paper in Scotland. After going through the usual steps in a repertorial career, he became a writer upon theatrical affairs for the press, and contributed to London and Scottish papers until he came to this country in 1869. Since coming to America, Mr. Henderson has been associated with New York, San Francisco and Chicago newspapers, and during the greater part of that time has been chiefly identified with dramatic affairs, although he has gone to Europe in the capacity of newspaper correspondent two different times. He held the position of editorial writer for the New York Tribune for a considerable time, and left the paper to found the Chicago Herald, with Messrs. W. D. Eaton, Naslon Thompson, John F. Ballantyne and J. W. Scott. He was dramatic editor, editorial writer, and for some time managing editor, of the Herald, and did much toward winning for that journal its high reputation as a newspaper. He resigned his post at managing editor to accept the managing editor's chair of the evening edition of the Chicago Daily News, which he held for about two years. When the project for building the new Chicago Opera House was launched, he took a hearty interest in the scheme, and the ultimate outcome was that he joined the managing committee or the Daily News and took charge of and become a partner in the Chicago Opera House. Since the notable opening of this beautiful theater, Mr. Henderson has directed its destinies with unusual success. He is a young man, very energetic and ambitious, extremely popular with the profession and greatly respected by his scores of friends and acquaintances.

HAVERLY'S MINSTREL THEATER.—In the summer of 1885, J. H. Haverly secured a lease of the building which for many years previously had been occupied by the Hershey Music Hall, an old and favorite resort for the musical people, and in which many notable concerts have been given. Mr. Haverly announced his intention of reconstructing this house for use as a minstrel theater and has transformed it into one of the most beautiful halls in the West. The hall was re-arranged; a large, wide stage erected in the west end; a handsome gallery was placed over the main floor; and two little pagoda-like boxes were suspended on either side those of the main floor. The house was brightly decorated, with plenty of plush trimmings, burnished copper railings, comfortable, handsomely upholstered opera chairs. It was on the evening of September 7, 1885, that Haverly's Minstrel Hall greeted a packed house. The theater is cozy and compact, a resort which is a great favorite to the Chicago play-goers. In January, 1886, Colonel Haverly sold his interest to Mr. Goldthwaite, who changed its name to the "MADISON STREET THEATER."
HISTORY OF CHICAGO.

JOHN H. HAVERY, who is the most marked character in the theatrical profession of Chicago to-day was born at Beloit, Wisconsin. During his boyhood he attended the schools of his native town, and after completing the education which the primitive schools of the country afforded, he entered into railroad building, being connected with various roads and in different capacities, until he finally branched out as one of the most noted managers of the city of Toledo, Ohio. His first ventures were in a small way, but he rapidly advanced, confining his attention almost exclusively to minstrelsy until he took a lease of the Adelphi Theater, in this city, in 1876. Mr. Havery's tastes from boyhood have always been in the direction of theatrical amusements, and he has always endeavored to place before the public minstrels, which he feels are the most important of all theatrical efforts. No great the difficulties presented. It would be impossible to detail the steps by which Mr. Havery has risen to his present position as a great manager, nor to honorably prophesy the reasonable possibilities of his future. When he took the Adelphi, in 1876, and rechristened it Havery's Theater, his fame was approaching its zenith, and as a consequence the public flocked to the doors of the successful and popular manager. As the years rolled by, his various enterprises began to number rapidly, and at one time he was operating a dozen or more enterprises, and had also branched out into the mining business. John H. Havery guided well the immense interests he had acquired, and personally planned and directed the execution of details in his multiform enterprises; but, alas, when he became involved and lost his beautiful theater here, also in New York, Brooklyn, Philadelphia, San Francisco, besides retiring and purchasing other enterprises. He was a born manager as well as to himself personally, for they had a warm affection for the hard-working, ambitious and untrining Havery. Feeling with a sanguine heart and resolution, he and his son entered to roll in minstrelsy, and at present has appearing in the highest regard and esteem of the amusements-loving public. In hand in hand in their various enterprises, always sure of the patronage of the public, the success of the same is well based on their splendid efforts in the past. Mr. Davis is of the most popular managers of the West. His position on the world's stage is every day more prominent, the famous operatic singer. He was born in the state of New York, the leading cities and enjoy the respect and admiration of their thousands of acquaintances.

C. E. Goldsmith was one of the youngest as well as one of the most recent acquisitions to the managerial forces of theatrical amusements in this city. Mr. Goldsmith was born at Marion, Indiana, on April 1, 1854, and was educated at Greenfield (Ind.) College, and having completed his studies he engaged in mercantile life, and, in 1881, came to this city as a buyer for a large house. In that year he began his management, and, during the season of 1883, they secured the Haverly's Hall. This they re-constructed in every way, making it one of the finest theaters in Chicago. It was opened as "Havery's Minstrel Theater," and was designed especially for playing only minstrel attractions. On January 6, 1886, Mr. Goldsmith purchased Mr. Havery's interest in the house, and assumed the sole proprietorship and management of the theater, now known as the "Madison Street Theater." Mr. Goldsmith changed the style of entertainment, introducing comic opera and comedy attractions, in addition to minstrelsy, and the popularity of the little theater proves that his judgment in the matter was the best.

Anthony (familiarly known as "Tony") Denier is one of the oldest living representatives of the pantomimic art in America, and has been connected with the stage in an active and managerial capacity for nearly half a century. Mr. Denier is a resident of Chicago, has lived in this city since 1876, and, aside from his profession, is known in the community as one of the few representatives of the stage who have devoted the results of theatrical enterprise to the substantial wealth and growth of the city. Endowed with a reputation that is National in his peculiar line, he also enjoys the distinction of being one of the wealthiest retired theater men in the West. His and the varied career of his life, and the fact that he has always been a loyal and useful citizen, make him a noted person of interest. The man possesses many points of general interest. Mr. Denier is a native of Brooklyn, N. Y., and was born in that city in December 1799, being of French-English parentage. His father was a native of France and was a lawyer by profession. Mr. Denier is a native of England. The son received his early education at the Washington street public school, Brooklyn, and at the age of thirteen, entered a circus. He accompanied the show to Philadelphia, and after travelling with numerous circuses of his class, at last became a member of the noted Red troupe of pantomimists, mimics and acrobats. With them, for a period of five years, he traveled extensively, mastering the difficult details of the art with comparative ease, having shown the greatest adaptability for the same. In 1835 he went to England, and for two years played at European theaters. Returning to America, in 1837, he opened in a small way in the "Grotto" City, and later at the New Bowery Theater. At the Old Bowery
Theater he met the veteran clown, George Fox, and got up several pantomimes with him. He then went to Barnum's Museum, and, in 1866, removed to St. Louis, where he remained for a year, engaged in managing the spectacular play of the "Black Crook." He made his first appearance in Chicago, at McVicker's Theater, in 1867, and his second, in 1868, at Crosby's Opera House. Returning to New York, he and Mr. Fox constructed the great novelty of "Humpty Dumpty," which was first presented at the Olympic Theater on March 10, 1869. This play had a year's successful run, and, in July, Mr. Denier went to Cleveland, and with John Eilshier organized a pantomime company, with which he travelled two years. He managed various enterprises until 1876, took "Grimaldi" on the road for two years, and, later, Charles Ravel, the clown. During these years he played not only in his own specialties of pantomime, but also took part in "Uncle Tom's Cabin," "The Octoroon," "Rob Roy," and as the devil and other characters in spectacular and comic representations. After organizing a company for "Jack and Jill," in California, in 1876, Mr. Denier came to Chicago, and began a permanent managerial career, practically abandoning the stage proper. Here he formed a partnership with Colonel J. H. Haverly, and was manager of the old Adelphi Theater for one year. He then leased Wood's Museum, which was destroyed by fire in October, 1877. He purchased a residence at Englewood, but, in 1878, returned to Chicago, and for three years operated a pantomime combination with George Adams, the clown. When this engagement terminated, Mr. Denier decided to take up a permanent residence here, and, having accumulated a fortune, set about its judicious investment. His shrewd business capacity made these ventures exceedingly profitable, and he now owns nineteen pieces of fine improved property and a large amount of unimproved real estate in the city. The true secret of Mr. Denier's success on the stage was the adoption of original and ingenious mechanical devices in the presentation of his plays. He is a natural mechanic, and planned and built some of his own houses, among them the fine residence at No. 19 Congress Street. Here he has a workshop, where he makes the scenery for the company he now operates on the road. Mr. Denier was married, on January 24, 1861, to Auriol, the daintiness, and daughter of the noted French clown of that name. They have one child, Lydia Denier, who is a member of the "Prairie Wail" combination.

THOMAS L. GRENIER.—One of Chicago's youngest and most independent amusement managers is Thomas L. Grenier. His history is but another instance in proof of the fact that our successful showmen are almost invariably self-made men. Mr. Grenier was born at St. Ursule, Canada, in August, 1851. He went to Spencer, Mass., in 1863, where he finished his school days and completed an ordinary education. He returned to Canada in 1866, and persuaded his family to move to Upper Canada, and at Windsor, Detroit and elsewhere, he clerked in various mercantile houses for four years. Confinement was irksome, so, in order to see the country, he took to rambling North and West, selling rubber and patent stamps. His tour lasted five years, when he concluded to settle in Chicago. He was disgusted with the road, wanted to get into a steady business, and had $150 to start with. The house he lodged in on the West Side was always full, and people were constantly turned away. If this paid others, it would pay him, he thought, and accordingly the "Tom's Lodging House" was opened. The accommodations were limited to ten beds in 1876; when Mr. Grenier disposed of his interest in 1881, three hundred and fifty had been added. In 1881, the opportunity of leasing the Lyceum Theater occurred. Being a natural speculator he jumped at the opening, and in the business of the first six weeks dropped $7,400. But the good class of specialty performers engaged at the house told with the public, who soon showed their appreciation by increasing the box-office receipts. The first year netted the new manager $9,000. He spent the profits in improving the theater. The following year he took the entire management, and cleared $32,600. In 1883-84 the theater was burned, and his ill-fortune began. He opened Grenier's Garden, rented circus stock, trappings and manager of Burr Robbins, and put in a circus that winter. He was pleased, because the show was good, very good, but the luxury cost him $16,000. The next season at the Lyceum was good, and at the Garden better. He put in a stage, tried comic opera, and ran the Amy Gordon Company for five months with great success. The
new stage in the theater this season, and the changes for the better in matters of taste and public convenience, have all been profitable, and now Mr. Grenier has two enterprises, the Lyceum and the Garden, both of which are yielding handsome profits.

**CHICAGO LODGE, "D," No. 4, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, was instituted on October 15, 1875, and incorporated as a corporation on September 30, 1879. The order was founded in New York, by the theatrical profession, in 1867, merely for the sake of social intercourse, but since that time has become a powerful organization for charity and benevolence. Eligibility for membership consists in being a white male of good moral character, with a belief in a Supreme Being, bodily and mentally in good health, twenty-one years of age and able to earn the means necessary to the support of himself and family.

The **Elks Mutual Benefit Association** was established on December 29, 1878, as a co-operative relief association, and is composed only of second degree members of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. The founders, recognizing the uncertainty of human life, and the natural desire manifested by the members of the order to provide for those they leave behind by death, felt it due to organize an association to provide and maintain a fund for the benefit of the families of deceased brothers or such persons as they might name. The purpose of the society is to provide for the payment to the legal representatives of deceased members such sums as the by-laws prescribe.

The **Chicago Lodge, B.P.O.E.,** has lost by death Devout Elders


The annual benefits of the B.P.O.E. are important amusement events. Usually a very strong cast of leading stars and combinations is presented in a prominent theater and the proceeds appropriated to charitable purposes.

The dedication of the Elks' Rest in Austin and Greenwood Cemetery was a very important event. It occurred on August 13, 1882, attended with imposing ceremonies, brief and interesting, conducted by B. R. Hall, with an address by Simon J. Quinlin. The monument of solid granite from the Hallows quarries, Maine, 8 x 4 1/2 feet at the base and 5 feet 8 inches high, is surmounted by a bronze elk, one of two manufactured for exhibition at the Centennial Exposition. On one end of the base of the monument is inscribed "Friendship and Charity"; on the other is "Justice and Brotherly Love." On one side of the base, "The faults of our brothers we will write upon the sands," is inscribed; and on the reverse, "Chicago Lodge, No. 4, B.P.O.E., Elks' Rest."

The **CHICAGO THEATRICAL MECHANICS ASSOCIATION**, as the name indicates, is composed of members of the theatrical profession who are employed about the theaters and with travelling companies in a mechanical capacity. It was organized by members of the legislature of Illinois on May 3, 1884. The incorporators were John Bairstow, John E. Williams and Frank F. Goss. The first officers were, on April 22, 1884—

John Bairstow, president; Jay E. Tripp, vice-president; Frank F. Goss, recording secretary; Alfred W. Palmer, financial secretary; John Faust, treasurer; and Thomas Bent, John E. Williams, J. Howard Rogers, Joseph Maddox, Benjamin F. Lee, A. H. Bond, and William F. Cross, directors.

The **CHICAGO NEWS-LETTER** was first issued in 1880, by Davison Dalziel, and its advent was at a time when Chicago was unrepresented in the particular line of journalism which the News-Letter espoused to fill. It was devoted exclusively to the theatrical profession, and was an eight-page of fifty columns each, published once a week. In 1883, the paper was enlarged to twelve pages, and publication was commenced simultaneously in New York and Chicago. It is devoted exclusively to the theatrical profession, and is the highest authority on all matters pertaining to the stage. In circulation the News-Letter has rapidly increased year by year until it is now the leading paper in its line in the city of Chicago. Mr. Dalziel is editor-in-chief, and is ably assisted by a large corps of experienced writers.

The **DALZIEL NATIONAL PRINTING COMPANY** is the successor to the National Printing Company, formerly known as the New Dalziel Building, corner of Dearborn and Quincy streets, where they occupy over one-half of an elegant structure, 100 x 52 feet in area, and six stories and basement in height. In its special line this is the representative concern of America, and of the proprietors are endeavoring in every way to make a reputation that shall be National. The newly-occupied premises have been built especially for the purposes of the printing company, and are completely fitted with every modern apparatus necessary to the prosecution of the business in hand. A specialty is made of show-printing, and the general appreciation of the work turned out from the house is evidenced by the extended and influential patronage of the company.

Davison Dalziel was born in the City of London, England, in 1853. During his youth he was granted the privileges of a superior education, and on attaining manhood entered journalism, with which he has been identified all his life. In 1876, while on a visit to the Sydney, Australia, Morning Herald, he established a journal called the Echo. He continued to control its destinies for about two years, when he sold out and came to America, locating in the San Francisco Daily News, which was identified with it up to 1880, when he withdrew and came to Chicago. This city was then without an exclusive amusement journal. Under the name of Mr. Dalziel, everything was in its own day. All this being the case, Mr. Dalziel, seeing the opportunity, stepped into the field and commenced the publication of the News-Letter. A year later he devised the Dalziel Railway Advertising scheme, now known all over the West, and at present has under his control about thirty thousand miles of railroad track for advertising purposes. He is also the president and principal stockholder in the Dalziel National Printing Company, one of the leading theatrical printing establishments in America. Mr. Dalziel is a member of the Order of Elks, Chicago Club, Washington Park Club, and the Manhattan Club of New York.

Stephen G. Pitkin, senior member of the Pitkin & Vaughan Company, theatrical printers, was born in Boston, Mass., July 25, 1835. His father, Wesley Pitkin, removed to the West in 1835, and located permanently in Chicago in 1844, bringing his family, Stephen included; and here he conducted the business of contractor and builder until a few years prior to his death, from which date April 11, 1880, at the age of seventy-three years. His paternal grandfather, Stephen Pitkin, was born in Hartford, Conn., in 1772; in 1796 he married and located at Marshfield, Vt., where he spent the remainder of his days. He was a man of business, industry and sterling integrity, enjoying the confidence of the people, having represented his district twenty-eight years in the Legislature, and was a member of the Supreme Bench at the time of his death in 1834. He left a family of seven sons and three daughters, of which the eldest daughter, now residing in Iowa, only remaining, the others having all passed away within the last few years, exhibiting a remarkable degree of longevity. Stephen G. Pitkin commenced his career as a
**ATHLETIC AMUSEMENTS.**

In the numberless diversions which come under this category, Chicago has borne a leading part. So many and so frequent have been the occurrences of this nature that it is impracticable to present them, even in tabular form. Hence the single item of Base-Ball has been selected as a specimen of, and then the sketches of sundry clubs are given as representative movers in, the athletic sports.

### NATIONAL BASE-BALL ASSOCIATION

- **On March 17, 1871, in New York City,** an authorized delegation from leading base-ball clubs determined on a professional "National game," and formulated sundry features, the chief of which was a separate schedule, by virtue of which was represented, by its "White Stockings." During the existence of this Association, the Chicago Club (alias "White Stockings") ceased to be represented during the years 1872 and 1873—the great fire of 1871, by its steelyard bullets compelling attention to matters other than pastimes.

During the existence of the Association, the competing clubs were as follows: Chicago, 1871, 1874-75; Athletic, of Philadelphia, 1871-75; Boston, 1871-75; Mutual, of New York City, 1871-75; Olympic, of Washington, D.C., 1871-72; Haymakers, of Troy, N.Y., (styled "Troy") in 1872, 1871-72; Cleveland (alias Forest City), 1871-72; Kekionga, of Fort Wayne, Ind., 1871; Rockford (Ill.), 1871; Baltimore, 1872-74; Atlantic, 1872-75; McCracken's Eckford, 1872; National, of Washington, D.C., 1872; Philadelphia, 1873; Hartford, 1873; Resolute, of Elizabeth, N.J., 1873; Maryland, of Baltimore, 1873; Hartford, 1874-75; St. Louis, New Haven, Red Stockings, Centennial, and Western entered in 1875.

### NATIONAL BASE-BALL LEAGUE

- **In 1875,** the National Association Clubs numbered thirteen, of which only four were members at the time of its organization in 1871. Circumstances produced demoralization and ended in the extinction of the Association. On February 2, 1876, the National Base-Ball League was organized, also in New York City. The clubs represented at the convention were the Chicago, Boston, Athletic and Mutual clubs; the Hartford, St. Louis, Louisville and Cincinnati clubs made the complement of contestants in the first League season.

When A. Hurlbert, of this city, was the prime promoter, and was styled the "father of the League," he was its first and the only president until his death, April 10, 1882. Mr. Hurlbert is buried in Graceland Cemetery. "In addition to the monument erected by his family, the National League have appropriately marked his last resting-place by a granite monument bearing the name of every League club, and typical of the National game which he loved and served so well."

One of the marked peculiarities of the National League was in its limitation of membership and in the fact that eight clubs was fixed and continued as the maximum number. A "contract was a contract" with its managers and members; and when a player had signed with a League club, he was held to that exact contract or quickly expelled from League association and recognition.

The League clubs have been as follows: 1876-86, Chicago and Boston; 1876, 1883-86, New York and Philadelphia; 1876-77, 1884-86, St. Louis; 1876-85, St. Louis-86, Cincinnati; 1876-77, Hartford, St. Louis; 1878-85, Providence; 1878, Indianapolis and Milwaukee; 1879, Buffalo; 1879-84, Cleveland; 1879-82, Troy City; 1879-80, Providence; 1879-82, Detroit.

### CHICAGO BASE-BALL CLUB

- The club's principal players, inclusive of the season of 1885, have been: Addy, Robert, 1878; Anson, Adrian C., 1876-85. Barnes, Roscoe C., 1876-77; Beard, O. P., 1885; Bradley, George W., 1877; Brown, Joseph E., 1884; Burns, Thomas E., 1880-85. Cassidy, John P., 1858; Clarkson, John G., 1882-83; Corcoran, J., 1880-84; Cuthbert, Ed., 1874. Dalrymple, A., 1879-85; Devlin, James, 1874-75; Duffy, Charles, 1871.


Chicago has a naturally reasonable pride in her base-ball club. In the thirteen years she has had a representation in the chiefest and most reputable of base-ball organizations, the home club has at least, proved itself the peer of the best of its competitors (Boston), and won the "pennant" over that superior club by wider odds in games won and lost, as will appear from the appended table:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>No. of Ch.</th>
<th>CHICAGO CLUB</th>
<th>CHAMPION CLUB</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Rank</td>
<td>Games won</td>
<td>Games lost</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1871</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>Third</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1872</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>Fifth</td>
<td>57</td>
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<tr>
<td>1873</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>Ninth</td>
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<td>1874</td>
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<td>1875</td>
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<td>Ninth</td>
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<td>1876</td>
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<td>1877</td>
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<tr>
<td>1878</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>Fourth</td>
<td>55</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1879</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>Fourth</td>
<td>60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1880</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>Fourth</td>
<td>60</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Little more can be said in the limited space at command, and the notes of the history of the "Chicagos" must be almost entirely restricted to an exhaustive and complete schedule of its games on the "home grounds."

These "home grounds" were located as follows: Until 1877, near corner of State and Twenty-third streets. On November 6, 1877, the Club was granted, by the City Council (vote, ayes 26, nays 5) a lease of a portion of the Lake Front lying between Washington and Randolph streets, which was the occupied as a base-ball park until the close of the season of 1884. In 1885, new grounds were procured near the corner of Congress and Loomis streets, and at this date such is the locale of the Club.
WASHINGTON PARK CLUB.—During the winter of 1882–83, a number of Chicago’s wealthy citizens were actively involved in finding better located and more extensive grounds for a racing course than those then existing at the extreme edge of the western corporate limits, latterly styled the Chicago Driving Park, but originally known as the Chicago Jockey and Trotting Club Park. Among the hard-workers in the project were several of the ex-officers and whilom stockholders who had withdrawn from the West Side association. The prime idea of the proposed club was to make the South Side park a course for race-horses only, and that trotting and pacing matches, which, according to turfmen, require a hard track, should be continued on the West Side. On February 10, 1883, Washington Park Club was formally organized. The purposes of this association are:

Promote good fellowship among its members, by providing a club-house and pleasure-grounds for their entertainment, where at all times they may meet for social intercourse; and, further, to encourage, by providing the proper facilities, raising, improving, breeding, training, and exhibiting horses, at meetings to be held at stated times in each year.
ATHLETIC AMUSEMENTS.

The present number of stockholders is one hundred and seventy-four.

Washington Park is situated on the most westerly extreme of the South Park system, extending from Cottage Grove Avenue, on the east, to South Park Avenue, on the west, and from Sixty-first Street, on the north, to Sixty-third Street, on the south. It is about six and one-half miles south of the Court House, and is convenient of access by way of four of the principal railway lines, by street-cars, or by private conveyances along finely improved boulevards and streets. The inclosed grounds are a trifle over eighty acres in area.

The land has a gentle, natural slope from the east and north, thus giving the main and practice tracks easy up and down grades, which turifiers consider as more acceptable and faster than dead-level runs. Both within and outside the main tracks, a superior system of landscape-gardening has been liberally indulged in, and a rolling surface and miniature lakes augment the truly park-like appearance of the property, without detracting from its intended uses or conflicting with the designed purposes. An unsurpassed main course, a convenient and desirable practice track, a three-quarters "dash" arrangement, a steeple-chase route, a capacious grand-stand, commodious stabling, a beautiful and roomy club-house, and the scope and completeness of usual and added features, combined, make Washington Park the peer of any similar institution in this country. As to the club membership, it would be difficult to find another so large an association of reputable and courteous gentlemen.

JOHN E. BREWSTER, secretary of the Washington Park Club, was born at Ashland, Mass., on August 27, 1833, the son of Richard Rush and Louisa (Price) Brewster. The Brewsters are an old New Hampshire family, and their descendants have been prominent in the commercial and financial history of that Common-wealth. During Mr. Brewster's boyhood, he alternated his attendance at the public schools, by learning the trade of a carpenter during the summer months, and at the age of seventeen launched out as a contractor on his own account. At the age of twenty-one, he went to New York City and took a position as a salesman in a jewelry manufacturing concern. He so continued until 1866, when, after a brief vacation, he engaged in business on his own account. He established a straw-goods manufactury, and so successful was his venture that, twenty years later, he is now ranked among the largest in the country, employing at one time from six hundred to eight hundred hands. In January, 1880, he disposed of his valuable interest in New York, and came to Chicago to form business relations with the well-known firm of A. S. Gage & Co. In company with A. S. Gage, Mr. Brewster formed the Brewster Straw Works, to operate in conjunction with, and manu-

WASHINGTON DRIVING PARK.
York, ever since its organization, and that is the only club he has been at all interested in until becoming identified with Chicago's well-known organization. He was married on December 11, 1862, to Jane, daughter of Rev. J. A. Clark, of New York City.

The CHICAGO HORSEMAN NewSPAPER COMPANY was in
orporated in November, 1882, with a paid-up capital of $50,000. The incorporators were H. V. Bemis, Charles H. Curtis, J. M. Davis, E. B. Abercombie, and M. W. D. Hillibrand. They had been at the head of the company are H. V. Bemis, president and treasurer; Charles H. Curtis, vice-president, and J. M. Davis, secretary. The company own and publish the Chicago Horseman, a weekly paper devoted exclusively to turf matters. It is a quarto of thirty-two pages, printed on fine colored paper, beautifully illustrated, and has a circulation, principally in the West, of seven thousand copies.

It is a part of its kind in the United States, and has at one time with a most enthusiastic reception from horsemen in all parts of the country. It was originally founded by E. L. Stowe, in 1880, and four years after, passing through several hands, it was bought by H. V. Bemis and thrown into a stock company. Mr. Bemis is its editor-in-chief, while E. B. Abercombie, who became connected with it when it was first started, is its associate editor. J. M. Davis is its business manager.

J. M. Davis, secretary of the Chicago Horseman Newspaper Company, and business manager of the Chicago Horsemance, was born at Hamilton, Canada, on July 11, 1850. He was educated at Alton and Belleville, Canada, and came to Chicago in the spring of 1872. He was first employed as clerk in the Commercial Exchange Bank; but his taste and talent lying in another direction, he began to deal in horses in 1873. In company with his brother, George W. Davis, he opened a livery and stable establishment on South Paulina Street, where they made a specialty of roadsters, fine carriage horses and trotters, until the year 1874. During this period they were selected from Canada some of the finest horses in the city and did a thriving business. In 1880, when E. L. Stowe started the Chicago Horseman, Mr. Davis became its business manager, but resigned at the end of six months to take charge of the Chicago Park Club House when that property fell into the hands of Mr. Bevis & McAvoy. After they sold out in 1883, he went back to the paper and took charge of its advertising department. When the company was incorporated in 1884, he was one of its commissioners and was elected secretary. He is also a most successful financier and the paper has been a pronounced success under his management. Mr. Davis is extremely well versed in all horse matters and has furnished reports for the press on such subjects ever since 1867, both in Canada and the United States. He is expert also in all newspaper advertising and in general matters pertaining to the press. He is a member of the Chicago Press Club.

"Nick" Norton was probably christened Nicholas Norton, but familiarity has bred a contempt for any longer name than "Nick." Everybody knows him as William Emmett's conserva

Newspaper Company. He was born at Heidelberg, near Prussia, on January 20, 1854, and came to America in 1852, settling at Detroit, Mich. In the free schools of Michigan, he finished a common-school education which he compulsory began when five years old, in Germany. In 1876, he was an appren
tice on the Detroit Tribune, with C. H. McConnell. After four years he graduated from a finished printer to a supernumerary at the Metro
politan Times. He filled all positions in this theater from property man to scene-shifter, and from By-man to door-tender, at the same time doing all the bill-posting. Mr. Phelps furnishing the money—$75 to pay for bill-boards, the receipts were divided. They sold out to Mr. Walker for a sum equal to the capital invested, and it was then that Mr. Norton made his first bow to the public, on August 12, 1863, as a juggler. He made a great hit at the Metropolitan, afterward known as the Comique, but now (1866) a livery stable. He travelled through the circuit of the Michigan Fairs, in Saginaw, Grand Rapids and Chicago, appearing here at Belles' Concert Hall, corner of Kinzie and Wabash, in the Uhlig Stock. From here he went to Toledo, opening there on February 22, 1864. It was in Toledo in April, 1864, that J. H. Haverly first ventured into the show business, and there Nick Norton was the first stage manager, the following being the first stage manager at Mont
celli's Athenaeum, Cleveland, going afterward to Carr's Melodieu
n, Buffalo. There, in 1864, Mr. Norton first met William Emmett. The two became partners in the management of the House at which he made his first professional appearance—now known as the Theatre Royal—in and at which he remained till 1857. During the winter of that year, he traveled south as manager of Cooke's English Circus. On the return he came to Chicago, and took the stage management of Hamlin's Coliseum, now the Grand. On September 3, 1878, he was chosen stage manager of the Academy of Music for William Emmett. He remained there until May, 1881, when he went to Brooklyn, N. Y., opening the Standard on October 17, for Hyde & Behman. On December 12, 1882, he was appointed man
ager of the Grand Opera House, Brooklyn, N. Y., where he re
mained till the close of the season, on May 31, 1883. He then managed Sam Levey's for Weeks' News, and was engaged to J. H. Have
ry, after which Mr. Norton returned to Chicago and opened the Lyric Theatre, on February 21, 1883, as manager for William Emmett. Here he remained till April, 1885, when he was elected secretary of the Chicago Driving Park.

ADDITION DOUTHY, one of the well-known horsemen of Chicago, was born at West Avon, Livingston Co., N. Y., on November 30, 1851, his parents being William L. and Ellen C. (Haverly) Douthy. He grew up in a well-to-do family, and received some schooling which was of rather a desultory character. When twelve years of age, he went to Monroe County, N. Y., where he was engaged on a farm for three years, and like other boys in the same walk of life attended winter school. In 1872, he went to Toronto, Canada, and was employed as a stage-driver, for seven years, working on the various routes centering in Toronto. In those days, railroads were scarce in Canada, and the stage-driver was an important factor in the transmission of mails and passengers. In 1874, Mr. Douthy came to Chicago and went to work for Levi North's circus as driver of the band-wagon. Shortly after, he took entire charge of the stock, and controlled that department for three years. He then left the company and spent his time between Chicago and St. Louis until the War of the Rebellion. At that time he entered the Fourth Division, 15th Army Corps, as master of the horse of Sherman on the famous "March to the Sea." He handled horses, in various portions of the country, after the close of the War until 1867, when he came to Chicago to locate permanently. He married Catherine Sheald on July 9, 1867, Mr. Douthy, in addition to handling trotting horses, is the proprietor of a large livery stable, where many of his equine charges are housed.

THE FARRAGUT BOAT CLB is the oldest club of that characteristic in the city, and was organized on March 10, 1872, at the residence of Henry P. Smith, No. 1180 Indiana Avenue, with a limited membership of ten. The following were elected officers: Henry P. Smith, president; Alfred S. Porter, vice-president; William M. Harper, secretary; Julius Steele, treasurer. At that time the club owned one barge, the "Farragut," and used the timber-house of the Illinois Central Railroad Company, at the foot of Thirtieth Street, as a boat-house. In October, 1872, the following officers were elected: Frank Billings, president; William N. Perry, vice-president; Alfred S. Porter, secretary; Julius Steele, treasurer. The constitutional scope of membership was also enlarged.

In the spring of 1873, the Club's first boat-house was erected, at the foot of Twenty-first Street, at a cost of about $350, which was destroyed by a storm during the spring of 1874. At the time of the demolition of this boat-house, there was an inclination among some of the members to discontinue the existence of the Club; but with an augmented membership, a new interest was manifested, and a new club-house was erected at the foot of Thirteenth Street, costing about $450. On July 1, 1875, the Club was incorporated under the State law. The boat-house was removed, in the spring of 1876, to Riverside, on the Calumet River, and continued for training purposes, a new structure being erected on the old site, at a cost of $1,150. In November, 1877, the latter edifice was torn down by a severe storm, and but three boats saved from the wreck — the "Farragut," "Richard C. Oliphant," and "Her
mia," and these in a badly damaged condition. During February, 1878, the erection of a club-house at the foot of Twenty-fifth Street was commenced, and completed in the summer of 1879, at a cost of $4,500; the members, at that time, owned individual boats valued at about $2,000. In April, 1884, a severe storm again wrecked the boat-house, also destroyed the fleet, then numbering some thirty bottoms. A temporary struc-
ATHLETIC AMUSEMENTS.

Henry Smith, in honor of whom the subject of this sketch was named, was a pioneer in the history of the Chicago & Northwestern Railway, and Orson Smith, Sr., a well-known resident in the early days of Chicago, were both uncles of Henry P. Smith. The latter was born on the farm near the city of his birth, with the exception of a few years in his boyhood. His education was attained at the public schools; he afterward attended the University of Chicago. On entering business, he first engaged in the wholesale dry goods business and after two years, and has since then been connected with the wholesale paper trade. For several years he was identified with the Rock River Paper Company, and in 1870 accepted a position in a house now known as Barrett & Kimball, wholesale dealers in building paper, etc., serving that firm as cashier and confidential clerk. Mr. Smith, during his youth, was an inveterate attendant upon all the sports where physical development and strength might be aided. In the days of Kornedy’s gymnasium, he was a constant attendant, and also upon the successor to that institution, the Chicago Athenæum Gymnasium. In the early spring of 1872, he was the moving spirit in the organization of the Farragut Boat Club, which has since grown from the possession of a single boat to an institution second to none in the whole country. The organization of the club was effected at Mr. Smith’s house, and he was chosen with the election to the first presidency of the association.

In 1875, he served the club as captain for a year. Captain Smith participated in the first race in which the Farragut men pulled, in an exhibition between the Farragut and the Chicago Yacht Club, in which the former won the race. At the Grand Haven and Spring Lake Regatta, in 1874, he pulled in the winning four-oar barge race; and in 1875, rowed stroke oar in a double-scull race, the same, at Grand Haven. In the fall of 1876, he was entered in the regatta at Riverdale, as crewman of the Farragut boat Club, which was rowed to the victory in a race of nine starters. In 1876, he also rowed at Toledo, when the Farragut four took second prize to the Forest City crew in a field of seven, and after several years, were entered at the same year at Peoria with four crews in the race. In 1878 and 1879, he pulled a winning oar in the six-oar barge races at South Chicago, and Dixon, Ill. For several years he has been upon one or more of the committees, and was upon the election and committee on membership. From its foundation, Mr. Smith has always taken an active interest in the workings of the Farragut Club. It is natural that a man in whose career has been the instigator of an enterprise that has developed into hard-luck proportions and famous reputation.

LYMAN B. GLOVER, editor of the Saturday Evening Herald, and president of the Farragut Club, was born at Ann Arbor, Mich., on February 10, 1846. His parents removed to Jackson ville, Ill., when he was about two years old, and it was in that city that Mr. Glover was reared and received his early education. After attending a private school during his boyhood, he went to college, at Crawfordsville, Ind., and took the thorough classical course, graduating, with honors, in 1867, at the age of twenty-one. Returning to Jacksonville, he took the position of editor of the Daily Journal, and continued said position for about one year, when he purchased a half-interest in that newspaper, his partner, Horace Chapin, being the present sole owner. Upon this change, Mr. Glover assumed the editorship of the Jacksonville News, a weekly paper of the Daily Journal, Mr. Chapin being the postmaster of Jacksonville, and his time being wholly occupied in the duties of his office. Mr. Glover continued in full charge of the Journal until April, 1871, and then, owing to rapidly failing health, induced by the hard labor devolving upon him, sold out his interest, and withdrew from active newspaper work. During his career at Jacksonville, he conducted one of the brightest papers in the State and won a splendid reputation as a journalist. He then came to Chicago, and, after a brief vacation, assumed the position of general manager of the Northwestern Department of the American Associated Press, an office of importance and many duties, and continued as press manager for about two years. In the fall of 1875, having recovered his health, he decided to again embark upon the journalistic field, and, in company with Mr. John M. Harbold, conducted the Saturday Evening Herald, the first issue occurring on September 27, 1875. Since its advent, this paper has been under the editorial management of Mr. Glover, and he has conducted that department with such marked ability as to augment his considerable reputation as a newspaper writer. Prior to coming to Chicago, in fact from early boyhood, Mr. Glover was always an admirer of everything in the way of aquatic sports, and shortly after taking up his residence in the city, he became a member of the Farragut Boat Club, with which organization he has since been heartily interested and actively identified. Perhaps there is no one in the West that has felt as much interest in, or had so much to do with settling the position of Mr. Glover. His great love for the amusement, as well as his professional business, keeps him constantly interested in these matters. In October, 1876, he was elected vice-president of the
HISTORY OF CHICAGO.

Farragut Boat Club, and served one year; he then became president; and so highly regarded is he by the members of the Club that he has been re-elected for the fourth consecutive term. During the long period which he has served as president, the Farragut Club has made improvements to the value of $35,000. From the time when he was president of an association that owned a little house on the lake, moreover, to the day when the Club occupies the finest club-house devoted to aquatic purposes in the world, he has been "hand and glove" in promoting every interest for the benefit of the "Farragut boys. Mr. Glover is a member of the Mississippi Valley Racing Association; was sec-
tary and treasurer for four years and president for two years, and was tendered the presidency for the two successive terms, but de-
ed owing to his business interests requiring so much attention.

In 1853, he was elected to the Interstate Regatta held at New Orleans, and referee of the Mississippi Valley Regatta, at Moline, Ill. He was also tendered a position on the executive board of the National Association of Amateur Oarsmen, of which he is an honorary member, but declined that honor. He is one of the prominent members of the Chicago Press Club, and belongs to divers other organizations of a similar character. Mr. Glover was married in October, 1876, to Miss Louise Thompson, of Chicago. They have two children—Mildred and Livingston.

Lewis W. Pitcher, of the well-known concern firm of L. W. Pitcher & Co., is the active, unremunerated, president of the Farragut Boat Club; and, although he has not participated in any of its events, he has ever manifested a hearty interest in the doings of the Club. In 1858, he became identified with the organization, and for some time there has been corresponding, from the Farragut men participated that he has not attended and shown his interest in their work. In October, 1883, he was elected vice-

President, and at the end of his first term he was re-elected, and is now in a position of prominence in the present.
was born at Natchez, Miss., on February 15, 1847. Although born in a southern city, Mr. Staples is of northern descent, his parents hailing from the New England States. The family continued their residence in the South until Frank was five years of age. His early years were spent in Chicago, where he was received as a student and has since made his home. He received his education in public schools, but shortly prior to completing his studies he became imbued with patriotic zeal, ran away from home, and enlisted in Miss Sarah C. Hall, of Chicago, on May 6, 1865.

Henry C. Van Schaack, captain of the Farragut Boat Club, was born at Charleston, S. C., on December 14, 1866. Before the War of the Rebellion had fairly commenced, his family removed to New York City, where they continued their residence until the close of the war. In 1886, they came to Chicago, and it was here that Mr. Van Schaack was reared and educated. His preliminary studies were attained at the school of the late Professor H. H. Babcock, of this city; after which he entered the Chicago University, taking the full literary course, and graduating, with honors, in the class of 1881. He then commenced his legal studies at the Union College of Law, from which he graduated, and was admitted to the Bar in 1883. He is now engaged actively in the practice of law, and although young in years has already made rapid advancement in his profession, and the future for the young barrister is full of promise. Mr. Van Schaack is among the few who can maintain a connection with a club in any department of its work. He became an active member of the Farragut Boat Club, and at the Mississippi Valley Amateur Rowing Association regatta, held in St. Louis, in 1884, he pulled in the junior-four-oar race, which was carried to the most excitement of the competitors, in which the Farragut crew won the first place, beating the St. Paul crew by two seconds. In October, 1884, Mr. Van Schaack was elected captain of the club, and it is doubtless due to his splendid efforts at that time that he is indicated by the Farragut Club as the "champion four" of the world. The Farragut Club scored such a signal victory in the season of 1885; Captain Van Schaack gave his personal attention to the selection and training of the "champion four" of that season, and his efforts were rewarded by his crew winning eight consecutive races, competing against the best oarsmen of the West. He has been a member of the Athenaeum Gymnast in that of the past six years, and has kept up a constant physical training that has been of great benefit to him. He is also a member of the Calumet Club and the Psi-Upsilon College Fraternity.

Charles S. Downs, commander of the Farragut Boat Club, has been one of the most active members of the club, as shown by the organization. He was born in Chicago, on December 23, 1852. His father, A. Sidney Downs, came to this city in 1842, and for the greater part of his life was secretary and treasurer of the Chicago Railroad. Mr. Downs, at an early age, passed through the high-schools, and closed his school-days in 1870, to enter into the employ of Field, Leiter & Co. He has been engaged with that well-known firm for over fifteen years, is one of the directors, and a member of the firm. About the time he entered into business life his health was very poor. The Farragut Boat Club (which was organized a short time later) afforded him the opportunity for exercise, and the hope of benefiting his physical condition, Mr. Downs joined the organization and became an active member. The step taken was of vast benefit to his health, and his record as a winner in the regattas of the Farragut Club is proof that he became a skilled oarsman, having been more times in winning crews than any other member of the Club. In October, 1873, he was elected captain of the Farragut crew, and pulled stroke oar in the six-oar barge which won the race at Riverdale, III. In April, 1874, he was elected lieutenant-commander, and was stroke in the winning four-oar race at Geneva Lake, and bow in the winning four-oar race at Riverdale. In 1875, he was the winning pair in a double-scull race, and winner in a single-scull match, at Geneva Lake; and was bow in the four-oar shell race, when the Farraguts won second place at Toledo. In October, 1876, he distanced the South Chicago single-scrulls at Toledo, and in 1877, they won second place at Devil's Lake. In the same year, at Riverdale, they won handsomely in a two-mile race. At Devil's Lake, he took third place in a field of fifteen boats, and, at the intercollegiate regatta, in 1877, he took first prize as junior single, and was the Farragut's best man of that season. In 1878, at South Chicago, he was the winning oarsman in the four-oar single-scull and double-shell which won at the same time and place. In 1879, he was made commander of the fleet, and has continued to hold the important position up to the present time. He handled the bow in a four-oar shell which won the race at the Mississippi Valley Regatta, at Kokuk, in 1879. In the following season, he participated in four important races, pulling bow oar, and his crew won three of the four. In 1885 (the banner year of the Farragut Club), he was captain of the winning crew which captured the prize for six-oar barges at the Mississippi Valley Regatta, at Moline; and at the same place, with Joseph Adams, took second place to the "champion pair" of the West. Commander Downs for the past dozen years has been one of the best and firmest men of the club, his interest in rowing has been partial to aquatic sports. He is considered one of the best captains in western amateur circles, and has won considerable prizes on an oar. He is now president of the Chicago Bicycle Club, Chicago Bicycle Track Association, a member and captain of the Riverdale Rowing and Athletic Club.

Henry Cyrus Avery, senior member of the firm of Avery & Hillbrant, commissioner of camping, was born in Washington, D.C., on July 18, 1859. He was reared in his native town, and, during his youth, attended its public schools, and then entered Hudson Academy, a preparatory institution, from which he graduated in 1877. His attention was next turned to the military life, with admission to the West Point Military Academy, became the nominee for appointment from Colorado County, but declined the honor, preferring a commercial life to that of the military. In 1875, he came to Chicago and entered the employment of N. J. Milne & Son, Co., the well-known grain commission firm. He remained with them but one year, and then accepted a more remunerative position with the house of Lyon, Lester & Co., remaining with them continuously for five years. For a short time thereafter he was with Robert Warren & Co., and then connected himself with J. H. Milne & Co. After being one year in their employ, he went to the house of O. Kenyon & Co. with this house he remained until January, 1884. He then established himself in business with W. D. Hillbrant, under the name and style of Avery & Hillbrant. For the past ten years, Mr. Avery has been on the Board of Trade, and in that field of business he has been highly successful. His firm, though a new one, is already strongly established, and its future is promising. Mr. Avery is the result of the consistent methods on which they operate. Mr. Avery has always manifested great interest in athletic matters, and has done his share toward promoting the welfare of Chicago's athletic clubs. For several years he has been a member of the Ogel Club, and was one time captain of that organization. In 1880, he became identified with the Farragut Boat Club, since which time he has been an active, enthusiastic worker, participating in several of their victories. At the local regatta on the Calumet River, in July, 1884, he was of the winning four-oar shell crew that captured the first prize. In 1885, the "banner year" of the Farragut Club, Mr. Avery was commander of the "champion four" which won all of their consecutive races, and won them all. The latter achievement was the greatest in the history of the Club, and Mr. Avery is credited with the honor of being one of the winning crew, their contestants, being the only three clubs in the world that could run the best crews. In October, 1885, he was elected ensign of the Farragut Boat Club and still holds the position. During the palmy days of the First National Exposition, when its reputation was reaching its highest point, Mr. Avery was lieutenant, holding the position for one and a half years, and being an active member of the militia for six years. He is a member and officer of the Mississippi Valley Boat Club, Chicago Athletic Association, Chicago Bicycle Club, League of American Wheelmen, St. Bernard Commandery drill-corps, and Concordia Menemsee. He belongs to Williams B. Warren Lodge, No. 209, A.F. & A.M.; Chicago Commandery No. 59, R.A.M.; and St. Bernard Commandery, No. 35, K.T.

William Vernon Booth is the well-known firm of A. Booth
HISTORY OF CHICAGO.

& Sons, is a son of Alfred and Isabella (Hews) Booth, and was born in Chicago, December 22, 1856. He attended the public schools of his youth, and, after finishing his elementary studies, entered the University of London, Canada. He took a thorough course of study in that institution, graduating therefrom in 1873. Three years later he entered his father's house as a partner, and on January 1, 1876, he made him and his wife, Alfred E., were admitted into the business as partners, under the name and style of A. Booth & Sons. This concern has a chain of business houses extending across the United States from the Pacific Coast to the Atlantic sea-board, and are the largest dealers in oysters and packers of hermetically-sealed canned goods in the world, besides doing an immense business in other marine products. Nicknamed "the introduction in the firm, Mr. Booth has had general charge of the entire business interests of the house, and successfully carrying on the work requires the highest ability and the greatest energy in order to carry the business to a successful issue. That Mr. Booth possesses these characteristics is amply evidenced by the continuous prosperity and high-standing of his firm. Mr. Booth has always taken a hearty and active interest in such athletic amusement as boxing, rowing, swimming, rowing, etc., and has already gained considerable notoriety as a champion amateur all-around athlete. For many years he has figured prominently in the history of the Farragut Boat Club. In 1879, he was of the winning crew in the six-oar gig race won by the Farragut Club at Dixon, Ill.; in 1880, he stroked the six-oared barquentine on the Menomonee, and of the winning crew at Cassopolis, Mich.; in 1881, stroke of the winning junior double race at Diamond Lake, and bow for the free-for-all double race at Detroit in 1882. Mr. Booth has taken a singular and different rowing regattas, besides being a winner with the crews above mentioned. In 1883-84, he was ensign of the Farragut Club. He has been a member of numerous committees of the Club, particularly prominent in the dramatic entertainments given by the organization during the winter seasons, he having taken the role in several standard dramas, comedies and operas, and distinguishing himself as an actor of first-class ability. Not only has he won prominence as an amateur oarsman, but possesses handsome testimonials of victories in various athletic performances. In 1872, at Dexter Park, in this city, he ran one hundred yards and one-half second time, making one half-seconds times for amateurs on record. For the performance, he was awarded a handsome gold medal. In 1873, he was winner of the Quebec Championship and gold medal, at the amateur sparring exhibitions at London, Canada, and is now the owner of several handsome medals, all being trophies won by him in various sparring, swimming, rowing and other athletic matches. Perhaps the most distinguished victory he has ever achieved was that won by him at Washington Park, Chicago, on September 5, 1882, the gentleman's riding race, one of the leading events of the meeting, was contested by four of the best gentlemen riders in the city, viz.: Mr. W. H. Booth; Mr. Gifford Berrett; Mr. Gifford, on Idee Pat; Mr. Dickey, on Secret; and Mr. Booth riding Warrington, a son of Dancy. The race was for one mile, and the entries of horses and riders made the contest one of the greatest interest, the superiority of the former being considered essential to success, as the horses were evenly matched. In the presence of an immense audience, the race was begun, and Mr. Booth and Mr. Gifford both finished the mile in 1:49.4, the judges declaring the race a dead heat. At the close of the regular programme of the day, the leading riders again met, the contest having then become one of the most exciting in the history of the Washington Park races; but in the second trial, the skill of Mr. Booth won the race for him, Warrington finishing the mile in 1:46.4, the best time ever made at weight on record, by professional or gentleman rider. The event caused a stir in racing circles, and the achievement was mentioned in the leading journals of Europe. The prize awarded the Club to Mr. Booth was a mammoth silver cup, made by Tiffany of New York, and costing $1,000. Mr. Booth takes great pride in his various athletic achievements, but his attention to those matters is only bestowed upon the more pleasant and social recreation that give him and not for the purpose of pecuniary gain. He is still an active member of the Farragut Club, and of the Calumet, Union and Western clubs. On November 4, 1885, Mr. Booth was married to Miss Helen Lester, daughter of John T. Lester, and one of the leading young ladies in the social circles of Chicago.

Frank E. Johnson, manager of the stock and bond department, 90 W. Jackson Blvd., was born in Oxford County, Maine, on January 1, 1859. His family removed from their home during his infancy, and he was reared and educated in Chicago and its vicinity. After his education was attained at the public schools and from private instructors, and after continuing a thorough course of study he entered actively into business life in Chicago. For one year he was assistant purchasing agent of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy R.R., and then he entered the firm of John T. Lester & Co., taking charge of their entire Wall-street interests. Although a young man, Mr. Johnson rapidly developed his abilities as a financier, and is perhaps one of the best-posted stock and bond brokers in America. The house with which he is identified has the largest stock and bond business in the West. It is to Mr. John- son's credit to say that he has handled the interests of his department with greatest ability. During 1885-86, he was financial editor and money writer on the Inter Ocean, and being a short-hand expert, was especially qualified for reportorial work. In 1895, Mr. Johnson became identified with the Farragut Boat Club, and in 1895 held the office of ensign. Although he has not participated in any of the racing events in the Club's history, he, nevertheless, conveys a great interest in the Club, in the organization, and is among its present prominent and active members. Mr. Johnson is a member of the Calumet, Chicago, Union Lea¬ton, Washington Park, and Press clubs, and of the Illinois Society of the Sons of Maine (of which he is secretary), and of the Lotus Club, of New York. He was secretary of the Chicago Press Club in 1885, and is a member of the various stock and grain exchanges of this city and New York.

CHICAGO YACHT CLUB.—The first yacht club in Chicago was organized at a meeting held at the Sherman House early in July, 1879. Among the dozest promoters of the enterprise, the chief were James Benn¬ett, Joseph Ruff, James Stabler, William Olcott, James Wilson, Robert Murray and James Coburn. The organization grew out of the desire of the members, who were all lovers of yachting, to jointly own a good boat. The "Naïad" was accordingly built, and manned by the club, followed by the "Clara," built by Mr. Wilson, the "Lucy," owned by Mr. Smith, and the "Volante." At the time of the fire of 1871, the club had four boats, and was a prosperous association. Their house and fleet being then entirely destroyed, the interest in yachting matters was not revived until the spring of 1874, when the present Club was formed. A number of new members, with their yachts, were entered from time to time, until, in the spring of 1879, incorporation was deemed advisable, and a charter was duly procured.

Since that time the Club has achieved a flattering success in all events, social and aquatic, in which it has participated. The fleet now consists of twenty-five vessels, including the "Idler" and the "Wasp," the latter said to be the largest sloop in fresh water. The first named vessel, owned by Commodore A. J. Fisher, was a participant in the great international race for the Queen's Cup, in 1873, and made, on June 8, 1876, at New York, the fastest time until then recorded. She is still believed by her many admirers to be the fastest yacht in the world.

The Club possesses a number of the handsomest and fastest sailing vessels in the country, which are the individual property of the members. The Club has several of our wealthiest and most prominent citizens. Reg¬attas are held annually. The Club makes an annual cruise, the members being accompanied, in most instan¬ces, by their families to some point on the lakes. The Club has always been most liberal in its efforts and donations toward the promotion of yachting, the prizes offered in its name, in the international regatta held here in 1885, being the largest contributed. The club pennant is a red-and-white stripe, with a red field, displaying, in white, the letters "C. V. C." The Club's business in its principal event in the winter season is an annual dinner and ball, given usually at the Calumet Club House. The present membership is about one hundred.

The officers are elected annually, those at the present time being:

Commodore, A. J. Fisher; Vice-Commodore, R. F. Pettibone; Rear-Commodore, E. W. Syer; Secretary, Harry Duval; Treasurer, E. A. C. Brainerd; Measurer, F. W. H. Bonter; Time-keeper, Joseph Ruff.

CHICAGO BICYCLE CLUB.—This, the representative club of the wheelmen of the city, was organized in Oc¬tober, 1879. The charter members were Fred. H.
Browne, John M. Fairfield, Alexander W. McClure, M. J. Stevens, George D. Hoffman, Edwin F. Browne, Dr. G. L. Henderson and B. B. Ayers. The first officers elected were A. W. McClure, president; F. H. Browne, captain; George D. Hoffman, secretary and treasurer.

The objects of the association were stated, by its constitution, to be:

“The enjoyment of the bicycle and tricycle by its members, to which end the club meets, excursions, tours, etc., shall be arranged and carried out; the advancement of privileges and protection to all those who, members of the club especially, and the encouragement in the public mind of a favorable interest in cycling.”

The club from its inception took an acknowledged lead in cycling affairs, and has not only maintained this position, but, owing to superior house facilities, has absorbed several other local associations of wheelmen. It is the oldest club in the League of American Wheelmen, and is the pioneer club of the West, which, in connection with its association and individual records, probably renders it the best-known bicycle club in the country.

It is also well-known for its racing records. One of its members has held the club championship of America for the past three years, to which honor he has added, during the current year, the five-mile championship of the Northwest and the State championship. Several other members of the club have won National fair accomplishments, for five and one-half miles.

The club has headquarters at 189 Michigan Avenue. The membership has increased, from the original nine, to eighty-five. The total membership since the organization of the club has been one hundred and forty-five. The average age of the members is twenty-two years. Due attention is paid to the social feature, a reception taking place monthly at the club-rooms. During the racing season (May to November), the club makes a weekly run. It uses the Exposition Building for practice and exercise during the winter.

The officers present (elected January, 1886) are:

President, T. S. Miller; Vice-President, J. P. Maynard; Captain, N. H. Van Sicklen; Secretary and Treasurer, W. G. Thoron; Librarian, D. D. Wright; Lieutenants, W. G. E. Pierce, L. W. Conkling and A. G. Bennett.

Thomas Spencer Miller, president of the Chicago Bicycle Club, was born at Wanekan, Ill., on April 25, 1859. His father, S. F. Miller, was one of the civil engineers connected with the construction of the principal lines of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway, and who, in 1867, took a professorship at Amherst College. At Amherst, T. S. Miller received his preliminary education, after which he entered the Worcester (Mass.) Institute of Technology, took the full scientific course, and graduated in 1879, with the degree of mechanical engineer. He then located at Batavia, Ill., remaining one year; from thence he came to Chicago, and in the spring of 1881, took a position with the Link Belt Machinery Company, where he is now engineer-salesman. Mr. Miller commenced "wheeling" while a resident of Worcester, Mass., and in fall of 1878, upon making his home in this city, became a member of the Bicycle Club of Chicago. In 1883, he was elected captain, and in 1884 was honored with the office of president, holding the same until the latter part of 1885. At the election in January, 1886, he was re-elected to the presidency. Mr. Miller was a winner in a fifty-mile contest at Louisville in 1884, and did his twentieth mile in 2:02, which was then six seconds faster than the best time on record. His run was not placed on record, however, as he was his making a flying start instead of standing. The accomplishment was notable, and served to place Mr. Miller in the list of fast ones on the wheel. He has not participated in any of the races of recent years, but has officiated as starter in nearly all the Chicago events, in which capacity he has served with the utmost satisfaction to all the contestants. Mr. Miller wrote a manual of club drills, entitled "Bicycle Tactics," which is now in its second edition. Mr. Miller was married on January 1, 1885, to Mabel C. Huggins, of Woburn, Mass.

Llewellyn W. Conkling, lieutenant for the West Division of the Chicago Bicycle Club, was one of the first young men to bestride the wheel in Chicago. He was born at Coldwater, Mich., on July 26, 1862, and resided there until he was seven years old. His parents then removed to St. Paul, Minn., and he entered the State Normal School at Mankato, from which he graduated with honors in 1882. His family afterward removed to Chicago, where his education was completed at the Allen Academy. He took a position in the house of Henry W. King & Co., in 1879, as salesman, and there remained from 1879 to 1881. He commenced riding in 1882, and has ever since been identified with cycling in Chicago. He has always taken a prominent and active interest in wheeling matters, and has held, at various times, nearly every office in the Chicago Bicycle Club. Mr. Conkling enjoys the distinction of being the first rider of a sixty-inch wheel west of Boston, and being the first racing man of any note hailing from Chicago. He began his career by appearing at the Central Park track in June, 1881, where he was an easy winner. He next represented the Chicago Bicycle Club in the great fifty-mile team race at Louisville, in February, 1882, where, through lack of opportunity for training, he met with defeat. In 1882, he won both the long and short-distance championships of the Chicago Bicycle Club, and in 1883, the short-distance championships and the half-mile open heats at Burlington, Iowa, besides running a close second to the late Colonel Stone at Peoria. In 1884, Mr. Conkling won the one-mile dash at Marengo in the best time for this distance ever made in the West; but at the championship race at Chicago he was forced to the second place. On October 15, at Rockford, owing to a badly sprained knee, he had to yield the Illinois championship to Mr. Hammond of Milwaukee. His best performances were on August 12, 1883, when he lowered the American five-mile record, and on September 11, of the same year, when he lowered the quarter-mile record. His feats were secured by A. Spalding & Bros. to manage their bicycling department, and he still retains that position. He is vice-president of the Chicago Bicycle Track Association, Illinois chief conval of the Cyclist's Touring Club, and member of the Illinois Division League of American Wheelmen. Mr. Conkling has permanently retired from racing, but has the remembrance of nearly sixty races and a collection of forty-eight first prizes to remind him of many a hotly contested mile.

CHICAGO CURLING CLUB.—This association was organized by a number of Scotchmen, in Chicago, about twenty-five years ago, prominent among whom were George Wilson, James Hutton, William Forrest, Dr. McAllister and William Faulkner. Yearly matches were played with other clubs, many of whom came from Canada, on the most suitable ponds in and about Chicago, until, as a consequence of the gradual growth in interest and membership, the property at York Street and Oak Park Avenue, of which the club purchased in 1883, and a large and substantial rink building erected at a cost of upwards of $15,000, is owned and managed by a joint-stock company, called the Chicago Curling and Skating Association, composed of members of the club; and in addition to its own use the public is allowed the privilege of the skating surface. For a number of years the club used the lakes at Lincoln Park, and many matches have been played there. This club has won a number of matches from clubs belonging to the National Curling Association, of which it is a member.

The total membership is now about eighty. The present officers of the club are: President, Alexander White; Vice-President, Robert Duncan; Secretary, James Duncan; Treasurer, William M. Dale.

CHICAGO CRICKET CLUB.—The Chicago Cricket Club was organized May 15, 1876, and is undoubtedly the strongest in the West. The original promoters were principally Canadians, chief among whom was Dr. Ogden; the most active man in organization was the president of the club down to this writing. The other members of the original eleven were J. G. Orchard, Dr. M. D. Ogden, C. J. Fraser, J. G. Darling, William McGill, George W. Kemp, V. M. Moore, R. J. Street, George Cass and J. L. Ramsey. The grounds of the Chicago Base-ball Club were used for practice and matches, up to 1879, when, through the courtesy of the Lincoln Park Commissioners, a portion of the south
lawn was assigned, and there the club has played since. The membership and playing strength of the club has steadily increased, and since 1880, it has held acknowledged first place in the Western Cricket Association. In 1882, it had the membership of one hundred and fifty. During the season of 1885, thirteen matches were played, of which only three were lost, two of these being to the Young Americans, of Philadelphia, considered the strongest cricket club in the country, which visited Chicago in July of that year.

**DUNTON'S SPIRIT OF THE TURF**, a weekly paper exclusively devoted to the interests of horsemanship, published its first number in October, 1876, at No. 164 Washington Street, where it has always remained. It is conceded to publish correct records of all horses, both as to pedigree and time, and is a journal every worthy patronage of horsemanship. It was founded by Frank H. Dunton, and ably assisted by his wife, Mrs. E. M. Dunton, the style of the firm being Frank H. & E. M. Dunton. This was the first weekly journal in the United States whose management had the courage to entirely devote its columns to the horse, and it has been a leader that has lifted the business of breeding and the trotting horse to a respectable position. It has not only been the desire, but it has become the constant thought of its managers, to elevate their business morally, and in this they have succeeded admirably. The paper is not only a leader and is beyond any question a fortunate success, but a talk with the founders revealed the fact that it was only obtained by arduous labors, while we are disposed to believe there were added ability and good management. The paper circulates throughout the United States, Great Britain, and even in its news is gathered from all over the world, America furnishing the greatest amount, as it is the most interested nation in the development of the trotting horse on the globe. It is a credit to our city, therefore, that in our midst was founded the only weekly journal exclusively devoted to the horse, and one that has been so true a champion of his rights, together with the fact that the articles therein are not only interesting, but in a single instance objectionable from a moral standpoint. We cannot refer to the able "Greystone Papers," written by Rev. H. Stone Richardson, embraced in the first volume, which were permitted by the book to 300, of the true and his title, "The Place." For the papers from Mr. Dunton, a horse valued at $2,000.

**Frank H. Dunton**, founder of the spirit of the Turf, is a son of John and Mary (Cummings) Dunton, and was born at Phillipston, Worcester Co., Mass., on December 1, 1829. He was educated in the old school-house of his native village. At the age of twelve he entered the business, and he was, like many boys, thrown upon his own resources, and was not only able to support himself, but he was enabled to save money. He went to work with Mr. Dunton in 1848, when he came West and was appointed clerk of the City Hotel in Milwaukee, Wis. He was afterward clerk of the old Hawkins House in Chicago. He remained with the hotel in Milwaukee and in that year went to Kenosha, where he was clerk in the Durkee House, afterward in the Kellner House. In 1854, he went to Kenosha, Wis., and was engaged as a clerk in a hotel for a while. He then went to Chicago, and he has continued in the same business up to the present time. He is a member of the Democratic Club; he has been heartily interested in the growth and improvement of the Chicago Bicycle Club, and the organization of the Dearborn Cycling Club was brought about mainly through his efforts. Upon the organization of the Littleton Bicycle League of American Wheelmen in 1882, Mr. Blake was elected chief consul, and he has since retained the position, receiving in 1889 a vote of thanks from the wheelmen of the city. This position gives him jurisdiction over all amateur bicycle affairs and events in this State. He became a member of the Chicago Bicycle Club in 1880, and was its first secretary and business manager. He is a member of the Chicago Bicycle Club in 1887, and was its first secretary and business manager. He is a member of the Chicago Bicycle Club in 1887, and was its first secretary and business manager. He is a member of the Chicago Bicycle Club in 1887, and was its first secretary and business manager. 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ATHLETIC AMUSEMENTS.

management the foundation of the present extensive business was laid, which he conducted until 1857, when he put the establish-
ment in charge of his sons, Charles and Benjamin Brunswick. The
factory is situated at Nos. 235-240 Randolph Street, and
consists of a large seven-story building, 100 x 180 feet in size, pro-
vided with all the latest improved machinery for rapid and perfect
work, run by an engine of 150 horse-power. Brunswick & Co.
are the sole manufacturers of the celebrated Triumph and New
Progress billiard and pool tables, one hundred operatives being
required to meet the demands made upon the factory. All their
tables are supplied with the world-renowned Triumph cushions, and
sales are made throughout the United States, and some in Canada and Mexico. From six to eight hundred tables are turned
out per annum, which are worth from $250 to $350 each, the
yearly sales aggregating $200,000. The second floor at No. 175
East Randolph Street is occupied as a salesroom, where designs
manufactured only by them are displayed; and persons desiring
anything in this line can be supplied by this firm, as they import
and make a specialty of all kinds of billiard material. The
founder of this enterprise, Joseph Brunswick, has resided in Chi-
cago for a quarter of a century; Charles and Benjamin Brunswick
were born at Cincinnati, Ohio, in the years 1855 and 1856, respect-
ively, and have lived in this city since 1870. This house compares
favorably with any other in the country; their improvements have
gained a wide celebrity; and the members of the firm are well
and favorably known for business and general integrity, and have hon-
orably earned the respect and confidence of this community.

Joseph Brunswick was born at Bremgarten, canton of
Aargau, Switzerland, on March 14, 1825. He was the eldest
of seven brothers, and was engaged with his father, a merchant, until
1851, when he immigrated to Cincinnati, Ohio, and there went into
the manufacturing of billiard-tables in connection with J. M.
Brunswick, another brother. Joseph, came to Chicago in 1857, to take charge of the branch house which had been here established in 1851. In August, 1851, the partnership spoken of was dis-
solved, but the brothers continued in the business under their
individual names. Joseph Brunswick's factory and his extensive
billiard hall (the latter located in the Exchange Building, corner of
Clark and Washington streets) were both destroyed in the great fire
of 1871. He re-opened his factory at the corner of State and
Randolph streets and his billiard hall at Nos. 131-133 Twenty-
second Street. In 1857, he retired from business, turning his en-
tire affairs over to his sons, Charles and Benjamin, who originated
the name of Brunswick & Co. Mr. Brunswick was married in
1855, to Miss Rose Aiken, a French lady, who had resided for
some time in this country. They have seven children.—Julia,
Charles, Benjamin, Caroline, Flora, Louis and David.

Charles P. Miller, manager of the Brunswick-Balke-Collender
Company, was born at Cincinnati, Ohio, on December 20,
1832. His father, Charles Miller, with whom the son was asso-
ciated in business up to 1871, was a wine importer in Cincinnati
until 1867. In that year he came to Chicago and established, at
No. 165 Washington Street, the western branch of the Julius Kalle
billiard company of Cincinnati. In connection with this branch
office, he opened the Mammoth Standard Billiard Hall, in the old
Stetway Music Hall, at the corner of Clark and Washington
streets, where the new Chicago Opera House now stands. One
week before the fire of 1871. Charles Miller died. The day after
the fire Charles P. Miller went to Cincinnati, where for one year he
was salesman with Lange Bros., jewelers. In 1872 he returned to
Chicago, and opened a small stationery and book store at No. 331
Division Street. In 1873, taking with him his mother and sister, he
visited Europe to see his great uncle, Johann Von Geissel, the arch-
bishop and cardinal of Cologne. In January, 1874, he engaged
with the J. M. Brunswick & Balke Company as general clerk. In
1875, he was promoted to the position of bookkeeper, and in 1876
to that of cashier, and in 1880 to the position of manager. He is
now interested in the billiard business. In 1873, Mr. Miller, who
belongs to numerous societies and orders, organized the Arion
Quartette as follows: John McMulty, first tenor and president; C.
F. Miller, second tenor, secretary, treasurer and business manager;
M. K. Williams, baritone; Joel Silvers, basso; Joseph Silvers, mus-
tical director. Mr. Miller, on August 15, 1883, married Esther
Haslett, of Chicago. Mr. Miller is also a proprietor, with
Charles J. E. Parker, of the Superior Billiard Hall, opened on May
29, 1884, at Nos. 210-12 North Clark Street.

Captain A. H. Bogardus, champion wing-shot of the world,
was born in Albany County, N. Y., on September 17, 1833. He
removed to Cossackie on the Hudson, afterward to near Peters-
burg, Ill., and thence to Elkhart, Logan Co., Ill., where he now
resides. He became a hunter from necessity, and is a sportsman
from choice. He is a man of giant strength, stands six feet high,
weighs two hundred and twenty pounds, and possesses a powerful
constitution. He began to shoot pigeons in 1868, and won the
championship of America as a wing-shot at Fleetwood Park, N. Y.,
on May 23, 1871. He now holds the following named badges,
medals and cups: The old Rhode Island Badge for American cham-
ppron, won at Fleetwood Park, N. Y., on May 23, 1871; the
"Loeflard Medal" for pigeon-shooting championship for five
traps, won at Stamford, Conn., on October 4, 1874; the "Cham-
pionship Medal of the World," won at Welsh Harp, Hendon, Eng-
land, on August 7, 1875; "Championship Glass Ball Medal," won
at Deerfoot Park, N. Y., in the fall of 1877; Silver gold-tined vase,
worth $500, for championship of England, won on June 20, 1878,
at London Gun Club Grounds; Silver goblet, valued at $250, won at
Hurlingham Gun Club Grounds, England, at the only public match
ever shot on these grounds, on July 25, 1878; a Maltese cross badge
of gold, won in the Coventry Match, England. This he prizes
above all others. Captain Bogardus has shot an incredible number
of matches, and made the "best on record" so often, that we can
not enumerate them here. At Dexter Park, Chicago, he killed five
hundred pigeons in eight hours and forty-eight minutes; killed one
hundred birds in one hundred consecutive shots, at Dexter Park;
killed fifty-three out of fifty-four birds, at Jerseyville in four min-
utes and forty-five seconds; at Bradford, Penn., he broke nine hun-
dred and ninety glass balls out of one thousand; and at Lincoln,
Ill., three hundred in succession. In New York City, loading his
own gun, and changing barrels every one hundred shots, he broke
one thousand glass balls in one hour, one minute and fifty-four
seconds. In New York he accomplished the greatest feat of his
life, as far as endurance, rapid shooting and accuracy were con-
cerned, breaking five thousand five hundred glass balls out of five
thousand eight hundred and fifty-four shots. In seven hours, nine-
teen minutes and two seconds, loading his own gun and changing
barrels about every fifty shots. Captain Bogardus has had thirteen
children, seven boys and six girls; of whom three daughters and
four sons are living, the others having died in infancy. Two of his
daughters are married, and he is the grandfather of three children.
Four of his sons are also professional and exhibition shooters,—
Eugene, Edward, Peter and Adam Henry, Jr. The boys all inherit
constitutions of iron, clear and strong minds, and wonderful ten-
dacity and nerve. The captain taught them to shoot, and they have
been apt and successful scholars.
At the time of the great fire of 1871, Chicago had assumed prominence as a publishing center, especially in producing the works of home authors. The fire was a serious blow to this interest, and although the loss of plates, books and manuscripts of this class was a comparatively light one, the general loss to publishers was so large that for a time they were discouraged from the experiment of putting out new works that did not have an Eastern impress, or of reproducing Chicago books the sale of which had not been sufficiently far advanced at the time of the fire to decide their possible success. Nearly every publisher in the city, including the principal bookstores, were burned out, and the Western News Company, S. C. Griggs & Co., W. B. Keen & Co., and others engaged in the book and paper trade, were slow in resuming a satisfactory routine for supplying dealers and customers. When the publishers were re-established, the jobbing trade was the first to revive. The first book passing through the hands of Chicago booksellers after the fire, and sent to the press for review, came from S. C. Griggs & Co., at No. 667 Wabash Avenue. It was called, "Seed-Time and Harvest," and was followed by "Hester Kirton," both Eastern Sunday-school books. This was exactly nineteen days after the conflagration. By November 25, such publications as the Spectator, Phenix, and Chicago Magazine, operated respectively by the Goodsells, M. A. Fuller, and Mrs. M. L. Rayne, had been revived, and the most exhaustive book on the fire, entitled "Chicago and the Great Conflagration," by Elias Colbert and Everett Chamberlin, was published. Fire literature was the rule for many months, and the Lake-side Montly, the principal literary periodical of the West, revived in December, and in its January issue contained articles on the general calamity from the most eminent Chicago authors, among whom were Elias Colbert, Egbert Phelps, Colonel John W. Foster, Charles Randolph, James B. Rummon, W. W. Walker, Robert Colyer, L. D. Ingersoll, Dr. E. O. Haven, George P. Upton, Andrew Shuman, Frank Gilbert, Franc B. Wilkie, W. A. Crofut, Rev. W. A. Bartlett and Professor D. H. Wheeler. "Our Calamity" published by Alfred L. Sewell of the Little Corporal, to which Horace Greeley was a contributor, and a book on the fire by Rev. E. J. Goodspeed also attracted considerable attention at the time. Arthur W. Penny & Co., of Chicago were among the first to publish a book here, and issued several valuable medical works, while A. S. Barnes & Co. published a number of educational works, and, on March 23, 1872, "Lessons in Language," by Hiram Hadley, the plates of which had been destroyed and re-set, was issued in this city. Later in the year, architectural literature was advanced by the publications of H. W. S. Cleveland, the University Publishing Company began business, and The Record, a literary venture of much merit, sent out its initial number, followed soon after by Manford's Magazine, the Ladies' Own, the Gem of the West, the Excelsior Magazine, the Weekly Magazine, the Inland Monthly, and numerous similar publications, contributed to, almost exclusively, by home talent. In legal lore and religious publications the supply soon became profuse. H. R. Thompson & Co. publishing several valuable law books, and Rev. W. W. Everts issuing a book called "The Hand of God"; the American Tract Society producing several similar books, and Jansen, McClurg & Co. publishing "Baptism versus Regeneration." Among other notable publications of the year were "Buffalo Land," by E. Hannaford & Co.; the Norwegian-Danish Grammar Reader, by S. C. Griggs & Co.; a medical series by A. S. Barnes & Co.; The Political Struggle of 1872, by Edward Everett Chamberlin; The Fixed Stars, by Elias Colbert; a large amount of Sabbath-school literature by Adams, Blackmar & Lyon; and the Chicago Illustrated Journal, by Knight & Leonard. On November 25, 1872, Jansen, McClurg & Co. returned to central quarters in Booksellers' Row, on State Street; W. B. Keen & Co. followed them on December 14; and the original center of the book business was regained, and the literary interests of the city began to revive and develop materially.

Since that time Chicago has become a great publishing center, and home talent has been encouraged and recognized. A partial list of notable authors who are, or were, residents of Chicago, or made this city their publishing point, includes


Of the publishing industry itself some interesting comparative figures may be given, showing the condi-
tion of the trade in this city at the time of the fire and in 1880:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Estab. Wages</th>
<th>Value employed</th>
<th>Capital</th>
<th>Value of product</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1870</td>
<td>19 894</td>
<td>$105,800</td>
<td>135,800</td>
<td>$53,263</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1871</td>
<td>39 410</td>
<td>160,103</td>
<td>112,700</td>
<td>238,270</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1872</td>
<td>89 187</td>
<td>114,700</td>
<td>272,600</td>
<td>265,620</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1873</td>
<td>135 3,519</td>
<td>1,094,881</td>
<td>2,358,400</td>
<td>2,451,360</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*This includes only those engaged in book-publishing.*

The imports of books and printed matter for the past thirteen years are given in the following table:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Cases</th>
<th>Value</th>
<th>Duties</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1874</td>
<td>51</td>
<td>$30,915</td>
<td>6,595.14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1875</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>40,444</td>
<td>1,937.19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1876</td>
<td>175</td>
<td>34,747</td>
<td>11,728.15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1877</td>
<td>344</td>
<td>31,257</td>
<td>13,419.17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1878</td>
<td>286</td>
<td>30,105</td>
<td>11,661.70</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1879</td>
<td>184</td>
<td>36,785</td>
<td>11,320.13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1880</td>
<td>294</td>
<td>53,518</td>
<td>13,567.07</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1881</td>
<td>348</td>
<td>50,063</td>
<td>10,690.77</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1882</td>
<td>307</td>
<td>43,326</td>
<td>10,869.18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1883</td>
<td>285</td>
<td>37,828</td>
<td>11,636.13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1884</td>
<td>290</td>
<td>40,762</td>
<td>11,980.16</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

FAIRBANKS & PALMER.—The business now conducted by the firm of Fairbanks & Palmer was established in 1873, by L. T. Palmer, at the corner of Lake and Clark streets. At that time Mr. Palmer was the Western representative for a large Eastern publishing house, but three years later he issued his first works, published on his own account. These were a primer, need given need, and in the latter attention was paid to what was called “American Revivals,” by Rev. Charles L. Thompson, D.D.; “Great Strikes,” by Hon. J. A. Dacus; and “Gospel Awakening,” from the pen of L. T. Palmer. In 1878, he moved his place of business to No. 46 Madison Street, and at the same time formed the partnership which still exists with Mr. Fairbanks, under the firm name of Fairbanks & Palmer. Since that date, they have ranked among the leading publishing firms in the West, and have issued a great number of standard works, both trade and subscription. Among the volumes lately issued from their press this may be mentioned the following: “American Orators and Oratory”; “Gaskell’s Compendium of Forms,” a book so well known that no further mention of it is necessary here; “The World; Historical and Actual,” by Frank Gilbert, A. M., of Chicago, a well-known writer on the editorial staff of the Inter Ocean. They have also published works from the pens of such writers as Edward Raul, Rev. T. DeWitt Talmage, Rev. Robert Jamieson, D.D., of Glasgow, Scotland, and many others of scarcely less note.

John Fairbanks is an old publisher, and was for many years connected with the American Tract Society as its Western manager. A position he filled until 1873, when he formed his present connection with Mr. Palmer in the book-publishing business. Mr. Fairbanks is a native of Massachusetts, born in 1843. In 1869, he came West, prior to which, since the age of sixteen, he was in the book business in Boston.

L. T. Palmer was born at Stafford, Conn., in 1844, but at an early day his parents removed to Newark, N. J., where he was subsequently educated. In 1865, he entered the publishing house connected with the firm of E. B. Treat & Co., of New York, remaining there until 1873, in which year he came West and located in Chicago, founded the business he still conducts.

Charles Sumner Woodard, son of Willard and Levina (Ellery) Woodard, was born in Hopkinton, Mass., in 1853, and at the age of three years came to Chicago with his parents. He received his education at the public schools of the city, and in the high school department of the Cook County Normal School. After leaving school he entered the publishing house of George Sherwood & Co., his father being a member of the house, and remained in its employ until May 1, 1855, when he was received into the firm as junior partner. He was married in Chicago, in 1850, to Miss Emma Preston, daughter of William Preston, of Beverly, Ill.

Thomas E. Hill, whose name is closely identified with the book-publishing interests of Chicago, is now at the head of the Hill Standard Book Company. Mr. Hill was born at Sandgate, Vt., on February 20, 1832, the son of David and Elizabeth Edie Hill. His education was not neglected and assumed an academic character, in which he advanced to a degree that he early left home and entered the profession of an instructor, and at the age of nineteen he became a teacher in the public schools. A year later he established private evening schools, and for fifteen years followed his profession in New England and the Western States. In 1857, he went to Aurora, Ill., where he founded the Aurora Herald, which, in circulation and financial achievement, became under his management a marked success. For twelve years he resided in Aurora, during which time he influential aided in establishing several important enterprises, and was for a time mayor of the city. Mr. Hill's wide reputation, however, rests principally upon his labors as the author of "Hill's Manual of Social and Historical Forms," a large work the first of its kind, that, at this writing, has reached the sale of about 300,000 copies. Among his more recent publications is "Hill's Album of Biography and Portraiture," equally as large and expensive as his "Manual," and having a comparatively large sale with a brilliant proportion of patrons, with leisure to spare, have come to Mr. Hill, in later years, he has interested himself largely in the work of the humane organizations, availing himself of the superior advantages afforded him as the secretary of the American Humane Association. He resides at present in Chicago, but spends much of his time at his summer retreat at Prospect Park, twenty-two miles west of the city, which, embracing an area of one hundred and fifty acres, is embellished with artificial lakes and charming groves of ornamental trees.

The Altroth Publishing and Mailing House, now one of the largest establishments of its kind, not only in Chicago, but in the whole West, was founded, in 1873, by Thomas Altroth, who was the founder and proprietor. The place of business was first on Jackson Street, near La Salle, where it was conducted in a modest way compared with its present extensive proportions. In 1881, in order to secure better facilities for its rapidly increasing trade, Mr. Altroth moved his place of business to Nos. 135 to 140 Lake Street, and in 1884 to his present location, Nos. 36 to 62 Wabash Avenue. Here he occupies an entire floor of the building on the southeast corner of Wabash Avenue and Randolph Street, employing sixty-five hands, and running, in the printing department, seven large presses. But the distinguishing feature of Mr. Altroth's business is his mailing department. A publisher for whom he does work, after handing in the "copy," pays for the mailing of it in his house. Then to a large extent it is printed, folded, and mailed to subscribers in any part of the country. He has, too, the largest mailing lists of any house in the West, and often in a single order delivers thousands and tens of thousands of circulars for business men here, who thus desire to reach their patrons throughout the Western States and Territories.

Thomas Althorp, who has founded and built up this business to its present important position, is an old resident of Chicago, and has been for nearly twenty years prominently identified in Chicago business circles. He was born at Holton, Columbia Co., N. Y., on February 15. Mr. Althorp is a native of Philadelphia, mostly in Philadelphia, and is a druggist by profession, being a regular graduate. In 1867, he came to Chicago, which has since been his home, as the resident partner of the Cleveland Wood and Match Company at Cleveland, O. In 1880, he was again South on South Water Street and Michigan Avenue, near the site of the old Adams House. In the great fire of 1871, he was burned out, sustaining heavy losses, but three years after he undertook his business in a new building. He is the son of Adams Street and Michigan Avenue, and on the spot where now stands the Pullman Building. Here he remained for two years, when he retired from business, to indulge the long cherished desire for travel in foreign countries. He accordingly went to Europe in the autumn of 1875, and spent two years abroad. In 1877 he returned home, and shortly afterwards established the business in the history of which has been briefly given, and which he still conducts. Mr. Althorp married, in 1853, Miss Emma Young, daughter of Samuel Young of Philadelphia. They have one son.

Stanley Fulton.

S. X. Stern, senior member of the firm of Max Stero & Co., printers in all languages, stationers and publishers, was born in Halle, Wurttemberg, Germany, on August 6, 1846. His education was received at the gymnasium at his native city. He afterwards entered the house of a publishing printer in Halle, where he served an apprenticeship of four years. On the day he received his certificate as journeyman, his father sent him with four children to this country to be educated; this she did, giving her younger children a better education than fell to the lot of the masses, by keeping a small store. He worked afterward as compositor in Bonn, Dusseldorf and Mainz. He afterward died in Halle in 1875, at the age of 46. Mr. Stern reached this city, working for three years as a compositor on the Staats Zeitung and one year as foreman of their office. In 1879, he formed a partnership with John K. Scully, at the corner of Clark and South Water streets, which partnership existed six months, after which time he bought Mr. Scully's
interest. He was burned out in the fire of October 9, 1871; but resuscitated his business at No. 14 West Randolph Street in a par- parlor, where he practiced law. At that time he was 42 years old, and was worth $20,000. In 1872, he moved to Washington Street. In this place he remained for nearly two years, when he moved to the present quarters, Nos. 83 and 85 Fifth Avenue. This office was given in 1876, and at that time he formed a partnership with L. D. O Москв, as he did with James S. Ream, and a son of Mr. Behrle, at the age of two years, moved to Greenville, N.C., where he was born. The only education he had for a start in life was what he obtained in the common schools of that period, up to the time he was twelve years of age, when he was obliged to give up his school and make his own way in the world. He entered the office of the Hudson (N. Y.) Daily Star to learn the trade of a printer. During his apprenticeship Mr. Shaver became a close observer, very accurate and rapid as a compositor. On leaving Hudson he went to New York City and obtained a position on the night force of the Morning Star. He worked steadily for one year, and the arduous night labor had its effect. At the end of the year his health had greatly declined and he became the charge of consumption. He went out of the printing office into the employ of William Strong. In 1854, Leroy N. Shear, the founder of the Union News Company of New York, offered Mr. Shaver a position as foreman of the press of the Union News, a paper that was in the hands of the Union News Company of Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific, and Chicago & North-Western Railroads, employing the first year a force of twenty-six men. The business was located for years at No. 10 Sherwood Street, opposite the present site of the Board of Trade, but upon the rapid ascent of values in that vicinity, the office was removed to No. 200 Dearborn Street, where it is now located. The business was the first in the West, and in its infancy it struggled to maintain itself. The greatest obstacle in the way was the war breaking out and during the first year of the War, Mr. Shaver grew discouraged at the prospects, and asked to be released from his position, but the War Department and the Army, Mr. Shaver encouraged his protégé, and finally induced him to stay and carry on the business. Their operations then extended over less than four hundred miles of road, and during the transition of silver to paper currency there was a terrific rush to secure the paper currency to the paper bills. This was a great obstacle to Mr. Shaver. His agents sometimes would bring in little pasteboard tickets, which read "good for five cents," and were payable only at the country stores of the interior towns. The Chicago newspapers were eventually forced to take these in lieu of cash for their bills, so scarce was the legal-tender currency of the period. But with the War over the business revived. In 1864, it extended over perhaps twenty-five hundred miles of road. Mr. Shaver then desired to retire, having been a veteran in the railroad news trade, and disposed of the entire franchise and business to Mr. Shaver. The company was then sold to the North Western Railway Company of Chicago, and the old newspaper was not continued. The company of Chicago may be obtained from the following newspapers. In 1876, they had control of two railroad lines and operated on a territory of twenty miles. In 1883, they have sixteen offices outside of Chicago, in the principal cities of Chicago, North, West and South, and their three hundred or more employes travel over lines of from sixty to four thousand miles in length. The office located in the great city of the West, is the Chicago News, of Mexico. To Mr. Shaver is solely due this marvelous development of the railroad news trade. He has been identified with the greatest growth of the railroad news trade. He has been identified with the greatest growth of the railroad news trade. He has been identified with the greatest growth of the railroad news trade. He has been identified with the greatest growth of the railroad news trade. He has been identified with the greatest growth of the railroad news trade.
town Academy and the Connecticut Normal Institute, graduating from the latter in 1858. He then began teaching, but his health failing he engaged in the business of surveying and map-drafting, and pursued the same in various parts of the country. In 1860-67, he published in maps of Warren County, Ohio. In 1868, he invented a combination atlas, a union of town, county, state, national and world maps in one volume, and easily changed to suit any locality. In 1869, he moved to Chicago. He continued in the atlas business until 1877, and became at one time the most successful publisher of local maps and atlases in the country. Associated with him a portion of the time were J. S. Higgins and J. H. Beers. They gained a wide reputation for the excellence of their publications. In 1878, he visited China and Japan, and travelled extensively in the latter country. On his return, he, in company with J. A. Spooner, opened a Japanese curio store in Chicago; but their views were divergent, and though the business was congenial it was conducted at a loss and ended in litigation. Mr. Warner has also been engaged in the manufacture of barbed wire fence, under a license from the Washburn & Moen Manufacturing Company. He has been associated in the publishing business with J. H. Beers. His judgment in business matters is readily formed and generally correct, and he has been uniformly successful in every enterprise managed by himself. Mr. Warner has been a steadfast and cordial supporter of the principles of the democratic party, and cast his first vote in 1860 for the Breckinridge ticket. He felt desirous in the spring of 1876 that, during the campaign of that year, the democratic party should have a reliable organ in Chicago. He accordingly purchased the Chicago Daily Courier, changed it from the support of greenbackism to the advocacy of specie payments and the nomination of Hon. S. J. Tilden for president. He remained out of the campaign according to the object he had purchased it. Mr. Warner is a member of the Chicago Stock Exchange, the Citizens' Association and the Iroquois Club. He became a Knight Templar in the Masonic fraternity in 1868. In 1880, he married Miss Kansas J., youngest daughter of Cyrenius Beers of this city. They have two sons.—Charles Cyrenius and Raymond Beers.

The history of the advance in the various branches of the arts indissolubly associated with literature in this city, has been already outlined in the preceding volumes of this work. Of the enterprise which has characterized the press of Chicago, as well as of the vicissitudes through which it has passed, mention will be made presently. The day has passed when the imprint of a Western publishing house inevitably condemned any work in the estimation of Eastern reviews. More than one firm might be named in this city whose reputation for discriminating criticism and cautious judgment has become thoroughly well established among the trade. It does not, however, fall within the purview of the present article to do more than sketch the bare outline of the growth of the publishing business between 1871 and 1885, and in that connection very briefly review the progress made in the various mechanical arts with, from their nature, inseparably connected with it. Perhaps the city's steady growth in this direction may be most tersely shown by a succinct statement of the number of firms and individuals engaged in publishing and its cognate trades during the period indicated, which is furnished by the following table:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description of business</th>
<th>Number of establishments</th>
<th>Capital</th>
<th>Wages paid</th>
<th>Cost of materials</th>
<th>Value of product</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Bookbinding and blank books</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>$176,000</td>
<td>$410</td>
<td>$23,100</td>
<td>$293,700</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Engraving on wood</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>25,800</td>
<td>75</td>
<td>10,150</td>
<td>71,750</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ink</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>22,750</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>11,150</td>
<td>18,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lithography</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>464,150</td>
<td>330</td>
<td>250,550</td>
<td>365,310</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Printing and publishing</td>
<td>135</td>
<td>2,886,400</td>
<td>3,519</td>
<td>1,950,881</td>
<td>2,454,560</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stereotyping and electrotyping</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>25,000</td>
<td>57</td>
<td>38,670</td>
<td>18,500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Type-founding</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>296,000</td>
<td>818</td>
<td>106,300</td>
<td>314,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

By way of comment on the foregoing table, it must be remarked that in its preparation a certain amount of duplication has been unavoidable. Many firms carry on several distinct branches of business—book-binding, engraving, lithographing, publishing and electrotyping. Without doubt, some of such establishments have been reckoned under more than one category in the table, which professes to be only a reasonably correct approximation. The table given below (which relates to 1880 alone), has been compiled from the U. S. census report, and the foregoing explanation is necessary in view of an apparent contradiction. The inconsistency between the two statements may be accounted for, in part, by the reasons above suggested. In addition, it must not be forgotten that the furnishing of details to the census officials was wholly voluntary on the part of manufacturers and dealers, and that the official returns were consequently necessarily incomplete. As regards the discrepancy in the respective numbers of publishers, it should be considered that the figures given in the foregoing table include not only the entire city press, as well as some ambitious job printing houses who covet the distinction attached to the name of "publishers," but also all local agencies of Eastern publishing houses, who are, of course, omitted from the statistics relating to Chicago, given in the census report. The reader who bears these facts in mind will perceive that the contradiction between the two tables is apparent rather than real. The following statement, showing the number of establishments in Chicago, with other details, respecting the capital invested, number of employees, value of product, etc., when compared with the tables given in the second volume of this work, which relate to the years 1860 and 1870, will be found of interest:

The Sween & Stuart Stationery Company was established in March, 1873, by J. C. Sween, but in July following, Mr. Stuart, an old friend of Mr. Sween, who was in the same line of business in Clinton, Iowa, succeeded to the business and was given a partnership in this city. The firm continued, with minor changes, until July, 1883, when it became incorporated, with J. C. Sween as president, E. C. Stuart as vice-president, H. E. Thayer as secretary, and Dwight Jackson as treasurer. In February, 1885, Mr. Sween retired, Mr. Stuart succeeding him as president, the other officers remaining the same. This house has had a rapid growth, from its commencement, and in twelve years has taken rank with the foremost houses of its kind in this city. It does a large business in printing, lithographing and blank-book manufacturing, and in all its various departments is replete with the best machinery and the finest workmen.
At the age of nine years his parents removed to Buffalo, where he attended the schools and obtained a thorough education. Upon leaving his books, in 1857, he went to Kankakee, Ill., and entered H. F. Tower's book store, where he remained two years as clerk. At the expiration of that time he came to this city and joined Messrs. Jones, Perlman, and went into business with that house eight years, when he began business for himself at Clinton, Iowa, where he continued several years. He returned to Chicago in 1873, and resumed business on Madison Street, near the bridge, in connection with J. C. Skenes, under the firm name of Sken & Stuart. After a few months' stay at that point, they removed their establishment to No. 77 Madison Street, where he has since been. In February, 1878, Sken retired from the firm, and in the July following the business was further extended by the formation of a stock company. Mr. Stuart is one of the most energetic and well-posted book and stationery men in the West, and he considers H. F. Tower's his first-class business man. He was married on April 29, 1870, to Miss Laura Hayden, of Kankakee; they have four children,—Bertha M., Frank H., David W., and Julia Imogen.

Cameron, Amberg & Co., printers, stationers and blank-book manufacturers, established their business on May 1, 1850, at No. 111 Madison Street, and their enterprise successfully established when the fire of October 9, 1871, swept away their possessions. Their losses were large, but on the next day they resumed business at Nos. 12-14 West Randolph Street, continuing it there until 1873, when they moved to No. 84 Lake Street, remaining there until 1879, when they moved out five years ago to their present commodious quarters at Nos. 71-73 Lake Street. This house from its institution had a large business, which has greatly increased with each succeeding year. At its inception the furniture of the shop was of the most simple character; it now has a room and a half on the second floor; one floor below a large and commodious bindery room; and at the upper floor its stationery store, office, printing and bindery rooms on one floor; now its various departments occupy five floors and a basement, having an area of seven thousand square feet. Besides their business in Chicago, they established a house in New York City, in 1874, at No 60 Duane Street, where they make a specialty of the Amberg letter files, of which William A. Amberg of this city was the first and largest manufacturer. Their establishment is under the management of W. H. Nauty. In 1875, they established in London, England, another house similar to the one in New York, at No. 27 Little Britain, under the management of John M. McGovern. This is no corner store and a remodeled building. The management of William A. Amberg.

William A. Amberg, member of the firm of Cameron, Amberg & Co., and treasurer and director of the Chicago & Wisconsin Granite and Quarrying Company, was born at Allsstadt, near Passau, Bavaria, Germany, on July 6, 1827. At the age of four years of age he came to America with his parents, who located at Mineral Point, Wis., where he received a common school education. In 1846, he entered business life as a dry goods clerk, from which he later transferred to the composing rooms of the Christian Advocate, in Chicago, and in 1863 became bookkeeper for Culver, Page & Honge. In 1870, he became a member of the firm of Cameron, Amberg & Co. In 1868, Mr. Amberg invented the patent letter file and the system of filing which bears his name, and is now in common use all over the world. He has also obtained about thirty patents in this line and over six hundred copyrights on indexes and forms connected with his business. Recently he has invested a pavemt for streets, which incidentally grew out of his connection with the granite company, and bids fair to be a desirable and popular pavement. In 1869, Mr. Amberg was married to Sarah Agnes Ward, daughter of James Ward, an old resident of Chicago, and has four children now living. Mr. Amberg was one of the founders of the Union Catholic Library Association which originated in 1868, and was president of the same for three terms.

C. F. Blakely is the senior member of the firm of the Blakely-Marsch Printing Company. He was born at Danville, Conn., on July 8, 1854, where he lived until about ten years old, when he moved to Montpelier, Vt., and spent the next five years of his life. He then moved to Minneapolis, Minn., and continued his education and business career in that city until he was 27 years of age, when he entered the wholesale printing business in Chicago, and soon became well known as a first-class business man. He was married on April 29, 1870, to Miss Laura Hayden, of Kankakee; they have four children,—Bertha M., Frank H., David W., and Julia Imogen. He formed a partnership with a few men to start a new town on the line of railroad pushing westward, and they, Mr. Oliver, Mr. Amberg, Mr. C. F. Blakely and Mr. Ward, went to their site and put Mr. Oliver in charge of organizing and developing the town. David Blakely and Mr. Oliver were warm friends, and had known each other for many years in the East. Mr. Oliver went back to Kansas, Mr. Blakely, went back to Chicago, and went into business with Mr. C. F. Blakely, with whom he remained for about four years, when he sold out, moved to Rochester, Minn., and established the Rochester Post. Soon after the fire, Blakely retired from the business, and the summer before, the subject of our sketch went into the printing office of Mr. Blakely, was made his adopted son and his name was changed by Act of the Legislature. They published the Rochester Post seven years, and at the end of three years Mr. Blakely made his half owner of the paper and of the job office. Soon after D. Blakely was elected Secretary of State of Minnesota, and C. F. Blakely left to conduct the business. In the fall of 1865, they sold their interests in Rochester, moved to this city and bought an interest in the Chicago Post, with which C. F. Blakely remained for nearly three years, when he disposed of his interest and took charge of the composing room of The Advance, a new religious paper of the Congregational Church. The fire of 1871 destroyed his business. After the fire he took a tenement house on Green Street, near Randolph, where he set the first type for the first paper. The Advance re-opened, and two years later. The firm is continued, and the Advance is in its best condition and has a large subscription room on the third floor, and the basement being used for press work, all being under the direction of Mr. Blakely, except the editorial offices. At this time Mr. Blakely added two cylinder presses to his office. In this building Mr. Blakely re- mained two years, when he moved to Nos. 153-55 Fifth Avenue, when Mr. Brown formed a partnership with Mr. Blakely, taking a half interest in the concern, increasing the financial strength of the firm of Blakely & Brown to $10,000. Mr. Brown, however, remained unabated in the above named place from 1874 to 1878, when the business had so increased that they found it necessary to seek new quarters, and moved to Nos. 155-57 Dearborn Street, where they have the largest and most up-to-date printing establishment in the country. Mr. Brown is also the editor of the Advance. At this time Hon. C. W. Marsh, of Yancare, Ill., was added to the firm, when the institution was placed upon a basis of $30,000 capital. Here their business remained largely increased. They have added many cylinder presses of the most improved pattern, and have largely increased the paraphernalia that belongs to a first-class printing-office, until they have the largest paper, book and job office in the West. They print some thirty periodicals, known throughout the country. Among the concerns which they publish is the American Miller, Western Druggist, Sewing Machine Advocate, Horseshoer and Hardware Journal, Elevator and Grain Trade Journal, American Field, American Sports, Rambler, Dry Goods Reporter, News Boy's Assistant, Indestructible, The Photographic Eye, The Chicago Horsemans, The Theatrical and Sporting Journal, Western Rural, Western Fireman, Investigator, Philosophical Library, the Empire of Information, by John McGovern, now one of the editors of the "Current" staff; "American Orators," by C. M. White, a work of 1,000 pages, published by the American Orators' Company, which are copyrighted and which arecopyrighted and which are considered the finest in the world. Mr. Blakely's mother died soon after at Worcester, Mass., at the age of forty years. He is naturally of a mechanical turn of mind, and when a boy he had constructed a miniature locomotive, which he exhibited at a State fair at Montpelier, Vt. In the same year this fair he became acquainted with W. Oliver, a hardware merchant, who became his friend and patron. Mr. Oliver became attracted toward him by observing the toy machine and he offered to educate and start him in life if he would live with him, which proposition of his father was readily obtained. Soon after Mr. Oliver moved to Hastings, Minn., remaining there but a short time. He
settled at Pittsburgh, where the family lived for four years, his father being a Lutheran minister. In 1854, the family moved to Indiana, where his father became a convert to the Method-  

erian faith, which he has since preached. Up to fourteen years of age, Mr. Tuerk had attended the schools of Canada, except the last year, when he attended a German school. At fourteen he served an apprenticeship at the mercantile business for three years.  

At twenty he had the management of a store for one year, when he went to Boston and attended a Latin school, and in 1871 came to Chicago. He and his brother, Fred W. Tuerk, in connection with his father, W. P. Tuerk, established the first vegetable-ivory button factory in Illinois at Kankakee, from which have sprung several button factories throughout the State. The ivory comes from Venezuela, South America; their first shipment consisted of fifty-two tons. He was clerked for an insurance office in this city until 1873, when he was largely instrumental in establishing a publication called the Field and Stream, now known as the American Field, which has grown under the management of the present owner, Dr. Rowe, to be the largest and most successful paper of its kind in America.  

Mr. Tuerk was half owner of the above paper for six months, when he sold out to other parties, and Hon. C. W. Marsh purchased the interest of said paper and sunk $30,000 in its establishment.  

Mr. Tuerk returned to the insurance business, but a few months after Mr. Marsh bought an interest in the printing firm of Blakely & Brown, the firm name becoming Blakely, Brown & Marshal; and placed Mr. Tuerk in the firm to look after his interests. In September, 1881, the latter bought the Brown interest, and since the incorporation of the company has been its secretary. He was married on March 8, 1875, to Letta Reulot in this city. They have two children,—Emil Ferdinand and Irma Louisa.  

WILLIAM PIGOTT was born at Le Roy, N. Y., on August 4, 1829, the son of Henry and Sarah (German) Pigott. He attended the common schools at Buffalo until 1837, when his parents removed to Galt, Canada, where he also attended school, and where his father was engaged in the lumbering business. In 1848, William came to this city and for some time was engaged in the real-estate business, after which he worked as a compositor on the Times, having learned the printing trade at Galt and Buffalo. He returned to the Times for about a year, and then entered the publishing business, issuing the Saturday Evening Review and other newspapers. He afterward made the tour of the principal Southern States and engaged in various enterprises, but Chicago was the lodestone to one of his active temperament that eventually drew him North again. He established the Morning Post, with Andre Matson and James Washington Shepherd, and remained until its sale to the Republican Company. He then inaugurated the Evening Post, and used that paper to effect an election of the Soldier's Ticket, wherein he was successful. He then became largely interested in the Mechanics' Type Foundery, and was elected president and remained in that position until 1876, when he removed to LaGrange, Mich., to manage the woolen mills at that town, in which enterprise he is at present engaged. Mr. Pigott has been an indefatigable worker, and when he found the same tract in young men it was always a pleasure for him to encourage them by material aid, and there are not a few of our leading printers of to-day that owe their start and early success to "Bill" Pigott, as he was familiarly called by his old friends. At one time he had accumulated some $200,000 in this city, but the fire of 1871 reduced his possessions to a minimum, and he had to pull up his sleeves and commence the struggle again. He maintained, however, during his whole career an enviable record for probity in his commercial, public, and private life. He was married to Miss Elizabeth Stewart, daughter of Robert Stewart of this city, in 1866. They have the following children: Robert Stewart, Charles Stephen, Arthur Edward, William Francis, Louis Beaudreau and Elizabeth Stewart. Today Mr. Pigott has the same ringing laugh and quick, elastic step he had twenty-seven years ago when the writer first knew him.  

GREME LISLE SMITH is a son of Samuel Lisle Smith, and was born in Chicago, on March 26, 1841. His father was perhaps the best printer in the West during the years from 1840, to the time of his death, in 1854, he was conceded to be the most brilliant and powerful orator that ever graced the rostrum in the whole western country, and Horace Greeley and Henry Cowell contributed much to the development of Mr. Smith's oratorical gifts. Being the grandchild of those they had ever heard. (Vol. I., pp. 132-33.) The son, Greme, was reared and educated in this city, his education being attained at the public schools. The early death of his father no doubt hampered his educational advancement in life. He was obliged to begin his business life at an early age, owing to the financial difficulties of his family necessitating his contribution to their support. In 1879, he took a position with the Illinois Central Railroad, and had charge of the out-freight department. At the end of seven years, he had, by his energy and economy, secured sufficient capital to purchase the new grain and flour commission firm of Pettit, Smith & Co. This firm was located at the corner of State and South Water streets, and, up to the time of the great fire of 1871, was the second largest flour commission house in the city. Their establishment kept away their entire business for some time, but the firm was reduced to almost nothing financially, which forced their retirement from the trade. Mr. Smith, having always resided in Chicago, numbers among his large acquaintance a very many strong and staunch friends. In 1874, he was appointed assistant superintendam of the stamp department in the post-office, and retained that office through the administrations of Postmasters Eastman and McArthur. He then resigned, to take charge of the financial management of the large printing house of J. L. Regan & Co. He continued there for some time but the arduous duties of the position caused his health to rapidly decline, and he was forced to give up the work. Later he was identified with R. K. Donnelley & Sons, and at present is with the H. C. Tiffany Printing Company, holding an important and responsible position with that well known house. Mr. Smith holds a membership in Wabansia Lodge, No. 160, A. F. & A. M.; Washington Chapter, No. 43, R. A. M.; Apollo Commandery, No. 1, K. T.; and Oriental Sovereign Consistory, S. P. R. S., 32°. He was married to Miss Mary Hanley, of Wisconsin. They have one daughter, to whom the family name of Lisle has been given.  

J. W. SWEET, junior member of the printing firm of Seymour & Sweet, was born at Kenosh, Wis., in 1862. He was educated principally in the public schools of this city and is an undergradu-  

te in the second year in the high school course of Chicago. Desiring to take a collegiate course, he spent two years at Fair-  

bault, Minn., in the college presided over by Bishop Whipple. In February, 1881, he was taken sick while at school, and he returned home and never resumed his collegiate studies. In the autumn of 1881, he took a clerical position in a lumber broker's office where he remained for a few months, going thence as a clerk to Sweet, Dempster & Co's store, where he remained for one year and a half, after which, in 1884, he formed a partnership with Mr. Seymour. They are doing a prosperous and successful business.  

HORACE O'DONOGHUE, a law-case printer, commenced his career as a typesetter in J. yons, Iowa, and there, serving the usual apprenticeship, finished his training, and was obliged to go to St. Louis, passing through the grades pertaining to learning the business. He came to Chicago and took a law course at Union College, graduating in 1870, but was not admitted to the Bar until 1877. During the seven years intervening
between his graduation and his admission to practice, he served on the Republican and Inter Ocean. At the expiration of his engage-
manship he opened a small press and began to publish pamphlets and other papers he depicted his own ideas. In the fall of 1874, he started his present business in a small room in Bryan Block, with trepidation and fearlessness as to its out-
come. Of course he was one of the largest printers in his line in the West. He is now about thirty-five years of age, and is the son of P. and Margaret M. (Williams) O'Donoghue. He was married, on April 18, 1875, to Sarah Ella Smith, daughter of Robert W. Smith, a lawyer and cotton dealer, and Mr. O'Donoghue is the owner of the Marble. Both his parents live in Dubuque, his father being the oldest locomotive engineer on the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad. His father is of French descent and was born in Missouri; his mother was an English lady. Mr. Marble is the oldest of a family of nine children, of whom five are living. He learned the art of printing of 11am & Carver, who were proprietors of The Dubuque Herald, commencing with them in 1867, and was with them for thirteen years, the last six years having charge of the office. At the expiration of this service he came to Chicago, and worked for John B. Jeffery, Knight & Leonard and C. W. Magill. With the latter he remained two years as foreman. In August, 1883, he associated himself with Joseph W. Taylor for sixteen months, when Mr. Marble purchased the interest of his partner, continuing alone. His business is increasing rapidly, nearly doubling every month. Mr. Marble is deservedly respected and is fast gaining friends and fortune. He was married, on August 11, 1875, to Laura S. Oliver, and they have four children: Charles, B. F., Edward J., Lura M. and Florence.
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The first eight years of his life at his birthplace with his parents, where he taught school with the family to America, locating in Chicago. In a few months after their arrival, the father died. Three months in this city were spent in the Kinzie and Ogden public schools, and this constituted the whole schooling of his life. When a mere lad, he was employed for five years in the Jones, Perdew & Klees, receiving no stipulated compensation for the first twelve months, $3.50 a week for the following year, next $4.50, then $6 and finally $8 a week. At the expiration of his apprenticeship his salary was raised to $18 a week. He remained with the old firm for many years, going thence to the employ of Smeal, Rebanks & Co., where he received $20 a week. There he remained a year, but dissatisfied with his salary and wishing to try some other line of book-binding as practiced in other cities, he spent two and a half years in New York City, working in his trade. He then returned to Chicago and formed a partnership, establishing the house of D. & W. McDonald, 111 Madison Street, and in a few months removing to Nos. 158-60 Clark Street; then selling out to Mr. McDonald, he formed a partnership with N. F. Olson in 1879.

N. F. Olson, the junior member of the firm of Peter John-son & Co., blank-book manufacturers, was born in the province of Scania, Sweden, on April 3, 1835. Leaving his home at the age of 20, Mr. Olson emigrated to Canada, via New York and Chicago, in the spring of 1865. He learned the book-binder's trade in the establishment of J. M. W. Jones, and subsequently worked at his trade for Smeal & Rebanks, Cameron, Amberg & Co., and J. W. McDonald. In October, 1879, he formed his present partnership.

Mr. Olson's education was limited to a common-school education in his native home and a short term in this city. But he is studious, devoting his leisure time to study under private tutors. He is thorough in his business, and is said to be a valuable figure in the firm with which he is identified. Has had a successful career from the beginning, which has been marked by constant growth.

J. JEFFERSON is a general publisher and printer. He was born near Lake Simcoe, Canada, on July 31, 1839, and spent thirteen years of his life on his father's farm, going to school in winter, and aiding his father in summer. In 1852, he went to Lewiston, Maine, and learned the art of printing, and seven years, being bound to H. A. Newcomb by articles of indenture. After the expiration of his term of service, he went to Detroit, Michigan, where he started a job-office and became a partner in Jefferson and Jeffries streets, where he remained one year. During this year Mr. Newcomb had come to Chicago, and wrote to Mr. Jef-ferson at Detroit to come here as he had secured a good position on the Chicago Daily Democrat, which was published by John Wentworth. About this time the Press and the Tribune were merged into the Tribune, when he went to work in the job-office of the above paper. Mr. Rand was its superintendent and Mr. McLain its foreman. In a few months after this, Mr. Jefferson, with his old partner, Mr. W. Sheahan, André Matteconn, Frank Eastman and Owen Smart, started the Morning News. Mr. Jefferson held "eases" on the "News," until it was merged into the Republican, when he entered into partnership with Mr. Martin S. H. A. Jones. He had opened a printing office at No. 41 LaSalle Street, with whom he remained until the office changed hands, when he formed a partnership with Thomas J. Wroe which continued until the close of 1858. In 1860 he left business after marriage under the firm name of Jefferson & Wroe, at the corner of Jefferson and Randolph streets, and at the expiration of a year, returned to No. 41 LaSalle. Here he remained till May, 1852, when he removed to No. 170 Madison where he is doing a large and successful business. In 1875, he bought out the interest of his partner, Mr. Wroe, and since then has been alone. He started in business in a limited way with one Gordon press. He has five days paper and two cylinders, and last year did a business of about $35,000. He is now largely interested in panoramas, and has for years made a specialty of hotel work, and expects in a few months to devote his time to that line of work. He was married in 1861 to Mary J. Dennis, of Chicago, whose parents are living in this city. They have three sons and one daughter,—Benjamin, William T., May E., and Ralph. Mr. Jefferson is the founder of the Donnell Company, which was formed on January 3, 1852, and is the son of Hugh and Laura (Fitcher) Donnell. Both parents are natives of Massachusetts, and are now living in Cincinnati. His father came West in 1820, and has three counties named in his honor, in a western part of Ohio. Mr. Donnell is an active, energetic business man, thoroughly devoted to his profession. He was married to Miss Eva C. Landon, of South Carolina, on June 20, 1845. His parents were Charles and Joanna Blomgren, and they emigrated to this country in 1853, settling in this city. After attending school for a short time, Mr. Blomgren learned the trade of printer with his father, with whom he worked for five years. He was engaged with other firms until about 1864, when he became an apprentice to the electrotype. He now is in charge of the company's electrotyping department. In 1874, when Marder, Luce & Co. opened their branch house in San Francisco, Mr. Blomgren was intrusted with the work of going to that city and opening their mechanical departments into operation. After finish-
when he engaged in business, becoming one of the firm of Blomgren Bros. & Co. In 1883 he bought out the interest of his third partner, who died that year. Mr. Blomgren is one of the best letterpress printers in the West, and has done much toward making the reputation for his house in the way of fine and accurate work. He was married to Miss Emma T. LeBlanc of Sweden, on December 31, 1876. They have two children.—Edna and Natalia B. Since 1881, Mr. Blomgren has been a resident of Lake View, and is a member of the Citizens’ League of that village. He also belongs to Wrightwood Council, Royal Arcanum, of Lake View.

W. B. Orcutt, general manager of the Orcutt Lithographic Company, was born at Hamilton, Canada, on September 13, 1857. His parents moved to this city when he was two years old. He and the family have since lived. His father was the proprietor of the City Hotel before the fire, and is now the proprietor of the hotel of the same name on the corner of State and Eighteenth streets. His mother died in 1859, two years after their arrival in this city. The primary and grammar school education of Mr. Orcutt was received in this city, after which he attended Lake Forest Academy. After the great fire of 1871, he was in the lithographic business with Shober & Carriqueville, as their general agent, and in this capacity served the firm for ten years, during which period the firm became one of the largest establishments of its kind in the Northwest. On February 1, 1885, Mr. Orcutt, M. H. Schnader, Paul Heitman and M. C. Cooney, both of the latter being practical lithographers, and for many years in the employ of Shober & Co., organized the Lithographic Lithograph Company and opened at Nos. 160-62 Clark Street, where their business has grown far beyond their expectation. They will soon move into enlarged quarters at Nos. 341-45 Wabash Avenue, where they will have room for the execution of their art on a larger scale than heretofore. The Company is a guarantee of success.

Hughes & Johnson.—This firm comprises Thomas Hughes and Peter C. Johnson, both of whom are well-known lithographers and gentlemen of long experience in the business. For a number of years they were connected with a well-known lithographic house in this city. About 1880, when they went into business for themselves, they started with two small hand-presses, a small stock of stones and seven hands, and from their commencement in business they have steadily progressed until they command an excellent trade. Mr. Hughes is located in a room at Nos. 146 Clark Street, but within a year and a half these quarters became too small, and they were obliged to remove to a more commodious building. They went to Nos. 148-50 Clark Street, where they remained until May 1, 1885, when, to obtain still larger quarters, they removed to No. 235 Kinzie Street, where they occupy a very large double floor, well lighted and splendidly adapted to their requirements. Here they have five large power presses, of the latest American pattern, besides eight hand-presses, in the Litho and Letter department, and seven employés whose force has been increased to an average of sixty artisans, and during the business part of the year they work selections for many of their principal clients to keep up the demands of their trade. They make a specialty of fine color lithography, and the work turned out by them far excels that of many of the old houses of the East. The photo-gravure portraits in this volume were made by Messrs. Hughes & Johnson.

Thomas Hughes, senior member of the firm of Hughes & Johnson, was born at Northampton, England, on March 20, 1848. He passed his boyhood and the greater part of his youth in his native town, where he attended school and learned the art of lithography. He worked ten or eleven years at his trade in Northampton, and became a thorough master of the business. In 1879, he came to America, and upon arriving in Chicago, he easily found employment in one of the largest establishments in the city. His skill as an artisan became so recognized that he was promoted to a high position, which he retained until the establishment of the present concern, as foreman by himself and P. C. Johnson in 1850. The growth of his business has been remarkable, and the firm to-day has a magnitude trade, netting the proprietors a handsome revenue and an honor.

Peter C. Johnson was born in Denmark, on November 17, 1844, and he resided until he was sixteen years of age. He received his early instruction and learned the trade of printer at his native town—Flavers—intil and in 1860, he came to America and engaged in business. He was married to Miss Emma Peters, and they have four children,—Thomas Jr., Annie, George and Blanche. Mr. Hughes was at one time a member of the Order of Odd Fellows, but the deplorable effect in business has long since deterred him from paying much attention to social society obligations.

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which Benjamin Franklin belonged. In 1835, she married Francis M. Mitchell, brother of Maria Mitchell, the astronomer, and came to Chicago, with her husband, in 1859. Her familiarity with European literature place her at once in the society of the city at that period, one of these being the well remembered North Side "French Club," in which she was actively associated with Mrs. Kate N. Doggett. Later, Mrs. Mitchell was one of the founders of "The Fortnightly," a religious and literary society, and by her request the Mrs. Doggett, then president, delivered the opening essay for that body, the subject being "Culture for Women." Subsequently Mrs. Mitchell was president of "The Fortnightly" for several years, and made important contributions of essays to the "Talk on the Imagination," "The Troubadour and His Sons," "That same old Psalm of Life," "Dante's Divine Comedy" and the "New Hymns." She assisted in the founding of a Woman's Congress from its organization, and is now its vice-president for the State of Illinois. At the second meeting of that association, held in Chicago in October, 1874, in a foreable address, she drew the attention of that body to the condition and needs of "Outcast Women." Her greatest philanthropic interest has been in this work, and she was for many years secretary of the Ering Women's Refuge of Chicago. She is a member of the Swedishborgian Church. Dr. Clifford Mitchell, professor of chemistry in the Chicago Homoeopathic College, is her only son.

Buel H. Bartlett, No. 901 West Madison Street, was born in Arlington, Bennington Co., Vt., on September 13, 1805, the son of Ephraim and Nancy (Hoag) Bartlett. His father was tied amongst the first settlers in New Hampshire, and his great-grandfather, Josiah Bartlett, was one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence. Mr. Bartlett was raised on a farm, and educated in the common schools, at the academy and the state school, in various places in the State of New York. He was superintendent of the female department of the Union School, Geneva, N. Y., for a number of years. After some time he engaged in the live business, which he carried on for three or four years, and in the meantime was tax collector, and held prominent positions in the Presbyterian Church of that place. In 1859, Mr. Bartlett came to Chicago, and taught school at Summit, near the city, for two years. In 1864, he went to Beloit, Wis., and engaged in horticultural pursuits for some time, and subsequently went to Norwood Park, Ill., and resided there with his family until 1879, when the death of his son (after whom he was named) brought him back to Chicago. Mr. Bartlett is now married, in Fleming, near Auburn, N. Y., in 1826, to Miss Sarah Jane Loemis, a native of that place, and has a family of three sons and three daughters, of whom two daughters and one son now survive. He belongs to the Masonic Order at Geneva, N. Y. Mr. Bartlett now resides with his daughter, Mrs. F. A. Cleaveland, at No. 901 West Madison Street, who keeps an extensive circulating library. Mr. Bartlett is a gentleman of fine literary taste, fond of reading and is now comfortably spending the remaining days of his life with his affectionate and industrious daughter. Mrs. Cleaveland has two sons living,—Fred. B., financial secretary of the Citizens' League, and Frank L., with James W. Goodwin, of St. Louis, Missouri, a relative of the poet of that name. Alonzo was the second son of the family. Early developing an enterprising disposition, and the home prospect offering small inducement, he purchased his time to one and twenty for the sum of $200, promptly paying it to the last dollar. With his entire wardrobe and stock of worldly goods tied up, literally, in the traditional bandsana handkerchief, with $9 in his pocket, with no education, at fifteen he bravely took himself into his own keeping, determined to win success. Shutting out all vanities and vices, common then as now to boys and young men, he early discharged his debt to his father, and entered Godd's academy in his native town. Having, after a second year, secured a liberal education, he was able to fit for college in an unusually short time. He however decided not to enter college, and on leaving the academy he commenced the study of law in the office of Wm. P. Fessenden, of Bethel, and in the spring of 1839 was admitted to the Bar at Portland in 1835. Becoming deeply interested in the anti-slavery cause, he accepted an appointment as lecturer for the American Anti-slavery Society, and in 1835 he left his law practice and travelled extensively through the New England States, lecturing and attending conventions in many of the principal cities and towns. At that time he formed an intimate acquaintance with Wendell Phillips. With the advice of Theodore Parker and Dr. John Foster, Parker Pillsbury, Samuel J. May and all the principal workers in the anti-slavery enterprise, in 1853, he removed to Illinois, and was for a time the lawyer of LaSalle, and with the active leadership of the Anti-Slavery party, at that time a rash act, especially for a stranger and a young man. That year he assisted in forming the first republican organization in Illinois, in his own county of LaSalle. In 1855, he was fiercely mobbed in his own town of Earlville, for harboring a fugitive slave whose claimant had personal friends in the immediate neighborhood. His house was always a sanctuary to the fleeing slave and a most welcome and hospitable home for all who are earnestly laboring for their deliverance. The lamented Owen Lovejoy, brother of Elijah Parish Lovejoy, the first anti-slavery martyr, was his personal and intimate friend, and has been a member of the American Anti-Slavery Society as well as liberal and progressive school. He was an early disciple of Theodore Parker, when his preaching was as odious to the churches as were the doctrines of the abolitionists to the political and religious repugnance of the society with which he was connected and under whose administration, he was abandoned, it giving powerful and unanswerable reasons for his course. He was the author of the famous "platform of 1856," which was in favor of the greenback principles which the party leaders shamefully repudiated in 1874. The plank referred to, is a most important item in the financial history of that most eventful period, and well worth copying by all. It is as follows: "We desire all forms of repudiation as a national crime; and the national honor requires the payment of the public indebtedness in the utmost good faith to all creditors at home and abroad, not only according to the letter but the spirit of the laws under which it was contracted. The bonds were mostly, both by the law and the terms thereof at that time, payable in greenbacks or legal-tender treasury notes. He aided in inaugurating what is known as the greenback party, and in 1855, he canvassed his native State in its interest, and bore an important part in electing Governor Plaisted on that platform against the great landed railroad and moneyed monopolies. He labors with pen and tongue, in private and public, for all the public and political utility and fervor rarely equaled, never exceeded. In him all the industrial classes, men and women, have an unadulterated, unshaken and unerring friend. In 1858, he was nominated by the anti-monopoly party for Congress, but the election was ratified by the prohibition party, and a large number of influential democrats endeavored to have the democratic convention also ratify his nomination. His professional practice, extending through many States and Territories, has been very lucrative, his habits have ever been most temperate, never in his life tasting tobacco or intoxicating drinks, rarely tea or coffee, hearty and sprightly at fifty-seven years of age. Side by side with Lucretia Mott, Elizabeth Cady Stanton, Lucretia Mott, Elizabeth Cady Stanton, Mrs. Trumbull, Mrs. Trumbull, and Mrs. Kay, Mrs. Kay, have always been a firm believer in the equal civil, political, educational and industrial rights of women with men, and that we are yet only a half republic. In 1855, Mr. Grover married the A. F. Norton, also a native of Maine. They have four living children, all sons. The eldest is in business in Chicago; the second, an artist of rare ability; the others are yet in childhood. Senator Lafayette Grover, of Oregon, and Maj. Gen. U. S. Grover, of Georgetown, District of Columbia, are of the same Grover connection, and grew up in the same town of Bethel. Besides his large professional business, Mr. Grover performs a vast amount of writing, lecturing on temperance and anti-slavery, and having, as a contributor to the "Weekly Magazine" and other papers. Many of his articles evince a power of description and discrimination, of ringing invective too, as well as logic and argument when occasion demands, so well improved all the time, that the public has been widely copied.

TYPographical UNIONS.

The Chicago Typographical Union, No. 16, at the time of the great fire, had been in operation nearly twenty years, having been organized in June, 1852, and had a total membership of five hundred. The officers for 1871, were John M. Farquhar, president; H. G. Boughman, vice-president; E. M. Kerrott, recording secretary; William A. Hutchinson, corresponding and financial secretary; and Morgan B. Mills, treasurer. By the conflagration a large number of the members were made homeless and thrown out of employment, and
with characteristic generosity the printers of other cities sent large contributions for the relief of such. Within six days after the fire nearly $4,000 reached the officers of the Union, an additional $5,000 being sent later. Of this amount $6,500 were distributed by the relief committee of the organization, that amount being given to printers, their wives and children, apprentices and press-feeders, including many who were not members of the Union, 1,868 persons being benefited by the fund. Of the amount donated, $1,000 was returned to the subscribers, the members of New York Unions, and $100 was voted to replace the society furniture destroyed by the fire. At the request of the employers of the city, the Union suspended that portion of the scale of prices requiring extra pay for overtime for a period of ninety days. Until the city was re-built, the printing offices were confined in very small quarters, and were compelled to run night and day forces, the action of the Union enabling them to do so at reasonable expense, and the heavy demands and the embarrassments of the times were thus successfully met.

In June, 1872, employers acceded to the prices paid during the flush times of the War, 50 and 55 cents a thousand ems for day and night composition, although the scale by the week remained unchanged. In 1876, the price of composition was reduced for night work from 47 to 42 cents, and for day composition from 42 to 38 cents a thousand ems, week work being $18, a cut of $3. In May, 1880, an attempt was made to advance the weekly scale to $21, but the movement proved the most disastrous in the history of the Union, a majority of the best offices in the city resisting the demand successfully. In July of the same year, the Union returned to the old price of $18. In 1885, the price for night composition was 40 cents, and for day composition 37 cents.

The prosperity and importance of the Union is best shown by a comparison of the membership list and receipts of 1885 with those of 1871. In the latter year there were 500 members, and the receipts amounted to less than $2,500, while in 1885 there were 1,128 members, of whom thirteen were females, and the receipts were $6,075.60, with cash on hand amounting to $2,700. The Union has been represented at the national conventions of the craft, and from its relief benefits, it has purchased large burial lots at Rosehill and Calvary cemeteries. In February, 1882, the secretary-treasurer was required to devote his entire time to the interests of the Union; an office was secured, which is open daily, the nucleus of a library formed, and a reading-room and employment agency established. In October, 1885, this office was connected with city and suburban offices by telephone. The presidents of the organization from 1871 have been as follows:

1872, Morgan B. Mills; 1873, R. D. Campbell; 1874-75, P. H. McLogan; 1876, H. S. Fiskard; 1877, M. J. Carroll; 1878, Edward Irwin; 1879, George W. Morris; 1880, Joseph Lang; 1881, M. M. Mendenhall; 1882, William L. Lund; 1883-84, M. J. Carroll. The officers elected in 1885, were A. H. McLauglin, president; Peter Price, vice-president; J. R. Jessup, recording secretary, and Samuel Kastall, secretary-treasurer (office created in 1885, which he has filled continuously since that date).

The German Typographical Union, No. 9, was organized in 1872, and incorporated in 1879. The original founders consisted of twenty-eight German printers, and the society was formed on the same basis as those in other cities. At the first regular meeting, the following officers were elected, the list including some of those who took the initiatory steps in establishing the organization: Conrad Conzett, president; Nicholas Kilt, vice-

president; Sigismund Strauss, secretary; Robert Schmid, corresponding secretary; August Herzberg, treasurer. In 1879 the membership of the society had increased to forty-five, and in 1885 there were eighty active members. Under the constitution adopted when the Union became an incorporation, a benefit clause was made a permanent feature of its operations, $6 a year being now awarded to sick or unemployed members, and $200 paid to the family or heirs of deceased members. The annual income and expenses of the Union have varied according to membership and other circumstances, but the Union is in a healthy financial condition. Two reductions in wages have occurred during the life of the society, in 1873, and 1876, and one increase in 1881. The Union has participated in two strikes, the first in 1876, when a reduction of wages was made by the Staats Zeltung. The society then lost its cause, but in 1881, during the strike for better wages on the Freie Presse, rates were advanced, and the Union scored a signal victory in insisting on the employment of union men. The Union has been represented at conventions of German-American printers in 1874, at Cincinnati; in 1876, at St. Louis; in 1877, at Chicago, and in 1885, at New York. The officers elected for 1885 were

H. Pudewa, president; R. Schwencke, vice-president; John Schilling, secretary; A. Herzberg, corresponding secretary; William Urban, financial secretary; P. Simon, treasurer; and Charles Fuchs and August Henn, trustees.

The Scandinavian Typographical Union was organized in 1883, after many unsuccessful attempts to consolidate the labor interests of Scandinavian-American printers in this city. On April 15, of that year, Emil Ljunggren called a meeting of Scandinavian printers at the Hotel Dannevirke, to discuss the question of forming a union. Steps were then taken which terminated in the organization of the society ten days later, the original founders being


Semi-annual meetings in January and July were arranged for, and at the third regular meeting the membership was forty-nine. The presidents for 1884, were A. Morck and Ernest Younggren, and for the first half of 1885, C. O. Williamson. On May 1, 1884, the sick fund was established, and twenty-eight members of the association subscribed for its benefits. This branch of the society was re-organized on August 23, 1885, with Charles J. Sward as secretary and treasurer, and twelve members, $105 being paid out for sick relief during the first six months of 1885. On September 1, another fund was established, whereby unemployed members were to receive $3 a week. The officers elected for the last part of 1885 were

A. Morck, president; J. F. Ellefsen, vice-president; Alexander Sward, recording secretary; O. Lund, financial secretary; J. Dahl, treasurer; Emil Lindberg, sergeant-at-arms; C. O. Williamson and H. Hessethoff, trustees.

The association at that time had forty-nine members.

Pressmen's Union.

The Pressmen's Union of Chicago was organized on October 17, 1874, at a meeting of representative members of the craft held at Burke's Hotel.
The charter members were—J. Buckie, Jr., John McMilla, S. McNamara, Charles Frink, O. C. Fordham, J. Bichl, A. B. Auer, F. Marouly, and M. Curtis, and the total membership at the end of the year included twenty persons. The officers elected in 1874 were

John Buckie, president; O. C. Fordham, vice-president; Charles Frink, recording secretary; G. Barus, financial secretary; A. B. Auer, treasurer.

The presidents and vice-presidents since then have been

1872, Garrett Burus, president; J. L. Regan, vice-president.
1876, Stephen McNamara, president; Charles Frink, vice-president.
1877, John McMilla, president; Henry Woodruff, vice-president.
1879, A. B. Auer, president; John McMilla, vice-president.
1878, J. L. Regan, president; Conrad Kabler, vice-president.
1880, John McMilla, president; James Hardy, vice-president.
1881, James Hardy, president; John Bryant, vice-president.
1882, John McMilla, president; R. F. Sullivan, vice-president.
1883, M. Knowles, president; M. Curtis, vice-president.
1884, George McNamara, president; R. Tinerotte, vice-president.

The officers elected in 1885 were as follows:

R. F. Sullivan, president; M. Knowles, vice-president; Lee M. Kiley, financial secretary; John Leander, recording secretary; M. Curtis, treasurer.

The Union has had a most successful career, and as a benevolent and business organization has been of great benefit to its members. It has upheld the standard of wages established when it was first organized, and by a wise and conservative policy has avoided any trouble with employers. On the death of a member, the Union appropriates $100 for burial expenses. The Chicago Union was represented by delegates at the National Pressmen’s Convention, at St. Louis, in 1885. It has at present eighty-two members.

THE PRESS.

Of the splendid fire-proof building which the Tribune Company had built in 1868, all that was left on October 9, 1871, were the walls and the vault. The latter contained a safe, a linen coat and a box of matches, and these were intact. With this property, backed by unconquerable energy, the proprietors resumed business at No. 15 South Canal Street. It was a three-story brick building, but by no means an inviting one. The ground floor had been used for general storage, and was filled with old lumber of various sorts, old barrels, fragments of machinery and boxes lying scattered about in confusion. The second floor was filled with egg boxes, neither pleasant to look at nor handle, and the third floor contained the accumulated refuse of years. A few hours of labor made the place habitable, and here were gathered, on the morning of the 10th, owners, editors, reporters and printers ready to bring the Tribune into being again. During the day material enough was collected, and that night, by the light of the tallow candles, the printers set up the narrative of the fire. The next day a regular folio appeared; and day after day improvements were made, until, on the first day of November, it came out with its old heading, and in a new typographical dress, looking precisely like the Tribune of a few months before.

Meantime, a more elegant and commodious structure commenced to arise on the site of the old. One year from the date of its sudden removal, the Tribune force, except those engaged in the counting-room, were back in their old quarters, and on the night of October 9, 1872, the same press which had stopped working on the night of October 10, 1871, once more resumed operations.

The new building is of Lake Superior red sandstone, five stories high, exclusive of the basement, and, with the exception of the second and third floors, is used entirely for the purposes of the paper. It cost $250,000, and is very complete in its appointments.

The paper was then, as it had been since about 1865, under the editorial control of Horace White. Joseph Medill had a large interest in the company, but not sufficient to control it, the principal, then Mr. Cowles, sympathizing with Mr. White. From 1866 until the time of the fire, many differences arose between Mr. Medill and Mr. White, and there was a struggle between them for the mastery, and Mr. White became the victor. Mr. Medill had been a high tariff man, while Mr. White was in favor of a low tariff, and as soon as the latter obtained control he impressed that policy on the paper. After the fire, Mr. Medill was elected mayor of the city, and, from that time until the retirement of Mr. White, gave but little personal attention to the Tribune.

Mr. White, long restive under the dictations of party, undertook to make the Tribune thoroughly independent. In doing this he advanced the rank of the journal as a newspaper, and made it attractive, brilliant and popular. It made hosts of new friends, but lost many old ones.

In the presidential campaign of 1872, for the first time in its history, the Tribune did not support the republican candidates. It supported Greeley. White had been one of the triumvirate—Whitelaw Reid and Murat Halstead the other two—who had promoted the liberal-republican movement, and brought about Greeley’s nomination. During the canvass, the Tribune contained the most brilliant political writing it had ever printed. The editorial staff was exceedingly able. Mr. White himself was editor-in-chief, and James W. Sheahan and James B. Runion were his principal editorial assistants.

The fall elections disclosed the fact that Mr. Greeley would not be elected, and on October 10, 1872, the editorial page of the Tribune contained the following announcement:

"We announced some time since that the Chicago Tribune would hereafter be independent of parties and politicians, and would be the organ of nobody except its own conductors and of the people who give it its support. That policy we shall still pursue."

In November, 1874, Mr. Medill became possessed of a controlling interest in the paper, Mr. White retiring, and the paper was quickly brought back into the republican line.

Mr. Medill found an admirable editorial corps ready to his hand, and he made few changes. He appointed his brother, Samuel J. Medill, managing editor, and Frederick H. Hall became the city editor. Alfred Cowles remained in charge as business manager, a position he assumed in 1855, and still holds. From that time forward, the Tribune was not long in recovering its old following. It had always had the largest share of advertising patronage, and this it
held and increased; and soon Saturday and Sunday supplements were added to its regular issues.

Mr. Medill has had complete control of the editorial page, except perhaps on the question of low tariff. On that point its policy has remained as directed by Horace White, except during the presidential campaign of 1884. On silver and currency, the Tribune has opposed "greenbackism" and "free money," and its powerful influence did much to modify those financial principles

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in the republican party. It advocated the remonetization and coinage of the standard silver dollar, and has always maintained that without that coinage a return to specie payment would have been impossible. It has always opposed the formation of a temperance party and the policy of prohibition, but has been in favor of high license.

In 1876, it earnestly and successfully opposed the nomination of Mr. Blaine by the Republican Convention at Cincinnati. In 1880, it opposed the nomination of General Grant for a third term, and was influential in bringing about his defeat in the Convention. In 1884, it opposed the nomination of Mr. Arthur and advocated the cause of Mr. Blaine, and in the campaign that followed was an ardent supporter of his election.

Samuel J. Medill, who became managing editor in 1874, died in February, 1893. He was succeeded by Robert W. Patterson, who has shown remarkable alertness and enterprise in news-gathering and in making an interesting paper. George P. Upton, Welker Given, and Stanley Waterloo are the principal editorial writers; Elias Colbert is commercial editor, Clinton B. Evans financial editor, Harry M. Scovel news editor, Fred H. Hall city editor, and John E. Wilkie assistant city editor, and there is a large staff of reporters and special writers.

Samuel John Medill was born on November 19, 1841, on his father's farm in Stark County, Ohio. He lived on the farm and attended the country school until April, 1850, when he went to learn the printing business in the office of his brother, Joseph Medill, who was publishing the County Republican at Coshocton, Ohio. In May, 1852, he went to Cleveland and entered the office of the Daily Forest City. He remained in Cleveland until May, 1856, when he went to Canton and resided with his mother, attending the high school and working at odd jobs. In the spring of 1859, he came to Chicago, and entered the office of the Northwestern Prairie Farmer. In 1860, he went into the Tribune job office, remaining there for some time. He then accepted the position of stationer on the Illinois Central Railroad. When the War broke out, he tried to enlist in the Board of Trade Battery, but was rejected on account of his youth. On the first of September, 1862, he enlisted in the 13th Illinois Cavalry under Colonel Farnsworth. He saw service at Antietam, South Mountain, and in Northern Virginia, but was discharged on account of sickness in November, 1862. He returned to Chicago and passed the next two years in perfecting his education, spending one year at Beloit College.

In the fall of 1864, he became a reporter on the Tribune. Commencing at the lowest round, he worked up until he became the sporting reporter, and was considered one of the best in the West. In the summer of 1866, he was offered the place of assistant city editor of the Republican, soon after becoming city editor, which place he held until November, 1867. In January, 1868, Mr. White offered him the place of city editor on the Tribune. That position he held until November, 1873, when Mr. White promoted him to the position of Washington correspondent, which he held until June, 1874, when he returned to Chicago and was sent as special travelling correspondent throughout the West. In the fall of that year, when Joseph Medill assumed control of the Tribune, he made him his managing editor, a position which he held until the day of his death. In January, 1882, he was elected president of the Chicago Press Club. On January 14, 1886, he was married to Miss Nellie M. Carson, daughter of John B. Carson, of Quincy, Ill. They had one child, who died in infancy. Mr. Medill died of consumption, at Quincy, on February 20, 1883. He performed honestly and well the important duties which were intrusted to him, and earned not only the trust and confidence of his employers, but also the affection and prompt obedience of those who worked under and with him.

Alfred Cowles, secretary and treasurer of the Tribune Company, was born at Mantua, Portage Co., Ohio, on May 13, 1832. He was reared in the vicinity of his birthplace, and attended the common schools, afterward attending a preparatory institution with a view of taking a higher course of study. But instead of this he went to Cleveland, Ohio, where he remained for nineteen years of age, and secured a position as clerk in the office of the Cleveland Leader. This paper was established in 1856 by Horace, Joseph Medill, with others, and it was while with that firm that Mr. Cowles first met the gentleman with whom he has been closely identified for the past thirty-five years. Mr. Cowles remained in Cleveland until 1854, when, in company with Mr. Medill, he came to this city, and purchased an interest in the business and became financial manager of The Chicago Tribune. In this capacity Mr. Cowles has been identified with that Journal continuously, and from its early struggles up to its present great prosperity his hand has guided its financial management. Mr. Cowles was married in 1860, to Miss Sarah F. Hutchinson, daughter of Hon. Mosely Hutchinson, of Cuyahoga, N. Y. Her death occurred in 1884. There are three children now living—Sarah E., Alfred, Jr., and William H.

John E. Wilkie is the son of Frane B. Wilkie, and was born at Elgin, Ill., on April 27, 1860. He received a high school education in Chicago. In 1877, he went abroad, and during a year's residence in London did his first newspaper work. Returning to Chicago, he became a reporter on the Chicago Times. While doing the "police work" for this paper, he became interested in the police patrol system, then in its experimental stage, designed in its early stages, and in the whole combination, and in many ways aided in perfecting the service now so widely known. In 1881, Mr. Storey sent him to London as an attaché of the European Bureau of the Times, which was established late that year. Coming back to Chicago, Mr. Wilkie accepted a position on the Tribune, and, after serving in the local and commercial departments, was made assistant city editor on January 1, 1884.

The Chicago Times.

The first person connected with the paper to make
his way on Monday, October 9, to where the Times office had been, was Franc B. Wilkie. The fire was still raging near the river and north of it. Smoking ruins were all around. Mr. Wilkie sought the residence of Mr. Storey, which was south of the burned district. There he found him in company with a few friends, seated on the front steps, gazing gloomily to the north where hung a vast body of smoke like a great pall over the doomed city. He seemed crushed by the great calamity. His old courage had deserted him, and in response to a query about getting out the paper he said, "No, I shall not attempt to resuscitate the Times. It is utterly destroyed, and so is Chicago. The damage to both is too great to be repaired. I am an old man, and I cannot come over again. I can secure from these ruins about $50,000, and on this I can live comfortably the remainder of my life. If I venture that in starting the Times again, I risk all I have, and would probably lose it."

Mr. Storey was at this time fifty-two years of age, but he looked much older. For ten years he had worked night and day to build up a great newspaper, and in a single night the great destroyer had swept it away. The blow told upon him and for a time subdued him. At last after much urging he gave permission that one number should be attempted. There was in the barn of his residence type that had once been used, but which had been laid aside. There was a single cylinder press belonging to a firm on the West Side which had escaped the fire, and the use of this was secured. Printers were hunted up, an office opened at No. 195 West Randolph Street, the staff were gotten together, and advertisements began to pour in. Then came offers of assistance from friends in Michigan and other points. On all sides courage and hope predominated. It was not until the 18th of October that the Times appeared, but when it did, it proved a great success. It was an eight-column folio, and was the beginning of a new era of prosperity that even Mr. Storey had never dreamed of attaining.

A temporary place of publication was erected at No. 42 West Adams Street, and to this place the Times was removed. New presses and new type were purchased, and in December, following, the Times resumed its old quarto form.

In re-building the Times, Mr. Storey was admirably seconded by his business manager, Austin I. Patterson, and by his staff, most of whom had been associated with him for years and fully understood his methods and aims. Mr. Wilkie, Mr. Matteson, Everett Chamberlin, A. C. Botkin, Mr. Hnacher, and a large number of reporters were the working force, and year after year was strengthened by Charles R. Dennett, Haydn Smith, Mrs. Sullivan, Charles Atwood, Horatio Seymour, Frank McClenathan, and others.

A site for a new building, on the corner of Fifth Avenue and Washington Street, was purchased. A new fireproof building was finished in March, 1873, but scarcely was it occupied before it was found necessary to add to its facilities, and the more hundred and three adjoining feet were purchased and built upon, the whole building being carried up to five stories. The establishment is one of the most perfect of its kind in the country.

At this period the paper changed from a party organ to a position of independence, this attitude contributing greatly to its success. In the gathering of news, Mr. Storey redoubled the energy of former years, and spared no expense. He had news agents all over the world, and in 1877 established a news bureau in London, to cover the operations of the Russo-Turkish war. In 1886, he established and had in full operation a bureau of old world news in London, with sub-agencies in the principal capitals of Europe, but this was only continued for about a year. Both of these London bureaus were placed under the management of Mr. Wilkie.

In 1872, the Times advocated the nomination of Judge Davis by the democrats, and when that party nominated in the candidacy of Mr. Greeley and supported him, it utterly refused to countenance that alliance, and opposed Greeley with great power. In 1876, it came out with some bitter and trenchant editorials opposing the nomination of Tilden by the Democratic Convention of St. Louis, but when that statesman was nominated, wheeled into line in his support. In 1886, it sustained Hancock, and in 1884 supported Cleveland. The Times has favored a low tariff, and has opposed the standard silver dollar and silver coinage.

In 1875, the increasing demands on his time caused by the immense growth of the paper, induced Mr. Storey to appoint a managing editor. Charles R. Dennett was selected for the place and, with the exception of a few months, held it till the fall of 1885.

Charles R. Dennett is a native of New England, and was born about the year 1833. When not more than twelve years of age, he set type in the office of the Boston Advertiser. He became a reporter and drifted westward, working on the Cincinnati Commercial and the Cincinnati Enquirer. When J. B. McCullagh came to Chicago to take charge of the Republican, Mr. Dennett accompanied him, and became managing editor of that paper. After the first was for a time on the Evening Post. In 1871 he became the Times as telegraph editor, and in 1873 became the managing editor. He has great capacity for work, and a genuine instinct for news. What the paper has been as a whole, since Mr. Storey ceased its active management and control, from about 1878, Mr. Dennett has made it.

In 1876, Mr. Storey founded an afternoon paper, but it proved only an expense, and after a short time he discontinued it. About the same time he undertook to raise the price of the Times to six cents, but this was soon abandoned.

Mr. Storey now began to fail rapidly in health. The tremendous strain upon him before the fire, and the arduous labors for the three or four years succeeding it, were now telling upon his constitution. In March, 1878, he went to Hot Springs, but returned without benefit, and in June of the same year he sailed for Europe. While travelling in Switzerland he suffered a paralytic stroke, and was taken to Paris and placed under the care of Dr. Brown-Sequard. That physician gave no hope of recovery, but advised that he should be immediately taken home. He survived the sea voyage, and reached Chicago somewhat improved in health, but it is needless to follow his gradual physical and mental decline. In August, 1884, he was legally adjudged to be of unsound mind, and Austin I. Patterson was appointed conservator of his estate. On the 27th of October, following, he died.

Mr. Storey was first married in Michigan to Miss Maria Isham, from whom he was divorced some years after he removed to Chicago, after having made ample provision for her support. A short time previous to the fire he married Mrs. Harriet丁 Dodge, who died early in January, 1873. In 1874, he married Mrs. Eureka C. Pearson, who still survives him.

Mr. Storey's influence on Western journalism can hardly be estimated. When he purchased the Times, Chicago papers were but little superior to the country press about them, and were largely made up of scissors from New York periodicals. Mr. Storey entered upon a course of expenditure for news that startled the community; he was the pioneer in almost every important feature in the journalism of his day. At the time of his death the great paper he founded was valued at $1,000,000.
HORACE A. HURLBUT was born in Morristown, St. Lawrence Co., N. Y., on February 23, 1831, and is a son of Horace and Eliza (Jackson) Hurlbut. He was quite prominent for twenty-four years as a pioneer of that county; he held various important offices under the General Government, being a staunch democrat, and his son Horace has steadily followed in his footsteps in his political affiliations. Horace A. attended the preparatory school of St. Lawrence County, and afterward became a pupil at the Ogdensburg Academy. Leaving that institution at the age of sixteen, he worked on a farm for two years, and was then employed in a drug store for a similar period. In the spring of 1850, he came to Chicago, becoming an employee in the house of J. H. Reed & Co., wholesale druggists, then located at the corner of Lake and LaSalle streets. In the spring of 1851 he entered the house of a porter, but his services proved so valuable that he was made a partner three years later, and sustained that relation until 1857, when he bought Mr. Reed's interest, and the firm became Hurlbut & Edsall, which at that time was the largest in the West in the drug business. This firm continued under that style until the death of Mr. Edsall in 1871. In the fire of 1871, the entire business of the firm was swept out of existence, but it was speedily re-established, and, in 1875, the firm name became H. A. Hurlbut & Co., and so continued until 1882. In that year Mr. Hurlbut sold out his interest, and opened a real estate office, having for some years previously been doing business of that nature by dealing in real property and making investments and loans for eastern capitalists. At that time there was great prejudice against Chicago investments, but, in consequence of Mr. Hurlbut's confidence in the future of the city, several millions of money were invested with him for that city, and by him in some of the largest business blocks in the city. This and similar efforts had caused him to be recognized as one of the merchants most closely identified with the growth and enlargement of the trade of the city during that struggle for the extension of business for the most trying years from 1850 to 1875, when Chicago took the front rank as the leading city of the West. Mr. Hurlbut was married, in 1855, to Miss Emma Edsall of Washington, St. Lawrence City, N. Y.; they have two sons, Josiah R. and Horace E. On December 4, 1881, Mr. Hurlbut was appointed receiver, by Judge M. F. Tuley, of the W. F. Storey estate, which comprises the Chicago Times, giving a bond of $50,000 for the faithful performance of his duties, and this responsible position Mr. Hurlbut now holds.

FRED. J. HURLBUT, a brother of Horace A., came to Chicago in 1847, and became connected with the firm of Dyer & Chapin. As a terminating partner he ran the 7th Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and was ultimately promoted to the rank of colonel. During his service he participated with General Sherman in the March to the Sea, and, in fact, performed his whole duty in a thoroughly soldierly manner. He was accidentally drowned in the Chicago River in April, 1865, and his demise was generally mourned by those who knew him, on account of his many estimable qualities.

HAYDEN KALLOUG SMITH was born at Grafton, Wis., on February 8, 1831. His education was mainly received in Wisconsin, supplemented by two years of the regular course at Yale College. His first connection with newspaper work was as local and city editor for the Star, in Madison, in the winter of 1857-58. A year later he became a teacher in the preparatory department of Carroll College, at Waukesha, Wis., remaining there until some time in 1860, and taking the degree of A.B. at the University of Wisconsin in 1859. In the fall of 1859, he was married at Waukesha, to Miss Fannie A. Proctor, and, in October following, removed to Denmark, Tenn., to take charge of a female college at that place. Mr. Smith returned in January, 1861, to Wisconsin, and during that year and a part of 1862, with his father, the late John V. Smith, edited the Wisconsin Argus, published at Madison. During the War he was variously employed, writing much for the press from the Army in Tennessee and Georgia. On January 1, 1866, he became editor-in-chief of the Milwaukee Sentinel, and continued his connection with that journal until the spring of 1871. In June of the latter year, he became an editorial writer for the Chicago Two Times, in which capacity he still continues. For several years past, Mr. Smith has also given considerable attention to educational work. From 1879 to 1882, he was lecturer on political economy in the University of Chicago, receiving from that institution the honorary degree of L.L.D. in 1880.

THE INTER OCEAN.

The Inter Ocean was founded by J. Young Scammon in the spring of 1872. Mr. Scammon was one of the early stockholders of the Republican, and sympathized with the aims and policy of that paper. As a three cent paper under the management of J. B. McCullagh, it seemed to be reaching a prosperous condition when the fire came and swept it away. This was the finishing blow to its checkered career. Its assets after the fire were an insurance policy of no value, and an associated press franchise of considerable value. The latter was for sale, and Mr. Scammon purchased it, intending to start an entirely new paper. To keep alive the press franchise, he published the Republican for a short time until arrangements for the new paper could be perfected, and on March 25, 1872, the first number of the Inter Ocean appeared. It was a ten-column blanket folio, and had for its motto "Republican in everything, independent in nothing." E. W. Halford was editor-in-chief, and in May, 1872, William Penn Nixon became business manager. A few months later Gilbert A. Pierce headed the editorial staff. Although uncompromisingly republican and giving hearty support to Grant in the presidential campaign of 1872, the success of the paper was not yet assured. After the close of the campaign its ownership was re-organized in the form of a stock company, under the name of the Inter Ocean Company, Mr. Nixon retaining the business management.

In March, 1873, Frank W. Palmer purchased an interest in the company and became editor-in-chief. During his management a great impetus was given to the circulation of the Weekly, and this has continued to be a remarkable feature of the paper, reaching a number unprecedented in the history of Northwestern newspapers.

Notwithstanding this, the paper continued to be an expense to its owners, and in the fall of 1875 became so much embarrassed that a change of ownership and a re-organization again became necessary. A new company was formed, called the Inter Ocean Publishing Company, and the paper was purchased by the new corporation.

From the new company, Dr. Oliver W. Nixon became the president, and William Penn Nixon the controlling manager of the entire institution. Mr. Palmer a few months later retired from the editorial management, and Mr. Pierce became editorial manager, under Mr. Nixon. Since this last re-organization the paper has reached assured success. Its political principles are in full accord with the most progressive and radical theories of the republican party. Supporting General Grant in the last campaign, and the otherCandidate], it swept away the papers that opposed him. Of the new company, Dr. Oliver W. Nixon became the president, and William Penn Nixon the controlling manager of the entire institution. Mr. Palmer a few months later retired from the editorial management, and Mr. Pierce became editorial manager, under Mr. Nixon. Since this last re-organization the paper has reached assured success. Its political principles are in full accord with the most progressive and radical theories of the republican party. Supporting General Grant in the last campaign, it swept away the papers that opposed him.

In its early days, under the editorial management of Mr. Palmer and through the influence of Mr. Scammon, it strongly advocated the "greenback theory," as it was called, favoring the retirement of the national bank currency, and the additional issue of greenbacks to the extent of the amount of bonds held by the banks, and so retiring those bonds. Its attitude was such that it was classed among the advocates of "fiat money." Under the management of Mr. Nixon, the Inter Ocean gradually edged away from the wildest features of greenbackism, and welcomed the return of specie payments. It favored the remonetization of silver, and the silver coinage bill, and continued in favor of the coinage of silver. It advocated a protective tariff.

The Inter Ocean has several strong special features. W. B. Sullivan, law reporter, was the first of the newspaper reporters to give a complete history of daily work in the courts. Under the title of the Curiosity
THE PRESS.

William H. Bushey, managing editor of the Inter-Ocean, was born in Vienna, Clark Co., Ohio, on February 24, 1839. His father was one of the early settlers of Ohio, emigrating from Virginia. He received the ordinary common school education of the time, and then spent a few years in teaching. When the War broke out he enlisted as a private in the 1st Union Kentucky Volunteers, and served three years and three months, reaching the grade of orderly-sergeant of his company. During his Army life, he corresponded with one or two Ohio newspapers, his letters attracting so much attention that when he left the service he was invited to become associate editor of the Ohio State Journal, published at Columbus, then one of the most influential papers in the State. In 1879 he was elected secretary of the Ohio State Journal, and in 1883 he was succeeded by William H. Bushey, then one of the most influential papers in the State. In 1883, he was elected manager of the Inter-Ocean, and continued in that office until 1884, when he was succeeded by William H. Bushey.

Gilbert A. Pierce continued as managing editor until 1881, when he was succeeded by William E. Curtis, who had been the Washington correspondent. Mr. Curtis returned to the Washington bureau in 1884, and was succeeded by William H. Bushey.

Until 1884, the Inter Ocean published no Sunday edition, but since then it issues a paper every day. It prints a supplement of four pages on Wednesday and Saturday, and on Sunday it published a sheet containing at least sixteen pages. The weekly circulation approaches nearly one hundred and twenty-five thousand, and its postage bills for 1884 amounted to $25,000.

Oliver W. Nixon, president of the Inter-Ocean Publishing Company, and one of the editors of the paper, is an older brother of William Penn Nixon, who was born in North Carolina, on October 25, 1825. When he was still a child his father removed to Indiana. He was educated at Farmers' College, Ohio, and in 1853 graduated from Jefferson Medical School, Philadelphia, receiving the degree of Doctor of Medicine. He practiced his profession in Philadelphia a short time, and then removed to Cincinnati and practiced there for a great number of years. When the Civil War broke out, he entered the army as surgeon of the 99th Ohio Volunteers, with which he served in the battle of Sedgwick, Missouri, and then became medical director on the staff of General Pope. After the battle of Gettysburg, the evacuation of Chancellorsville, he resigned, and went back to his profession in Cincinnati, becoming also medical examiner at Camp Chase near that city. In 1864, he was elected treasurer of Hamilton County on the Republican ticket, and served two years. His successor in the office, having died shortly after his election, Dr. Nixon was chosen to fill the vacancy, which he did for the remainder of the term. After his second term as treasurer, in association with William Banister, he founded the Cincinnati and Pennsylvania Railroad. Two years later the company purchased the Cincinnati Evening Times. In 1875, he sold out his interest in the Cincinnati paper and came to Chicago, where he organized the Inter-Ocean Publishing Company for the purpose of purchasing the Inter Ocean. Dr. Nixon purchased the mortgages and other indebtedness of the paper, and in due time the concern was a successor to the newspaper, of which Dr. Nixon has since continued president. He is the literary editor, writing also the nonpareil paragraphs on the editorial page. He was married in 1854, at Mount Carmel, Ohio, to Miss Lena E. Duffield, and has one son, Charles E., now the musical and art critic of the Inter Ocean.

William Penn Nixon was born near Richmond, Ind., in 1832. His grandfather was a Quaker and resident of North Carolina, who at an early period emancipated all his slaves, but continued to care for and support them to the close of his life. His father, also a Quaker and native of North Carolina, continued the care of the same slaves until he emigrated to Indiana about 1830. William received a liberal education, graduating at Farmers' College (now Belmont) near Cincinnati, in 1853, and afterward entered the law department of the University of Pennsylvania at Philadelphia, where he graduated in 1859. Returning to Cincinnati he entered upon the practice of law, in which he continued until the beginning of 1868. During this period he was elected three times to the Ohio Legislature, serving during the sessions of 1863, 1866 and 1867. In 1865, he became one of the founded of the Cincinnati Chronicle, and with that paper and its successor, the Times-Chronicle, he remained until he came to Chicago in the spring of 1872, to take the business management of the Inter Ocean. Through all the vicissitudes that Mr. Nixon has had for his success, and it is owing to him that it has reached its dimensions, for several years the closest financiers and management were asked to keep the paper going. It was closely watched, not only the personal supervision of a vast amount of detail. After the formation of a new company in 1875, Mr. Nixon assumed the entire management of the paper, as also business, directing its policy, dictating its editorial tone, and always alert to make it of interest to a wide class of readers. Mr. Nixon was married in Cincinnati, in 1861, to Miss Mary Stites, daughter of Hezekiah Stites, of that city. She died in 1862. In 1863 he married Miss Maud Duffield, daughter of Charles Duffield. By the latter union he has three children.

Frank W. Palmer was born on October 11, 1827, at Manchester, Dearborn Co., Ind. In the following year his father removed with his family to Chautauqua County, N. Y., and there his early life was passed. At the age of fourteen he was apprenticed to the printer's trade, entering the office of the Jamestown Journal. After serving three years he went to New York City and worked for three or four years as a journeyman compositor. He then returned to Jamestown, and soon after became a joint editor and owner of the Jamestown Journal with F. P. Bailey. Taking an active part in politics, he was elected to the State Legislature in 1853, and re-elected in 1854. In 1855, he returned to Dulanage, Iowa, and became the editor and part owner of the Dulanage Times. In 1860, he was elected to Congress and again elected in 1870, from Des Moines (where he had purchased the Register), serving from March 4, 1869, to March 3, 1873. In Congress he was a member of the Committee on Pacific Railways and of the Select
Committee on Postal Telegraph lines. He had disposed of his interest in the Register in 1866, though he had continued as editor-in-chief. Before the close of his second term in Congress, he was invited to become editor of the Chicago Inter Ocean, and he removed to the city in the spring of 1875. At the time Palmer did much to develop and improve the Inter Ocean, and it was instrumental in increasing its circulation, particularly that of the weekly, which became very popular in the Northwest, especially in Iowa, where Mr. Palmer was so well known.

Elwyn A. Barron is a native of Tennessee, and was born on March 6, 1855, his childhood home being at Nashville, a consider- able part of his youth, however, being spent in the Pacific States. During a portion of his boyhood education was carried on under a private tutor, and was afterward continued in one of the collegiate institutions of his native State. In 1872, he removed to Kansas, where he attended the University for two years, and then went to Chicago in 1875, where he studied law for a year. His first regular newspaper work was on the News in 1876, which he left to become city editor of the Post, a position which he held when that paper was sold. Shortly after this, Mr. Barron went upon the local staff of the Inter Ocean and soon became dramatic editor, in which position he has since remained. Since 1880, he has been associate editor of that paper, in addition to his duties in the dramatic department.

On Oct. 9, 1884, he was married to Miss Hannah Lee Bird, of Atchison, Kan. Mr. Barron has for some time performed a good deal of outside literary work, among other things being the joint author of several books which have been favorably received by the public.

Joseph R. Dunlop was born on July 24, 1857, in Jamaica, West Indies, his father being a chaplain in the British army. When he was of eleven years, his family removed to Canada, where he attended the Grammar School and then received instruction in Upper Canada College. At the age of eighteen, he commenced newspaper work on the Toronto Globe, quitting that position after two months, to come to Chicago, hoping to find a wider sphere for his endeavors. Here he connected himself with the printing establishment of J. W. Jones, where he soon became expert in the art of the practical printer, and, later, served as foreman in that large establishment. In 1874, he became a reporter on the Chicago Times, and in the year following joined the local staff as a regular reporter. After about two years, Mr. Dunlop returned to his former occupation in the Jones printing establishment, where he remained until September, 1876, when he again went upon the repartorial force of the Times. When that journal entered upon its famous exposure of the Custom House frauds in connection with the erection of the Government Building in Chicago, Mr. Dunlop was selected for the difficult task of disbud- ing the hidden facts connected with that transaction. For several months in 1875-76, he devoted his energies to the work, which was so thoroughly performed that, as a result, every person connected with the affair was indicted by the grand jury. In 1851, Mr. Dunlop did similar work on the investigations of the alleged "Gold Hound ring" in the Board of County Commissioners, in connection with which the Cook County Court of Illinois was the court which tried and convicted the principal offenders involved.

The facts developed and furnished work, and were of a highly sensa- tional character. In the spring of 1852, Mr. Dunlop made the tour to Mexico, writing up that territory for the Times. Returning in July of that year, he became city editor of the Times, remaining in that position until November, 1853, when he took the same position on the Inter Ocean, and which he still occupies. Mr. Dunlop is one of the charter members of the Chicago Press Club, and was its president during 1885.

Thomas C. MacMillan was born on October 4, 1850, at Stornach, Scotland. In 1857, he came with his parents to this country, settling in Chicago, where he attended the public schools for a time, leaving to serve an apprenticeship as a machinist. Poor health compelled the abandonment of this work in a short time, and he returned to school, graduating in due course from the Chicago High School and entering the Chicago University, remaining, how- ever, but a short time. In January, 1873, Mr. MacMillan became a reporter on the Inter Ocean. In 1875, he went, as the corres- pondent of that paper, with the Black Hills exploring expedition which made the gold discoveries in that region; and in the winter of 1875-76, and again in the summer of 1876, went in the same capacity with Gen. Custer's forces operating against the hostile Sioux in the famous Sifting Battle, his graphic letters attracting much attention. In 1878, he made an extended tour through Europe, and in 1880, succeeded Robert R. Porter as editor of the department of "Our Curiosity Shop," in which position he remained two years, when he succeeded George B. Burt as city editor. After two years, he succeeded Professor W. P. Jones as editor of "Our Curiosity Shop," in which position he still holds. In January, 1883, Mr. MacMillan was married to Miss Mary C. Goudie of Nauvoo, Kendall Co., Ill. Mr. MacMillan, for some time, has been prominently identified with various public institutions, educational and otherwise, and has found time from his work as a journalist to serve the public in various useful ways. Among other duties, he served three years as a member of the Cook County Board of Education, and for five years has been secretary and director of the Chicago Free Kindergarten Association, being also a director of the American Educational Aid Association of Illinois. Mr. MacMillan is now serving his second term as a director of the Chicago Public Library. He was elected as a representative to the lower house of the Illinois Legislature of 1883, from the fourth Chicago district, in which he served with credit. He was a charter member of the Chicago Press Club, is first vice-president of the Illinois St. Andrew's Society, and in June, 1885, had conferred upon him the honorary degree of Master of Arts by the Illinois University of Jacksonville.

I. White Bussey, news editor of the Inter Ocean, was born at Vienna, Clark Co., Ohio, on November 22, 1852. He received a common school education, and then taught several years. In the spring of 1872, he commenced journalism as a reporter on the Inter Ocean, and served on the city staff until March, 1874, when he became the news editor.

THE DAILY NEWS.

The Daily News was founded on December 25, 1875, by Melville E. Stone, Percy Meggy, and William E. Dougherty. It was an evening paper at one cent. The combined circulation and concern was about five thousand dollars, and its quarters were extremely limit- ed. It had an office about ten by twelve feet on the first floor of the building now occupied by it, at No. 123 Fifth Avenue, and its editorial and composing room took up a part of the fourth floor of the same building. For the first few weeks the printing was done by the Scandinavian newspaper which occupied a part of the same premises. After a short time Mr. Dougherty got discouraged and gave up the enterprise, and a few weeks later Mr. Meggy did the same, thus leaving Mr. Stone in sole possession. Although the paper was not yet paying expenses, Mr. Stone saw before six months had passed that it was rapidly gaining. It published three editions regularly, at 12 m. and at 3 and 5 p.m. One difficulty that the cheap papers had always encountered was the lack of cents in circulation. Mr. Stone purchased, at the mint, cents by the thousand dollars' worth, and would send them around to trades-people and get them to take a quantity for change. In this way he got them in circulation. The paper did not succeed in attracting much attention, but instead was reported to be a failure or an expression in the Scandavnic tongue, "eris siti laes snellum onchi." and then followed a translation. Sure enough the dispatch appeared in a later edition of the Post. In its next edition, the News in great glee pointed out the fact that the so-called foreign words, taken backwards, would read "The Mc- Millens will steal this sure," thus raising a great laugh
at the expense of its contemporary. This event gave the News an increased notoriety and consequent increase of circulation, but it did not become an assured success until the time of the labor strike and riots in the summer of 1877. Then it was that Mr. Stone developed his capacity for gathering news, and during the period of highest excitement he published an edition nearly every hour in the day, and ran up the circulation to about seventy thousand. In 1878, the Post suspended, and Lawson & Stone purchased the remains of it, including the associated press franchise, for $16,000.

The reputation of having absorbed its principal rival gave the News an additional impetus, and its circulation now seemed to be governed solely by the press facilities it could obtain. On March 21, 1881, a two-cent morning edition was commenced, thus making four regular daily editions of the paper. This last venture was soon afterward placed on a permanent footing by being admitted to a full membership in the Western Press Association. This was obtained by the assent of the five morning papers of Chicago belonging to the Association, and is a thing unprecedented in the history of that organization. The combined daily circulation of the Daily News has since reached as high as two hundred thousand copies. Increased room and press facilities have been added from time to time, until now the paper occupies the entire four-story building on Fifth Avenue in a small part of which it had been started, and portions of the three adjoining buildings. On January 1, 1883, the partnership between Mr. Lawson and Mr. Stone having expired by limitation, they organized a stock company and formed a corporation with a capital of $150,000, they remaining the sole owners of the stock.

While taking a strong and decided interest in political issues, and in all elections, the Daily News has pursued an independent course and has not uniformly supported any party. In the national campaign of 1880 its leanings were against General Garfield, and in 1884 it advocated the election of Cleveland, but would have supported Arthur had he been nominated. It has been outspoken and vigorous in support of civil service reform and low tariff, and in opposition to the present silver dollar and its coinage, favoring gold and silver dollars of equal value. It is courageous on all questions.

The morning edition, is kept entirely distinct from the afternoon editions, both in business and editorial management. Although under the same name and ownership, they are treated as separate properties.

The Daily News employs very nearly three hundred persons, about forty of whom are editors, special writers and reporters. Some of the ablest Chicago journalists have, at one time or another, been attached to its editorial staff, or been regular contributors to it. Among others are Joseph K. C. Forrest, John Flynn, Francis B. Wilkie, Van Buren Denslow, John F. Ballantine, George E. Plummer, Slason Thompson, Eugene Field, Willis Hawkins, Robert B. Peattie and Henry T. White.

Melville E. Stone, the founder of the Daily News, was born on August 18, 1833, at Hudson, Ill. His father was a Methodist minister. A great uncle was Rev. Dr. Isaac Stone, for many years a leading Methodist divine of Northern New York. An ancestor on the maternal side was Rev. James Creighton, an eminent coadjutor of John Wesley, the founder of Methodism. In 1856, Mr. Stone, Sr., moved to Chicago to take charge of a church, and his son attended the public schools, graduating from the high school in 1863, and in 1866 entered upon a long career by the purchase of an interest in an extensive foundry and machine shop. In 1870, he succeeded by purchase to the sole proprietorship of the business, and prospered until it was destroyed by the great fire, which left him deeply in debt. He now turned to journalism, for which he had always had a predilection. During his school days, as early as 1864, he had been an assistant in the proof-reading rooms of the Chicago Tribune and had frequently taken a part in reporting. He found an opening first on the Republican, which was soon to be merged in the Inter Ocean, of which paper Mr. Stone became the city editor. A year of over-work resulted in breaking down his health, and rest became necessary. After travelling six months through the South, in June, 1873, he returned and became assistant editor on the Evening Mail.

When the Post and Mail were consolidated, he became managing editor, and displayed a spirit of enterprise which, up to that time, had been unknown in the evening journalism of the West. Some months later he withdrew from the Post and Mail, and went to Washington, where he became correspondent for a number of Western newspapers, and for a time served in the bureau of the New York Herald. Returning to Chicago in the summer of 1874, he resumed his position on the Post and Mail, but soon resigned, and on December 25, 1875, published the first number of the Daily News. He has been the controlling spirit of the enterprise since its inception, never for a moment losing faith in its ultimate success, ever alert to take advantage of the varying gales of fortune, and quick to profit by popular excitement in the matter of gathering news. He has shaped the policy and tone of the Daily News, and, while bestowing upon it all his time and thought, does not allow his personal sentiments to interfere with the policy of his paper. He is a vigorous and incisive writer, and at all times gives the editorial management necessary supervision, thus shaping in every way the character and moral tone of the paper and directing its influence. In politics he is independent, and by avoiding the meshes of active and constant party service, he has been able to make the Daily News the medium of many political reforms that redound to the advantage of our institutions.

Victor F. Lawson, the senior proprietor of the Daily News, was born in Chicago, on September 9, 1850. His father was a native of Norway, who emigrated to the United States prior to 1840, and soon after settled in Chicago. A man of thrift and industry he accumulated a handsome estate, and among other valuable property of which he died possessed was the premises No. 123 Fifth Avenue, now occupied by the Daily News. Victor F. Lawson was educated first in the public schools, graduating at the Chicago High School in 1869. He afterward attended Phillips's Academy in Massachusetts and Cambridge University. Returning to Chicago, his time was occupied partly in taking care of his father's estate, and partly in publishing the Scandinavian. Purchasing an Interest in
the Daily News he assumed the business management of that paper, and in a few years had no small degree of success as a result of his improved business methods. Mr. Lawson was married in 1850, to Miss Bradley, daughter of Hon. W. H. Bradley of Chicago.

ROBERT P. BATTIE was born on October 3, 1857, in Wisconsin, but his family came to Chicago where he was mainly educated. He first entered the ranks of journalism on the local staff of the Chicago Times in 1880, Clinton Snowden being then city editor, and for about two years continued the thorough training incident to such a position in the ever increasing metropolitan daily. His tastes running largely to dramatic matters, much of his work during this time was done in connection with the amusement column of the Times. In September, 1882, Mr. Battie joined the staff of the Daily Herald, under John F. Ballantine, and in September, 1883, he became connected with the Daily News, with which he has since remained, doing editorial and other work. He has been especially associated with "A Rambler's Notes," a column of light, gossipy matter. In 1883, Mr. Battie was married to Miss Elia A. Wilkinson, who is well known through her literary work.

MRS. ELIA W. BATTIE was born at Panama, Mich., in 1862, her maiden name being Elia A. Wilkinson. For several years past, she has been known to the public as a writer of short stories for children, in which she has attracted considerable attention. Several of her children's stories have appeared in St. Nicholas, Wide Awake and other juvenile periodicals. Much of her work has, however, appeared in the columns of the Tribune, Times, and other Chicago daily journals and literary papers, taking the form of short articles on literary and historical subjects, and short tales and local sketches. The most noted of the latter was a Christmas story of Early Chicago, which appeared in the Tribune of December 26, 1885. Mrs. Battie was educated mainly in Chicago, where she has lived since 1874. In 1883, she was married to Robert P. Battie, of the Daily News.

EUGENE FIELD was born at St. Louis, Mo., on September 2, 1857. At the age of not quite six years old, he was taken to Amherst, Mass., and reared by his cousin, Miss Mary F. French, at that place. His early education was received at Monson and Williamstown, Mass., and afterward completed at the State University of Missouri. On reaching his majority, Mr. Field came into the possession of a large fortune, which, his friends are fond of saying, he soon spent like a gentleman. He travelled extensively in Europe in 1872-73, gaining a store of valuable knowledge. Returning from abroad, he began his newspaper career in June, 1873, as a reporter on the St. Louis Evening Journal, of which paper, later in the same year, he became city editor. In May, 1875, Mr. Field went to St. Joseph, Mo., to take up the position of city editor on the St. Joseph Gazette, which he retained for about a year and a half, when he returned to St. Louis as editorial paragraphist on the Journal and Times-Journal, the brightness of his work attracting considerable attention. During 1879-81, he was managing editor on the Times, of Kansas City. In the latter year he left Kansas City to become managing editor of the Denver Tribune, remaining in that position until August, 1883, at which time he became Chicago's special city editor for the Daily Herald. Since that time he has conducted the special department entitled "Sharps and Flats," and has made a wide reputation as a pungent and sparkling paragraphist. During his career as journalist, Mr. Field has given considerable attention to literary work in poetry, prose and fiction, writing his first verse in 1879 and his first story in 1881. While in Missouri, he was, for two years, corresponding secretary of the Missouri Press Association. Mr. Field was married at St. Joseph, Mo., on October 16, 1873, to Miss Julia S. Comstock. They have four children,—three sons and a daughter.

THE CHICAGO HERALD.

The Chicago Herald was founded as the representative of stalwart republicanism, but, under successive editors, it has drifted into independent democracy. Intended as the advocate of Lincoln's republicanism before its first presidential campaign it became the exponent of Cleveland democracy. After its first year it seems to have owed allegiance to no party. It was lively, bright and aggressive. It rather recklessly took an undue interest in the private lives and past careers of certain citizens of Chicago, and became at once enmeshed in a net work of libel suits, one of which resulted in a $25,000 verdict against it. This culminated in a sale of the Herald to a new company. The founders of the Herald were James W. Scott, Frank W. Palmer, A. M. Jones and Daniel Shepard. The company was organized about the first of May, 1881, with a capital of $150,000, and articles of incorporation duly executed. The Chicago Daily Telegraph at this time was about to fail, it had a national press franchise, some machinery, presses, and type, and these its creditors were willing to sell at a reasonable price. The Chicago Herald Company purchased them. The last issue of the Telegraph was number 1046; the first issue of the Chicago Morning Herald was number 1047, and its date May 10, 1881.

Mr. Palmer became editor-in-chief, with William D. Evans as assistant, and John F. Ballantine, city editor. James W. Scott was the publisher and business manager. The Herald was a seven-column folio, beautifully printed on good paper, and was sold at two cents, and had a Sunday issue of eight pages sold first at three cents and afterward at five. It had the usual difficulties to encounter, one of the chief of which was that, not being a member of the Western Press Association, it could not get their dispatches, and its telegraphic tolls were also higher, owing to the same fact.

Under Mr. Palmer the editorial work of the paper achieved as great a success as could reasonably be expected, but it was not a remunerative success. Its chief political characteristics were stalwart republicanism and a very decided hostility to George R. Davis, the republican congressman from the Third District.

In the latter part of 1882, Mr. Palmer retired, and Mr. Ballantine became managing editor, and associated with him were I. S. Lothrop and David Henderson. The paper never became more independent politically, though still republican. It was sparkling and entertaining but not intentionally malicious. A series of articles on the various churches, published in the Sunday issue, attracted considerable attention for their brightness and humor. In the spring of 1883, it met with a tremendous reverse in the Lehman libel suit, and a re-organization of owners and staff followed in August, 1883. Palmer, Jones and Shepard disposed of their stock to John K. Walsh and Martin J. Russell, and these two with Mr. Scott, who retained his interest, became the owners of the paper. The Lehman judgment was settled by Mr. Lehman on the payment of $3,000 by the Herald to charitable objects. Under the new ownership Martin J. Russell became editor-in-chief, and James W. Scott continued as publisher and business manager.

On the re-organization of the staff Horatio W. Seymour became assistant editor; Robert D. Bogart, who had been on the paper since the previous spring, dramatic critic and general writer; and Frank H. Brooks, night editor. William A. Taylor continued city editor, and Margaret B. Sullivan became the literary editor.

The change in the management brought about a change in the tone and policy of the paper. Since that time it has been democratic, though not an organ, and with a strong tendency to independence. It favors low tariff, civil service reform and opposes the standard silver dollar and silver coinage. It gave a hearty support to the election of President Cleveland, and fully sustains his administration. Its news department is carefully edited, and it lays before its readers all important news in a compact and readable form.

MARTIN J. RUSSELL, editor-in-chief of the Herald, was born December 20, 1845, in Chicago. His father, Martin Russell, was a captain on the lakes, and was lost with his vessel in Lake Michigan, in a storm, about six weeks before Martin J. was born. He was educated in the public schools, but on the breaking out of the Civil War, when he was sixteen years of age, he accompanied Colonel James A. Mulligan, who was his maternal uncle, with his regiment to Missouri, and was with it at the time of the surrender at Lexington.
Not belonging to the regiment at that time he was not held as a prisoner of war, but was permitted to return to Chicago. After the regiment was exchanged, it was re-organized at Chicago in the winter of 1861-62, as the 23d Illinois Volunteers, and Mr. Russell was chosen second lieutenant of Co. “A,” his commission being dated November 1, 1861, when he had not yet reached his sixteenth year. The regiment was ordered to Virginia, in June, 1862, and the following December, Colonel Mulligan being assigned to the command of a brigade, Lieutenant Russell was appointed on his staff as assistant adjutant-general, and served through the various campaigns in Virginia with him. After the battle of Winchester, where Colonel Mulligan was killed, the 23d regiment was so largely reduced in numbers through constant service, that it was ordered to be consolidated into five companies, and on September 14, 1864, Lieut.

moved to Galena with his family, where he became associated with Dr. Charles H. Kay, in the publication of the Jeffersonian. James W. Scott was educated at Galena and was hired to the newspaper business. His first newspaper venture on his own account was made in 1870, at Huntington, Md. A year or two later he returned to Galena and started a paper called the Industrial Press. About 1874 he removed to Chicago, and, in company with F. W. Rice, purchased the Daily Hotel Reporter, which is still published by the firm of Scott & Rice. He was married, in 1873, to Miss Carrie K. Greene, of Naperville, Ill. In the spring of 1881, he actively promoted the formation of the Chicago Herald Company, and his business enterprise has contributed largely to its success.

WILLIAM A. TAYLOR, city editor of the Herald, was born at Oswego, N. Y., on November 13, 1854. In 1875, his family removed to Chicago, and here Mr. Taylor was educated, graduating from the high school in 1872. In July, 1874, he commenced newspaper work on the Tribune as night police reporter, and continued in that position until February, 1883, when he joined the Herald as a reporter. In June, 1883, he became the city editor, which position he has filled to the entire satisfaction of the management of that paper.

THE CHICAGO EVENING JOURNAL.

When the great fire of 1871 compelled the Journal to suddenly seek temporary quarters on the West Side, which it did without losing a single issue, the managers also took immediate steps to erect a building at Nos. 159 and 161 Dearborn Street, the site it now occupies. In the spring of 1872 the building was completed, and in April the Journal removed to its new home, where it continued without change of management until the early part of 1878, when the failing health of Charles L. Wilson, who for a long time had owned the paper, induced him to put the management in the hands of a joint-stock company, of which he was president, and Henry W. Farrar was secretary and business manager. As Mr. Wilson held most of the stock, there was no real change of ownership, however. The editorial management continued as before,—Andrew Shuman, who had been editor-in-chief since 1861, still remaining such, and W. F. Sullivan, his city editor. The latter had been in the same position since 1874, having succeeded Professor J. W. Larrimore. In March, 1878, Mr. Wilson, who had gone to Texas for his health, died at San Antonio. His wife and daughter, the only heirs, succeeded to the control of the company, Mr. Shuman being elected president in place of Mr. Wilson, and Colonel Farrar remaining secretary and business manager. In March, 1880, Andrew Shuman and John R. Wilson, a nephew of the late proprietor, leased the Journal from the company, the latter having been connected with it from October, 1871. Early in December, 1883, the Journal building was burned, and the paper found temporary quarters at Clark Street and Arcade Court, from which place it was issued until the following April, when it re-occupied its old home, now thoroughly rebuilt, and enlarged.

During 1884 the Journal Company was re-organized, the board of directors, consisting of Andrew Shuman as president, W. K. Sullivan as secretary, and John R. Wilson as treasurer. Under this ownership and management the paper still continues, Mr. Shuman being chief editor and Mr. Sullivan city editor, assisted by Thomas M. Wignall, Colonel E. A. Calkins, James Chisholm, George S. Killen, N. R. Cozzens, Oliver H. Perry, and others. Among the various gentlemen connected with the Journal since 1871, may be mentioned

Andrew Shuman.

James W. Scott, who has been the publisher and business manager of the Herald since its foundation, was born in Wisconsin in 1849. His father was a journalist, and a few years later re-

tenant Russell was mustered out of service, and returned home. In 1870, Mr. Russell became a city reporter on the Chicago Evening Post, and remained on that paper until the latter part of 1873, serving as city editor a part of the time. In December, 1873, he joined the city department of the Times, and shortly after was advanced to the editorial staff as paragraphist. When Mr. Stroey published the afternoon paper called the Telegram, in 1876, Mr. Russell was made the editor of that paper, and upon its cessation, resumed his place on the Times, which he continued to hold until he joined the Herald in August, 1883. He was married, in 1873, to Miss Celia C. Walsh, of Chicago, and became a resident of Hyde Park. They have six children. He was a member of the Board of Education of Hyde Park during 1874-80, and was village clerk during 1876-80. In 1880, the circuit judges of Cook County appointed him a commissioner of the South Parks, and on the expiration of his term, in 1885, again appointed him without solicitation. Mr. Russell has done no literary work outside of professional labors. His reading has been extensive in general English literature, Shakespeare being his prime favorite, and in political history. His style is forcible, and his articles are freighted with good humor and wit.

WILLIAM K. SULLIVAN was born at Waterford, Ireland, on November 10, 1843. He was educated in boyhood in the national schools of Ireland, and while quite a youth became pupil-teacher in the Waterford Model School, where he remained for two years. He afterward graduated from the Northborough Street Training School of Dublin, taught school for a time in Malin, County Donegal, and came to the United States in 1863, with no capital but the hopefulness of youth and what he had in his head. After a brief sojourn in New York, he found his way to Illinois, and engaged soon after in teaching school in Kane County. In 1864, he enlisted in the 141st Illinois Volunteers, serving about six months. Upon returning to Illinois, he taught school, near Bristol, Kendall Co. Not long after he went to the oil regions in West Virginia, where, for a time, he found occupation in running a steam engine. His next move was a trip to Europe and a visit to his native land, where, however, he did not remain very long. Returning to New York, Mr. Sullivan entered upon his journalistic career as a reporter on the Sun of that city; coming back to the West, he engaged on the reporter staff of the Chicago Tribune. While connected with the Tribune, he was elected to the Legislature as a member of the XXVIIth General Assembly, serving two years. In 1874, Mr. Sullivan became the city editor of the Evening Journal, which position he still occupies. Mr. Sullivan is also well known as a public spirited citizen. He has served three years as a member of the Chicago Board of Education, being appointed by Mayor Colvin, and was twice re-elected president of that body; while he has also been connected at various times with societies and movements devoted to the interests of the general public. In 1874, Mr. Sullivan was married to Miss Amelia Shackelford; they have had three children, two of whom are living.

—Helen Amelia and William.

THE ILLINOIS STAATS ZEITUNG.

This journal suffered a total loss by the fire of 1871, but it hastily got together the necessary materials and, in temporary quarters, resumed publication within forty-eight hours after that calamity, while preparations were at once made for the building of permanent quarters. A. C. Hesing was, at this time, president of the Staats Zeitung Company, and Hermann Kaster was the chief editor of the paper. On March 10, 1873, sixteen months after the great fire, the commodious five-story Staats Zeitung Building, on the corner of Washington Street and Fifth Avenue, was completed and occupied, the cost of the building, machinery, presses, etc., amounting to nearly $300,000. For a long time there has been no change in the ownership or management of the paper, which is controlled by a stock company as formerly, in which A. C. Hesing and Washington Hesing, his son, hold the majority of the stock. The latter became actively connected with the paper soon after leaving college, in November, 1871, and for several years past has been the managing editor. Mr. Kaster has continuously remained as editor-in-chief to the present time. The Staats Zeitung has steadily increased its circulation and influence, in which it leads all other German-American newspapers in the West.

WASHINGTON HESING, managing editor of the Illinois Staats Zeitung, is one of the young men who have made themselves felt in Chicago and have achieved a substantial success in the business and social world. He is a son of Anthony C. and Louise (Lamping) Hesing, and was born at Cincinnati, Ohio, on May 14, 1849. During his youth, he was constantly in school until 1861, when he visited Europe. Upon his return in the following winter, he entered University St. Mary's of the Lake, where he continued until July, 1863. He then studied at the Chicago University for a year, after which he was prepared by Dr. Quackenbush for admission to Yale College, which institution he entered in 1866, and from which he graduated with the degree of Bachelor of Arts, in 1870. Immediately upon completing his studies at Yale, he went to Europe and attended lectures in Berlin and Heidelberg universities. He devoted himself to the study of political economy, international law, the science of government, history and German literature. The great fire of 1871 served as a summons for him to return home, and upon reaching Chicago he at once entered upon an active business life, on November 21 of that year, with the Illinois Staats Zeitung. In April, 1880, Mr. Hesing, with his father, secured a controlling interest in the journal, and since then he has continued in the editorial management of the same. Shortly after his advent into journalism, Mr. Hesing naturally became active in politics. When only twenty-three years old he distinguished himself by a series of eloquent speeches, in both the English and German languages, in favor of the election of General Grant to the presidency. The City of Chicago early recognized his abilities; at the age of twenty-two he was appointed a member of the Board of Education. At the expiration of his first term of office, Mayor Joseph Medill tendered him a re-appointment, but he declined. While a member of the Board, Mr. Hesing, as one of the committee on German, made a report in which he advocated the system of grading the German instruction as the English was graded, and his proposed system was adopted and is now in practice. In August, 1880, Mr. Hesing was elected a member of the County Board of Education. He is a member of the Roman Catholic Church, and attends the Cathedral of the Holy Name. In 1873, he was elected president of the Union Catholic Library Association, an organization which embraces all the Catholics of the city. He was married to Miss Henrietta C. Weir, of Boston, Mass.

THE PRESS CLUB OF CHICAGO.

The profession of journalism in Chicago and the Northwest has a noted and justly famous adjunct in the Press Club of Chicago. While comparatively a recent organization, having been formed in December, 1879, the Press Club has made an enduring imprint on the profession. At the time of its formation there was but one similar organization—the New York Press Club—
in existence in the United States. Prior to 1871, there had been a Press Club organized, an account of which appears in the second volume, but the fire terminated its existence.

A small coterie of journalists formed an organization in the spring of 1872, meeting in various cafés and public resorts. So regular and enjoyable did these meetings become, that a formal organization was seriously discussed, and finally formed under the name of the Press Club. But half-a-dozen meetings were held, none of them attended by the full complement of members, and the organization came to an early end, the last meeting being held at the Briggs House on December 23, 1872. For the ensuing five years the working journalists were intimate in their inclinations; having no regular place of meeting nor caring for a more formal gathering than the chance meetings of the few who were personally friendly with each other. The Coliseum, Kirchoff's Café, an office in Arcade Court, and, later, the Tivoli Garden were the more popular places of resort at the time. Some of the journalists were held at home at the rooms of the order of The Elks, where they met friends of the dramatic profession, and many joined the Owl Club, a social organization having rooms in McCutcheon's Theater building. Indeed, it has been maintained by many that the working journalists were instrumental in organizing the Owl Club, and it is certain that their withdrawal from the organization hastened the demise of that once celebrated club.

Early in January, 1880, an informal meeting was held in the Tremont House club room, a committee was appointed to draft a constitution, and sixteen pledged themselves to membership by signing the roll. The Chicago Press Club was formally organized on February 15, 1880, when nine names were voted to the roll. The constitution was approved and adopted on January 22, the following being the preamble of the instrument:

"For the purpose of bringing the members of the newspaper profession together in close personal relations, to elevate the profession, to further good fellowship, and to extend a helping hand to all members of the organization who may desire it, the undersigned hereby form themselves into a society."

The twenty-five charter members were the following:


On January 15 the permanent officers for the year were formally elected. F. B. Wilkie was chosen president; Guy Magee, W. T. Collins, John F. Ballantyne, vice-presidents; M. E. Stone, treasurer; Elwyn A. Barron, recording secretary; T. O. Thompson, financial secretary; Joseph K. Dunlop, Theodore Gesterfield. T. C. MacMillan, W. K. Sullivan, James Maitland, executive committee.

The constitution has been amended and modified from time to time since its first adoption. A charter was secured, upon the adoption of which the name Chicago Press Club was abandoned, owing to the fact that a coterie of German journalists laid legal claim to the same, and the title The Press Club of Chicago was adopted. The treasurer was required to give a bond of $10,000 and the financial secretary one of $2,500. The rooms secured were at the northeast corner of Clark and Madison streets, and they are still occupied by the club.

Once fairly established the membership of the club increased rapidly. The social features consisting of an annual banquet; occasional special "spreeds" in honor of noted guests, or members departing for other fields of duty, and regular "fourth night" receptions in the club rooms, at which ladies are present, have become a potent factor in assisting the development sought for by the organization.

On September 30, 1886, at the Central Music Hall, the Press Club inaugurated a system of annual entertainments. By these the Press Club has assisted many of the prominent men and women connected with the lyric and dramatic stage of this country, and the most famous artists cheerfully lend their talents to make each entertainment more successful than its predecessor.

Among the many people who have received entertainment at the hands of the Press Club may be named: Madame Marie Rose, Colonel Mapleson, Emma Abbott, Annie Louise Cary, Minnie Hauk Wartegg, Jessie Bartlett-Davis, Marie Stone, Blanche Roosevelt Marchetti, Samuel L. Clemens, Thomas W. McCullough, Thomas W. Keene, Joseph Hatton, of London, England, Baron Wartegg, Whittow Reid, General E. S. Grant, Vice-President Thomas A. Hendricks, Senator John A. Logan, Senator and Governor Richard J. Oglesby, Edward Kamenyi, the renowned violinist, Don Juan Marcia and Don Carlos E. Leonardo, of Mexico, Mary Rodish and Frank H. Taylor, and Paul George Augustus Sala, Ben: Perley Poore, George Alfred Townsend, J. B. Mantrop, of Edinburgh, Scotland, Sol Smith Russell, Bartle Campbell, Maurice Barrymore, James Whitcomb Riley, the "Hoosier Poet," Robert Reed, Thomas Whiffen, Robert Barrette, the Williams College Glee Club, and a long list of others equally noted in drama, art, literature and public life.

Formal receptions were tendered Marie Rose, on December 16, 1886; Keene and McCullough, on February 19, 1887; and a supper to Congressman John F. Flood in December, 1882; a reception and banquet to the Mexican editors on June 28, 1885.

It will thus be seen that the Press Club of Chicago, with proper motives underlying its foundation, and with dignified and able management, speedily achieved a prominence and influence never excelled by any similar organization in this country. The advantages accruing to members of the organization can not be easily enumerated.

The rule as to membership, that only reputable journalists, having a direct connection with some recognized newspaper, or a standing in literature, pursuits, are eligible, has at all times been enforced. The death of a member has always been observed with suitable ceremonies, and those sick or disabled, if in need, have profited by the benevolent features of the Club. In 1882, the Club put its seal of censure on the "penny-a-line" system, which its promoters thought to make a successful innovation in Chicago. In March, 1883, a proposition to join a National Journalists' League was voted down by a large majority.

The Club rooms are bright, attractive and cheerful, being handsomely carpeted, and decorated with paintings and works of art, among the collection are oil portraits of the deceased and ex-presidents and prominent members. The rooms are also provided with a valuable reference and reading library, the periodicals of the day, billiard tables and games, day and night stews, and other adjuncts of club-life.

Following is a list of the officers elected since 1880:

**Election January 20, 1889.**—President, W. K. Sullivan, Evening Journal; First Vice-President, Guy Magee, Tribune; Second Vice-President, W. H. French, Associated Press; Treasurer, J. F. Flynn, News; Secretary, Elwyn A. Barron, Inter Ocean; Assistant Secretary, John M. Dandy, Saturday Evening Herald. Board of Directors: J. R. Dunlop, Times; T. C. MacMillan, Inter Ocean; Henry F. Donovan, Journal; W. H. French, Associated Press; R. A. Patterson, Tribune.

**Election January 19, 1883.**—President, Samuel J. Meill, Tribune; First Vice-President, John B. Hinman, Times; Second Vice-
HISTORY OF CHICAGO.

President, W. D. Eaton, Herald; Third Vice-President, W. E. Curtis, Inter Ocean; Treasurer, J. B. Bradwell, Legal News; Secretary, E. A. Barron, Inter Ocean; Financial Secretary, Edgar J. Wakefield, Courier-Journal. Board of Directors: J. Harry Ballard, Inter Ocean; Frank S. Davidson, Times; R. W. Ransome, Tribune; Nate A. Reed, News; Oliver H. Perry, Journal.

Year 1881.—President, W. E. Curtis, Inter Ocean; First Vice-President, J. F. Ballantyne, Herald; Second Vice-President, N. A. Reed, News; Third Vice-President, Martin J. Russell, Times; Treasurer, J. B. Bradwell, Legal News; Secretary, R. B. Peetle, Herald; Financial Secretary, Edgar J. Wakefield, Courier-Journal; George F. Wright, Miners’ Review, vice Wakeman, resigned. Board of Directors: Samuel V. Steele, Times; W. A. Taylor, Tribune; J. H. Ballard, Inter Ocean; John Ritchie, stenographer; vice Perry, Journal.

Election January 7, 1882.—President, J. F. Bradwell, Legal News; First Vice-President, Victor F. Lawson, Daily News; Second Vice-President, Guy Magee, Tribune; Third Vice-President, T. C. MacMillan, Inter Ocean; Secretary, Charles D. Wright, Inter Ocean; Treasurer, James W. Scott, Herald; Financial Secretary, John McGovern, Tribune. Board of Directors: Leo Cannan, Tribune; W. S. Walker, at large; Thomas O’Neill, Herald; E. R. Dillingham, Times; W. M. Knox, News; J. H. Ballard, Inter Ocean, vice Knox, resigned.

Election January 6, 1883.—President, Joseph R. Dunlop, Inter Ocean; First Vice-President, T. Z. Cowles, Mirror of American Sports; Second Vice-President, W. M. Knox, News; Third Vice-President, Rodney Welch, Times; Secretary, W. T. Hall, Tribune; Treasurer, Leo Cannan, Tribune. Board of Directors: J. B. Bradwell; Financial Secretary, Charles H. Dennis, News; F. F. Johnson, of J. T. Lester & Co., vice Dennis, resigned. Board of Directors: E. L. Wakeman, The Current; Leo Cannan, Tribune; E. O’Cotten, Daily News; W. H. Harper, Inter Ocean; Arnold Pierce, Times.

Election January 7, 1884.—President, John F. Ballantyne, Daily News; First Vice-President, T. Z. Cowles, Mirror of American Sports; Second Vice-President, W. A. Taylor, Herald; Third Vice-President, Washington Hesing, Staats Zeltung; Financial Secretary, John J. Fuller, Car-builder; Recording Secretary, W. H. Harper, Inter Ocean; Treasurer, Leo Cannan, Tribune. Board of Directors: John M. Dandy, Saturday Evening Herald; R. W. Ransom, Tribune; W. M. Knox, News; C. A. Snowden, Mail; Frank B. Wilkie, Times.

The Club membership at the date of this election numbered about one hundred and seventy-five.


THE WESTERN ASSOCIATED PRESS.

The Western Associated Press may be said to have originated in 1860, although it did not become a distinct news-gathering and disseminating agency until 1881. At the former date the New York Associated Press was the chief news agency of the country. During the period of the War it comprised a few of the more important eastern papers, and by an arrangement with the papers in Cleveland, Detroit, Chicago and St. Louis, exchanged its news with the papers of the Western Circuit. William Henry Smith was the manager of the Western Department; and it is to his energy, discrimination and good judgment that the Western Associated Press to-day owes its great serviceability to the press and public. Under Mr. Smith’s direction the western news circuit was enlarged and extended to new fields, taking in Milwaukee, St. Paul, Minneapolis, Dubuque, Omaha, Kansas City and other important news-centers. The exchange of news with the New York Associated Press was kept up until early in the year 1881, when Mr. Smith, upon consultation with the management of the leading Western journals, decided to establish and maintain an independent Western bureau. An organization was effected under the name of the Western Associated Press, and Mr. Smith established agents in New York, London and the chief cities of the continent of Europe. Many of the more important daily journals of the country appreciated the power of the new association and the advantage of membership, and applied and were admitted. When the association was firmly established and was proved a great success, the New York Associated Press evinced a desire to enjoy its advantages, and an amalgamation was effected as to news matters alone. The officers of the Western Associated Press are Joseph Medill, president, and William Henry Smith, manager. In respect to the admission of new members, policy and important ventures, the advisability of such moves is passed upon by an executive committee composed of the editors of leading Western papers. The New York Associated Press has a similar executive committee, and there is a joint executive committee of the two, to consider matters affecting mutual interests.

THE AMERICAN PRESS ASSOCIATION was organized in August, 1882, by Major O. J. Smith, R. W. Nelson and George W. Cummings. They had had a long experience in the newspaper field, and although starting with small capital, in a remarkably short space of time they revolutionized the daily newspapers in all towns and cities outside of the few very large cities of the country. By their system of furnishing news, both the smaller papers and those of medium rank are placed upon a real footing with the metropolitaan journals in the matter of publishing news, being able at a trifling expense, to publish daily an amount of telegraphic news which under any other system would cost thousands of dollars annually.

Major O. J. Smith, president of the Press Association, is forty-two years of age, and was raised on a farm near Terre Haute, Ind., and is a graduate of Asbury (now DePauw) University at Greencastle. At the beginning of the War, he enlisted in the 71st Indiana Volunteers, and with which he served nearly four years, and soon after became President of the Press Association. When the War was ended he was for a short time engaged as a cotton planter in Alabama. He next established the Daily and Weekly Gazette at Terre Haute, Ind., and afterwards this paper for a couple of years, he sold it, and established the Terre Haute Saturday Evening Mail, now the most largely circulated weekly paper in that section of Indiana. He sold this and bought the Daily and Weekly Express, one of the oldest papers in Indiana. After publishing it for a number of years he separated the Daily and Weekly, sold the former and moved the Weekly to Chicago in 1878, and soon had a circulation of nearly 100,000 copies. In 1882, he sold this paper to join in the organization of The American Press Association, of which he has since been the president.

Robert W. Nelson, vice-president of the American Press Association, and manager of the Cincinnati house, was born in New York State, and is about thirty-four years old. At an early age he acquired a varied experience in different kinds of mercantile business, and finally drifted into the newspaper field. One of his first newspaper ventures was the establishment of the Joliet (Ill.) Daily News, which he soon made a leading newspaper. He sold this paper and was for a time engaged in the ready-print business in Chicago. He next established the National Liberator, still a leading exhibition journal, which he sold in 1882, to engage in the establishment of the American Press Association. Mr. Nelson has for many years been prominently identified with the prohibition party, holding prominence in their National Conventions.

George W. Cummings has been secretary and manager of the American Press Association, and manager of the Chicago house, from the beginning of the enterprise. He is thirty-six years of age,
and was born on a farm in Vermillion County, Ill. When he was quite young, his parents settled on a farm near Terre Haute, Ind. At the age of fifteen, he entered the school near Terre Haute, where he remained three years. He then taught a country school near that city for two successive years, earning money enough to carry him through the Indiana State University, where he graduated in 1879, and the school of law in the University of Michigan, where he spent Major O. J. Smith on the Terre Haute Mail. After leaving college he entered the St. Louis (Mo.) Law School, from which he entered upon the practice of his profession in that city shortly after he was admitted to the bar. In 1874 he married Mr. Dandy, one of the prominent newspapers and the financial secretary of the latter and is now chairman of the directory of the club.

FRANK HATTON, editor-in-chief of the Chicago Mail, was born at Cambridge, Ohio, on April 28, 1846. His father, Richard Hatton, was a prominent publisher of the Cincinnati Times. During Frank Hatton's early boyhood his father removed to Cadiz, Ohio, where he purchased the Republican. It was on this paper that Mr. Hatton received his first instruction in the business with which he has been identified, and closely identified with his life. At the age of eleven he entered the Republican office, and before he had finished his fourteenth year he was foreman of the office and local editor of the paper; not in name only, but the hard work of the mechanical management of the paper devolved upon him, and he was obliged to furnish the usual quota of local news every week. It was a stern school and proved the best of educators; it developed him into a political writer he was among the leading Republican editors of the nation. During the last year of his residence in Mr. Pleasant, he was postmaster of this place, and for a few years prior to October, 1851, he was postmaster at Burlington. In the month and year above mentioned, President Arthur appointed Mr. Hatton assistant postmaster-general, and disposing of newspaper and other interests in Iowa, he entered the office and upon his duties.

In October, 1854, Postmaster-General Gresham resigned, his position was filled by Mr. McLean, and Mr. Hatton was appointed by the Secretary of State to fill the office of postmaster, in which official capacity he served until the close of President Arthur's term. In October, 1882, Mr. Hatton became interested in the Chicago Evening Mail, and in 1888 became its owner and publisher. In 1896 he was made editor of the Evening Mail, and his paper had a circulation of about 60,000. He was re-elected at the last election and has held his position. His editorial influence is of the highest order, and he is now the most important of the city's newspapers. His qualities are those of a man of intelligence and integrity, and his position is one of the highest in the city.
Louisiana, and, in July, reported the Pittsburgh riots for the Times, and during the winter of 1877-78 was that journal's representative in Texas and Old Mexico. He made a complete tour of the latter country in July, 1879, on an expanded General Bureau expedition against the Sioua, and was with General Merritt in the Ute campaign, during the months of October and November of the same year. In 1880, he made an extended tour of the United States, and in 1881 was the Times' editorial correspondent at Washington, D. C. In the summer of the same year he made the tour of the Canadian and North Pacific railroads, both then unfinished for the Season, 1881, he was assigned to duty in the office of General Carr's expedition against the Apaches. In November, 1881, he withdrew from the Times, and organized the first Irish National Land League Convention, which was held in New York City. On January 15, 1882, he established The Citizen, a paper devoted to American and Irish interests, which since its inception has proved highly successful. Mr. Finerty has always been the editor-in-chief of it, and his articles in behalf of the oppressed people of Ireland give unqualified evidence of his ability, loyalty, and devotion to the cause. In November, 1882, Mr. Finerty became an independent candidate for Congress from the Second Illinois District, and was elected. During the fall of 1883, he supported Mr. Blaine in the Ohio campaign, and in November, 1884, he was again a candidate for Congress, running as a Blaine independent. In this contest Mr. Finerty was defeated. In April, 1886, he was made a candidate for the Republican ticket for the office of city treasurer, but in this Mr. Finerty was defeated, chiefly, it is said, because of local prejudice among certain Anglo-Americans. Of Irish position. With him was married the last marriage occurring in May, 1882, when Miss Sadie I. Hennessee, of Chicago, became his wife. They have one child living.

E. H. TAlBOTT, editor and manager of the Railway Age, is a prominent and popular journalist. Mr. Talbott was born at McConnellsville, Ohio, on August 9, 1839. He completed his education at the Iowa State University, and began his career as legislative reporter for the Iowa Gazette and other papers, during the last session of the Legislature held at Iowa City. Some two years later he became editor of the Madisonian at Wintersott, Iowa. In 1858 he was appointed to a clerkship in the United States Senate, and subsequently examined candidate on the Repub- lican ticket for the office of city treasurer, but in this Mr. Finerty was defeated, chiefly, it is said, because of local prejudice among certain Anglo-Americans. Of Irish position. With him was married the last marriage occurring in May, 1882, when Miss Sadie I. Hennessee, of Chicago, became his wife. They have one child living.

J. E. STRONG, editor and manager of the Chicago Newspaper Union, was born in Union City, Branch Co., Mich., on March 28, 1841, being the son of George and Emily II. Strong. His parents were among the early pioneers ofthat State, his father, with several others, having opened the way and established himself in the city, is the only guide to their new homes being an Indian trail through the wilderness from Detroit. Charles E. Strong was the eldest of three boys, and remained at his native place until he was ten years of age. In 1853, having received his early education, and, when fourteen years old, applied himself to mastering the details of the typographical art. He has contributed several papers representing an apprenticeship to S. M. Booth, with whom he remained for four years. He then went to work as a compositor, being engaged at various times on nearly all the daily newspapers of Milwaukee. In 1860, Mr. Strong entered the office of the Evening Wisconsin as a compositor, and two years later was made foreman of the establishment, a position he filled with signal ability and success until 1870. Previous to this time the proprietors of the paper, Cramer, Atkin, & McFarlane, had originated a plan of supplying their readers with a daily newspaper and a Sunday paper for the use of country newspapers. Mr. Strong, recognizing the journalistic and mechanical advantages of such a plan, and having been engaged for a few years in supplying the Chicago papers with news for the use of country newspapers, Mr. Strong received the original proposal with the expression of his desire to organize a newspaper union in this city. All the necessary arrangements for an extensive business were perfected, and the offices of the Union were then opened with great prosperity. Mr. Strong gave up his office proper to those in distress, and with a pile of paper for an editorial and cashier's desk, for several months operated five presses and two gangs of men night and day, publishing the Republican, Post, St. Louis Zettelung, Union, Re- ligious and Philosophical Journal, and numerous other dailies and weeklies.

The business of the Union was at once extended, branches established at Fort Wayne, Ind., Sioux City, Iowa, Cincinnati, Ohio, and Memphis, Tenn., the two latter offices being established primarily to serve the railway interests in those cities, and to the latter date. The Chicago offices and its branches operate seven hundred different daily and weekly newspapers employing over one hundred men in the various departments of the business. The Union is the largest and most extensive institution of the kind in the West, and in addition to its regular business has a large trade in paper, type and printing machinery. The Chicago office has become the largest in the country, and Mr. Stone's management, has done more to advance the ready-printing presses than to introduce new features in the same, and to give variety and value in its publications, than any similar institution in the West. Person- ally, Mr. Stone has done more to advance the trade of the printing field, and has contributed largely to the advancement of educational, temperance, religious and political literature. Among his solid successes is the Chicago Ledger, which was started in 1872, and as a first-class family story-paper is unrivaled in the field it occupies, his associate member of the American Railway Master Mechanics' Association and a member of the Union League Club of Chicago.
being the first venture of its kind in the West that has weathered the storms of more than a decade, and won its way to permanent popular approval. Mr. Strong is one of the large stockholders in the Union, and in his private life he is highly esteemed as a citizen and a friend. He was married in 1862, in Milwaukee, to Miss Jane Nolden, of that city, where his father for twenty years has been connected with the municipal police department. They have two children.—Emily G. and George A., the latter of whom is the superintendent of the supply department of the Chicago Newspaper Union. Mr. Strong is quite active in political circles and is a member of several clubs of this nature, and belongs to Hesperia Lodge, No. 411, A.F. & A.M. After a successful business career of fifteen years, Mr. Strong enjoys the respect and confidence of his associates and friends, and ranks high for commercial integrity and as a valuable citizen in the community where he resides.

THE RELIGIOUS PRESS.

That the Religious Press of Chicago has been, and now is, a most important factor in promoting the growth of the city, and a very powerful influence in moulding and directing public opinion, must be apparent to all who are conversant with the quality of management and extensive circulation of the various journals of this class. The journals representing the leading Christian denominations here do not suffer in the least by comparison with those of the same class published in New England and New York; while in point of circulation they have already equaled or outstripped their Eastern competitors. It is estimated that the various religious papers of Chicago reach at least three hundred thousand readers in the aggregate, each week, a considerable percentage of whom are in the East and the South, and by no means confined exclusively to the West.

THE ADVANCE.—After the demise of the Congregational Herald, in 1861, the Congregational churches of the West were without a representative journal until 1867, when, in response to a general demand, the Advance was established, and has since been published weekly in this city. In the year named a few Chicago gentlemen organized The Advance Company, with a capital stock of $50,000, and, on September 5, 1867, commenced the publication of the paper, with Rev. W. W. Patton, D.D., as editor-in-chief, and J. B. T. Marsh, an experienced newspaper man from Ohio, as office editor. While the great fire of 1871 occurred, the Advance occupied the building on Monroe Street where the Montauk Block now stands, and lost everything excepting the subscription list. For a few weeks the paper was printed in Cincinnati, but was soon again issued regularly from Chicago. Soon after this, H. L. Turner and J. B. T. Marsh became the owners of the paper for a time; Mr. Marsh, however, retiring soon from the partnership and Mr. Turner becoming the sole owner. Mr. Marsh had been on the editorial staff from the beginning, and vacated that position in 1875. In November, 1873, Mr. Turner sold the paper to Charles H. Howard & Co., when Dr. Patton retired as editor-in-chief, and General Howard assumed that position, with Rev. Simeon Gilbert, who had been on the editorial staff since 1871, as chief assistant. No change took place in the business or editorial management of the Advance until July, 1882, when C. H. Howard & Co. sold out to a new company, in which Rev. Dr. Robert West was the principal stockholder. Dr. West has since been the controlling spirit of the paper, which has achieved a large circulation and commanding influence among the churches of the Congregational faith.

THE INTERIOR.—This paper, the representative of the Presbyterian denomination, was started in March, 1870, by a joint-stock company, with a paid-up capital of $50,000, of which Hon. R. B. Mason was president. Rev. Arthur Swazey, then pastor of the Third Presbyterian Church, was chosen editor. The paper was issued as a large eight-page weekly, of attractive make-up. In the fire of 1871, the Interior went down in flames and found itself out in the open air, and had to pay $10,000 in debt. At this time the company secured the services of W. C. Gray, as publisher, who at once took the remains of the subscription list to Cincinnati, from which place the paper was issued, until January following. Mr. Gray was then selected editor, and has remained such ever since. In January, 1873, the publishing company sold the paper to C. H. McCormick, who put into it about $50,000, and continued its management under Mr. Gray until January, 1883, when he sold a half-interest to the latter. The McCormick estate and Mr. Gray now own the paper. The Interior has grown to be a leading paper of the Presbyterian denomination and has a national circulation.

William Cunningham Gray, the editor of the Interior, was born in Butler County, Ohio, in 1830. His youth was spent in farm work, school-teaching and attending college, as his time and means allowed, having to provide the latter for himself. He succeeded, however, in working his way through college (Farmers' College, near Cincinnati), and graduated with credit. After leaving college he entered upon the study of the law under Chief Justice Josiah H. Humphreys; he was admitted to the bar in 1857. He practiced his profession but a short time, however, relinquishing it in 1853 to found the Tiffin (Ohio) Tribune, which is still a flourishing paper. After several years of successful work at this place, Mr. Gray removed, in 1863, to Newark, Ohio, where he took editorial charge of the Newark American. In 1867, he removed to Cincinnati, and established the Elm-street Printing Company, in the management of which he was engaged when the great fire of 1871 occurred in Chicago, burning out the Interior, which had been running about a year under the management of a stock company. A good deal of money had been expended on the paper, it was badly in debt, and the outlook at this time was very discouraging. The company sent for Mr. Gray, and induced him to take charge of the paper. When Mr. Gray took hold of the Interior he brought it to it, to a great extent, the methods of secular journalism, something new in the conduct of a religious paper. Pungent paragraphs, brief editorials, and wide-awake treatment of current events, from an everyday, practical standpoint, at once marked the new and better era in religious journalism. Mr. Gray was married in 1856, to Miss Anna (Gurns, of Waynesboro', Penn., and has two children,—Frank S. Gray, publisher of the Interior; and a daughter, Mrs. Anna C. Parcell, wife of a prominent member of the Chicago Board of Trade. Mr. Gray received the honorary degree of Ph. D. from the University of Woorser (O.) in 1874.

THE NORTHWESTERN CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE.—The historic sketch of the early days of this paper, as given in the first volume of this History, comes down to 1857, at which time Rev. T. M. Eddy was the editor. He was re-elected to the position by the General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church in 1860, and again in 1864. In July, 1864, Rev. Arthur Edwards of Michigan, became the associate editor, Dr. Eddy continuing as before until 1868, when he was succeeded by Rev. J. M. Reid, Dr. Edwards still acting as associate editor. In May, 1872, Mr. Reid withdrew, and the General Conference elected Dr. Edwards chief editor, a position to which he has been re-elected by each General Conference, and which he still holds. The Advocate is the official organ of the Methodist Episcopal Church for the Northwest, and under the able management of Dr. Edwards has attained a commanding influence and reached a circulation of nearly twenty thousand. Preachers and people of the Northwest were outspoken in its anti-slavery sentiments, and during the civil strife yielded an unmistakable influence on the side of the Union. When the question of lay representation in the conferences of the Methodist Church began to be agitated, the Advocate took a decided stand in
favor of the movement, to which it adhered. It has long and persistently favored the legal prohibition of the liquor traffic, as the best solution of the temperance question. For many years, until 1880, the business affairs of the Advocate were managed by Rev. Dr. Luke Hitchcock, assisted by Mr. Walden, as publishing agent of the General Conference. In the latter year, that body appointed Walden & Stowe, as publishers, and in 1884 Cranston & Stowe were elected to the position, which they now hold.

The Standard.—This paper, published in the interest of the Baptist Church, was first issued in 1853, in this city, as the Christian Times, which had absorbed the Watchman of the Prairies—a Baptist paper conducted by Rev. Luther Stone. For the first three months, the Times was conducted by Rev. Dr. J. C. Burroughs, assisted by Edward Goodman, Drs. L. D. Boone, H. G. Weston, and A. J. Joslyn. In November of the same year, Rev. Leroy Church and Rev. Dr. Justin A. Smith became joint proprietors and editors of the paper. Soon after the latter, who still remained as editor, transferred his proprietary interest to Edward Goodman, and the paper was thereafter owned and published by Church & Goodman, until January, 1875. At this time, Mr. Church sold his interest to Dr. J. S. Dickerson, of Boston, the firm then becoming Goodman & Dickerson. Dr. Dickerson died in March, 1876, but his interest was perpetuated, under the old firm name, by his widow, Emma K., and his son, J. Spencer Dickerson. Since its establishment the Standard has absorbed, at various times, the Illinois Baptist, of Bloomington, the Witness, of Indiana, and the Michigan Christian Herald, of Detroit. The Standard has been a prominent factor in the building up of Baptist insti-
tutions in Chicago and the Northwest, and is recognized as one of the first among American Baptist periodicals. Rev. Dr. J. A. Smith, the present editor, has had a continuous connection with the paper, in that capacity, since November, 1853.

Edward Goodman, the senior proprietor of the Standard, was born at Chipstone, Northamptonshire, England, on May 10, 1830. He was educated as a druggist, and in early youth entered the establishment of Mr. Clark in Leicester. In 1852, he came to the United States, his objective point being Chicago, whither two elder brothers had preceded him. In August of the year following, he entered the service of the Christian Times, and travelled extensively in Illinois, Iowa, and Wisconsin, in which he met with gratifying success. He was engaged actively in this and other work in the business interests of the paper until January 1857, when, with Rev. Leroy Church, he became joint owner, and has remained such, a moving spirit in the enterprise, to the present time. It was largely through the enterprise and foresight of Mr. Goodman that several Baptist papers published at various points in the West were absorbed by the Christian Times, the name being changed to the Standard in 1867, when the Michigan Christian Herald, of Detroit, was taken in. Mr. Goodman was married at Milwaukuee, on September 30, 1858, to Miss Mary E. Brande, and has one son and one daughter,—Herbert E. and Zula A. He has for many years been prominently connected with the various Baptist enterprises having their center in Chicago. He has been treasurer of the Chicago Baptist Theological Seminary, at Morgan Park, since its foundation in 1863, and during 1881-82 was president of the Chicago Baptist Social Union.

The Alliance.—The Alliance was started in January, 1874, by a syndicate of prominent gentlemen connected with the various denominations of Christians, as the exponent of that oneness of belief and fraternal spirit assumed to exist among a large number of the members of the different sects. The financial interests of the paper were in charge of the Alliance Publishing Company, of which H. L. Ensign was appointed manager. The editors of the paper were as follows: Rev. H. N. Powers, D.D., Episcopal; Rev. C. D. Helmer, D.D., Congregationalist; Rev. H. W. Thomas, D.D., Methodist; Rev. Professor David Swing, Presbyterian; Professor William Matthews, Baptist; and Rev. Robert Collyer, Unitarian. Rev. J. B. McClure, who was one of the moving spirits in the enterprise, became the managing editor of the new paper. The paper was conducted on the basis above named for a year or two, but, from various causes, chosen dropped out one by one, excepting Professor Swing, and after a time the Alliance became known as the special organ of the independent church movement, of which he was the leader, called the Central Church, and which held services in McVicker’s Theater, Professor Swing’s sermons being published weekly in its columns. From this time Professor Swing’s name appeared as the chief editor, Mr. McClure, however, remaining as the managing editor and Mr. Ensign as business manager, until the beginning of 1877, when Mr. McClure disposed of his interest to Mr. Ensign, who, with Professor Swing, now owns the controlling interest. Mr. Ensign at once took steps to increase the resources of the paper and to enlarge its scope, especially in literature and politics. In accordance with this purpose, in the spring of 1877 the services of F. F. Browne, formerly the editor of the Lakeside Monthly, were secured as literary editor, and A. H. Huling, western editor of the Morning Star, of Boston, placed in charge of the new political department, while several general writers of eminence were engaged as regular contributors. Under this régime, during which the circulation largely increased, the Alliance continued until the following fall, when Mr. Ensign disposed of his interest to
Rev. Z. S. Holbrook, a Congregationalist minister, who took charge of its interests, financially and editorially, in conjunction with Professor Swing, Messrs. Browne and Huling soon after retiring. Mr. Holbrook retained the management but a few months, when his interest passed into the hands of Henry L. Shepherd, formerly of the Golden Rule, Boston. Soon afterward, Willard Smith, of the Railway Review, became a partner with Mr. Shepherd in the management, both disposing of their interests in a few months to T. S. E. Dickson, who in a short time sold out to J. S. Gregory, for some time the advertising solicitor of the paper. During this time, and until its demise, Professor Swing's name appeared as editor or editorial contributor. After a few months, Mr. Gregory and the parties in interest turned over the good-will and list of the Alliance to the Radical Review of this city, and its career closed.

The Unity.—This journal, published in the interest of the Unitarian Church, commenced its career in September, 1878, and was published monthly, being the successor of the Pamphlet Mission, started six months earlier. It was at first a monthly and edited by a committee of five, consisting of Revs. Robert Collyer, J. Lloyd Jones, W. C. Gannett, C. W. Wenande, and J. C. Learned. Miss Frances L. Roberts was business agent, in charge of the business of the paper. At the beginning of March, 1879, the paper was enlarged to sixteen pages, quarto size; published semi-monthly, and substantially the same editorial and business management continued, with the addition of Rev. H. M. Simmons as managing editor in charge. In March, 1881, the publication of the Unity was assumed by the Colegrove Book Company, of this city, at which time eight more pages were added to its size, and Rev. J. L. Jones took principal editorial charge. He was assisted by the same editorial contributors, with one or two additions, who had been such from the first. The paper continued under this general management, without change, until May, 1885, when it became a weekly of sixteen pages, of the present size and form. On January 1, 1886, Charles H. Kerr & Co. became the publishers, Mr. Kerr being office editor, and Revs. J. L. Jones, David N. Utter and James V. Blake resident editors. A corps of associate editors, outside of Chicago, also lend their names and assistance to the columns of the paper.

The Universalist.—Under the old name of the New Covenant, the history of this journal is given in the first volume of this work down to 1857. In 1858, the paper passed into the hands of Rev. D. P. Livermore, who was largely assisted in its editorial management by his wife, Mrs. D. P. Livermore, since widely known in journalism. The paper continued under this management until May, 1869, when Rev. J. W. Hanson, D.D., and Rev. Selden Gilbert became the owners. In September of the same year, the Northwestern Universalist Publishing House assumed control of the paper, and Dr. Hanson was placed in charge as editor, Mr. Gilbert acting as business manager. In October, 1871, Mr. Gilbert retired, and Dr. Hanson became both editor and manager for the publishing house. This position he occupied until 1874, when Rev. W. A. Start became business manager; but he retiring a year later, Dr. Hanson again added to his editorial duties those of publishing agent. Under this arrangement, the paper continued until the fall of 1885, when the Star of the West, of Cincinnati, was consolidated with the New Covenant, and the name changed to the Star and Covenant, being still published in Chicago and managed as before. In December, 1883, the paper was sold to the Universalist Publishing House, of Boston, its pages enlarged, and the name changed to The Universalist. In May, 1884, Rev. J. S. Cantwell, D.D., was appointed editor, and still occupies that position, the paper being under the same control.

The Living Church.—This periodical, published in the interest of the Episcopal Church in the West, was founded in 1878, by Rev. Samuel S. Harris, D.D., L.L.D., second Bishop of Michigan, and published in connection with Rev. John Fulton, D.D., for the first few months. It then passed into the hands of Rev. C. W. Leffingwell, D.D., who has been its editor continuously since, and who has shared its management for a considerable time past with Rev. Arthur P. Seymour. The Living Church has enjoyed a very satisfactory history, and is growing steadily with the growth of its constituency.

The Free Methodist.—This paper is the recognized and only organ of the Free Methodists of the United States, and was first started in the fall of 1867, at Rochester, N. Y., by authority of the General Conference of the Church, with Rev. Levi Wood, as editor. In October, 1870, the paper passed into the hands of Joseph Mackey, of New York, and was removed to that city, where it remained until 1872, when Lewis Bailey became its owner, and removed it to Aurora, II. In 1874, D. P. Baker and T. B. Arnold purchased the paper, and removed it to Sycamore, where it was published in connection with other general denominational works. In 1886, the paper and entire establishment were moved to Chicago, where it has since remained. In 1882, the General Conference of the Free Methodist Church appointed Rev. Joseph Travis as editor, who still occupies that position. At this time, Mr. Baker retired from the firm, and the ownership and financial management has since been vested in T. B. Arnold. The Free Methodist is a sixteen-page four-column journal, and is published weekly.

The Christian Worker. — This sixteen-page weekly, issued by the Publishing Association of Friends of this city, is the Western organ of the religious order correctly known as the Society of Friends, erroneously called Quakers. The paper was first published at New Vienna, Ohio, in 1870, with Rev. Daniel Hill as editor and John W. Hussey as financial manager. It continued to be issued from that place, under this management, until the spring of 1885, when it was removed to Chicago, and the publication assumed by the association first above named. It was also enlarged at that time to its present size, and Rev. Calvin W. Pritchard placed in charge of its columns as editor, which position he still occupies.

The American Israelite. — This journal is devoted to the interests of the Jewish Church, and has long been the organ of the Union of American Hebrew Congregations. For thirty-two years, it has been published from Cincinnati, but, in February, 1885, a Chicago office of the paper was established, and a distinct edition issued from this city, under the same name, devoted to the interests of Chicago and vicinity,—the two editions being almost entirely different. Rev. Dr. Isaac M. Wise is the editor, and the Bloch Publishing and Printing Company the publishers.

The Occident, a weekly paper, and the leading radical reform Jewish journal, was the first of its kind published in the United States, and was founded by its present editor and proprietor, Julius Silverman, in 1873. It is not only the first radical reform Jewish organ in this country, but in the world, and it is making itself a world-wide reputation by the able way it is conducted and the fearless position it has taken for reform.
The Occident has proved itself as able exponent of the advancement in the religion of the ancient Jewish people, and platform of reason. For thirteen years it has ably marked out its course, and never for a moment changed front, and its subscribers are located in nearly every country on the globe. Its subscription list has reached its thirteenth thousand, and its news is gathered from the whole world, making it a notable enterprise in this city.

Julius Silversmith, M. A., the editor and proprietor of the Occident, was born in Saxony, Germany, in 1837. He was educated in the gymnasium in his native town and later in the universities of Berlin and Kiel in Germany. He landed in Philadelphia, and after a short stay, went to Baltimore, Md., and apprenticed himself to a jeweler. After he had served his time, he returned to Philadelphia and was employed at his trade, when a gentleman, Mr. Wheeling, of Pittsburg, invited him to return home with him, and installed him as bookkeeper in his establishment. At the end of a year, he went to Cincinnati and continued his trade with the firm of McKee & Son. He opened an establishment for himself, but, finally disposed of it and went to St. Louis, Mo., entering the employ of Captain Andrews, in his jewelry business. From there he went to New Orleans, La., and was for a time engaged in commercial pursuits, when he joined the Lopez Expedition and went to Cuba. When the expedition failed and the commander was captured, he narrowly escaped death through the kindness of the American consuls at Vedado. He then went to Panama, where he made an anamnesis for the British consulate, and afterward sailed for the South American States, visiting Guatemala, Central America, Lower California, and finally arrived in San Francisco in 1852. He then went to San Francisco with the intention to metalize and perfect his chemistry. His superior knowledge was soon elected a member of the Academy of Sciences. He began the publication of works on minerals that same year, and were two works: "The Practical Mining Book for Miners and Assayers," the "Miners' Companion and Guide," and in 1839 commenced the publication of the Mining and Scientific Press. He issued many important pamphlets in the interests of minerals and the alloy deposits. He published the Press for eight years, and issued a notable work on the "Origin of Metallic Deposits," and afterward completed the manuscript for a work entitled the "Metallic and Agricultural Wealth of the Pacific States, the result of twelve years' labor." The third volume made it impossible to find a publisher that would take the chances of issue, and he abandoned it. He established in New York City, in 1872, the Mining Judges, a journal devoted to mining interests, and published it for six years. On several occasions during his stay he addressed large audiences at Steinway Hall on the wealth of the Pacific Coast, and also on the Union Pacific Railway before it was completed. He left New York and went to Denver, where he published the Colorado Democrat; then to Cheyenne, and published the Argus; from there he went to Omaha, and published and established the North西部ern Journal of Commerce; thence to Council Bluffs, where he established the first paper in Nebraska; then he became a citizen of Chicago. He commenced the publication of the Cosmopolitan and American Farmer, which the great fire rendered impossible, and at the end of the first term, he was elected a member of the society, and is still a member and editor. In 1835, so popular had this journal become, and such a demand was made on it for its especially prepared news, that it was found necessary to enlarge it to an eight-page paper. During the last campaign, Mr. Silversmith took an active part in behalf of the republican party. He is an enthusiastic worker, whether on the stump or in editorial work, and an earnest, able and fearless journalist. He was married in New York City, in 1857, to Miss Kate Barlow, and they have one son, —Koosman.

STENOGRAPHERS.

James Abbott, stenographer (senior member of Abbott & Jaquis, general stenographers), was born in New York City, on December 12, 1852. Mr. Abbott, when quite young, became a nominal, and by the time he reached his majority he had run through every State of the Union between the Atlantic and the Rocky Mountains. His earliest recollections are of a life with Spotted Tail and his tribe of Indians, and of the visits of old John Brown to Tabor, Iowa (where Mr. Abbott then lived), after a raid in "bleeding Kansas." He attended Western Reserve College at Hudson, Ohio, leading his class in languages, of which he was an adept student. It was at this school that, in 1863, he began the study of stenography as a pastime, and became fascinated with its novelty never stopped until he mastered it. At the age of twenty-one he drifted to Chicago, arriving here in 1874, a total stranger and dead broke. His first day's search for employment was successful, and he has never been idle a day since. He soon established a good clientele, and has since built up a splendid reputation and patronage as a law reporter, being regarded as among the most accomplished in the city. He has reported largely for the press, and in 1874, short-handed the proceedings of five different National Conventions, which shows how much his services have been in demand. From 1876 to 1850, Mr. Abbott was an official reporter in the Courts of Wisconsin, taking in all the counties from the Mississippi to the St. Croix, and Saukau. In hundreds of leading cases he has been employed at his calling, and has distinguished himself by the excellence of his work. Among his more noted recent cases are the Daily County (Carpen ter v. Harris) and the Viehe breach of promise suit, the Lehman v. Chicago Herald libel case, and Sam Jones' sermons. He has also conducted shorthand classes several seasons, Mr. Abbott has been a member of the Stenographers' Association, and vice-president of the International Association of the United States and Canada; he is a member of the Chicago Philosophical Society, and one of the Council of the Western Society for Psychological Research. He has contributed liberally to the different shorthand publications of the country, his articles being clear-cut, somewhat humorous, and always readable.

He is a regular contributor to the Religious-Philosophical Journal, of Chicago.

L. C. Jaquis, of the firm of Abbott & Jaquis, general stenographers, is one of the youngest members of the fraternity in the city, and has made rapid progress in the profession. He was born in Cattaraugus County, N. Y., on December 30, 1857. When the son was but four years of age, the family removed to a farm in Kaukakee County, Ill. He assisted his father in farm work during the summer, and continued the development of his mind in the art of shorthand writing by attending the common school in this manner combining physical development with educational acquisition. After Mr. Jaquis finished his common-school studies, he left the farm and entered mercantile life. He soon became interested in the art of stenography, and entered the business in 1854, and is now thoroughly acquainted with the work. He entered the business of general reporting in 1851, at Indianapolis, where he remained one year. Then, on coming here, he engaged with Mr. Tucker; afterward he carried on business alone, and in December, 1884, formed partnership relations with James Abbott, under the firm name of Abbott & Jaquis. Mr. Jaquis reported the proceedings of the last General Convention held in December, 1884, and has also done considerable work for the St. Louis Globe-Democrat, reporting Sam Jones, in company with John Ritchie, an old and well-known reporter. His attention, however, has been chiefly devoted to law reporting, and in this field of work he has won an excellent reputation. Mr. Jaquis is a member of the Chicago Law Stenographers' Association.

M. H. Dement & Co.—This house was originally established in December, 1872, but was then known as Dement, Gray & Co., and this firm was among the first to carry on a business of general stenographic reporting. In 1876, Mr. Gray withdrew, and Mr. Dement carried on his work with other leading reporters until 1882, when he admitted to partnership Mr. Mathias C. Jaquish, a brother of the senior partner, and an old stenographer, and the style of the firm was changed to M. H. Dement & Co. and the office enlarged, the business undertaken by the firm has considerably increased, and Mr. Jaquish has been engaged in inventing, perfecting and bringing before the public the "Monotype," a machine which takes the place of typesetting, and which bids fair to cause a revolution in the work of printing transcripts, abstracts, etc. The machine is plain and simple in its construction, yet most effective in its work. It is stationed on a table, and has an appearance somewhat like the typewriter machine. The keys, in three rows, are of ivory, and each has a letter of the alphabet upon it. The keys are connected with a cylinder, at the end of which the paper is pressed against the outer surface of a wheel immediately above, by a simple cam construction. A series of ink rollers, mounted on the same spindle as the power printing press, connect with the type. A narrow, continuous roll of paper feeds into the machine, upon which the printing is done. An expert operator can print on this machine, from 15 to 20 lines a minute, the best typewriters only by at least five hundred per cent. When the continuous roll is printed, it is then cut into regular lengths, according to the width of the page for which it is desired, corrections are made, and the slips are placed, on a sheet of paper, in the same manner as pages of the book. These sheets are then lithographed, and then as many number of pages of each are printed as are desired, the whole is bound, and the work is complete. The invention is a wonderful success, and M. H. Dement have been preparing their transcripts in cases in this manner. The invention was patented in the United States on July 9, 1884, and patents have also been obtained in Europe. —M. H. Dement and J. Clayton
Yoeker passed the winter of 1855-56 in London, England, engaged in manufacturing and exhibiting the invention. They will soon commence the manufacture and sale of the machines here, and the new plant will be more improved and fitted up than those already made. The "monotype" will in time be of inestimable value in countless ways, and will fully demonstrate its usefulness to the particular profession of stenography.

Burlington. At this time he was employed as a shorthand writer in the office of Senator James F. Wilson, and prepared himself for admission to the bar. The war came on, and he laid down his Blackstone, to become a private in Co. E, Second Iowa Infantry, and was afterward promoted to sergeant, and served in all the engagements in which his regiment participated until May 1863. Just after the battle of Corinth, Mr. Brown applied himself to the study of shorthand, and in May 1863, his services were called into requisition at the military court at Corinth. He remained there until the following October, when he was transferred to the military court at Memphis, where he was engaged until May 1864. He returned to his home, but immediately went to St. Louis to engage as an official reporter in the State. The winter of 1864-65 he passed in St. Louis, and returning home in the following spring, he reported in county courts until 1870, when he went to Burlington as reporter to Judge Tracy, of the first judicial district. He was thus engaged for one and a half years, at the end of which time he entered the office of General Passenger Agent Touaullin, of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad, at Burlington. He remained there three years, and then came to Chicago as corresponding clerk to Mr. Stirling, general baggage agent of twenty-four different lines of roads. At the same time he became instructor in the Chicago Athenaeum, and in 1873 opened the Institute, to which he devoted his leisure. In 1877 Mr. Stirling resigned, and was connected with the Athenaeum until 1882. In 1875, Mrs. F. A. Holland became interested in the Institute as a partner, she having been employed under Mr. Stirling, and they have built up a very large and successful enterprise. In 1881, Mr. Brown was the prime factor in organizing the International Stenographers Association, and has been secretary thereof since its establishment.

Petit, Brod & Co.—This firm was established in 1872 by Frank W. Petit and Charles H. Briot. Both members are old and well known shorthand writers, accomplished and accurate, and their field of work is only bounded by the limits of States and Territories, being prepared to handle work wherever they are called.

Frank W. Petit was born at Hinsdale, Delaware Co., N. Y., on Dec. 3, 1833. His parents removed to this State when he was but a lad, and located at Belvidere, where he was reared and educated. After completing a common-school course of study, Mr. Petit engaged in the dry goods business for a period of about three years, which time he believed was wasted, and thus employed took up the study of shorthand. He soon accomplished the Graham system, and in the early part of 1877 came to Chicago and entered the law office of General George W. Smith, reading law under Mr. H. Dement & Co., stenographers, and later was identified with the shorthand firms of Pettit, Abbott & Co., and Pettit, Abbott, Sabin & Nute. He remained with General Smith about two years and a half, in the meantime forming a partnership with C. H. Briot, and employing a portion of his time as a stenographer. From the time of the dissolution of the firm of George W. Smith & Co., Mr. Petit became associated with M. H. Dement & Co., stenographers, and later was identified with the shorthand firms of Pettit, Abbott & Co., and Pettit, Abbott, Sabin & Nute, and later still succeeded Sabin & Nute. In the spring of 1883 the firm was dissolved and the present firm of Petit, Briot & Co. formed. Mr. Petit has been engaged in many important legal cases, and was Associate Press reporter in the recent Republican and Democratic National Conventions held in this city. He is a member of the Chicago Law Stenographers' Association, and was for some time identified with the Chicago Yacht Club.

Charles L. Driessel, one of the oldest stenographers in Chicago, has been engaged in shorthand writing for the past twenty years, and has been located in this city, engaged in the profession, for nearly a quarter of a century. He was born at Dinkelsbuhl, Bavaria, Germany, on Sept. 2, 1853, and emigrated to America in 1859, and they located in New York City. Charles attended the German schools there till he was ten or eleven years old. He was then sent to the common schools from which he was promoted to the New York Free Academy, an institution devoted to the free instruction of higher English studies. It was at the Free Academy he learned the art of stenography. He studied there with Professor Andreas from 1860 to 1862. Mr. Driessel was the first stenographer in America who introduced shorthand as a regular branch of study. After completing his education, Charles went sailing before the mast, and made several trips across the Atlantic. For fifteen years, he was the agent of the Northern Transportation Company, at New York. In 1855, he was transferred to the office of the company's agent at Oswego, where he became cashier and bookkeeper and remained one year. He was then sent by the company in a similar capacity to Ogden, New York, where he was engaged for six years. In 1862, he came to Chicago and went into the employ of McCormick Brothers as general clerk, and remained with them three years. In 1865, Mr. Driessel was engaged by Homer E. Sargent, general agent for the Michigan Central Railroad. He was the first man in this city to be engaged in regular duty as shorthand amanuensis. After one and a half years service with Mr. Sargent, he was made agent of the Chicago and Wilmington Coal Company. He only remained there one year; after which he was engaged by General Anson Stager, general manager of the Western Union Telegraph Company, as its private secretary, and was engaged in the public work of entering into the business of general stenography on his own account.

During the years 1868-69, when German mass-meetings were being held here, he was engaged in reporting the meetings and speeches for the Chicago Times. Since 1872 he has been chiefly engaged in court reporting, and has reported the testimony taken in nineteen-twentieths of all the cases in Cook County since that time. He is the most accomplished stenographer of the old school in shorthand, and is well known as one of the great stenographers in the city. He has adapted and published a manual of the Roman system of shorthand in the German language, and the volume has had much success in this country and Germany. Mr. Driessel has been the recognized leader of the shorthand writers of this city, as well as being a most accomplished stenographer, he having performed the most important of secretarial and mechanical duties for the city, which may be mentioned his "Electric Type-Writer" and "Coal Mining Machines." He has been one of the oldest stenographers in the city, but was the first and the only person, for a period of five years, who transcribed testimony in court cases. Mr. Driessel has been married twice—first, to Miss Catharine M. Gunn, of Washington County, N. Y., on November 26, 1856, by whom he had eleven children. His death occurred in 1878. He was again married on February 8, 1880, to Mrs. Priscilla B. Carey, of Freeport, Ill., and her demise occurred in July, 1894. He has five children now living.—Louisa M., Emma A., Charles W., George A. and Homer Sargent, the last-named in honor of his old-time friend above mentioned. Mr. Driessel has been a member of the Masonic fraternity since 1857, and belongs to the Chicago Law Stenographers' Association.

John Gray was born at Derby, England, on September 5, 1849, and was there reared, being educated at public schools of his native town. At the age of fourteen he entered the employment of the Midland Railway Company of Great Britain, as clerk, subsequently to the position of shorthand writer, and later to the impression of shorthand in the courts. In 1867, he came to Omaha, Neb., and took possession of a mercantile house, and was also employed by the Omaha Herald for special service. He was likewise engaged by the State of Nebraska to report the proceedings of the Legislature, and by the United States to report the sessions of the General Assembly held in 1871. In 1870, he was appointed deputy county clerk of Douglas County. In February, 1872, upon the resumption of operations of the Chicago Journal, Mr. Gray was employed as the official stenographers until December, and then formed the firm of Dement, Gray & Co. They continued their business relations until 1875, when the firm was dissolved, and the new firm of Dement, Gray & Co., was organized. In the business of shorthand writing, he has always been a prominent member since. The firm devote their almost exclusive attention to reporting law work for corporations, and an idea of their business patronage may be well obtained when it is known that they are the official stenographers for the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, the
MANUFACTURES AND TRADE.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>No. of Establishments</th>
<th>Capital (dollars)</th>
<th>Employed</th>
<th>Wages</th>
<th>Value of Product (dollars)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1870</td>
<td>1,250</td>
<td>$35,200,000</td>
<td>32,000</td>
<td>$17,500,000</td>
<td>$69,000,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1873</td>
<td>1,500</td>
<td>$65,000,000</td>
<td>60,000</td>
<td>$32,000,000</td>
<td>$76,000,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1876</td>
<td>1,629</td>
<td>$66,400,000</td>
<td>52,000</td>
<td>$26,140,000</td>
<td>$163,654,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The following year (1875), although a complete recovery from the effects of the panic had not been made, was one of more general prosperity among manufacturers. No general reduction of wages occurred, and the working classes, as a rule, were more generally employed. Continued improvements in labor-saving machinery affected mechanics in a few departments, but, on the whole, the increase in demand more than kept pace with the increase in facilities of manufacture.

The manufactures of the year 1876—when the industries of beef and pork packing were omitted—showed a slight falling off, although if those industries be included in the tabulation the net product shows an increase of between four and five per cent. Wages fell off about eleven per cent., and the number of employés was somewhat reduced. The history of the trade during 1876 presented no features of special interest.
During 1877 a slight advance was noticeable in the volume of the city's manufactures. Prices of almost every description of manufactured goods declined, but a corresponding decrease in the cost of raw material and labor helped to swell the profits of manufacturers.

The year 1878, however, was the most prosperous known in the history of Chicago manufactures up to that time. Prices continued to fall, but the volume of business largely increased. The augment was largely the result of an improvement in the packing and iron industries. The labor market was in a notably healthful condition. While the number of workmen in the city was considerably increased, wages were not reduced, except in a few departments, while the greater purchasing power of the dollar resulted in an improved condition of the working classes.

In general manufactures, no extraordinary improvement characterized the year 1879, although a comparison of the figures given below those for 1878 (preceding) show a healthy though not spasmodic growth in the volume of business. An increase in the cost of production, resulting from a rise in the labor market (although the numbers of workers was increased in nearly all departments), reduced profits of manufacturers. That important branch of manufacturing—hog-packing—showed a marked falling off in consequence of a disastrous strike among the operatives at a period when the season is usually at its height.

The year 1880 witnessed an increase of prosperity, due not only to a revival of activity in the packing business, but also to the enhanced value of iron and an increased demand for those wares into whose manufacture it entered. The following table affords a comparative view of the years 1879 and 1880, the figures for the latter year having been taken from the U. S. Census Report, and covering the twelve months ending with June 1 in that year:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>1879</th>
<th>1880</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>No. of establishments</td>
<td>2,314</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Capital invested</td>
<td>$77,652,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No. of employees</td>
<td>30,730</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wages</td>
<td>$25,557,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Value of product</td>
<td>$202,116,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

In 1881, another marked—though not abnormal—advance occurred, as is shown by the figures given below. A decline of nine per cent. took place in the amount of hog-packing, but this was more than compensated for by a rise in prices. Nearly all other branches of manufacture show a substantial gain in the aggregate of results, to the mutual profit (in most instances) of both employers and employés, although the price of labor materially advanced. The only notable strike of the year was that of the boiler-makers, about six hundred of whom “went out” in March and refused to work for six weeks, at the expiration of which time they had succeeded in carrying their point. The comparative table given below shows that, while a larger amount of capital was invested in manufactures, a greater number of hands were employed and more was paid out as wages in 1882 than in 1881, the value of the manufactured product slightly decreased. The causes are to be found, not only in a shrinkage in values and a conservative spirit on the part of buyers, but in a long-continued strike of iron workers, as is noted elsewhere.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>1881</th>
<th>1882</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>No. of establishments</td>
<td>2,018</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Capital invested</td>
<td>$73,500,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No. of employees</td>
<td>87,900</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wages paid</td>
<td>$49,500,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Value of product</td>
<td>$307,000,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The financial depression and the lack of confidence which had characterized 1882 was even more marked in 1883. A decrease in consumption in many lines resulted in an over-stocked market, and a cutting of prices became the rule rather than the exception. The greatest depression was felt by the manufacturers of iron and steel, ready-made clothing, boots and shoes, and furniture for the trade. The volume of business done by the packing houses was greater than in 1882, but lower prices prevailed and, profits were proportionally diminished, and the cash value of the product was reduced. Despite the increase in competition, however, and the smaller volume of work done, the scale of wages was not materially reduced and the number of unemployed was not above the average. It may be noted that the general depression was not shared by the building trades, including stone-cutters, marble-workers, architectural iron works, etc. The history of the manufacture of iron and steel, which was extended in 1883, with more detail elsewhere. There was a partial failure of crops in 1883, and the country orders in 1884 were small. In addition, a general feeling of uncertainty, attendant upon the result of the presidential election, on all buyers reduce their purchases to the lowest possible point. The result of these circumstances was to stimulate competition to sell, and prices fell accordingly: the year proved a disastrous one, and was marked by many failures and retirements. The reduction of the working force was almost universal, and the lowering of wages very general. Not a few establishments reduced expenses by adopting both these methods—i.e., discharging a considerable number of employés and lowering by ten per cent. the wages of those who were retained. This policy, however, was abandoned early in 1885, the depression not proving so long-continued as had been feared, and the belief becoming general that the reduction was not demanded by the exigencies of the situation. While there can not be said to have been much over-production, stocks were sufficiently large to stimulate competition among sellers, and thus reduce the margin of manufacturers' profits, which, in some cases, were, to say the least, at a minimum. Considered as a whole, however, the position of Chicago manufacturers at the close of 1885 exhibited a decided improvement over the opening of the year. The ability of Western buyers to purchase was greater, and this city received a full share
of the increase due to this fact. The following table affords a comparative view of the condition of Chicago manufacturers during the years 1883 to 1885, inclusive:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>1883</th>
<th>1884</th>
<th>1885</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>No. of establishments</td>
<td>2,375</td>
<td>2,852</td>
<td>2,925</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Capital</td>
<td>$83,000,000</td>
<td>$87,322,000</td>
<td>$85,226,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No. of employees</td>
<td>114,457</td>
<td>105,725</td>
<td>109,625</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wages paid</td>
<td>$85,570,000</td>
<td>$85,132,000</td>
<td>$81,750,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Value of product</td>
<td>$307,000,000</td>
<td>$292,236,012</td>
<td>$316,900,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The general classification of many of the more important manufactures of this city are given in various other portions of this volume.

THE DRY GOODS TRADE.

The growth of the trade in dry goods in Chicago was at first gradual. From such a small beginning as might have been expected in a frontier settlement, its increase has been steady, but healthful. The wholesale trade was represented here in 1859, by twelve houses, all of which creditably withstood the panic of 1857-58. While Eastern journals were at that time fond of ridiculing the commercial interests and importance of Chicago, the dry goods interest in no city was better sustained. The aggregate sales by Chicago merchants in 1859 were nearly twenty-four per cent. greater than in 1858; short credits and prompt pay were the principles underlying the trade, while greater ease in making collections showed that country merchants had been taught a lesson in the school of experience. About this time, also, buyers from the smaller内地 cities began to find it to their advantage to make purchases in Chicago in preference to Eastern cities. From this period until 1864, the progress was surprising, influenced, no doubt, to a certain extent by the inflation of the currency and prices during the War, and in part to the reaction from a slight temporary depression in 1860. Chicago had become, in 1864, the great dry goods market of the country outside of New York; the merchants from the entire interior of the Northwest, and even from Ohio and Missouri, had become customers here. A special article devoted to the “Dry Goods Market” appeared almost daily in the Tribune. The only record of the volume of the year’s trade obtained is that given by that paper; which, in summarizing the business of that year, confesses its inability to give complete figures, but furnishes the following estimate:

"The sales of four of the largest houses in the city during the year amounted to $24,550,000; and the sale of the entire trade can not fall short of $35,000,000. This includes wholesale dry goods dealers, fancy dry goods jobbers, and wholesale dealers in Yankee notions, etc."

These figures appear very large, but probably closely approximate the truth. It must be borne in mind, however, that they represent sales made in a currency whose value, as compared with a gold standard, was depreciated.

Among the prominent firms engaged in the dry goods trade at the close of the War were the following: Field, Palmer & Leiter, J. V. Farwell & Co., Field, Benedict & Co., Keith & Faxon, A. S. Gage & Co., Carson & Pirie, and Gale & Van Wyck.

From 1865, until the date of resumption of specie payments, the purchasing power of greenbacks and National Bank notes continued to appreciate, and as a result the volume of business, as shown by the amount of sales reported for several years following 1865, did not increase in as marked a ratio as during the War. To illustrate: The volume of trade in 1869 exceeded that of 1868 by from five to six per cent., yet, during the same year, prices on all lines of dry goods, and particularly on domestic goods, declined from seven to eight per cent. It may be seen from the table that the fall in prices, it was necessary, in order to an increase on the amount of sales, that the quantity of goods sold should be largely in excess of that of the year preceding. It is worthy to note in this connection, that the loss resulting from the depreciation of prices fell most heavily upon the retailers, many of whom found themselves unable to dispose of their goods with sufficient rapidity to pay the expenses of handling, in addition to the loss resulting from the shrinkage of quoted values.

In referring to the trade of 1869, it should be remarked that one of its most noteworthy features was the increased demand for western-made fabrics. This branch of manufacture was yearly growing in importance, and very satisfactory progress was achieved in the year named. The following are approximate statistics of the dry goods business in this city during 1869: Wholesale firms, 20; retailers, 150; hands employed in both, 3,500; capital employed in jobbing, $6,000,000; in retailing, $8,000,000; wholesale sales, $35,000,000; retail sales, $15,000,000.

The panic of 1873 found the dry goods trade of Chicago not unprepared. Among the wholesale dealers, only one firm was obliged to go into liquidation. No new firms embarked in the business during 1874, but the total capital invested in the business at the close of the year did not vary from $77,000,000. The sales for the year aggregated $50,000,000, which was an increase of about five per cent. over the year preceding. The depreciation of prices still continued, and the inference pointed out above, from a comparison of the increase in business and the decrease in prices, held good also during that year, and the amount of goods sold was much in excess of that sold during the year of the panic. The year 1874 was a prosperous one for the jobbing trade, owing, chiefly, to the steady decline in the prices of cottons, which was from fifteen to twenty per cent.; a marked decrease also occurred in woolens; and both were largely attributed to over-production. Manufacturers at once began to curtail operations, and the downward tendency was checked. The main feature of the trade of that year was the surprising development of the trade with the Southwest, and especially with Texas. The opening of new railroad lines, and the extension of those already in operation, enabled Chicago merchants to ship goods to new markets, resulting in the enlargement of established commerce and the opening of a trade which has since proved very prosperous. The trade with the West was also active, although prices ruled lower. The panic of 1873 ultimately proved beneficial to Chicago. Eastern dealers at once began to shorten credits, and Western buyers commenced to turn their attention to this city, since the main inducement which had attracted them to the seaboard was thus removed. New York dealers soon offered to extend credits, but buyers had found that they could purchase here at lower prices, besides saving the cost of travel and avoiding delay. The statement that prices were lower in Chicago appears at first to be paradoxical; the cause, however, is to be found in the fact that merchants in this city then, as now, bought goods directly from manufacturers—both European and domestic—while living and selling expenses fell much below those in New York."
Lack of space forbids tracing the history of the trade year by year; yet certain periods may be selected as showing the growth of what has become one of the city’s vital commercial forces.

In 1876, the total sales reported aggregated $4,000,000, which was about equal to the figures for the preceding year, and an increase of seven and one-half per cent. over 1874. The reduction in prices was more marked than for several years, averaging fifteen per cent. on staple and from fifteen to twenty-five per cent. on fancy dry goods. Large lines of stocks were carried as a rule, and few, if any, jobbers did more than pay expenses. The amount of capital invested in the dry goods business at that time was by far the largest in any branch of business having been increased about $1,000,000 during the year by the opening of a branch house of A. T. Stewart & Co., of New York. In speaking of the business of 1876, however, it should not be forgotten that the Centennial Exhibition at Philadelphia was not without influence on Chicago dealers, many Western buyers availing themselves of low railroad fares to visit the Exposition and to replenish their stocks in Eastern markets while near the sea-board. One noticeable feature of the year’s trade was the increase of the sale of foreign fabrics. American manufacturers had “carried the war into Africa,” and being able to compete with foreign manufacturers in European markets, found no difficulty in holding their own at home.

The year 1879 saw the resumption of specie payments, but this exerted no disturbing influence on the business of the country. The aggregate sales of dry goods in this market during that year were estimated at $5,500,000 as against $4,600,000 in 1878,—an increase of about fifteen per cent. The capital invested in the trade was about $5,000,000, and may be said to have been steady as compared with the fluctuation in prices in other lines of business, although profits were smaller than in 1878.

Between the years 1879 and 1886, the general features of the trade have been the same as those already outlined. A succinct review of the year 1885, and the condition of the business at the opening of 1886, will be of interest. As compared with 1884 and 1885, 1886 was a fairly prosperous year. The average shrinkage in values on all classes of goods was about five per cent., while sales increased in about the same proportion, leaving the value of the goods sold about the same as for the two years preceding,—viz., $57,000,000. The capital invested at the close of the year was about $8,000,000, a trifle less than at the end of 1884. The near-by trade proving to be of a rather unsatisfactory character, merchants pushed for new fields. The result was a material increase in the trade with the extreme Northwest (especially Oregon and Washington Territory), and a less noteworthy advance in the trade with California and Arizona. The trade with the South is growing apace, and would be much more rapidly developed were Chicago merchants willing to grant longer credits. This, however, has always militated against the vast extension of business in the Southern States, not alone in the dry goods but in every branch of trade. The long credits that obtained in ante-bellum days, the Southern merchants have still nurtured in their commercial relations, the virtual exclusion of Northern competition, and this custom has worked detrimentally to Southern interests. Financially, the dry goods trade at the opening of 1886, was believed to be in a sounder condition than for many years past, and the outlook for the future was hopeful in the extreme.

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**Field, Benedict & Co.**—This firm of wholesale dealers in woolens is among the very oldest of the wholesale houses in Chicago. It was in 1873 that Field & Benedict, under the firm name of Field & Benedict, their first place of business was on South Water Street, between Wells and LaSalle streets, where they were established until 1876, when they removed to the corner of South Water and State streets. Two years prior to this removal, however, a change in the firm had taken place. Field & Benedict were partners, and the style at the same time changing to its present form, Field, Benedict & Co. In 1861, another removal was made to the corner of Wabash Avenue and Lake Street, where they remained until burned out in the fire of October, 1871. In 1871, Benjamin M. Field retired from the firm and active business life, and returned to the East to live; his successors in the house were Richard I. Field and Frederick L. Snyder, young men who had been connected with it since 1864, and who were received into partnership. A month after the fire, in which the firm sustained losses aggregating $140,000, business was resumed at the house of Mr. Snyder, on Wabash Avenue, near Eighteenth Street. They remained there until the following spring, when they moved to a new building which had been erected on the corner of Market and Washington streets. Two years later another change of location was made to the corner of Wabash Avenue and Madison Street, and in 1879 they moved to Nos. 244-46 Monroe Street, and in the fall of 1883 to No. 222 Franklin Street, their present location. As evidencing the remarkable growth of the wholesale trade in Chicago, the house of Field, Benedict & Co. has, from the first, enjoyed a steadily increasing trade; its sales, which, in 1859, were $25,000, an excellent showing indeed for that time, now amount to over $500,000 annually. The present members of the firm are Amzi Benedict, Jr., Frederick L. Snyder, Richard I. Field and Peter J. Stewart. Benjamin M. Field was born in New Jersey, in 1820. He was early connected with a leading woolen house in New York City. In the spring of 1849, he came to Chicago, where his first business venture was with Mr. Benedict, in establishing the house whose history has been given. In 1864, he retired from business, and is now living in retirement on his farm at Round Brook, in New Jersey.

**Amzi Benedict** was born in Oneida County, N. Y., in 1826, passing his boyhood largely on his father’s farm. When eighteen years of age, however, he was placed in a store in Utica, N. Y., where he remained until 1839, when he came to Chicago. Here he came into trade with Mr. Field, he formed the house of which he is now the senior member. Mr. Benedict was married, in 1856, to Catharine C. Walnath, daughter of Major John I. Walnath, of Madison County, N. Y. Six children have been born to them, three of whom have deceased. The three living are Ellen L., Caroline F., and Sidney A.

**Osborne Kessellner Keith,** the eldest of the brothers whose names have been conspicuous in the commercial history of Chicago, was born at Barre, Washington County, Vt., on September 2, 1831. He is the son of Martin and Betsy (French) Keith. His branch of the Keith family were of Scotch descent, who settled in Massachusetts in 1649, when very young, and came to Vermont, and followed the occupation of farming during the most of his life. The New England ideas and religious convictions of right were early impressed upon the character of Martin Keith, and his wife being a most exemplary Christian woman, they exercised a great influence upon their family and a large circle of acquaintances. In his early youth, Osborne Keith attended the common school, and afterward went to Bakerville, Vt., and studied one year. He then engaged as a clerk in one of the mercantile stores at Montpelier, where he continued, until starting...
Manuel Brothers.—This firm was organized in 1853, and is composed of three brothers, Simon, Leon and Emanuel. The first place of business was on the corner of Clark and Van Buren streets, but the great fire of 1871 consumed their building and forced them to take up quarters on the corner of Michigan Avenue and Twenty-second Street. This property they purchased for ten thousand dollars, and have since conducted a branch store. In 1872, they erected a building on the corner of State and Harrison streets, and again in-town, occupying it until driven out of business by the fire of 1874, after which they opened again on Washington Street, between State and Dearborn. Here their trade steadily increased until 1875, when they removed again to what is now, and was once, the largest quarters of the business at that time, occupying Nos. 121-23 State Street, where they soon secured the best trade of the city. They continued in this double room until 1883, when they purchased the building they now occupy, and added to it Nos. 117-19, throwing four large store-rooms into one, extending to the alley in the rear and making one of the finest dry goods establishments in Chicago. In addition to the many improvements consisting of elevators and handsome, newly finished furniture and fixtures, they added a plant for one thousand of the Edison electric lights. To-day they employ in their general business in Chicago about eight hundred persons.

In 1883, they opened their New York concern at 220 Twenty-second Street, New York City, and No. 6 Conservatoire, Paris, France.

The firm of Manuel Bros., is a representative Chicago business house, and a fair example of the success that awaits those who combine energy, perseverance, and business tact, and attach themselves to a business they are capable of mastering. Composed as it is of three brothers, coming to this country at an early age, having nothing to assist them, except willing hands and ambitious impulse, they commenced at the lower rounds of the ladder, and against the severest trials and afflictions—twice their establishments were destroyed by fire, in 1871 and 1874—and the general discouragements incident to starting up of a large business, they are standing these calamities, one of the great and important business firms of the City of Chicago. Is it of the lives of such men that the history of this city is composed?

The eldest member of the firm, was born in Germany, on the Rhine, educated at an institution at Ketznerheim, and did not come to Chicago until he was about twenty-one years of age. He then commenced business as a dry goods dealer, the firm which he still remains a member. He has the management of the carpet and upholstering departments in the great State Street store, having continued himself by years of patient toil for the partnership.

He was married in Chicago, in 1866, to Miss Pauline Schub, and has nine children.—Frank, the eldest, attending college at Grey Lock Institute, N. Y.; Milton, attending college at Kauene, Wis.; Ada, Sarah, Leonard, Aaron, Maude, Eugene and Bella.

Leon Manuel was born in Germany, on the Rhine, in 1853. He attended the public schools in this city, and after closing his studies entered the employment of Messrs. Ross & Foster, of the well-known dry goods dealers, as a common boy, and soon became a favorite, nearly always accompanying Mr. Ross to his stock-farm in hunting excursions. After considerable experience as a clerk in this establishment, he formed a co-partnership with Simon and Emanuel, and located, on the corner of Clark and Monroe streets. After a time, both he and his brother Simon withdrew, and they associated together, forming the firm which is still known as Manuel Bros. He is considered the resident expert in furs and furs, and has a branch establishment there. He was married in Philadelphia, in 1869, to Miss Belle Foreman and has seven children.—Frederick, the eldest, now in college at Frankfort-on-the-Main, Germany; Robert, Fannie, Ida, Blaine, Lulu and Florence.

Emanuel Manuel was born in 1843, on the Rhine, in Germany, and came direct to Chicago with his mother and brother, arriving here when about seven years of age. He attended school until he was thirteen years old, when he began his business career as errand boy with John Smith, at that time a prominent hatter. He left this position and accepted one as bundle boy in a dry goods and Four store, and was soon promoted to a clerk, and after faithful service was taken in as partner in the establishment located on Clark Street, owned by Simon Klein, commenced in the dry goods business for himself, and, in due course of time, took over his old store and merged the business in the one now known as the firm of Klein & Manuel, located on the corner of Clark and Monroe streets. After a time, both he and his brother Simon withdrew, and they associated together, forming the firm which is still known as Manuel Bros. He is considered the resident expert in the management of the fine dry goods departments of the store in New York City, and has control of their branch establishment there. He was married in Philadelphia, in 1869, to Miss Belle Foreman and has seven children.—Frederick, the eldest, now in
MANUFACTURES AND TRADE.

rapidly developed. In 1873, he established a store of his own at the mining town of Braidwood, Ill., and, later, another at Wilmington, Ill., even in this period of his business managed so capably as to win from Marshall Field the title of the "boy merchant." At the expiration of about seven years, Mr. Tuohy decided to dispose of his property in the rural districts and return to his father's business. Subsequently he purchased the store of Mr. Ehrich, and his son, also a household name and engaged in the grandest business of the city, being quite a contrast to the majority of families in our land in point of numbers. He and his aged wife still live in New York City, and enjoy the pleasant reflection of a well-spent life.

In 1874, the firm of J. W. Tuohy & Co., of which Mr. Tuohy is the principal partner, the "Company" being made up of heads of departments to whom a conditional interest is given. Their store occupies the building Nos. 1060 to North Clark Street, and has become, under the splendid administration of the "boy merchant," a first-class dry goods house of exceeding popularity, ranking among citizens of the North Side, in this respect, with that of Marshall Field & Co., on the South Side. The store is one of the largest and grandest in the city, well stocked with seasonable merchandise, employs about sixty persons in its various departments, and in its marvelous success fully realizes the expectations of its proprietors. In his career as a dry goods merchant Mr. Tuohy has been the leader of a careful business man by his close attention to the details of his establishment, by his talent as a purchaser of popular fabrics, and by his unyielding for his store, for which he is well known, it possesses. On April 26, 1886, this firm opened the West Chicago Dry Goods House, at the corner of Madison and Wook streets, in an elegant new building especially designed and erected for the purpose. Mr. (formerly known as "Jim") Tuohy was married to Miss Nellie Cavanaugh, at Ottawa, Ill.; they have three children—Mettie, Josie and Walter Grant, an infant. Mrs. Tuohy is an accomplished lady, and with her bright mind and singularly keen notions of business, she lent invaluable aid to the then "boy merchant" who now stands with the leading business men of the Northwest.

Benjamin F. Dare, manager of the dry goods department of Chalmers & Co., has been in the dry goods business for the past twenty years. He was born at Bridgetown, N. J., on June 21, 1834, and is a graduate of the Classical Institute at Hackensack, N. J. At the close of his secondary course, he was associated with the Phoenix Iron Company, of which his father was manager, and remained with them four years. Following that, he engaged in the dry goods trade in Chicago, and spent some years in the same business at St. Louis, Chattanooga, Tenn., and Harrisburg, Penn. He entered the house of Carson, Pirie & Co., here, in 1883, and when they purchased the establishment of Charles A. Gossage & Co., was transferred to the position of manager. He entered the army in the Jersey Infantry in the early part of 1861, and was one of the participants in the battle of Manassas. Mr. Dare is Past Chancellor of St. Louis Excelsior Lodge, No. 19, Knights of Pythias, at St. Louis. He was married at Chattanooga, Tenn., in 1872, to Miss Ella Jones, daughter of Abel Jones, of Chicago.

Morgenthau, Bauland & Co. — The Bee Hive, the well-known dry goods establishment, was opened in 1855, and the organizers were the Morgenthau Brothers and Bauland Brothers, comprising an association of merchants who, by the combination of their energies and capital, have made their enterprise what its name indicates—a hive where the inhabitants manufacture commercial honey for the customers who attend there. This establishment is located in the business center of the city, at Nos. 172-76 State Street, opposite the Palmer House, and occupies the two double stores from basement to roof, and contains nearly everything pertaining to the hive of business that could be expected to be found in such an establishment, and they have also demonstrated the fact that an institution such as they have built up can be successful.

Maximilian Morgenthau, the senior member of the firm of Morgenthau, Bauland & Co., was born at Mannheim, Germany, in 1847. He came of his native state at the age of six years, and was educated in the schools of the city. He engaged in the wholesale and retail dry goods business with his father and brother in this city, and has remained with them until he came to Chicago in 1870, when he opened his store at 376-378 State Street, which has since successfully operated the Bee Hive. He is an active business man, giving close attention to business, and at the head of an establishment that has been, under a household word. Mr. Morgenthau, the father of the two brothers by that name com-

DRIY GOODS COMMISSION.

KINSBLY & HOLMAN have inaugurated a new enterprise that is the pioneer of its peculiar line in the West. On May 1, 1885, they opened, at Nos. 75-77 Randolph Street, a vast sample room, in which they carry samples and samples only, of nearly different manufacturing houses and importers in the East. It is the largest sample room in the country—so by 160 feet in size, and they carry at this room the largest sample stock ever exhibited. The building is valued at $80,000, representing a stock in the East valued at about $2,000,000, consisting of fancy goods, art goods, toys, frames, brackets, stands, china, glassware, cutlery, show cases, musical instruments, holiday goods, lamps, looking-glasses, cahps, glassware, clock cases, papier maché, china, toys, art objects, books, jewelry, shoes, perfumery, etc. They are representatives of Eastern importers and manufacturers, and, from its inception, this new enterprise has been wonderfully successful. Representing in their samples full lines from the best of the manufacturers through those who do the leading business in their respective lines, in America, they have the greatest opportunity for saving to the retail buyer a large cost, for the reason that the country merchant is not obliged to go to New York to secure his bargains, but by coming to Chi-
HISTORY OF CHICAGO.

Cago he can purchase his goods from samples, and also save a large percentage in freight, as the goods sold by Kinsman & Hol- 
mans are shipped direct to the buyer. Their arrangements are such that a position located in the largest dry goods house in the city, the buyer a trip to Eastern markets, save a large cost in freight, and fill orders quicker than sending to the East or buying of the road merchants. They have a large space in New York, where buyers attend to their orders and make prompt shipments to their customers. The firm employs ten assistants in their large warroom, and the business has already made for itself a solid foundation for future success.

Charles Kinsman was born in Concord, Mass., on October 17, 1854. In 1859, his family removed to Chelsea, and it was there that Mr. Kinsman was reared and educated, attending the public schools for seven years of age. He then went to New York, and secured a position in the fancy goods house of Horace Partridge & Co. From an errand boy, Mr. Kinsman, by earnest and faithful work, progressed to a stock position in that concern, and took charge of their entire Western business until 1882, when he with- 
drew and formed a copartnership with E. J. Lehman, under the firm name of Lehman & Kinsman. "The Fair" is one of the institutions of Chicago, and its great success and popularity was due in a great measure to the untiring energy of Mr. Kinsman, who was the active manager of the inside business. In May, 1885, he conceived the idea of establishing a house in this city that should be the representative of large Eastern concerns, and in company with Mr. Holman opened up the present business.

Strange A. Holman, of the commission house of Kinsman & Holman, was taken by birth, and was born in 1852. He was reared in the West and educated in the schools of his native state, finishing his studies by taking a course in college for one year. In 1871, he came to Chicago and secured a position with the old house of Cul- va & Co. After two years' association with this concern, he was offered a more advantageous position with a New York blank- 
book house, and he accepted, serving them for three or four years. When the firm of Horace Partridge & Co. decided to open a store in this city, Mr. Holman was secured to take charge of affairs and establish their branch. He opened the "Boston Store," and re- 
mained in charge of that well-known emporium until he formed a partnership with Mr. John N. Turner, of the present house of Kinsman & Holman. Mr. Holman was married, on De- 
ember 14, 1882, at Newark, Ohio, to Miss Mabel Dean.

Laurin Hilliard Turner, member of the firm of Turner Bros. & Co., is one of the oldest dry goods stores in Chicago. Mr. Turner was born in Chicago on September 26, 1845. His parents came from Philadelphia and settled in this city in 1835; his father engaged in the lake marine of about seventeen years, afterward enter- 
ing the lumber business, and subsequently retiring to agricultural 

pursuits in Kane County. Captain John M. Turner was widely known for his active interest in municipal affairs and earnest efforts for the city's welfare. He was the first marshal of the fire depart- 
ment, and to him is credited the laying of the first water-pipe used in this city. Young Laurin attended the public schools, and, after being fitted for business life, assisted his father until 1859, when he entered the employ of Thomas Kohn, with whom he remained one year. In 1870, he was engaged in the lumber business at Omaha, Neb. Disposing of his business in Omaha, he returned in this city and associated himself with his brother, Edward H. Turner, and in 1875 they purchased the lumber house and entered the dry goods trade at No. 242 Monroe Street, under the firm name of Turner Bros. Co. In 1873, they moved to No. 245 of the same street, and, on November 1, 1855, removed to the Mc- 
Cormick building, corner of Market and Jackson streets, their present commodious quarters. Mr. Turner was married, on Octo- 
ber 14, 1873, to Miss Mary Duffyfield, of Chicago. They have two children, Laurin H., and Marie Adelaide.

Jeffrey & Co. — This house was organized in 1836, in New 
York City, the firm being at the time R. J. Jeffrey & Sons, and continued for some time under that name, and was then changed to Jaffe & Co., and later to Jaffe & Co., in 1845. Jaffe & Co. was one of the most important in the dry goods interests in the United States, and the house proper is located at No. 350 Broadway, New 
York City, and has branches at N.Y. St. Mildred's Court, London; No. 54 Union Street, Glasgow, Scotland; Broadway, N.Y.; England; No. 116 Portland Street, Manchester, England; No. 5 
Kne Martel, Paris; No. 12 Bedford Street, Boston: No. 1002 Mar- 
ket Place, Pittsburg, Pa.; No. 48 West Baltimore Street, Balti- more; No. 719 Market Street, Washington; No. 644 Washington 
Avenue, St. Louis; Nos. 144 and 146 Madison Street, Chicago. 

The trade of this house is scattered all over the world, and their Chicago establishment, under the management of Mr. Jaffe 
has an extensive reputation throughout the West as a thoroughly reliable institution, having for years been prominently before the mercantile community in the dry goods line.

Morley F. Forster, manager of S. Jaffrey & Sons' branch 

house in this city, is a native of Durham, England, where he was born on September 9, 1832. He came to America in 1854 and 
located in Chicago, where he engaged in the dry goods business. When the War broke out he became a member of the 20th Infantry, and on was transferred to the 10th Regular Infantry. He was through the seven-day fight, under McCollum, the siege of Yorktown, and participated in all the battles with his regiment. He entered the army as a private and was mustered out at the close of the Rebellion as a colonel. He then entered the employ of E. S. Jaffrey & Co., with whom he has since remained. He was married, in Chicago, in 1856, and has two children,—Jennie and Minnie.

JAMES W. FAY was born at Auburn, N. Y., on July 30, 1823, 
where he lived and attended the various schools, and graduated at the age of eighteen. He opened in the spring of 1841, a dry goods store in this city, which he conducted as a clerk, work- 
ing his way up to a position of importance enough to the house that he was selected as their Chicago agent, coming here in 1854 and 
opening an office at No. 145 Fifth Avenue. In 1875, the immense increase in business obliged him to remove to the present location, No. 225 Monroe Street. Gardner & Co. are the largest manu-

facturers of cotton goods and prints in the country. Their largest trade West is in this city, St. Louis, and the Northwest, and from St. Paul to New Orleans. The business of the house has become enormous, their sales for the past year amounting to $1,500,000, with prices of goods averaging only five cents a yard. Mr. Crut- 
enden married Miss Susie R. Smith, of Brooklyn, N. Y., in 1871, and resides at Kennecott, N. Y.

WHOLESALE CLOTHING.

Prior to 1851, only a small retail trade in clothing was done in this city. The pioneer among the whole-
sale clothing merchants was probably Henry A. Hunt-
lington (afterwards of the firm of Huntington, Wads- 
worth & Parks), who opened a store on Water Street in November, 1831, in which he conducted a jobbing store, but the stock, but which speedily disappeared, and the firm's sales for the first year reached nearly $150,000. The opening of railroads, whose construction created a demand for all kinds of supplies, soon induced other enter-
ing capitalists to invest money in this line of trade, and within eight years the volume of trade exceeded $8,000,000 annually. In 1864, the number of firms had been very largely increased, and the sales for the year were estimated at $12,000,000, three wholesale houses alone reporting sales aggregating more than $4,000,000.

Among the leading houses in the trade at the close of the year were King, Kellogg & Co., Tuttle, Thomp-
sen & Co., A. Pierce, Foreman Brothers, B. L. Ferguson 
Young Bros. & Co., and Kub & Leopold.

For many years after the War the trade remained almost in status quo, a position of note, however, that several new firms embarked in business during 1873, despite financial depression. The sales for 1874 did not exceed $1,000,000, and this was an advance
of from twenty to twenty-five per cent. over those of the year of the panic (1873), the increase being chiefly confined to the country trade. The capital invested in the business at that time was probably about $5,000,000, including that employed in manufacturing. Nearly all the clothing then sold here was of Eastern make, about eight times as many goods being manufactured here in 1874 as in 1870. The largest manufacture of ready-made clothing then existing in the United States was located in this city. The special feature of the year's business was the extension of trade with the South and West. A manifest preference for Chicago-made clothing was noticeable among buyers; this may be, perhaps, attributable to the fact that the manufacturers of this city kept in mind two fundamental considerations—the climate and the wants and needs of the prospective wearer, while Eastern factories, as a rule, adopted one style for both North and South, giving satisfaction to neither. At the beginning of the year 1875, Chicago stood at the head of the list of cities supplying ready-made clothing to the trade; not even New York being excelled.

The year 1876 was not a prosperous one for Chicago clothing merchants. While the volume of business for the first six months exceeded that for the corresponding period of 1875, the total sales for the year fell short of $11,000,000 as against $12,000,000 in 1875,—a falling off of about one-twelfth. This may probably be traced to the influence of the Centennial Exposition, which attracted to the sea-board Western buyers, who embraced the opportunity to replenish their stock from Eastern dealers, who offered extraordinary inducements both as to prices and credits. No failures were reported, however, during the year, and the general condition of the trade was sound. It should be remarked further, that, at that time, Chicago dealers, with but one exception, sold only Chicago-made goods, which appeared to suit the Southern and Western trade better than those of Eastern make; it was claimed, at the same time, that goods of this description could be manufactured here cheaper than in the East. The capital invested (including that of manufacturers) did not greatly vary from $5,000,000. At the end of three years, it had increased to $6,000,000. No failures occurred in 1879, nor were any new firms of prominence added to the list of those engaged in business. Wages had increased, however, as well as the cost of material, and profits were proportionately diminished. The trade, on the whole, however, was fairly prosperous.

To follow its advance, step by step, would consume more space than, in a work of this character, can be devoted to the subject. It is interesting, however, to note the condition of the trade at the close of the year 1885. Chicago had then become the recognized center of the American clothing interest as regards both manufacturers and their distribution. The amount of capital had increased to $7,000,000; the number of firms at the close of the year was about the same as at the beginning, some having dropped out and their places having been filled by others. The total sales reported during 1885 aggregated about $20,000,000, an advance of nearly ten per cent over those of the previous year. The only specially noteworthy feature of the year's business was the contrast between its first and last portions. During the first six months, prices fell off nearly ten per cent, while for the same period there was a marked diminution in the volume of business transacted; the latter half of the year, however, saw a largely increased demand and a correspondingly large advance in prices, and the period closed with every promising prospect for the future.

The following table, compiled from the U. S. Census Reports for 1860—70—80, shows the growth of the clothing manufacturing interest in Chicago during twenty years:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Value of</th>
<th>Capital</th>
<th>Wages</th>
<th>Cost of raw</th>
<th>Value of product.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1860</td>
<td>$113,900</td>
<td>$397</td>
<td>$116,944</td>
<td>$328,548</td>
<td>$450,709</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1870</td>
<td>$1,883,280</td>
<td>4,796</td>
<td>$1,331,217</td>
<td>3,578,307</td>
<td>5,939,520</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1880</td>
<td>$6,439,650</td>
<td>8,476</td>
<td>$3,590,100</td>
<td>11,631,746</td>
<td>17,342,207</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

HENRY W. KING & CO.—This house was established in 1854, under the firm name of Barrett, King & Co. at No. 189 South Water Street. In 1857, a removal was made to Nos. 205—207 South Water, and three years later to Nos. 25—27 Lake Street. In 1863, Mr. Barrett retired from the firm, which then became King, Kellogg & Co., composed of Henry W. King, Charles P. and Palmer V. Kellogg. In 1865, this firm dissolved, the Kelloggs continuing in business at the old location, while Mr. King, in company with W. W. Browning and Edward W. Dewey of Newark, New Jersey, in 1865, formed a new firm under the name and style of Henry W. King & Co., and started in business at the corner of Michigan Avenue and Lake Street. This was the last change in the personnel of the present house, its proprietors being the same as in 1858, when the present building was first occupied. At the time of the great fire, the house of Henry W. King & Co. was, of course, burned out, sustaining a total loss of $500,000. Mr. King tells, and with evident pleasure, that they succeeded in saving $100,000 worth of goods in the building, brought to the thoughtful courtesy of Wirt Dexter, the attorney for the Michigan Central Railroad. Mr. Dexter placed a train of freight cars at the disposal, into which the goods were loaded as fast as they could be conveyed from the store to the depot. More valuable goods were saved, had not the depot building taken fire, compelling the engineer in charge of the train to hastily pull out for safer quarters. The goods were taken to Michigan City, and there stored for two weeks, at the end of which time, the firm having secured quarters, temporarily, at the corner of Canal and West Washington streets, they were re-shipped to this city. Owing to their good fortune in saving this portion of their stock, and to the fact that they then, as now, had a large manufacturing in the East, the firm, within two weeks after the fire, were again doing business as though no fire had occurred. In 1872, a removal was made to the Farrell Block, on Market Street, and three years later to their present quarters, at the corner of Franklin and Madison streets. Within the past few years this house has established, in addition to its wholesale business, retail stores in Cincinnati, St. Louis and Milwaukee, as well as Montreal; these, in combination with the settings of the original house in this city, do an annual business of over $4,000,000. In 1884, their total sales did not exceed $8,500,000. Comment on the growth of their trade is superfluous.

Henry William King was born on December 15, 1828, at Martinsburg, Lewis Co., W. Va., and was educated in the public schools of his native place. After completing his studies he was employed in several stores in Martinsburg until 1848, when he came to Chicago and began business. In addition to the labor of his extensive business, Mr. King has led a very active life in working for the good of Chicago's distressed inhabitants. In the years 1850, 1851, 1852 and 1873, he was president of the Chicago Relief and Aid Society, and during that period the Society disbursed the $5,000,000, given as the world's bounty for the relief of the sufferers from the great fire of 1871. His dealings with this large amount were conducted with so much fidelity and ability, that the Society became a model for similar organizations in all parts of the world. Since 1873, Mr. King has been treasurer of the same Society. He is vice-president of the Chicago Orphan Nursery and Home, and was one of the founders of the Old People's Home. He is a member of the Fourth Presbyterian Church, and gives much time and attention to the local work of that society as well as to its interests in other channels. Mr. King was married, in 1852, to Miss Amelia Case, of Chicago. They have four children, two sons and two daughters.

Clement, Bane & Co.—In February, 1867, H. C. Clement, Charles H. Morton, James C. Clement, Edward P. Phelps, Oscar F. Bane, and Samuel A. Seiber, associated themselves under the firm name of Clement, Morton & Co., and began the wholesale clothing trade at Nos. 27—29 Randolph Street. They remained at this location, enjoying a constantly increasing trade, until 1871, when the fire burned them out, destroying their stock valued
at over $200,000, and left them, with hundreds of other Chicago merchants, to begin in business again from the bottom. They resumed the same old race against time, and both companies remained on the Lake Front, where they remained until the fall of 1872, when they removed to the southeast corner of State and Madison streets. There they continued for three years, when a change was made for the purpose of being better located in the West Adams Annex of Walshaw Avenue and Madison Street, in the Rutter Building. In January, 1878, the house was reorganized under its present firm name of Clement, Bane & Co., the members of which were H. C. Clement, G. L. B. Bane, and H. C. Clement & Sons, of Rutland, Vt. At the same time they removed to their present location, at the northwest corner of Adams and Franklin streets. In 1881, when Clement, Morton & Co. removed to Crawford and Lake, Bane & Co., remaining manufacturers, and continuing, after they at first employed only one cutter; now they employ fifty men in this department of their factory, besides four large cutting machines, each of which can do the work of ten men. They also furnish employment, the year through, to an average of two thousand persons.

H. C. Clement was born at Bridgewater, Vt., on March 6, 1835. His early life was spent in the store of his father, Ebenezer Clement, at Hydeville, Vt. In 1858, he went to Chicago, III., where he engaged in the general merchandising business. In 1861, he organized the First National Bank of that place, and served as cashier at the time of organizing his other business. In 1865, he sold out his business interests at Charleston and came to Chicago. He married Miss Minna Bliss, daughter of Ephraim Bliss, of Hydeville. She died in Chicago in 1871, leaving one daughter, V. C. Clement, of New York City. His wife was Miss Fannie Crocker, daughter of Elisha Crocker, of Boston, Mass.

Oscar F. Bane was born in Washington County, Penn., on September 11, 1842. His parents were William C. Bane and Miss Maria Treece, who removed with the family to the West a short time after their marriage and settled in Charleston, Ill. At the breaking out of the Civil War in 1861, Mr. Bane, then only nineteen years of age, enlisted in the 8th Illinois Infantry, and was transferred to the 2nd Infantry. In 1862, he was made second lieutenant of his company, and, after being promoted to the rank of captain in the spring of 1864, he was detailed as assistant adjutant-general of the 2nd Illinois Cavalry Brigade, in which capacity he remained until the close of the war. Returning home, he remained for one year in Charleston, and in the fall of 1866 came to Chicago, forming, in February, 1867, his present connection with the old house of Clement, Morton & Co. Upon the reorganization of the house in 1873, he became a member of the new firm, and has ever since continued to the present time.

Mr. Bane was married, in October, 1866, to Miss Ella M. Clement, daughter of James C. Clement, of Charleston, Ill. She died in Chicago, on February 26, 1873. In May, 1874, Mr. Bane was again married to Mary A. Crocker, daughter of Elisha Crocker, of Boston, Mass.

Charles R. Kuppenheimer & Co. are one of the oldest houses in Chicago in their line, as manufacturers and wholesale dealers in clothing. This house was originally established here in 1852, by Palmer & Kellogg and H. H. Hanlinton, under the style of Palmer, Kellogg & Co., at Nos. 150 and 152 South Water Street. In 1854, the firm, by changes, became Barrett, King & Co., and removed to Nos. 205-207 South Water Street, where they remained until 1859; then they removed to Nos. 25-27 Lake Street, where they remained until 1865, when they transferred the firm name to the present location, in which capacity they have remained ever since, though, and without any change in the name of the firm, remained at that location until the fire of October, 1871, when they were burned out, suffering losses amounting to $200,000. On the first of December following, they resumed business on the Lake Front, and in July, 1872, removed to the corner of Randolph Street and Wabash Avenue. The firm remained there until the fall of 1876, when it was dissolved, Mr. Kuppenheimer forming the firm of B. Kuppenheimer & Co., composed of himself, Samuel Kellogg, and two brothers, members of the old house also reorganized, forming the firm of B. & D. Kuppenheimer & Co. As this firm, on the death of Mr. H. A. Kuppenheimer, in 1882, was followed by Messrs. Kohn, Clayburgh & Einstein. This firm first opened at No. 27 Lake Street. Two years later, Mr. Kohn retired, and B. Kuppenheimer and David Lindauer became partners, and, without any change in the name of the firm, remained at that location until the death of Mr. Louis B. Kuppenheimer, in 1887, when the firm was again reorganized, forming the firm of B. Kuppenheimer & Co., composed of himself, Samuel Kellogg, and two brothers, members of the old house also reorganized, forming the firm of D. Kuppenheimer & Co., and started in business at Nos. 79-81 Wabash Avenue, and stayed there until, in January, 1886, it removed to Nos. 204-206 Madison Street. At that time Louis B. Kuppenheimer, a second son of the senior member of the firm, was admitted as a partner. The house of B. Kuppenheimer & Co. has from its founding enjoyed a successfully growing trade, its sales amounting to nearly $1,000,000 annually. B. Kuppenheimer was born in Baden, Germany, in 1829. At the age of eighteen he went to the United States, and came to Chicago, settled in Lichtenau, Germany, as a clerk for three years, and then to Chicago, and in April, 1853, at the age of twenty-four, he formed a partnership with his cousin, J. W. Kohn, in Chicago, Ill., and engaged in peddling goods and notions. In the fall of 1852, he went to Terre Haute, Ind., and opened a retail clothing store, he remaining at this occupation until 1866, when he came to Chicago, and became a member of the firm of Clayburgh, Einstein & Co. Mr. Kuppenheimer married Augusta Rosenfeld, daughter of F. Rosenfeld, of Württemberg, Germany. They have three children. — Louis, a member of the above firm; Emma, now wife of Aaron Stern, of New York; Louis, also in business with his father; and Philip and Albert.
continued by Mr. Grosse and his brother John Grosse until May, 1831, his brother then retiring. Henry Wieland succeeded to a partnership in the firm and the business of the firm since that time being conducted by the two brothers. Mr. Grosse is well and favorably known to the public, and he is recognized by the trade as a thorough business man.

Henry L. Hatch, manager of the Golden Eagle Clothing Company, in the business for about thirty-three years. He is a son of Albert G. Hatch and Harriet (Lemmem) Hatch, the latter a native of Denerman, South America, and grandson of Major Reuben Hatch, an early pioneer on the West Coast, which was explored by his grandfather. He entered the importing business in New York City, where he remained three years. In 1834, he came to Chicago, and became associated with the firm of H. H. Husted & Co., with which he is identified to this day. He then started in the clothing business alone, under the firm name of Hatch & Co., which he continued until 1874, when he closed his business to accept the position he now occupies. He was married at Penn Yan, N. Y., on October 15, 1839, to Miss Helen Kate Derry, daughter of John I. Derry, a former merchant of New York City, and has had six children.—Margaret, Hattie, Daisy, Kittie, Henry L., Jr., and Helen, of whom the latter are living. Mr. Hatch has been a member of the Emmanuel Lodge of Odd Fellows, which is a charter member of the Grand Lodge of the State of Illinois, and is also a charter member of Home Lodge, No. 503, A.F. & A.M.; and was one of the moving spirits of the old Chicago Light Guards. Mr. Hatch is a well-known member of the Reformed Episcopal Church for many years, and is a public spirited gentleman who has done much toward the advancement of the city.

Remick & Newell.—This firm is composed of W. C. Remick and L. C. Newell, and is the successor of the old established house of E. W. Holbrook & Co., known in the trade as carrying in this city the first stock of stockers' linings, which are now so extensively used in vest-linings and coat-sleeves. The firm do a large business with wholesalers and manufacturers in Chicago and Milwaukee. The house was organized in 1853, and has been very fortunate in obtaining the agency for the Gilbert Manufacturing Company of New York, cotton goods, and for the house of Hall, Newell & Co., diamond-pointed and fancy slvwe Goods. L. C. Newell, member of the firm of Remick & Newell, at No. 155 Fifth Avenue, was born in Framingham, Mass., on August 15, 1856. After attending various schools, he was graduated in 1872 at St. Mark's School in Southborough, Mass. Soon after, he came to Chicago, where for several years he was engaged in a subordinate capacity in the old established house of E. W. Holbrook & Co. He has been employed by the firm as salesman until 1873, when the company of Holbrook & Co. was dissolved, being succeeded by the present house of Remick & Newell, with the subject of this sketch as the junior partner.

Holbrook & Co.—This house was established as early as 1852, in Hartford, Conn., by Joseph W. Griswold; four years later he removed to Milwaukee, where for five years he enjoyed a steady increasing trade. In 1863, he decided to remove to this city and in the same year he located his establishment at No. 50 Lake Street. At the same time his brother, Edward P. Griswold, who had previously been in his employ as a clerk, was admitted as a partner, the firm then changing to its present form. A few years later he removed to No. 51 Wabash Avenue, where they were located at the time of the fire, in which their losses aggregated $30,000. Immediately following that catastrophe, they resumed business on the Lake Front, where they stayed until the premises at No. 254 Madison Street were re-built, and into which they removed early in 1872. In 1879, a change was again made to their present quarters, at Nos. 24-46 Monroe Street. Through a long career, the house of J. W. Griswold & Co. has always paid an hundred per cent on the dollar, and to-day is doing a larger business than it has at any other time before in its history. In 1853, their sales did not exceed $100,000, while now they amount to over $500,000, per annum, and still they are increasing.

J. W. Griswold, the founder of this house and its senior member, was born near Wethersfield, Conn., on August 24, 1831, his parents being Thomas Griswold and Jerusha (Wells) Griswold. In his earlier days the elder Griswold followed the calling of a farmer, but later became a wholesale dealer in seeds in the town of Wethersfield. The son was reared mainly on the farm, but as he grew older removed to the city, working as a clerk and as a sales clerk. In 1852 he started in business on his own account and founded the house of which he has since been the head. Mr. Griswold was married, on August 21, 1857, to Miss Mary Chapman, daughter of Charles Chapman, a well-known furrier. They have five children,—Charles, Kittie, Kittie, Cora, and Alice. Edward P. Griswold was also born near Wethersfield, Conn., on August 6, 1838, and passed his boyhood's days on the farm and in school. In 1860, he came West and entered the employ of his brother in the wholesale dry goods business. In 1869 he was admitted as a partner, and has since retained his connection with the house. Mr. Griswold was married, on June 9, 1864, to Miss Mary Browning, daughter of Thomas Browning, of Kalamazoo, Mich. They have the four children,—Edward Browning, Mary Maud, Grace G. and Harold G.

Louis Stein & Co. are wholesale dealers in hats, caps, gloves and umbrellas at Nos. 200 and 202 Madison Street. The firm was organized in the latter part of 1872, and, while the elder Mr. Stein was a saw firm, is already ranked among the largest of its class in the city. Mr. Stein is the happy possessor of the three essential requisites to commercial success: first, a knowledge of the market; second, a spirit of thoroughness; third, an iron will. In 1856, his brother, Marcus Stein, established a house dealing in the same line of merchandise at Milwaukee, where, in 1871, L. Stein joined him. In 1875, the senior of the Milwaukee house retired, L. Stein, met the demands of business, and his place in the firm was taken by Charles Stein, the style then being changed to Charles Stein & Co., and so continued until December, 1879, when Louis Stein came to Chicago.

Louis Stein was born near Neisse, in the Krosen Prussia, Germany, on October 24, 1841. He received a portion of his education at his native place, until his father died. His mother came to this country with her children in 1845, settling first in Philadelphia and afterwards moving to Detroit, where they remained three years. In 1858, he went to school in a log-school house until 1858; he then began his business career as clerk and student of chemistry, in the retail drugstore of K. & L. Jackson, in Detroit, where he was then known as Mr. Stein. In 1861, he joined his two brothers, and started a general store there, under the name of Stein Bros. There he continued until 1871, when he sold out his interest, and went to Milwaukee, where he continued the wholesale business, and attracted a great amount of business. In 1879, he came to Chicago, and established himself at Nos. 200 and 202 Madison Street. Mr. Stein married, in January, 1875, Miss Gertrude L. Moss, of New York City. They have two children,—Lawrence D. and Elizabeth.
education. He remained at home until 1852, when he came to this city. Mr. Hart married Hannah Rosenheim, daughter of Isaac Rosenheim, of Württemberg, Germany; they have three children—Bertha, wife of Jacob Levi, of Chicago; Harry R. and Milton R.

Linderer Bros. & Co.—This firm was founded in 1867, by Abraham Linderer, who adopted the name of Kohrbach, Linderer & Co., commencing business at No. 25 Lake Street. Two years later, Mr. Kohrbach disposed of his interest in the firm to Messrs. Benjamin Linderer, Elias M. Rosenheim, and Levi C. Linderer, and the firm name was changed to Linderer, Levi & Co., and M. E. Linderer was admitted as a partner. In 1879, a removal was made to No. 21 Lake Street, where business was carried on until October, 1871, when the entire stock was consumed by fire. The total loss and insurance paid amounted to $125,000, of which amount they received $30,000 through policies of insurance. After the fire, the business was resumed at the residence of M. E. Linderer, at No. 1570 Waldorf Avenue, where a cutting table, and improvements from the store, and an oval shed, supported on trellises, in order that employment might be at once furnished to their work-people. After a few weeks, they opened temporary quarters on Lake Front, and in July, 1873, removed to the premises Nos. 55-57 Winthrop Avenue. Ten years later (1882) they established themselves at their present location, Nos. 155-157 Monroe Street. In 1872, the Linderer Brothers became sole proprietors, when M. E. Levi when he became involved with the fire. The firm was again changed to Linderer Bros. & Co. In 1874, Seligman Linderer, another brother, became a partner, and in 1881 E. M. Rosenblatt retired, his son, Aaron, succeeding to his interest in the house. The present incorporation of the firm is: M. E., Abram, and Benjamin Linderer, and Aaron Rosenblatt. In their manufacturing department, which was begun in a small way in 1867, Linderer Bros. & Co. employ over four hundred people, and rank as one of the largest establishments in the West.

Benjamin Linderer was born at Jenahausen, in the kingdom of Württemberg, Germany, in 1839, his parents, Judas and Miriam (Kohrbach) Linderer, having also been natives of the same place. When about sixteen years old he learned the trade of a weaver, and subsequently attended the Academy of Weaving at Reutlingen, Württemberg, for one year, when he assumed charge of the cotton and woolen manufacture of his uncle, L. and R. Kohrbach, of Jenahausen. He came to Chicago in 1859, and for three months engaged in peddling goods between this city and Joliet. He next entered the employ of J. W. Anderson, then in the retail dry goods and notions business on West Washington Street, and at his sale purchased a stock of goods in that line, and opened a store in 1860, and remained in business until 1864, when he was compelled to make a change in his business. In 1866, he returned to Chicago, and in the following year, as has already been said, assisted in founding the house of which he is to-day the head. Mr. Linderer married Hen- rieh, daughter of Israel, and granddaughter of David, and of the Rabiners, of Jenahausen, in Saxe-Weimar. They have six children,—Kosa, Lotta, B., Julius B., Lillie, Miriam, and Arthur.

48. RUBBER BROTHERS, haters and men's furnishes, have their hats and heads in the manufacture of the city, the haters, leaping in the Chicago market, and No. 100 West Madison streets. This firm is composed of Philip and Adam Paul Kastler. They established their business in the city in 1857, at No. 1265 North Clark Street, where the fire of that fall swept away, involving a large part of the building. The firm was reorganized at Nos. 258 South Halsted Street, under the style of Kastler & Jones, Adam P. Kastler being unable to engage in active business at the time on account of poor health. The Halsted-street house continued business under the above name until 1864, when Philip Kastler withdrew, and formed a co-partnership with John Ligingert, under the firm name of Kastler & Ligingert, and engaged in the manufacture of caps, their business being located on Fifth Avenue. After a successful business of about one year the firm was dissolved. In August, 1875, the brothers again formed a co-partnership, and resumed their former business at the corner of Blue Island Avenue and Twentieth Street, on the same honorable terms of methods and commendable enterprise their business since that time has steadily increased, until they are considered one of the prominent firms in the city. In this business the stores which they now operate, carry a stock of merchandise valued at $30,000, and their annual business is over $60,000.

Philip Kastler was born in 1817, his education was received at the public schools prior to his thirtieth year. At that age he entered Potter Palmer's dry goods establishment as a book boy, and there continued nine years, gradually working himself up to positions of confidence and trust. In 1859, he identified himself with the firm of Ligingert & Kastler, furnishing goods trade as a salesman, and in 1861, in partnership with his brother, embarked in the same busi- ness. He is a member of Herder Lodge, No. 669, A. F. & A. M.; Wiley M. Egan Chapter, No. 129, R. A. M.; and Chicago Commandery, No. 9, K.T. He was married to Miss Catherine Fiehler in 1858. They have had five children.

Adam P. Kastler was born on May 5, 1849, and in most respects followed in the footsteps of his brother Philip. At the age of thirteen he entered Potter Palmer's dry goods establishment as a cash boy, and, after becoming conversant with the business, and reaching a more mature age, he was engaged by different concern in the same line as a salesman. In 1859, he entered his present line of trade, and in 1871 engaged in business with his brother. In 1853, he had for the most part regained his health, and, in connection with Mr. Kline, went into the grocery business under the style of Kine & Co. This partnership lasted about a year, when a change was made, with Mr. Kastler operating alone under the name of P. H. Kastler, Ill., where he opened a hat, cap and furnishing goods house. There he remained until the summer of 1875, when he closed out his business, returned to Chicago, and the firm of Kastler Brothers was re-established. He was married in Chicago, March, 1859, to Miss Johanna Randolph. They have two children.

Scheider & Neuzet.—This firm are the successors to a house established shortly prior to the great fire of 1871. In November, 1870, Messrs. Kister & Scherder opened a wholesale and manufacturing establishment at No. 68 Randolph Street. In the following October they were burned out of everything, but within ten days after the conflagration the firm of Messrs. Scheider & Neuzet was once again in business, occupying a new stock of their own manufactured goods. They were located then at No. 177 Fry Street, on the West Side, but subsequently moved down town, being located at two different points prior to securing their present establishment, No. 59-65 Fifth Avenue, which they occupied for the past eight years. In 1878, Mr. Kister died, but the business was carried on in the name of Kister & Scherder until 1880. After retaining the interest of his husband. In 1860, she disposed of her share in the business to Mr. Scherder, who was with Marshall Field & Co. for many years, becoming a partner, and the firm became Scherder & Woodrich. They then opened a retail clothing house on the North Side, under the name of M. A. Sholbe & Co., the latter being represented by Messrs. Scherder & Woodrich. This they continued for two years, when the business was sold to Mr. Woodrich, and he withdrew from the firm. Mr. Neuzet, retaining his interest therein. The firm of Scherder & Neuzet rank among the most prosperous and representative houses in the city, their business embracing the manufacturing and wholesaling of shirts, pants, vests, over-all and knitted underwear,等., etc. They give employment to a force of fifty to sixty skilled operatives, both members having an extensive and valuable knowledge of the business, and their executive ability has been clearly evidenced in the successful conduct of their enterprise.

Frederick Scherder was born in Hanover, Germany, on March 5, 1841. He passed the first twenty-six years of his life in his native town, where he was educated in the common schools, and entered business life as a child. In 1867, he left Germany and came direct to Chicago, where he has since permanently resided. He secured a position with American & North Western Express Company, and remained in their employ until the fall of 1879, when he, in company with Mr. Neuzet, established the business of which he is now the head. Mr. Scherder is a sharp, shrewd, energetic business man, and has driven his enterprise to the success which it has attained. The fire of August, 1875, to Miss Charmaine Elfring, of Chicago. They have now four children,—Frida, William, Frederick, Jr., and Herbert. Mr. Scherder belongs to Apollo Lodge, No. 150, A. O. U. W. James M. Harms was born in the City of New York in 1840, and spent his boyhood days and received his education and busi-ness training in that city. He was engaged therein as a large furnishing goods house up to 1859, in which year he came to Chicago. He commenced business in 1870 at No. 22 Madison Street. The great fire of 1871 swept every thing he had away, involving a loss of over $10,000. Within a few days he opened a new house, and at present carries on his business in men's fine furnishing goods at No. 144 North Clark Street, corner of Ontario. His annual sales amount to over $15,000. He is a member of Kilwinning Lodge, No. 903, A. F. & A. M.

RUBBER GOODS.

E. B. Presten & Co.—This house was established by E. B. Presten, who came to Chicago in 1860, and opened a store, dealing in leather belting and leather goods. This house was a branch of an eastern concern, Mr. Presten being located here as its western representative. His first place of business was at 12 South Wabash Street, opposite the tunnel, where he remained until the October fire, in the latter part of which his individual losses were nearly $20,000. After the fire he again established himself in business at Nos. 35-39 South Canal Street.
George Preston was born at Northampton, Mass., in 1824, the eldest son of Henry D. and Sarah (Moore) Preston. In 1847, when the family moved to Chicago, he entered the employ of his father and brother, E. B. Preston, in the firm of E. B. Preston & Co., wholesale milliners and purveyors of millinery andahouse furnishings. In 1849, he was made a partner in the business, and in 1853, the firm was incorporated as E. B. Preston & Co., with an authorized capital of $100,000. The business was conducted at Nos. 137 to 143, Clark Street, a location which remained continuous until 1893, when the business was transferred to 153 Lake Street.

In 1851, Mr. Preston married Miss Minnie E. Parrish, daughter of H. H. Parrish, of Grand Rapids, Mich. They have had two children, Desi and Howard E. Four years later, in 1855, the business was incorporated as E. B. Preston & Co., with an authorized capital of $100,000. The business was conducted at Nos. 137 to 143, Clark Street, a location which remained continuous until 1893, when the business was transferred to 153 Lake Street.

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entered the Army, and remained in the service of his country until the close, entering as a private soldier and becoming a non-commis-
dioned officer, he was made a Knight of the Iron Cross, an honor
conferred upon him for meritorious conduct on the field of battle.
He left Germany in 1871, and came to Chicago, where he remained
for a year, looking about and having in view the selection of some
permanent business. He finally entered the service of D. F. Fisk
& Co. in 1872, and remained in their employ until he formed the
present partnership. Mr. Wittmeyer was married in Chicago, in
1876, to Miss Lilly Born, daughter of Ralph Born. They have
two children living,—Eugene and Ella.

**Jules Ballenberg**, importer of millinery, was born in 1850,
at Wheeling, Va. At an early age he removed to New York City
and was educated at the Kindskoph Institute. His mother being a widow with small means, he determined not to be a
burden upon her, so, when young, he went to Philadelphia to seek
means of support. He sold newspapers on routes of his own work-
ing a dollar a week, and a time found his way, and in a short time
in that city, where he remained until 1871, when he came to Chicago.
Upon his arrival here he began work as a traveller for Walsh &
Hutcheson, wholesale milliners, with whom he stayed until 1874,
when he entered the service of D. Webster & Co., and opened
and managed their retail millinery establishment at No. 109 State
Street. In 1875, having saved some capital, he opened a store at
No. 147 State Street, and his business succeeded so well that he
was compelled to move to larger premises at No. 135 State Street,
where he remained till March, 1885, when he took possession of
his present elegant and handsome store. Mr. Ballenberg employs
about forty operatives and pays in wages about $4,000 a month.
During the last four years he has visited, once each year, the best
markets of Europe, notably Paris and London, to select goods
suitable for the refined tastes of his numerous customers. Many
of his original designs are being reproduced and carried on the
market. Mr. Ballenberg is now quoted as the correct authority and leader in American-fashions.

**Mrs. A. M. Pfeifer**, dealer in fashionable millinery and hair
goods, was born at Württemberg, Germany, in 1840, and is the
daughter of John Chris and B. M. (Miller) Sailer. She was ed-
ucated at Stuttgart, and left Germany in 1856, and came to Galena,
III., residing there with her parents until 1862, when she came
to Chicago to learn the millinery business. After receiving two years'
training she began business on her own account, in 1864, at No. 77
North Clark Street, and was very successful. In the great fire of
1871, her goods being destroyed, she reopened her store in the
same place, and a short time after opened a store at the corner of
West Madison Street and Milwaukee Avenue, where she also was
successful, but again lost heavily through some injudicious specula-
tions. In 1881, she located at her present store, where she is doing
a large business. She married, in 1872, C. H. Pfeifer, and has one
daughter, Cecilia Maria Pfeifer. She is a member of the Presbyterian
Church. **TAILORS.**

**In the early days of Chicago, custom tailors were unknown.**

**William Dunlop** (1830–1885), merchant tailor, son of Hugh and
Elizabeth M. Dunlop, of Kilmarnock, Scotland, was born on
October 15, 1854. His father was a tailor before him, and was widely
known in Scotland as one of the most reliable of tailors. He was
in business for himself.

**Alexander Dunlop**, merchant tailor, son of Hugh and
Elizabeth M. Dunlop, of Kilmarnock, Scotland, was born on
October 15, 1844. His father was a tailor before him, and was widely
known in Scotland as one of the most reliable of tailors. He was
in business for himself.

Mr. Dunlop left Scotland in 1867, and went to the United States
with his brother, John Stevenson, and settled in New York City. In
1873 he came to the United States and chose this city as his future
home. He engaged as a partner with John Stevenson, then at No. 5 Wash-
ington Street, for two years. This partnership was dissolved, and afterward was employed by J. H.
Pope & Co., southeast corner of Dearborn and Monroe streets,
and succeeded the firm of John Stevenson, and has since been con-
ducting business at his present location, No. 129 Dearborn Street.
They engaged in first-class business. In 1883, he associated himself
with Mr. Dunlop's trade has become correspond-
ingly exclusive. He was married on September 22, 1870, to Miss
Janet G. Murchland, of Scotland. They have five children,—Jennie,
Sydney, Bertha, Charles and Grace. He is a member of the Dou-
glas Club.

**Collins & Newland**—The members of this firm are M. J.
Collins and W. D. Newland, who associated themselves in their
present business in February, 1862, at No. 205 West Madison Street.
For a short time they occupied quarters at No. 205 West Madison
Street, but then removed to their old place, whence they
changed to their present location, No. 207, in 1882.

**William James Collins**, a son of Thomas P. and Mary Collins,
was born at Bristol, England, on May 14, 1848. He attended
school until he was twelve years of age, when he was thrown upon
his own resources. Naturally poor and self-reliant, he was
available as a matter of course, and set about making his own way through
the world. His good judgment induced him to cross the ocean, and
in 1869 he landed at New York. Entering the employ of Marshall
Elli, New York, he remained with him four years; afterward he
went to St. Louis and was engaged by Frank Davenport of that city,
as cutter, for two years. In 1870, he came to this city, and was
employed by Matthews & other establishments two years, when he
engaged with Hitchcock & Co., manufacturer of machine-made
looms, and continued in their employ during the next six years.
Immediately after the fire of 1871 he came to this city, and engaged in merchant tailoring at No. 209 West Madison Street, and
in 1875 he associated himself with Mr. Newland. Mr. Collins was married, on May 14, 1872, to Miss
Anna McCullough, of Chicago, formerly of Rochester, N. Y. They
have five children,—Sydney E., William J., Anna L., Mildred I.
and Alice G.

**William Darius Newland**, a son of Darius and Emily New-
land, was born in Oneida County, N. Y., on October 16, 1842.

**The first custom tailor in Chicago probably was Solomon Lincoln**, whose sobriquet was "the
prairie tailor." Since his days, the growth of the trade has
been enormous. It is not too much to say that the
work turned out by Chicago tailors may be compared,
without disadvantage, with that produced by any branch
of the trade in any city in the United States. Not a
few leading Eastern firms have established agencies
in this city, conducted by managers chosen from Chicago
citizens, the demand having fully justified such
establishment.

During the years 1871 and 1876, the number
of custom tailors has been more than quadrupled,
notwithstanding the increased competition militated against
the profits of first-class houses, because of the importation of
woolens by Chicago merchants has done not little toward
advancing the interests of tailors, while, on the
other hand, the tailors themselves have constituted one
of the most numerous classes of importers' customers.
at No. 115 Madison Street. He was one of the sufferers by the great fire of 1871, but re-opened business on Halsted Street before the flames were extinguished. In May, 1873, he removed to No. 127, Madison Street, where he occupied a residence which he fitted up as a business place. In February, 1873, he removed to his present location.

Mr. Hyde held the position of president of the Deposers' and Tailors' Exchange for the past two years. He has been prominently identified with the Masonic fraternity, and has received all the degrees, taking the 32nd twenty years ago. He was one of the principal founders of the Grotesque Lodge, No. 526, of the city and county; his senior warden and second master of this prosperous lodge, now the largest lodge in the State of Illinois. He is a member of Apollo Commandery, being an honorary member of the same, and a member of the Order of the Ancient and Accepted Scottish Rites.

He is also a member of the Illinois Club and other organizations. He was married on August 10, 1869, to Miss Melvora A. Sammons, of Chicago. They have three children,—Charles A., Walter W. and Grace M.

William George Jerrems, successor to Alexander Nicol, better known as "Nickol the Tailor," was born on January 3, 1843, being the only one of that name in America. Both of his parents were from old English families, one of his father's uncles was the founder of the town of Lometon, not far from Stratford-on-Avon, the birthplace of Shakespeare. He was a diligent pupil in the public schools until his twelfth year, when he began learning the trade with George Markham, of Gainsborough, with whom he remained three years. Going to America he engaged in journalism at Sunday School Publishing." The first pictorial sheet printed in New South Wales. At the expiration of sixteen years he came to America, via San Francisco, in 1875, and engaged with Mr. Nicol as general manager of his Philadelphia branch. He spent the next three years his services were secured by buyer, with headquarters in England. Two years later he was made superintendent of the branch houses at Chicago, Milwaukee, St. Louis, Cincinnati, Cleveland and Indianapolis, which position he filled until 1885, when he succeeded Mr. Nicol at Chicago and Milwaukee. During the past year he has also succeeded to the proprietorship of the branches in St. Louis, Cincinnati, and Indianapolis, and has extended operations by establishing two in St. Paul.

The Chicago house is the receiving and distributing point for all of the Western branches. The stock of goods displayed here is the largest and most varied to be seen west of New York. Mr. Jerrems was married on December 25, 1867, to Miss Mary, daughter of Alexander Nicoll of London, England, and has six children,—William G., Ellen E., Arthur W., Alexander N., Mary N. and Annie L.

William Smith Downs, merchant tailor, only son of William and Sophia E. Downs, of Hominy Falls, Monroe Co., N. Y., was born on July 10, 1834. His lineage is Irish-American, his father emigrating from the North of Ireland and his mother being of old New Jersey settlers. His maternal grandfather, Jacob Smith, was an extensive land owner, and was at one time wealthy. In 1853, N. Y., he began to spend his boyhood of fifteen years of age, at home, during which time he was a diligent pupil of the schools of his birthplace. At that age he began to learn his trade with his uncle, Edward Downs, the leading tailor of the district; he remained with him ten years to this city, and was employed by Messrs. Eames & Thomas, then on Lake Street, two years; afterward by A. D. Titworth & Co., until the fire of 1871, at which time he had succeeded to a general partnership in the firm. After the fire he began business at 259 West Madison Street, removing in 1873 to the Lakeside building where he remained two years. At the expiration of that time he removed to No. 39 Clark Street, and in 1884 changed to his present location. No. 72 Illinois Street, Mr. Downs was married on January 22, 1861, to Miss Margaret T. Reeves, daughter of Abraham Reeves, of Bridgeport, N. J.; they have two children,—William T. and Harry M.

Harry Berger, merchant tailor, son of Jacob and Sophie Landenberger, of Hamburg, Bavaria, was born on October 28, 1856. His father was a cattle dealer and his maternal relatives were in the same line of business. His early years were spent in the public schools of his birthplace, and at the age of fifteen he engaged in the woolen business with S. L. Oppenheim, Wurtzburg, Bavaria, with whom he remained three years. The following three years he traveled in Germany, spending four years in the public schools of Berlin. Mr. Berger has been employed by Alexander Bros., No. 77 West Madison Street, clothiers, and continued with them for six years. He then began business as a merchant tailor at No. 243 West Madison Street, and has since continued in the same line of business. Carrying on a large business of goods and performing first-class work has secured him an extensive and faithful patronage. By successfully fulfilling their requirements he has achieved the reputation of being one of the leading tailors of the city. Mr. Berger was married on November 30, 1881, to Miss Fannie H. Goodkind, of this city.

Joseph Leverett Day, merchant tailor, is a son of Henry B. and Mary F. Day, of New Haven, Conn., and was born on March 20, 1859. Until fifteen years of age he was reared on his farm. In January, 1874, he went to Detroit, Mich., and was connected with the firm of Roe, Kirkland & Co. for some time. After a short stay in the East, he came to this city in the interest of insurance companies, and remained with the Charter Oak and the Hartford of Connecticut, in which business he remained until 1884. At the outbreak of the War, he enlisted in the Chicago Mercantile Battery, and followed his command in General Grant's Mississippi campaign, participating in the siege of Vicksburg, and the engagements at Arkansas Post, Chickasaw Bayou, Port Gibson, Champion Hills, Black River Bridge, Jackson, Miss., and was with General Banks during the Red River Expedition. He was taken prisoner, and for fourteen months was confined at the prison of Tyler, Texas. In 1886, he was honorably discharged at New Orleans, and returned to this city. He then embarked in his present line of business, with J. W. Lyon & Co., on Clark Street, near Adams, and was connected No. 259 West Madison Street, continuing there until 1873, when he removed to his present quarters. Mr. Day was married on October 26, 1885, to Miss Ida F. Browne, daughter of Sidney E. Alvord, formerly of Westfield, Mass. He is a member of the Washington Park Club.

Charles Codd, merchant tailor, is a son of John and Judith (Charles) Codd, of Tulip Grove, Calhoun Co., Ala., and was born April 19, 1836. His father was steward and forester to the Earl of Charlestown, of Kings County, as was his father before him. His boyhood was spent in the schools of Tallahome until his eleventh year, when he went to Manchester, England, and remained until 1853, when he returned to his native country. He attended the Manchester school of excellent standard. After a course of study in that institution he began the tailoring trade with Matthew Richardson, a prominent merchant tailor of Manchester, with whom he remained six years. After various engagements with other establishments he came to this country in 1857, and in 1863 was employed in New York City, when he went back to Manchester, England, for a visit of several months. After his return from England he went to New York two years, he took a position as cutter with Samuel Perry, Davenport, Iowa, and continued with him until 1874. In June of that year he came to this city, and was employed by Harry Hart as cutter for two years. During the following three years he was connected in the same capacity with the firm of H. F. Wachsmuth, and afterward with Thompson & Wetmore. In September, 1881, he began business for himself at his present location, and has since continued in the same. Mr. Codd was married on September 23, 1863, to Miss Catharine Duff, of Manchester, England, and has four children,—Catharine, John, Thomas and Mary. He married Miss Margaret, daughter of John and Mary Haggerty, of County Waterford, Ireland. His early years were spent in his native county, and when opportunity offered he attended the public schools of Lismore, where he obtained a good education. In 1846, he came to America and began the tailoring trade with John O'Mahoney, of New York, with whom he remained two years. At the expiration of that time he engaged with Michael Murphy, a leading merchant tailor of the same city, and continued in his employ three years. In 1871, he came to this city, a short time before the great fire, and was employed by Louis Gilbert, near the corner of Adams and Clark streets, also by several other tradesmen, until 1874. Having accumulated sufficient means he established himself in business at 122 State Street, and in the following year moved to No. 127 State Street. Three years later he removed to his present location, 259 West Madison Street, and has since continued in the same line of business. Mr. Haggerty was married, on November 13, 1869, to Miss Bridget Ryan, of Laxin, Ill., and has three children,—Mary A., William H. and John T. He is a member of the Ancient Order of Hibernians and of the Illinois Catholic Order of Foresters.
when the fire came, jobbers and manufacturers were overburdened with goods. No department of business activity, however, showed more energy and enterprise than this; and it is worthy of note that, with new locations, manufacture, and stocks, a one-third larger business was transacted in November and December, 1874, than during the same months of the preceding year, while the average of the entire twelve months was considerably in advance of that of 1870. It has been impossible to obtain anything like an accurate statement for 1872, but a brief and concise review is presented of each year subsequent to that.

The boot and shoe trade in Chicago was not materially affected by the panic of 1873. A good share of the business was conducted in November and December, 1874, and the capital employed was about $17,000,000 and the working capital $5,000,000. The decline in prices was owing to the lessened cost of material and that of live-stock, which, that year, ruled very low; but losses from bad debts were fewer and collections more prompt than at any time since the panic of 1873. Chicago slaughter-houses, supplying large quantities of hides, which were tanned here and available to the manufacturer without cost of transportation, gave an advantage over the Eastern manufacturer, and established the Chicago trade on the firm basis of home manufacture.

The sales of 1876 were estimated at $17,000,000 and the working capital at about $25,000,000, an increase of ten per cent. So large was the aggregation of business in the latter half of this year, that stocks were worked down to a low point. It was with difficulty that manufacturers supplied themselves, and local tanners could not meet the orders which poured in upon them; consequently the manufacture of boots and shoes was greatly checked and prices were acted upon as a preventive to any material advance in the price of labor. More goods were sold from Chicago this year than ever before to Ohio, Indiana, Michigan, the South and Mexico, and large demands came from Colorado, Arizona and the Far West. Rubber goods advanced from forty-five to fifty per cent.

The reports for 1871 show a gain of fifteen per cent. in the amount of business transacted, and the trade as the largest ever known here to date. New opening territories created large demands. Dakota, Colorado, towns in Arizona and New Mexico, rich mining districts—an attraction for railroads and settlers—became more and more the operating fields of Chicago salesmen. The business of the year was said to have been affected by a keen competition, which narrowed the margin of their profits. There were twenty-four principal business concerns in the trade, four of which reported a business of over $2,000,000 each, while seven others reported $1,000,000 and upward. The larger houses reported an increase of trade over 1870 of from fifteen to twenty per cent., while some smaller houses held only their own.

The year 1872 marked an increase in the capital of $500,000 and in the sales of $1,000,000. Some of the larger firms found it necessary to secure more commodious quarters, while additions were made to the manufacturing capacity of the larger houses in consequence of the great growth in the trade. A slight decline occurred in rubber goods, the prices ranging higher than in 1871, in consequence of a corner in the raw articles. On October 18, a meeting of rubber manufacturers was called, representing sixty firms aggregating a capital of $30,000,000. The meeting resulted in a resolution on their part to close their manufactories on December 23, and to keep them closed until the price of rubber was reduced. This action was followed by a decline of twenty cents a pound. It was claimed by the manufacturers that eighty-four cents a pound for raw rubber left a fair margin of profit for the importer.
and they would not resume active operations at such a price.

The year 1883 showed a steady and persistent growth. The aggregate of sales was about the same as for 1882. Prices ruled steady, reductions were submitted on some stock items, and the trade was comparatively free from the general loss by shrinkage in the value of stocks on hand. The capital employed was about the same as in 1882. More than ninety per cent. of the capital and business was confined in the area of four blocks bounded by Madison, Adams and Market streets and Fifth Avenue.

In 1884, there was a slight falling off in the quantity of goods handled, with a decline of ten per cent. in the prices of foot-wear, making an aggregate of $17,000,000. An aggregate of $9,000,000 capital employed; no new firms appeared and no failures were reported, but the trade was dull in all departments.

The year 1885, however, showed a slight improvement, an increase of five per cent. being reported. Prices were more stable and there was less difficulty in making collections and few bad debts. Still, during ten months of the year business was dull, and was done at smaller profits than ever before. The year witnessed a fierce rivalry between Western and Eastern manufacturers, to a reduction in profits that was the part of the former and the substitution of a poor quality of goods on the part of the latter.

The close of the year 1885 *found Chicago with a larger boot and shoe business than any other city in the United States, a fact which is owing to the peculiar advantages and facilities of home manufacture, the large amount of capital invested, the geographical position of the city, and its means of ready communication with all portions of the great Northwest and West, and last, but not least, the ability, energy and enterprise of the men who manage this important branch of the city's industries.

*PHelps, DODGE & PALMER.*—In February, 1864, Erskine M. Phelps and George E. P. Dodge, who had previously been associated in business in Boston, came to Chicago, and, under the firm name of Phelps & Dodge, established themselves in the retail boot and shoe trade at the northwest corner of Lake and State streets. They remained at this location for a year, when they removed to No. 50 Lake street, and at the same time N. B. Palmer became a partner, and the firm name was changed to Phelps, Dodge & Co. In 1867, owing to there being in New York a firm of the same name, Phelps, Dodge & Co. changed the name of their house to its present one, 169, and in 1869, having purchased the building now known as Nos. 49 and 50 Wabash Avenue, they removed to that place, where they remained until burned out in the fire of October, 1871. In that fire their losses were very large, but two days later saw them re-established in business at the residence of Mr. Phelps on Indiana Avenue, where they remained for a brief period, when a removal was effected to the temporary buildings which had in the meantime been erected on the Lake Front. At the same time, too, they had, as soon as practicable, begun the erection of a new building on the site of their former quarters on Wabash Avenue. This building, which was the first brick structure built in that locality, was two stories in height, with store front, was completed and ready for occupancy by March, 1872, and two years later, three more stories were added. In 1876, owing to the remarkable increase of their trade, they were compelled to enlarge their facilities, and accordingly they rented the premises Nos. 52 and 54 adjoining. A year later, the house sustained a severe loss in the death of Mr. Palmer, who for years, in fact since the fire, had been in rapidly declining health. From 1871 to 1876 he had spent much of his time abroad, in endeavoring to revive his failing energies, which were now at a low ebb. In 1876 he returned from Paris to Chicago, and shortly afterward went to San Francisco, from which point he took a sailing vessel for Shanghai, where he arrived after a voyage of two weeks. He returned to Shanghai but a few weeks, when it became apparent to himself no better, and being fully aware of his precarious condition, he at once took steamer for home; but died only when two days out from that port, on May 15, 1877. In November of that year Messrs. Phelps and Dodge purchased from Mr. Palmer's estate his interest in the firm, but still continued to do business, in accordance with his wishes, of the deceased, that the firm name should remain unchanged. They remained on Wabash Avenue until January, 1882, when they removed to their present location at the northwest corner of Fifth Avenue and Adams Street. The house of Phelps, Dodge & Co. is to-day, without doubt, the largest of its kind, not only in Chicago, but anywhere in the West. They employ in their manufacturing department about nine hundred hands, turning out over two thousand pairs of shoes a day. As evidencing the growth of the business, it may be stated that in 1864, the total sales did not exceed $90,000, while now the annual volume of trade foot up over $17,000,000, and is still increasing. The territory over which their trade extends from the Falls of St. Anthony to the Rio Grande.

C. M. HENDERSON & Co.—The boot and shoe house of this firm was established by Charles M. Henderson in 1839, the firm at present being comprised of Charles M. and Willard S. Henderson and Francis D. Everett. From a small business of about $250,000 per annum, their operations have increased to the yearly handling of about $5,000,000 worth of stock. They occupy a fine six-story block, at the corner of Adams and Market streets, 120 x 120 feet of which is used as a general office and distributing depot. Besides their manufacturing here, they also operate two other extensive factories, which produce two thousand pairs of shoes a week, one of which is devoted to the production of ladies' misses' and children's shoes and the other of heavier goods. These factories afford employment for five hundred persons. All of the machinery in their establishment and the latest pattern of every piece of goods are used in the saving of time and stock finds places on their floors. Their trade is mainly east of the Rocky Mountains, yet heavy shipments are made to California and Oregon, and extends from Lake Superior to New Orleans. This concern owns a distributing and jobbing house in the United States, and their facilities place them beyond the competition of Eastern establishments.

*Charles Mather Henderson,* senior member of the firm of C. M. Henderson & Co., and son of James F. and Sarahina Henderson, was born at New Hartford, Conn., on March 21, 1834. He received his education in Connecticut and Massachusetts, and came to Chicago in 1853. He began commercial life in the wholesale boot and shoe establishment of his uncle, C. M. Henderson, and in 1864, took a controlling interest in the firm of C. N. Henderson & Co., No. 169 South Water street, as clerk, and continued in their employ for two years, when he organized the firm which has been known as C. M. & W. S. Henderson & Co. In 1862, Willard S. Henderson was taken into the firm as partner. They were located at No. 32 Lake street when burned out in 1868, and at Nos. 58-60 Wabash Avenue at the time of the fire of 1871. In 1873, they moved to Madison and Franklin streets where they remained five years, and then removed to the corner of Monroe and Franklin streets, and went into their present quarters in January, 1885. Mr. Henderson was an active participant in the development movement undertaken by several prominent citizens of Chicago in 1874, to purify its municipal government, and contributed large sums to that end. They caused the removal of Mayor Colvin, and their action was instrumental in causing the present city charter to be adopted. They were also prominent in organizing the fire department. Mr. Henderson was married on March 4, 1858, to Miss Emily Hollingsworth, of Chicago. They have three children—Florence H., Caroline W., and Enos S. Henderson, son of James F. and Sarahina Henderson, was born at New Hartford, Conn., on March 10, 1839. In his seventeenth year, after having obtained a thorough business education in the public schools of his birthplace, he came to this city, and entered the boot and shoe establishment of C. N. Henderson & Co., who were then located at No. 169 South Water Street. Mr. Henderson was married on October 16, 1866, to Miss Josephine Presby, of Chicago. They have two children—Willard F. and Madeleine.

Francis Denton Everett is a son of Jacob W. and Hannah R. Everett, and was born at Halifax, Va., on December 6, 1839. When he was seven years of age, his parents removed to Springfield, Mass., where he received his education. In his sixteenth year he came to Chicago, and entered the employ of C. N. Henderson & Co., the capacity of stock of which, at the time he joined the house, was limited to very competent, to a clerk's position, and for many years was one of the firm's most valuable salesmen. In 1878, he succeeded to a partnership interest in the business of the house of C. M. Henderson & Co., for the past several years having been in the representation department of the establishment. Mr. Everett was married on June 15, 1851, to Miss Sarah E. Campbell, of Chicago. They have five children.—Adelle M., Charles F., Frank W., James C. and Daniel T.

George W. Ludlow & Co.'s shoe manufacture is owned by George W. Ludlow, of Chicago, and George R. Keep, of Lockport, N. Y., and was instituted in 1859. It was first located at Nos. 152-54 Monroe Street, where it was operated until September...
BER, 1883, when it was moved to its present location, on Michigan Avenue, corner of Randolph Street. There are manufactured exclusively ladies', misses' and children's shoes for the best retail trade, and the sales extend over the entire country. The factory commenced in a small way, operating only about fifty hands, but it has extended until it now operates over three hundred and has a weekly pay-roll of over $2,500. The sales of the first year aggregated $100,000, while last year's business showed sales of about $400,000, the manufacture only being increased to correspond with the orders. This is the only factory in the West exclusively en-
gaged in manufacturing fine shoes, and the firm owes its success to the persistent and untiring efforts of Mr. Ludlow, who is a practical man in every part of the work.

George H. Ludlow, son of Ezra Ludlow, of Elizabeth, N. J., was born at that place in 1838. He was educated at private schools, and at an early age manifested a desire to continue in the footsteps of his father and his grandfather, who were engaged in the shoe trade before him. After his school days he was at once opened a retail store in Elizabeth, which he retained until 1861, when he changed his residence to Rochester, N. Y., entering the service of Churchill & Co., and afterward went to Utica, and was with Reynolds & Co., as their designer for six years, finally going into the manufacture of shoes, associating himself with Mr. Holbrook, under the style of Holbrook & Ludlow, he being the practical man of the establishment. He remained in the firm for about seven years. While with Mr. Holbrook he took occasional trips West, visiting the larger cities and thoroughly acquainting himself with the merchants. He discovered that the trade suffered quite a disadvantage, on account of the distance from manufacturing, and also in the lapse of time between the visits of travelling salesmen, and he saw that Chicago was the coming market. After consulting with experienced men in the boot and shoe business already in Chicago, he determined to engage in manufacturing, and to establish himself while there was an opening. Hav-
ing two sons nearly grown, he thus sought for them an opportunity of benefiting by his experience and under his personal supervision. When he had fully determined upon the plan, he consulted Mr. Henry M. Keep, of Lockport, N. Y., united his capital with him, and they were enabled to start on a good financial basis, and in 1838 commenced the manufacture of a superior grade of shoes for ladies, misses, and children, heretofore unknown to the public. Lud-
low's experience is that of all men who are real pioneers in any advance business—that of severe strain and tremendous competition to overcome, of having had to contend against old established Eastern firms with heavy capital, and of having to educate the unskilled hands of the West, all of which he has accomplished. He has found in his two sons, Andrew W. and George N., able assistants, who have become experts in several important features pertaining to shoe manufacture. Mr. Ludlow was married, at Elizabeth, N. J., in 1861, to Miss Mary Arrison, who died in 1875, leaving four children,—Andrew W., George M., Minnie E. and Willie E. In 1876, he was again married, at Lockport, N. Y., to Miss Anna Roberts.

Almon D. Ellis is one of the largest boot and shoe commission dealers in the West, and has been actively identified with the manufacturing and mercantile interests of Chicago for the past twenty years. Mr. Ellis was born in Putnam County, N. Y., on March 8, 1826, and is a son of Townsend and Maria (Ludlow) Ellis. The father was a tanner and currier by trade, but in his later life devoted his attention to farming. Almon Ellis was reared on his parents' farm; he assisted his father in the summer months, and during the winter attended the district schools, with the idea of that way obtaining much practical knowledge with his common school education. He thus imbued those habits of industry and integrity which have since characterized his business career. When twenty-one years old, he took a position in a dry goods store at Sylvania, Ohio, and at the close of his engagement he removed to Toledo. In 1851, he engaged as travelling salesman for C. Beggs, a tobacco manufacturer. He was thus connected in business, until the latter part of 1864, when he enlisted in Co. "B," 19th Michigan Volunteer Infantry, as a private. Within sixty days, he became first lieutenant of his company. He was afterward promoted to the captaincy, and retained his command till the early part of 1864, when, by reason of ill health, he tendered his resignation. While in the field of battle, Captain Ellis made a most honorable record, and rendered valiant service in the engagements at Corinth, Stone River, siege of Nashville, and other battles of the Western campaign. In 1865, after recovering from his protracted illness, he resumed his old position as salesman for Mr. Bronson, of Toledo. He remained there until 1867, when he removed to Chicago. In the early part of 1870, he formed a partnership with Charles W. Allen of this city, and engaged in the manufacture of fine-cutoff tobacco. Their entire business was swept away by the fire of 1871, and although they suffered heavily, they met their fate bravely. They re-estab-
lished the business on their old ground, and not only suc-
cceeded in retaining their immense trade, but in three years thereafter had increased their business till it yielded an annual product of one million dollars. Mr. Ellis was identified with the tobacco trade until 1879, when he disposed of his interest to Mr. Allen and retired from active business life. This retirement proved monotonous to his en-
ergic nature, and in January, 1881, he re-entered in business, establishing his present house, in company with A. A. Putnam, under the name and style of Ellis & Putnum. The partnership was dissolved in January, 1884, Mr. Putnum withdrew, and Mr. Ellis has since carried on the business alone. The business occu-
pied by him are at No. 10 Market Street. He is a member of the Washington Park Club and of Home Lodge, No. 508, A. F. & A. M. 

Morris Selz was born in Württemberg, Germany, on October 2, 1826. He came to America in 1841, and settled at Hartford, Conn., where he was employed for three years as a clerk in the dry goods business. In 1848, he went to Talbotton, Ga., and opened a general merchandise store, which he carried on until 1851, when
he went to California. While in that State he was engaged in mining and carrying on a clothing business, at Jamestown and Somers, Montana. Later he came to Chicago, for the first year he was a member of the firm of Selz & Cohn, wholesale dealers in clothing. Mr. Selz married Rosa Frank, of Wurttemberg, on May 10, 1863, who died on June 21, 1869, leaving two children;—Harry and Marguerite. May 5, 1874, he married Alice, daughter of Abraham Kohn, of Chicago, who has borne him two children,—Lillie G. and Abraham K.

Charles H. Schwab was born at Mulhouse, Alsace, Germany, on October 15, 1855. In his nineteenth year he emigrated to America, and came directly to Chicago. He first engaged in the liquor business at No. 360 South Clark Street, which he continued and maintained until 1873, when he became a partner with Mr. A. F. Swedberg, and now is a member. Mr. Schwab was married, in June, 1862, to Rachel Monheimer, daughter of Isaac Monheimer, of Cincinnati, Ohio, and has five children,—Charlotte, Henry C., Alfred, Clara and Albert Schwab.

H. F. C. Dovenmuehle & Son, wholesale dealers in boots and shoes, have occupied their present premises, at Nos. 168-85 Fifth Avenue, for the past two years. When the firm was organized, in 1875, they were located on Wabash Avenue, where they remained until they moved to their present location. H. F. C. Dovenmuehle came to Chicago in 1875, since which period he has been a resident and has been enabled to rise from the work of his father and the industry of his youth to the position of a high city citizen. This house carries a complete line of boots and shoes, and has a large constituency through the Northwest, and employ several traveling representatives.

H. F. C. Dovenmuehle was born in Hanover, Germany, in 1834. After he had received a common school education, he learned the trade of boot and shoe making, which he followed up to the time of his emigration. After arriving in Chicago, he was employed in a boot and shoe workshop up to 1866. His energy and ambition soon elevated him to a better position, and he started a retail store, and success followed him from that time. Subsequently he was employed as city salesman by the Dovenmuehle wholesale dealers, who position he resigned to start in business for himself. In 1861, he was married, in Chicago, to Miss Maggie Brandt. They have two children,—H. C. and Annie.

William H. Brown & Bro.—This firm was established in the spring of 1859, at No. 77 Lake Street, by William H. Brown. Trade having considerably increased during the ensuing four months, Nathan H. Brown, a younger brother, was admitted as a partner, and business continued steady to progress until in 1871, when the great fire destroyed the establishment. The loss was to the firm of about $17,000, over insurance. Immediately after the fire, the firm re-established itself at No. 325 West Madison Street, and remained there until the spring of 1874, when it was moved to its present location, 52 Stude Street, Chicago. During this period, Nathan H. Brown died in Italy, and he, by will, let his entire interest in the business to William H. Brown. In the spring of 1880, Arthur K. Brown of Boston, Mass., came West, and entered the firm in that year. This well known and popular establishment is situated in one of the best business localities in the city, in the Stewart Block, opposite Marshall Field & Co.'s dry goods emporium. Herein trade the best classes of the people of the city and throughout the Northwest. Goods from this firm are sent from Maine to California.

William H. Brown was born at Boston, Mass., on March 15, 1837, within a stone's throw of the historic 'Common,' and is the son of Nathan and Ann (Haggett) Brown, of Lyndhoro, N. H. He was educated at the Latin and High Schools of Roxbury, since incorporated in the City of Boston. After finishing his studies, he entered the boot and shoe manufacturing establishment of Joseph Whitney & Co., then the principal house in its line in Boston, and served in the capacity of wholesale clerk for seven years. At the breaking out of the Civil War, Mr. Brown was a cavalry man, and entered the employment of the new house of Pagé & Clarke as salesman, with whom he continued for nearly two years, when the firm dissolved, Mr. Page withdrawing. Mr. Brown then joined Mr. John M. Hall, who had been his former employer in the drug business in West Street, Chicago, in 1836, and the firm was known as A. F. Clarke & Co. The advantages, brilliant prospects and rapid growth of Chicago presenting an attractive field for future business operations, Mr. Brown in 1869, moved to New York, where he continued the representative establishment of the firm, in New York, in 1869, to Miss Fanny L., daughter of Rev. Sumner Clark, of Wolforo, N. H., and has three children,—Grace Sumner, Allen A. and Arthur Lane.

Arthur K. Brown, the other member of the firm, was born at Boston, Mass., in 1849, and was educated at his native place. He was married, in 1864, to Miss Elizabeth Jacobs, a daughter of War- ren and Elizabeth Jacobs, whose residence is in Danvers, Mass. They have one child, a daughter,—Elizabeth P.

Neeley Bros.—This firm was organized in 1879, by M. C. and J. C. Neeley. From 1872 to 1879, M. C. Neeley and Mr. Smith controlled the business under the name of H. W. & W. Neeley. At the retirement of Mr. Smith, through the purchase of his interest in the business by J. C. Neeley, the style was changed to Neeley Bros. The firm is now conducted by M. C. and J. C. Neeley, a silent partner in the business.

M. C. Neeley was born at Philadelphia on October 31, 1841, when he received his education and was engaged in the grocery business. He then went to Davenport, Iowa, to the home of his parents, and there began his business career, as a boy in a retail boot and shoe store. At the breaking out of the War, he enlisted in Co. "D," 30th Ill. Vol., and was honorably discharged from the service, he returned to Davenport, where he remained until 1872, when he came to Chicago. He is a member of Post No. 90, A.G.A.M.

Joseph C. Neeley was born at Philadelphia on February 5, 1852. He entered the public school at Davenport, Iowa, and received his course from his junior school years until his graduation from the high school. He attended to his present business affairs in the firm with which he is now connected. He is a member of Hesperia Lodge, No. 411, A.F. & A. M.; of Washington Chapter, No. 43, R.A.M.; and of Apollo Commandery, No. 1, K.T.

Rev. J. E. Neeley was born in the North of Ireland, where he received a common-school education, coming to this country in 1856. After living a short time in Philadelphia, he moved to Davenport, Iowa, where he worked as a farm hand for twenty-one years. In 1873, he went to Chicago on August 16, and entered the employ of E. H. K. Ashley, in charge of the circulating department. In 1877, he came to Chicago, since which period he has been interested in the retail and wholesale business. In June, 1885, he married Miss Anna Frazier. They have had nine children, two of whom deceased. Mr. Neeley is a member of the People's Church, over which Rev. Dr. Thomas presides.

Nelson H. Holden, manufacturer of boots and shoes at Nos. 234 and 3046 State Street, opened his doors to the public, in 1866, near the corner of State and Van Buren streets, and remained at that location until the fire of July 1, 1871, when the establishment was destroyed. Immediately after the fire, the business was re-opened at the corner of State and Twenty-first streets. In 1879, he removed to No. 234 State Street, which is now his principal store. Mr. Holden was born at Jackson, Washington County, Indiana, V., in 1834. In November of that year he went to Chicago, and immediately entered business. Previous to coming to this city, he was engaged in the tannery business with his father. Mr. Holden is a courteous gentleman, gifted with a high degree of ability, energy and industry. He is a member of the Fifty-sixth Club, and enjoys the amenities of social life with the same zest with which he pursues his business.

Forman M. Martin was born at Rahway, N. J., in 1846. His education was commenced in the common schools, but his parents emigrating to Illinois during his boyhood, he subsequently prosecuted his education at Dixon College, this state. His father, upon coming West, settled near Dixon, Ill., and engaged in agricultural pursuits, afterward removing to Bloomington, Ill., where he pursued the same vocation. In 1860, the family, accompanied by Forman, who had by this time completed his education, moved to Potosi, Mo., where the father, William W. Martin, was identified with the lead-mining business until 1865, when he and his family, on account of expressing their Union sentiments, were driven from their homes by the rebels, losing all their property, and his father dying from the effects of exposure to the hardships inflicted on them. Escaping to the North with his mother and the rest of the family, Forman located in Northern Indiana, where he engaged in farming for a few years, and in 1869 removed to Chicago, where he began his business. In 1872, he entered business with Mr. J. S. B. Meehan, and held the position of manager of the firm, in the same line of trade, until 1876, when he established a business for himself. In 1880, he withdrew from his business and organized the firm of Forman & Co., in which he is a member of Apollo Lodge, No. 139, A.O.U.W., Chicago Legion, No. 4, Select Knights, and is grand vice-commander of the Grand Legion of Select Knights for the jurisdiction of Illinois. He is also a member of Lakeside Council, No. 620, Royal Arcanum.
num, and Court Energy. No. 10. I.O.F. Mr. Martin was married at Bloomington, Ill., on November 11, 1873, to Miss Esther Mc.

Charley, a child, and at age

Joseph Loranger, wholesale and retail dealer in fine boots and shoes, No. 138 West Madison Street, was born in Monroe County, Mich., on February 6, 1842, and is the son of Lep and Eliza (Dunbar) Loranger, who were French emigrants. His grand ancestors served in the War of the Revolution (1777), under the celebrated French general, Marquis de Lafayette. Mr. Loranger was brought up on a farm, and devised himself to agricultural pur-
suits until he was fourteen years old, at which time he went to school at Detroit, Mich., for three years. There he received at the public schools the advantages of a good and practical education. After the expiration of his apprenticeship, he commenced business at the printing establishment of Hon. Edward G. Morton, then publishing the Monroe Monitor, and who was also a member of the Michigan Legislature, wherein he displayed diplomatic skill and unceasing industry, as Mr. Loranger having served two years in this establishment, an accident occurred to his hand, from a crush in a printing press, which unfitted him for that business, and he therefore abandoned it. The War then being in progress, in 1863 he enlisted in Co. "D," 9th Michigan Cavalry, as a private. He took part in the battles of Lookout Mountain, Chattanooga, Dalton, Resaca and Marietta, Ga., and was at the siege of Atlanta.

After the capture of that city, he remained in General Sherman’s

HISTORY

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practical Bloomington. His shoe necessary.

found accommodations was the spring membci he Ga., 148.

M. I.O.F. While he was there, he worked as a journeyman shoemaker until 1858. He then went West to a shoe store in Mercer City, Ill., and worked at his trade until the breaking out of War in 1861.

He enlisted in the 17th Illinois Volunteer Infantry under Colonel F. L. Pass, and served at Milledgeville, Ga., and his term of enlistment was for three years, but the War terminating he was mustered out.

In 1869, Mr. Braiband returned to Chicago, where he maintained employment in custom shoe-shops. In 1872, he em-

barked in business for himself at No. 345 Lawrence Avenue, and remained there for three years, subsequently moving to larger premises at No. 221 North Avenue, where Mr. Braiband is a practical and satisfactory boot and shoe dealer of the old school. His firm has its head office in Chicago, 1878, to Caroline Fraise. He is a member of the North Chicago Masonic Lodge, No. 996, I.O.O.F., and also of Lyceum Post, No. 9, G.A.R.

Charles Trein, manufacturer of boots and shoes, was born in Germany, on October 2, 1831, and is the son of Jacob and Caro-

line (Weber) Trein. He received a common school education at his native place for eight years, after which he served an apprenticeship to his father at the boot and shoe trade, and came to this country in April, 1857, landing in New York, and coming on to Chi-

cago, Washington Street, and from there he moved to No. 650 Canal Street, remaining at this place until he died in 1865, after 

Mr. Braiband is a member of New Chicago

served for a term of five years, and from this he moved to No. 202 Clybourn Avenue. In the meantime he opened another store at No. 121 Dearborn Street, and continued to run these two stores for two years, until 1879, when the business was moved to its present location, No. 228 North Avenue, and from this place he moved to Chicago, in 1876, to Caroline Fraise. He is a member of the North Chicago Masonic Lodge, No. 996, I.O.O.F., and also of Lyceum Post, No. 9, G.A.R.

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ored gentleman, and was born at Quire Creek, Va., near the Potomac River, in 1847. He was educated at Warren, Mass., after leaving the eight grades of school. At the completion of his carpenter's education, he entered the building trade in Virginia. When his school studies were finished, he went to Albany, N. Y., and engaged in the wall papering business for some time, and in 1866, came to Chicago. In 1868, he went into the boot and shoe business at 827 Lake Street, and conducted these stores until 1882. In that year he sold the interest of his business at No. 897 Lake Street, and continued to sell the store at No. 276 on the same thoroughfare. After a lapse of ten months, he opened another store at 860 West Indiana Street, and carried it on for about two years, and on December 20, of the same year, he opened another spacious store at No. 356 West Indiana street, where at present he is engaged in the wholesale trade. He has worked himself forward through life, and has the reputation of being honest in all his business transactions, thus securing a large amount of custom from the general public. Mr. Johnson was married in Albany, N. Y., in 1872, to Miss Lovina Pettiford, of Raleigh, N. C., and has two children,—James M., Jr., and Lovina.

J. Lee, boot and shoe dealer, No. 570 West Indiana Street, was established in 1875 at the present location. Mr. Lee was born in St. Sylvestre, near Quebec, Canada, in 1842. When only fifteen years old, he went to Vermont, and was educated in the district schools there. On leaving school he was employed at farming for some time, and afterwards moved to Massachusetts, where he learned the boot and shoe trade. He then went South and engaged in the lumber trade for a short time, and subsequently returned to Canada. In 1895, he came to Chicago, and worked in the establishments of Alfred C. and Frank C. HAAKKR. In 1897, he opened another store at 897 Lake Street, and conducted these stores until 1882. In that year he sold the interest of his business at No. 897 Lake Street, and continued to sell the store at No. 276 on the same thoroughfare. After a lapse of ten months, he opened another store at 860 West Indiana Street, and carried it on for about two years, and on December 20, of the same year, he opened another spacious store at No. 356 West Indiana Street, where at present he is engaged in the wholesale trade. He has worked himself forward through life, and has the reputation of being honest in all his business transactions, thus securing a large amount of custom from the general public. Mr. Johnson was married in Albany, N. Y., in 1872, to Miss Lovina Pettiford, of Raleigh, N. C., and has two children,—James M., Jr., and Lovina.

Peter Hammerschmitt, manufacturer of and dealer in boots and shoes, was born in Germany, on July 27, 1821, and is the son of Frank and Mary (Wirtz) Hammerschmitt. His father was a farmer, and died when Peter was only eleven years of age. His mother is now eighty-five years of age. She was with her son emigrated, this country in 1842, residing in New York and coming direct to Chicago. Mr. Hammerschmitt attended the village schools of his native place and received a common school education. After coming to Chicago he went into the wholesale business of five years to his brother Michael, now deceased, who kept a large boot and shoe store at No. 160 Blue Island Avenue. In 1857, he embarked in business for himself, on Twelfth Street near Union, and remained there about one year. In the meantime, Mr. Hammerschmitt purchased a lot, and built thereon a large store and residence, at No. 790 South Halsted Street, and as soon as it was completed moved his business thereto, now his present location. Mr. Hammerschmitt early became the most prominent of the wholesale boot and shoe merchants on the Street. He keeps a very extensive store. Mr. Hammerschmitt, by industry and perseverance, has built up a flourishing business, and must have accomplished a great deal. In 1882, in Chicago, to Miss Maggie Mangold, and has five children,—Rosie, Anna, Mary, Matilda, and Laura. He is a member of St. Francis' Society of the Twelfth-street Catholic Church.

The first cabinet-makers in Chicago, like those of other small towns in the State, were those skilled mechanics who worked at the bench, and did their turning with a foot lathe. The directory of 1839 records the names of seven persons who were the owners of shops with the signs of "cabinet-maker" and "chair and furniture maker." The census of 1840 shows the amount of capital invested in this business at $2,500, and the number of hands employed four. The published census returns of 1850 fails to throw any light on the subject, but it is known that there were firms or individuals in Chicago at that time engaged in the manufacture of furniture. Among these were two or three firms who employed as many as fifteen or twenty hands each, but the amount of capital invested, or the annual product, there is no means of ascertaining. The business at that time was confined to the making of chairs, bedsteads, and bureaus, all of them of a very common grade.

The revolution in the manufacture of cabinet work is, perhaps, more than that of any other industry, the result of remarkable improvements in machinery. The adaptation of the rotary-cutting principle to the working of wood, the invention of the hand saw and the automatic lathe, gave an impetus to the business which accounts for its extraordinary increase and the important position which that industry occupies in the manufacturing interests of this country. In 1853-54, there had been introduced by several establishments in Chicago some of these improved machinery. The increased railroad facilities opened up new avenues of trade, and the shipments of those years show that among them were two hundred and sixty-four packages and forty-one tons of furniture. One establishment employed forty hands, with an annual product of $45,000, and another fifteen with sales amounting to $20,000. But even up to 1860, when the entire product amounted to $2,547,865, the principal demand for this class of goods was for those who were then engaged to supply came from the local trade.

It was not until 1868 that this industry began to assume its present stupendous proportions. The advantages of Chicago at that time as a manufacturing point presented themselves to capitalists in a striking manner. Its extended distribution facilities, its stately increasing that made it a home market, the great supply and cheapness of labor, the immense lumber trade, were inviting and controlling facts in its favor. The enterprise and skill which these considerations enlisted made it no longer necessary to look to the East for any kind of plain and serviceable, or ornamental and expensive, furniture that the demands at home or of the growing country around might require.

The figures of 1870 show that a growth was made in the preceding decade of nearly one thousand per cent. But in 1871 he had the fire, and the succeeding years so were numbered fully one-half of the furniture manufactories of the city. This catastrophe, followed by a period of stringent times, checked for a while the natural increase of this industry. With the revival of business in 1877, however, it again came to the front, where it held a leading place ever since.

The following table is compiled in periods of ten years from the United States Census, excepting for 1860 and 1895, which are the results of local reports:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Capital</th>
<th>Product</th>
<th>Amount paid in wages</th>
<th>Value of material</th>
<th>Value of product</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1840</td>
<td>$8,200</td>
<td>$4,000</td>
<td>$3,000</td>
<td>$2,500</td>
<td>$25,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1850</td>
<td>$2,000</td>
<td>$1,000</td>
<td>$500</td>
<td>$500</td>
<td>$1,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1860</td>
<td>$18,200</td>
<td>$3,000</td>
<td>$1,000</td>
<td>$500</td>
<td>$4,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1870</td>
<td>$7,200</td>
<td>$2,000</td>
<td>$500</td>
<td>$500</td>
<td>$2,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1880</td>
<td>$9,000</td>
<td>$3,000</td>
<td>$1,000</td>
<td>$2,000</td>
<td>$10,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1890</td>
<td>$1,000</td>
<td>$3,000</td>
<td>$500</td>
<td>$500</td>
<td>$1,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The following carefully prepared table shows, in detail, the status and progress of this industry for the years 1878 and 1882, and is taken from the American Furniture Gazette:
A statement, giving still further details for 1888, is as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>No. of firms</th>
<th>Operatives</th>
<th>Product.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cabinet and furniture, etc.</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>$1,520,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tables</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>470,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Parlor frames</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>353,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fancy cabinet ware</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>241,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chairs</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>235,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Parlor furniture</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>915,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spring beds and mattresses</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>499,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Miscellanea</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>119</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>72</td>
<td>129</td>
<td>$3,925,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

By way of comparison, Chicago in 1870 manufactured about one-half as much furniture in value as Cincinnati, one-third as much as Boston and Philadelphia and one-sixth as much as New York. In 1880 the census returns show that Chicago was in advance of all other places excepting New York; but in 1885 the footings show that Chicago marches to the front both in the number of employees, and in the amount of the annual product. In parlor furniture especially, Chicago leads the world, the annual sales of upholstered goods and frames equalling those of New York, Boston and Cincinnati combined. It is the fourth largest industry in Chicago, being exceeded in the amount of its annual product only by the meat-packing business, the manufacture of clothing, and that of iron and steel.

The prominence of Chicago in this industry is owing not alone to its superior shipping advantages, but also to the immense variety of goods made, the different classes, and the large range of patterns to select from. Thus is it that customers are attracted from every point of the compass, and furniture is daily shipped, not only to the large cities of the East, but to the South and West, even to Oregon, California and Manitoba.

Charles Tobey, president of the Tobey Furniture Company, came to Chicago in 1855, and is one of the practical pioneers in the second greatest mechanical industry of this city. He was born at Dennis, Cape Cod, Mass., on September 10, 1831, on a veritable ancestral acre, the farm his father owned having descended through the family for over two centuries. Until he was eighteen years of age, he divided his time between going to school in the winter and fishing in the summer and then entered a furniture establishment in Boston, beginning his experience in the trade. He was destined to follow at a salary of five dollars a week. There he remained for three years. His quick mind took in all of the details of the business readily, and he resolved to try his fortunes in the West. On the train to Chicago he met the agent of the house of Boston, and made arrangements to represent that establishment in this city. In 1855, Mr. Tobey opened his first store on Lake Street, and conducted it as a branch house for one year, when the firm failed, leaving him entirely on his own account. He holds to this day a note, yellow with the memories of a quarter of a century, the evidence of unrepaid enterprise in its initial stage. In 1856, Mr. Tobey secured five hundred dollars from his former creditor, who shared with him a couch made of piled mattresses nightly, until business began to prosper, and by borrowing a second five hundred dollars from his former creditor, he was enabled to do better than to buy his stock at retail prices. In the days of the panic, a brother, Frank B. Tobey, came West, and began working on salary in the State Street establishment. The two brothers combined their abilities, under the style of Charles Tobey & Brother, and the ensuing year a loan of one thousand dollars from Frank enabled them to take in the adjoining store and enlarge their business. In 1859, they removed to No. 72 State Street, occupying also the hall overhead, and materially increasing their stock and trade. During the period of financial stringency from 1857 to 1860, the Tobey brothers contracted no debts and did not manufacture, but bought the stock of those who had succumbed to the storm, more fortunately weathered. In 1862, they removed to No. 52 Lake Street. In 1870, the Thayer & Tobey Furniture Company was organized; F. Porter Thayer being president, Charles Tobey vice-president, and F. B. Tobey treasurer, occupying the premises Nos. 72-74 State Street. By the death of the president, Thayer factory, at the corner of Randolph and Jefferson streets, came under the company's control. During these years, the company, separate or combined, did a large business in hotel furniture, furnishing the entire Grand Pacific Hotel, the old Sherman House, the Tremont House, and partially the Gardner and the Palmer Houses. The fire of 1871 entailed a loss of $85,000, more than the amount of insurance. After the fire the company continued business at their factory, taking as an order to furnish the Sherman House (now the Gault House) the day after the fire, the order to be complete in one week; which was successfully accomplished. In 1873, they moved to the handsome structure at the corner of Dearborn and Adams streets, which they now occupy. In 1875, the brothers bought out Mr. Thayer's interest, and re-organized as The Tobey Furniture Company, with Charles Tobey as president, and his brother as vice-president. Mr. Tobey was married, in 1861, to Miss Van Arman, the daughter of John M. Van Arman, who died in 1872. At the present time he is a director of several large corporations. He is a member of the Union League Club, and on the building committee of the organization.

Frank R. Tobey, vice-president and manager of the Tobey Furniture Company, became associated with the business from which that corporation grew in 1857, two years after it was founded by his brother, Charles Tobey, born in Dennis, Cape Cod, Mass., on September 15, 1833, his father, Jonathan H. Tobey, being a farmer and a descendant of one of the oldest New England families. His mother, Rachel Bassett Tobey, is of French Huguenot ancestry. Mr. Tobey was born on the Tobey farm, which came into the family in 1650. During his early years, Frank remained on the farm. After leaving the home-fool, his first experience was as clerk in a general store in his native town of Dennis, of which village he was assistant postmaster for a term of five years. His partnership with his brother consisted of active practical interest in the firm until 1866, when he retired from the same. In 1868, he formed a partnership with F. Porter Thayer, under the style of F. Porter Thayer & Co., at Nos. 110-112 State Street. In 1870, that establishment consolidated with Charles Tobey. In June, 1875, M. Thayer retired, and, as the chief executive officer of the company, Mr. Tobey has seen its business exceed that of any like institution, the magnificent warehouse at the corner of State and Adams streets being the envy of the world in the West. In 1871, he inaugurated the first in the introduction of model apartments in the city, and was the first to introduce an office for the inspection and selection of furniture. Mr. Tobey is quite well known in the higher grade of charitable and progressive associations, as in social and business circles. Like his brother, he has been a stockholder and director of the Paris and Savings Banks, and has been identified with prominent banking interests. Both have attended St. Paul's Church for twenty years, Mr. Tobey being treasurer for several terms. He is also local member and vice-president of the relief society, under the aus-
pieces of the Society for Ethical Culture, an organization composed of many of our best citizens. His usefulness in this beneficent interest, and his interest in all advanced movements that look to the advancement of the welfare of the general community, are on a par with his business integrity and his high standing as a citizen of Colorado, for which he has added in crowning with happiness, wealth and prosperity.

A. H. ANDREWS & CO.—This house is among the representative and leading furniture manufacturing firms of Chicago. Their manufacture has been increased to seven buildings. Their stock includes office furniture, bank and library fittings, fine brass work, school and church furniture, opera chairs and folding-beds, the latter being a new feature. This company was incorporated on March 17, 1873, with capital stock of $1,000,000, and is wholly taken. The board of directors was elected March 31, 1884, and, subsequently, officers were chosen as follows: A. H. Andrews, president; H. L. Andrews, vice-president; and J. S. Holbrook, secretary. They have retained their respective positions to the present time. On January 1, 1885, they became the successors of Baker, Pratt & Co., of New York.

Alfred Hinsdale Andrews, the president of this company, came from Hartford County, Conn., in 1857, and engaged with George Sherwood, then in the school furniture manufacturing business. In 1865, Mr. Andrews went into business for himself in the old Crosby Opera House, his factory being located at the corner of Washington and Jefferson streets. The buildings were too far west to be included in the list of property destroyed by the great fire of 1871, though the warerooms, at No. 211 State Street, were burned. They were then fire, and a large addition, caused loss of or greater, to the company at various times, but the hopeful disposition, energy and perseverance of the principal member of the firm has surmounted every obstacle and carried the business to success. In the present time the approach time has been surpassed by no establishment of a similar character in this or any other country. The volume of business in 1884 exceeded one and a half million dollars. The company now has five factories, in which are employed over five hundred hands, many of them skilled in their various departments, as draughtsmen, carvers, cabinet-makers, etc. The lumber which they handle is mainly chestnut and mahogany. A description of their large and important building (a large amount to the Pullman Palace Car Company), is obtained from St. Domingo. A considerable proportion of the school furniture manufactured by the company is shipped to Great Britain, Germany, and other countries. (See Illustration. 1.) On the 17th of March, 1884, the three Hayden Brothers sold the interests they had in the business to A. H. and H. L. Andrews, since which time the company has been incorporated.

The ANDREWS LUMBER COMPANY was incorporated on May 26, 1884, under the laws of Illinois, with $100,000 stock capital, for the purpose of dealing in lumber of all kinds. The incorporators were: A. H. Andrews, who was made president; H. L. Andrews, who was elected secretary; and J. S. Holbrook, who was chosen treasurer. The company purchased large tracts of timber land and considerable quantities of timber in Northern Arkansas.

Reuben A. Hitchcock & Co. have in existence a firm under that title since 1873. The enterprise they represent has numerous branches. The Chicago firm, known by the above name, comprises John S. Ford, Henry W. Hitchcock, and Philip C. Derby. John W. Hitchcock and R. A. Hitchcock, both of Chicago, and Mr. Derby of Gardner, Mass. The house was first established in 1861, by Mr. Ford, who began manufacturing chairs at Columbus, Ohio. In 1865, the firm of Ford & Johnson was organized, moving to Michigan City, where Reuben A. Hitchcock joined the enterprise, the firm becoming Ford, Johnson & Co., in 1866. In 1883, they removed to Chicago, their location being on Monroe near Franklin Street, until 1876, when they removed to the corner of Van Buren and Jackson streets, and in 1885 to Nos. 300-306 Wabash Avenue. When the firm came to Chicago, they brought out chairs designed by Mr. Hitchcock, who was the chief projector of this great enterprise. Mr. Derby is an extensive manufacturer at Gardner, Massachusetts, and Mr. Johnson operates the factories at Michigan City, Ind., but all the goods of the firm are manufactured in the state of Indiana. The firm have five factories, and one of these is now occupied by the firm of Hitchcock, who was a member of the firm of Hitchcock, & Co., in 1884, and has since continued to occupy a prominent position in the operations of the firm.

PHILANDER DERBY, member of the firm of J. S. Ford, Johnson & Co., is a resident of Gardner, Mass., and an extensive manufacturer of furniture, one of the largest enterprises in that line in this city entitles him to a place in the history of the industry. Mr. Derby is a native of Vermont, and was born at Somers in 1816. Until he was twenty-five years of age he was employed on a farm, and then began an apprenticeship to the chair-making trade, in the employ of Windsor White, of Templeton, Mass. In 1843, Mr. Derby engaged in the manufacture of Grecian chairs at Jamaica, in 1845 working as journeyman, and later forming a partnership with S. K. Pierce, at which time Mr. Derby visited our city; selling goods when Chicago had no railroads, and he sold them all over this western country. When the firm dissolved, he returned to the chair business under the name of Philander Derby & Hinsdale Hitchcock. Under the name of Hitchcock, & Co., in 1884, and has since continued to occupy a prominent position in the operations of the firm.

John Sharrock Ford, member of the firm of J. S. Ford, Johnson & Co., chair manufacturers, son of Stephen and Euinice Ford, was born at Burton, Geauga Co., Ohio, on September 16, 1831. He graduated from the Academy at his birthplace, having studied with the view of taking a collegiate course, but as a consequence of the move to Columbus, Ohio, his plans were changed, and at the age of sixteen he began business life as a clerk in the employ of D. T. Woodbury, wholesale dealer in furniture, and in February of the same year he left Woodbury & Co., and entered the employ of John Hinsdale Hitchcock, under the name of Hitchcock, & Co., and was afterwards in the employ of Mr. Stage, under the name of Ford, Stage & Co., and upon the death of Mr. Stage, in 1865, purchased the entire control of the business. He afterward conducted under his own name, on Town Street. Forming a stock company, he extended his business, and subsequently sold out to the stockholders, retaining the chair department. He then formed a co-partnership with H. W. Johnson, the firm being Ford & Johnson, and, after disposing of an interest in the business, the firm moved to Michigan City, Ind., in 1868, where they established an extensive factory. In 1872, the firm came to this city and began business, the house here being known as J. S. Ford, Johnson & Co., as distinct from the firm of Ford & Johnson, at Michigan City. Mr. Ford was married, on September 16, 1856, to Miss Sarah M. Starrett, of Columbus, Ohio. They have two children,—Alice M. and Reuben A.

Henry W. Johnson was born at Philadelphia, Penn., in 1834, and his business history is contemporary with that of his partner, John S. Ford, since 1865. Previous to that date Mr. Johnson resided in Sturbridge, O., having been born in that town. He received his education at Hiram College, Portage Co., Ohio, of which institution of learning James A. Garfield was president. At the first call to arms when the War of the Rebellion broke out, he was teaching school in Missouri, and, returning to Burton, O., enlisted as a private in the Union Army, serving through the War under General W. B. Hazen, in the 41st Ohio Volunteers, and coming to Chicago, in 1869, with the rank of major of U. S. V. (of which the rank of major has been since conferred), now a large and important manufacturer, located at 211 Wabash Avenue, and has since continued to occupy a prominent position in the operations of the firm.

Edward F., Helen F., Margaret F. and Alice F. Hitchcock have been a member of the firm of J. S. Ford, Johnson & Co., since 1886, and a resident of Chicago for twelve years. Mr. Hitchcock, who was the son of Hon. Peter Hitchcock, and the grandson of Judge Hitchcock of the Supreme Court of Ohio, was born at Norton, Mass., in 1837. In 1843, he entered into business with the firm of which he was now a member was in 1867, when he was barely of age, and employed in travelling salesman for a year, and, upon the removal of the enterprise to Michigan City, Ind., has since continued to occupy a prominent position in the operations of the firm.

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secured an interest in the business, and the firm of F. Mayer & Co. was founded, remaining so until 1881, for many years being located at Nos. 332 and 334 South Canal Street. In 1872, the fire that destroyed their establishment and which cost them $72,000, the insurance indemnity being one-sixth of that amount. In 1872, the firm built a large factory at Nos. 300-314 South Clinton Street. In 1881, Mr. Mayer retired, assigned Mr. Mayer's partnership to his brother, Joseph. The firm occupies 88 x 170 feet on Canal Street, and 200 x 170 feet on Clinton Street, and rent a large lumber yard on Lumber Street, buying and carrying on a two years' store, having a dry-hoist in the yard. They manufacture all kinds of cabinet suits, sideboards and bookcases. They employ some three hundred workmen, and sell their goods all over the United States.

Frank Mayer, a pioneer in the furniture industry of this city, and founder of the firm of F. Mayer & Co., has been a resident of Chicago since 1862, and identified with the progressive commercial development of the metropolis for nearly a quarter of a century. There are few men in this line whose business careers have been so fully a measure of prosperity. He has seen the city develop and enlarge, and his own business increase, since the comparative infancy of manufactories in Chicago. Mr. Mayer was born in Bavaria, May 14, 1833. When twenty-one years of age he came to America, and first settled in New York. He was educated in his native country, and learned his trade, that of a cabinet-maker, in Germany. From 1854 until 1862, Mr. Mayer worked at his trade in Ulster County, N. Y., and in New York City, and on May 20, 1862, took up a permanent residence in Chicago, and established himself in the furniture trade at Nos. 332 and 334 South Canal Street. Mr. Mayer had no friends and a bare capital of $200 when he started.

AN SIMMEN, founder of the firm of Simmen & Sebastian, first started in business in the desk manufacturing line, in 1858, although he for many years held responsible positions in this city in his peculiar line of expert proficiency, that of a designer and cabinet-maker. He was born in Hamburg, Germany, in 1827, and learned his trade in his native country. He first located at New York, after his arrival in America, and in 1867 removed to Chicago. For five years he was connected with the Sugg & Beilendorf furniture firm, as a designer and twice started his business for himself, his ventures finally culminating in the present prosperous enterprise of which he manages the mechanical details. In 1862, Larsen & Jorgenson, who occupied the factory now connected with the Simmen & Sebastian establishment, were retired, and the latter was inexperienced in the furniture trade, and sought Mr. Simmen's co-operation. On September 10, 1883, the two formed a partnership, under the firm name of Simmen & Homan, the former assuming almost the entire operation of the business. Shortly afterward Mr. Sebastian purchased Mr. Homan's interest, and the firm was re-organized in 1884. They have offices and showrooms at Nos. 352 and 354 South Clark Street, and a factory employing some thirty men at the corner of Nineteenth and Blackwell streets. Mr. Simmen was married in Milwaukee, Wis., in 1867, to Miss Louisa Poel. They have four children, the eldest of whom, Francis, is trained to the cabinet-making trade.

MICHAEL SEBASTIAN, secretary of the Sugg & Beilendorf Company, at No. 400 Canal Street, and member of the office-desk manufacturing firm of Simmen & Sebastian, has been a resident of Illinois for nearly forty-two years, and has been connected with the furniture industry for nearly the same period of time. Mr. Sebastian was born in Bavaria, in 1826, and when twenty-two years of age sailed for America, first locating at Philadelphia and there engaging in his trade, that of a cabinet-maker. This practical line he followed until 1851, when he removed to Joliet, Ill. Here he started in business, manufacturing and selling furniture, his enterprise becoming a well known addition to the commercial interests of Joliet. In 1868, Mr. Sebastian removed to Chicago, and shortly thereafter became associated with the Beilendorf establishment, following its fortune for seventeen years. His mechanical proficiency and business ability gave him an important position in the business of which he eventually became a partner.

In January, 1884, he joined Mr. Simmen in the business they have operated since that date. His son, Joseph Sebastian, aged twenty-one, is bookkeeper of the firm. He married, in September, 1890, Miss Salina Zips, of Germany. They have one son,—Joseph.

WILLIAM NIEMANN has been a resident of Chicago for forty years, and during that time has been prominently identified in the development of the furniture industry. His long term of citizenship entitles him to an honorable place on the old settler's list, and his busy and useful career is deserving of extended mention as showing of which Chicago's pioneers were made. Mr. Niemann was born in Brunswick, Germany, on June 6, 1821, the son of Henry and Doro Niemann. The former was a preacher in the Lutheran Church, where the son received his early education, and then learned the carpentering trade. At the age of fifteen, designing he served a five years' apprenticeship, during which time service he received not one dollar of remuneration, but graduated as a thorough artisan in his line. He then travelled over Europe and the United States, visiting Europe for six months' sojourn in New York City, Mr. Niemann came to Chicago and settled permanently here, engaging at once in his trade, and working for two years and a half in the firm of Beilendorf & Company, on West Randolph Street. He then started on the same thoroughfare and Peoria Street in a small way, conducting a limited business, having one boy to aid him in turning the wheel of his enterprise, and doing a large business, through his ingenuity was quite an improvement on the machinery of the time. Later, Mr. Niemann removed to LaSalle near Division Street to a larger shop, and afterward, for two years, ran a horse-power establishment on Elm Street, where he united with, and, with Jacob Lauer, operated a six horse-power engine factory at No. 279 Wells Street, where his brother is now located. With Mr. Lauer he formed a partnership under the name of Niemann & Lauer. Mr. Niemann kept the woodroom department, and his partner moving the factory to Halsted Street, the former operating the business for two years. In 1884, Mr. Niemann removed to his farm at Norwood Park, and worked there at the manufacture of furniture until 1886, when he returned to the city and became foreman for Louis Schultz, on Milwaukee Avenue. Here he remained three years, then took charge of the factory as partner of Ulbe & Co., and the Saturday before the fire, built his first factory of the present enterprise on Wood Street. The fire caused a great demand for factory room, and Mr. Niemann sold out to Gerts, Lummbard & Co., for $5,000, and entered into partnership with Mr. W. H. Hopf, of forty years standing, and, then joined the firm of Herold, Lenz & Co., on Erie Street, with whom he was associated till fire destroyed their factory in 1892, building the present factory at Nos. 309-402 North Wood Street, taking into partnership his sons William Henry (who manages the shipping department) and Albert (who is a turner in machine shop), and his son-in-law, Hermann Weinhardt (a partner). The firm has done a large business in the manufacture of all kinds of furniture. Mr. Niemann has been married twice, and is the ancestor of a large and interesting progeny. His first wife was Miss Dora Krieger, of Hamburg, Germany, in 1847, and they have four children living,—Mrs. Louisa Theodore Schultz, Mrs. Dora Fischer, Mrs. Albina Weinhardt, wife of his partner in business, and William Niemann. By his second wife, Miss Mary Hoffmann, Mr. Niemann has four grandchildren, namely, Albert and Emilie. He has eighteen great-grandchildren, who, with their parents, all live in this city. Up to 1857, Mr. Niemann had purchased a large amount of property in and about Chicago. When the reverses of the panic overtook him, he divested all his real estate among his creditors, paying every dollar he owed, and working day and night to sustain an unblemished business reputation. In his later years, surrounded by an affectionate family and possessed of sufficient fortune, Mr. Niemann enjoys the esteem of the community as a man of the strictest commercial integrity, and as a useful and representative citizen, whose forty years' residence has augmented his wealth and his jurisdiction in the business, and who, in the estimate of all, is the oldest furniture manufacturer in business in this city.

HERMANN WEINHARDT, junior member of the firm of Niemann, Weinhardt & Co., manufacturers of furniture at Nos. 309-419 North Wood Street, joined a partnership with Mr. Niemann in 1885, when the present extensive establishment at that place was built. The enterprise, which is under his business management, was founded by his father-in-law, who came to this city in the year 1845. While Mr. Niemann, who is an expert designer and cabinet-maker, and who made some of the first mahogany chairs in the city, attends to the mechanical details of the factory, Mr. Weinhardt has charge of the offices, at No. 243 State Street, whence orders are filled from Texas to Canada, all over the United States, and even from Mexico. The factory employs fifty to seventy-five men, and has an equipment suitable for the production of American furniture. Mr. Weinhardt's business experience is of a high character, was born, in 1853, in Hamburg, Germany. Until he was eighteen years of age he remained in his native town, where he received his early education, studied for America, and after that time sailed for the United States, where he entered the employ of Juergens & Anderson, and had general charge, as bookkeeper, of their jewelry establishment. Here he remained for nine years, and then joined his father-in-law in the furniture business, which was established, in partnership, to Miss Albina Niemann. They have had three children, two of whom are living, Adele and Martha, and one, Hermann, Jr. is deceased.

JACOB BEILENDORF, one of the veterans in the furniture interest in this city, and a representative of that industry whose practical development of the same has kept pace with local prosperity and growth, materially to the growth and success of the city, has been a familiar figure in Chicago's manufacturing operations
for over a quarter of a century. He is the son of Jacob and Johanna (Keim) Beiersdorf, and was born at Pirmasens, in the Palatinate, on April 18, 1872. Jacob received his early education in his native town and attended the Latin school for a term of four years. About to enter the Gymnasium, the National prejudices against his race and unjust persecution drove him from school. In 1848, he began to serve an apprenticeship as a house carpenter and cabinet-maker. He followed this for over three years, and then went to France and Switzerland, and finally returned home. Finding, however, that liberty was still denied to men of his creed, on June 6, 1855, Mr. Beiersdorf removed to the country in which rigid adherence to principle disqualified him for citizenship. On August 20, he reached New York, and on September 8, 1854, took up his residence permanently in Chicago. His first work was as a foreman in house carpenter and cabinet-making in the sash and door factory of Laube & Co., on Canal Street. This establishment he served for only a few weeks, and then opened the building of Stendel & Isadore, at No. 170 Randolph Street. Here he remained until December, 1855, when he started in business in a very small way with Henry Buschmayer as a partner, taking orders for counters, desks and the like, and manufacturing them at the factory leased from Dr. Foster on the lot now occupied by the wholesale establishment of Marshall Field & Co. Here Mr. Beiersdorf did the first fine mahogany work in Chicago, at a date when even common furniture was imported in barrels, making decisions by Mr. Thos. Taylor, architect, among others, and a bookcase for George S. Bowén, which the latter now treasures as a valuable antiquity that also has the merit of artistic construction. Mr. Buschmayer retired from the firm in 1858, and on January 1, 1859, Mr. Beiersdorf removed a block south to Clark Street, where, for two years, his establishment was destroyed by fire, with no insurance. He then secured a factory near Quincy Street, but at the same thoroughfare; later removed to No. 217 Lake Street; thence to 224-56 Randolph Street; here, at 170 Lake Street, where he remained until the ill-fated evening of October 8, 1871. In 1865, Messrs. Beiersdorf, Sugg and Lozier secured a frame factory at 100-05 Canada Street, where a business was started, although entirely independent of the Lake Street establishment, was operated. Both this place and the main store were utterly swept out by the great fire. Mr. Beiersdorf losing personally over $50,000. He then bought another block of two stories, having received aggregate loss of $3,000. Mr. Beiersdorf refused to take advantage of a reduced settlement offered by his creditors, and determined to pay dollar for dollar. To this end he resumed business in a small way at Nos. 209-215 Randolph Avenue a few months after the fire, and soon after moved to Varen Street. In 1873, he secured quarters at Nos. 209-219 Randolph Street, the very day before his recently vacated establishment was swept out by the fire. In 1879 he removed to No. 186 Wabash Avenue, and in 1883 to the commodious structure at Nos. 412-16 Canal Street, where he carried on an extensive upholstering establishment until 1892, when a new factory was built to accommodate the business. Beiersdorf Furniture Company was carried on as a stock company, with Mr. Beiersdorf as president, a new building being erected at the original location of the company. In September, 1884, failing to meet a demand for payment to Mr. J. W. G. Taylor, and, being an expert in wood turning, devoted his energies to the manufacture and repairing of shuttles for the local weaving mills. He had married Miss Jane Spence, who died in 1899, and in 1893 he retired from business and entered the New World. On this point there is still some uncertainty, it being claimed by some that he came to Chicago as early as 1857. I hear this as it may, in July of the former year, Mr. Phillips started a small shop on Canal near Lake Street, running a single lathe by foot power and operating a primitive establishment for jobbing work. Here he remained a year, and then removed to Lake near Franklin Street, adding horse power to his equipment. His sons recall the blind old rackeuse that used to turn the wheel they often rode on, and two of them, John and William, began at that time to learn the rudiments of the business. The shop was moved the following year a block further west, and thence to a lot near Kinzie street bridge, where a large frame factory was erected, capable of giving employment to some thirty men. This was in 1857, the site of the factory being the property later occupied as the North-Western fields, and used for manures. It was burned by fire in 1874, years later a new establishment was built on the corner of Phillips and Green streets, Mr. Phillips purchasing an entire block of ground for his new factory, where he employed as high as a hundred and fifty men. It was after the fire, when the factory was completely out of business, that he was connected with the founder of the enterprise as sole proprietor, though his sons were associated with him in various capacities, under the firm name of Phillips & Co. Mr. James was in charge of the paint shop. The business was almost exclusively chair-making, in which line Mr. Phillips had a very wide national reputation. In 1879, Mr. Phillips died at the advanced age of sixty-eight years, a bachelor from cradle to grave. He left a fortune aggregating nearly two hundred thousand dollars and a will most peculiar in its apportionment of legacies: Three-sevenths of his estate he left to the town of Forfar, Scotland, one-seventh to the Rush Medical College, and the remaining interest
to his sons. Dr. J. P. Ross, Henry Fieblecorn, David Russell and John Marr, his former bookkeeper, were appointed trustees. The factory was operated especially under their direction by Henry Fieblecorn, his brother-in-law and John Marr, as manager. In 1854, the estate was closed up, and the establishment, which had suffered two extensive fires but no failures since its commencement thirty-three years previously, was sold out. Mr. Phillips was the father of seven children; three of whom are now deceased. The three surviving Mrs. Mary, the wife of Thomas Winters; William S., who died in 1857, aged fifty-five; David, who died in 1852, aged seventy; and John, who died in 1851, aged fifty-three. The surviving children are Andrew, the wife of George Oliver, of Milton, aged fifty, and of a tender, aged forty, now a farmer in Nebraska; and James M., aged fifty, still a resident of the city. Mr. Phillips was a man of strong character, of integrity, and his reputation for marked adherence to justice and system. His endowments were peculiar ones, and caused some litigation, but were in harmony with erratic views he entertained. As the western furniture manufacturer of Chicago, his name has been a household word among members of the craft, and his long career, from the primitive stage of the industry to the time of his death, has not been equalled or shared by any living manufacturer, certainly not by any whose birthday reaches back into the past century.

James M. Phillips, the only son of the western furniture manufacturer, John Phillips, now resident in Chicago, is one of the few remaining old families of this city, who came here as a family over forty years since. James was next to the youngest of the family, and was born in Forfar, Forfarshire, Scotland, on June 5, 1835, the son of John and Jane Phillips. When he was eight years of age, his father died, leaving him and his majority helped about the establishment the latter founded, learning the details of the business as an experience solely and not as a trade, although he became most proficient in the finishing department. The factory was destroyed for high enemy and the green room. When Phillips looked after the painting department of the establishment, and continued with the same until its final abandonment in 1854, manufactured, his native country, on two different occasions. More recently he has been interested in the sale of furniture for the firm of Phillips & Liebenstein, of which his brother John, was the founder. The latter was manager of several large cities in the United States, Germany, and up to 1862, Mr. Phillips had accumulated a competency, but his long connection with the trade has given him a business acquaintance he utilizes by occasional brokerage in furniture. He was married, in 1860, to Miss Ellen Stewart, at the home of his brother-in-law, at Allegan, Mich. They have two children, named James D. and William O., the former of whom is engaged in an architect's office in this city. As a member of an old and established family, and himself a long resident of Chicago, Mr. Phillips enjoys a large knowledge of the city's early days, and is a recognized industry in the city his father founded nearly half a century since.

Franklin N. Hanson has been prominently identified with the commercial interests of Chicago for over a quarter of a century, having been one of the first furniture manufacturers of the city, a member of the Board of Trade, and founder and present proprietor of Franklin N. Hanson & Co., a noted household landmark in the West Division since 1855. A biographical sketch of his life furnishes many points of interest, his close association with local business progress constituting him a representative citizen of the personal merit and integrity forming a general system of enterprise that has made Chicago the great metropolis it is to-day. Mr. Hanson was born on August 6, 1832, near the Green Grove, Mount Washington, N. H., and is the son of Joseph Hanson who, with his own hands, made the first opening in the forests where the hotel mentioned now stands. His grandfather Finkham was one of the earliest settlers in that region. It was here he built the road through the notch in the White Mountains, now known as Finkham's Notch, for which work he received a large tract of land in that section. After several years' residence in this picturesque district, these pioneers of New Hampshire, for a mere novelty of their interest in these farms at Lancaster, Coos County, in the same State. There Franklin, with his brothers, worked on the father's farm in the summer and the village school in the winter. This, with a few terms at the academy of his uncle, Daniel, D. Finkham, completes all his educational advantages. At Lancaster, where Mr. Hanson spent his boyhood, his father, mother and grandparents were buried in the family cemetery belonging to the family (consisting of his father, brothers and sisters, their mother having died) at Salem, Mass., in the vicinity of which place they resided for four years, when, with an older brother, Daniel, Franklin came to Chicago, and engaged in the manufacture and sale of furniture. Their first store was at the northwest corner of Randolph and Wells streets, and, later, at No. 74 State Street. The factory of the firm was out on the prairie, where now stands the New England Mills, at Nos. 115-17 West Lake Street. For a number of years the business was a prosperous one, requiring the services of some sixty workmen. By the use of steam power, large quantities of furniture were turned out, and sold all over the West, chiefly on credit. The years 1857- 1860 were exceedingly hard years in every line of trade, and not through the West were numerous, and the firm of D. P. & S. Hanson went down in the general crash, not being able to collect five cents on the dollar of what was due them in the city and country. They sold the factory and property and called the New England Mills. It was in this year that Mr. Hanson became a member of the Chicago Board of Trade. Separating from his brother, D. P. Hanson, he began running the mill in a very small way, until the practice of diligent attention to business and strictest integrity, he soon increased the trade, until the establishment is now one of the principal feed and corn merchant houses of the city. In England kiln-dried corn-meal is manufactured. This brand of corn-meal has been sent into nearly all the hot climates of the world, and never has been known to sour or heat, as meal is sure to do that does not go through this process of kiln-drying. At Mr. Hanson was one of the early members of the Plymouth Congregational Church, having joined it soon after its organization. He has also been a member of the First Congregational Church of this city, and one of forty members of that body who organized the Tabernacle Congregational Church, at the corner of Morgan and Indiana streets, and was connected with their Sabbath-schools as principal, teacher, choirmaster, and superintendent, for twenty-seven years. He is now again a member of the Plymouth Congregational Church, and has charge of the Sabbath-school for two years. Mr. Hanson was married, on September 12, 1859, by the Rev. Dr. William W. Haight, to Miss Mary M. N. Hanson, and before his marriage. Mr. Hanson is regarded as a progressive citizen of the great community whose enterprise and ability, in so eminent a degree, have served to benefit.

Joseph Spiegcl, the founder of the firm of Spiegcl & Co., who operate one of the most extensive furniture establishments in the city, started in that business in 1863. Mr. Spiegcl was born in Bremen, Germany, in 1829, and came to this country at the age of twenty-five years. He is now again a member of the Plymouth Congregational Church, and has charge of the Sabbath-school for two years. Mr. Hanson was married, on September 12, 1859, by the Rev. Dr. William W. Haight, to Miss Mary M. N. Hanson, and before his marriage. Mr. Hanson is regarded as a progressive citizen of the great community whose enterprise and ability, in so eminent a degree, have served to benefit.

John H. Thayer, successor to the W. W. Strong Furniture Company, became associated with the latter corporation in 1868. The history of the enterprise referred to is familiar to the community. The company, which controlled the furniture industry in this city, and controlled a fine line of specialties in the trade. The house was formerly a branch of the firm of Sheeter & Paine, of Boston, from which city Mr. Thayer came when twenty-one years of age, and entered the agency of the Eastern house under Mr. Strong, first as bookkeeper and then as member of the Chicago firm. In April, 1879, the Strong enterprise failed, and Mr. Thayer engaged in business for himself, located at No. 193 Wabash Avenue. In 1877, Mr. Cahn retired from the presidency, and Joseph Liebenstein becoming a partner. In 1885, Albert Liebenstein entered the firm, which is one of the most prosperous in its line in the city.

Charles C. Holton, founder of the firm of Holton & Hil- dreth, and more latterly engaged alone in the wholesale furniture business at No. 224 Wabash Avenue, first came to Chicago in 1863, and has been a resident of this city for many years. As a representative and progressive business man, he has contributed largely to the commercial interests of the community. He was born in 1832, at White Creek, Washington Co., N. Y., a village thirty
ADOLPH STUM, member of the firm of Keller, Sturm & Ehmian, became associated with that house when it was first organized in 1875. He had engaged in wholesale business in New England which, except so far as financial direction and business counsel were concerned, as, in addition to this line of trade, he operates a fancy wood and veneer business at No. 69 West Washington Street. Mr. Sturm, a native of Westphalia, was born in 1823, and worked in a large silk manufactury as well as in a large tannery in Vienna. He came to this country in 1868, since which time he has been a resident of Chicago, and a representative and active member of the business community. In 1879, he commenced to work in the veneer business with T. S. Constantine, on Lake Street, and remained with him to 1872, when he engaged in the veneer business on his own account on West Division Street, purchasing and selling, and made several removals in that neighborhood until 1876, when he came to his present location. He is also connected with the firm of John D. Zernitz Co., wholesale importers of toys and druggists' supplies, at No. 43 Lake Street (since 1873). Mrs. Sturm, born Johanna Schoth, of Germany; they have seven children living,—Arthur, Amanda, Gisela, Irma, Litta, Ernst and Charlotte.

CHARLES EHMANN, founder of the present firm of Keller, Sturm & Ehmian, came to Chicago in 1866, and has been identified with the furniture business ever since. Mr. Ehmian was born in Hesse Darmstadt, Germany, in 1844, and received his early education and learned his trade, that of a cabinet-maker, in a warehouse on the Rhine, in that country. In 1866, he came to Chicago, and for many years operated a furniture factory on Division Street, in the North Division of the city, as Charles Ehmian & Brother. In 1874, he formed the firm of C. W. Betsch and C. W. Ehmian, and has been the head of the trade ever since. He has entire management of the mechanical details of the enterprise, and superintends the operations of the factory. Mr. Ehmian was married on June 5, 1873, to Bertha Mohr, of this city. Her parents were natives of Sweden, and Charles I. Mohr, of Chicago. They have five children,—Frederick, Ida, Amanda, Carl and Adolph. This firm was in the first to make special business in the manufacture of pant and mantel frames. The Betsch & Ehmian Manufacturing Company, manufacturers of parlor furniture, bed lounges and rockers, was founded in January, 1889, by Charles W. Betsch and Henry Rieke, at No. 22 Canal Street, in the back of the present building. The enterprise was on a large scale, the mechanical skill and business enterprise of C. W. Betsch comprising its main capital. In 1882, the firm was merged into the present company, the incorporation being followed, in May, 1885, by a removal to No. 42 Lake Street South (since 1873). This manufactury engages some forty skilled workmen and sells its goods by travelling agents all over the United States. The owners of the company are A. J. Cop, president; Charles W. Betsch, secretary; and Charles W. Betsch & C. W. Ehmian, directors.

Charles W. Betsch, founder of the firm of Betsch & Rieke, and secretary and manager of the Betsch & Rieke Manufacturing Company, into which the former enterprise was merged, has been identified with the furniture business ever since his arrival here, in 1849. His father was a native of Germany, and was born in Baden, in 1824. When seventeen years old he came to America, and since 1846 has been identified with the furniture business. When first here, he was apprenticed to a mechanical trade and became an upholsterer, mastering all the details of that branch of the furniture interest. In 1879, he associated himself with his first partner, and the firm of Betsch & Rieke has been continued since then, and has soon secured a large business patronage in parlor furniture, which has become a representative enterprise in its line. Mr. Betsch was married, in 1854, to Miss Kate Fischer, of this city. They have six children,—Emma, Lydia, Oscar, William, Arthur and Clara.

A. J. COP, president of the Betsch & Rieke Manufacturing Co., was born at Albany, N. Y., in 1847. When nine years old he went to Erie County, N. Y., where, at the age of fifteen, he enlisted in Battery "G," 1st New York Artillery. He served in the same company until the close of the War, when he was mustered out with the rank of sergeant. Returning to New York, he entered the engravings business, and has been a representative of the firm ever since. In 1873, he organized the firm of Betsch & Cop, and was continued, however, the firm remained business at No. 424 Lake Street. In 1872, Mr. Cop withdrew from the firm and went to Burlington, Iowa, where he entered the employ of Todd, Pollock & Granger, furniture dealers, as traveling bookkeeper. On January 1, 1875, he opened a position with the Bloomington Furniture Company of Bloomington, III. In 1882, he returned to this city, and became the president of the firm of Betsch & Cop, which firm was married, in 1874, to Miss Martha J. Kindred, of Sabula, Iowa.

ANSELM LANDAU CROCKETT was born at Claremont, N. H., on October 22, 1817, being the tenth child of a family of eleven children, and was educated in the schools of his native town. He moved to Chicago in 1830, and his descendants have ever proved to be. His father was a builder and furni-
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Mr. Scholle was born in Hanover, Germany, in 1841, and coming to this country at the age of thirteen years entered the furniture factory of Robert Mitchell Furniture Company, at Cin-
cinnati, Ohio, largest of its kind in the United States. There he learned the business, and has been identified with the furniture interest since that date. In 1879, he became a member of the present firm, and acts in an important managerial capacity in the furnishing establishment. The firm manufacture all their parlor furniture, and make the Williams furniture in a patent bed-

Theodore W. Buemann became a member of the firm mentioned above at the date of its organization, in 1884. Previous to that time he was, for years, connected with many historic enterprises in the furniture business, and, although he has had a busy and progressive career. He was born in 1858, in Schleswig-Holstein, Germany, and came with his parents to this country when ten years of age, located in Chicago in 1868. When a boy he began a thorough apprenticeship to the upholstery business, by engaging in an unimportant position in the establishment of Hol-
ton & Co. He was also in the employ of Liebenstein & Co. and the Toley Furniture Company. He rose from the start, at one time becoming the head of the upholstery department of the firm. Mr. Buemann attends the office details of the enterprise with which he is now associated, and which makes a speciality of upholstered parlor furniture. He was married, in 1881, to Miss Isabel Lutz, of this city. They have one daughter,—Marie Buemann.

Henry C. Hansen, the junior member of the firm of Keck, Buemann & Hansen, was a resident of Chicago, for four years, and identified with the interest of this city since 1872. Mr. Hansen was born at Milwaukee, Wis., in September, 1855, but came to Chicago with his parents when three years of age. In 1872, he entered the employ of Ansel L. Scholle, then doing business at Madison & LaSalle, and remained with him for about two years. In 1874, he entered the employ of Holton & Co., and, mastering the details of the upholstery trade, in 1880 took the management of the upholstery shop. In 1884, he became a partner in the enterprise now operated at Nos. 90-94 Franklin Street. He has the management of the mechanical depart-
ment of the business, employing some thirty men, and manufactures a fine line of grade parlor furniture, special orders in artistic furniture, and, as a specialty, the family and patent bed-

Frederick Lehmann, deceased, at one time closely identified with the establishment of Mr. Gramer, was a resident of Chicago, for a quarter of a century a resident of Chicago, and his name will be remembered by nearly every old citizen. Mr. Lehmann was a native of Germany, and was born at Colmar, in 1819. He received his education in various educational institutions of his native land, besides learning the trade of millwright. In 1847, he came to Chi-
cago, and two years later was one of the early pioneers who went to California during the gold excitement in that State. There he remained several years, and, learning the art of upholstery, entered into a partnership with Conrad Seipp, and organized the well known firm of Seipp & Lehmann. The brewery they operated at the corner of Twenty-seventh and Johnson streets, was one of the earliest

Newark, N. J. Coming West for his health, and after visiting Chi-
cago, he went to Rock Island, where he remained two years, and,

later, for eighteen years, followed his trade and farming in Bureau County, Ill., and for four years he was resident of that city, being engaged in altar building. In 1879, he came to Chicago, and, with Sebastian Buschert, purchased the pioneer establishment of Anton Buschert. In 1881, the firm of J. Martin Keck & Mr. Gramer dissolved, and the present establishment at the original location, filling out Catholic churches throughout the United States. He is one of the two manufacturers in this line of business in the United States. Germany, having established

This line of business in the United States. Germany, having established

This line of business in the United States.
and most extensive of its kind in Chicago, and year by year increased its business, particularly after the great fire of 1871, when it was one of the few breweries that escaped the conflagration. Mr. Lehmann died in 1872, his death being lamented by all. The outstanding characteristic of Mr. Lehmann's business interests were carried on by the estate for a year, when the brewery business was abandoned to his partner, Mr. Seipp. Later, his son, Frederick A. Lehmann, managed his large estate, and with the widow still resides in the city. Mr. Lehmann left a family of four children. The eldest, Alfred A. Lehmann is a member of the firm of Cadell & Lehmann, and the youngest child, Emma, is attending school in New York. Two children, George and Marie Lehmann, are now in Europe, where they have completed their education. They are now examining the processes of beer manufacture there, with a view of engaging in the brewing business upon their return to Chicago.

ALFRED A. LEHMANN, member of the firm of Cadell & Lehmann, has been a life-long resident of Chicago and connected with the most progressive interests of high-art furniture and interior finishing since 1885. Mr. Lehmann is the son of Frederick and Marie Lehmann. The son was born in this city on August 1, 1858, and until he was fourteen years of age made his early studies in the schools of Chicago. In 1872, he was sent to Germany to complete his education, and devoted five years to the acquirement of a practical training. In 1878, Mr. Lehmann returned to Chicago, and here continued his studies, making a specialty of a legal course with a view of entering the practice of law. However, he ceased all studies, and in 1885 began the manufacture of fine cabinet work and art fittings for banks, residences offices and public buildings. The firm name was changed to that of Cadell & Lehmann. His business ability and Mr. Cadell's architectural and inventive talents combine to form a most advantageous combination, and the work of the firm has won the highest praise. In 1895, the principal public buildings and private houses in the city and State has gained him a high reputation for exceptional work and marked its members as representative men in the interest with which they are so prominently identified.

The SHAW BROS. has been connected with the furniture interests of Chicago since the early days of the city, and has been directly identified with the practical growth of that industry as a manufacturer and dealer since 1865. In 1855, Mr. Neuberger, a German family and a large circle of sympathizing friends, assumed the management of the firm of Cudell & Heimann and became the partner of Adolph A. Cudell in the manufacture of fine cabinet work and art fittings for banks, residences offices and public buildings. The firm name was then changed to that of Cudell & Lehmann. His business ability and Mr. Cadell's architectural and inventive talents combine to form a most advantageous combination, and the work of the firm has won the highest praise. In 1895, the principal public buildings and private houses in the city and State has gained him a high reputation for exceptional work and marked its members as representative men in the interest with which they are so prominently identified.

Charles Tarnows, a Burmese money dealer, who has been a resident of the city for over thirty years, and became identified with the active commercial interests of the city a quarter of a century since: Mr. Tarnow was born in Germany, in 1831, and came to Chicago when he was twenty years of age. He learned the trade, that of cabinet-making, in his native town. There, after receiving a preliminary education, he served an apprenticeship of four years, when he went to Chicago, and opened a retail store in the city, which he conducted for a number of years. He is a principal member. He manages the shipping and finishing departments, and has a general supervision over the office details. In 1879, Mr. Tarnow was married in this city to Miss Marguerite Olen. He has a large family, and the business firm and integrity have won him an enviable position in the estimation of his fellow-citizens.

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KOCIOIEN, the June, was most business native Wendell Sidney, has a 1840, 1845, member tilled that I'.ryant Moore, A. William 1849, Stadt-llernanl maritime furniture, which found the required village, the the business 1875. MI.S In Nos. The this design, MOI erier Miss Gertrude Dillhoff, of Germany; they have three children, Hermann W., a member of the firm; Philip H.; and Emily, now wife of W. M. Taite, of Chicago.

The W. CARRIAGE MANUFACTURE COMPANY was organized and incorporated in June, 1853, with a capital stock of $5,000 and the following officers: William Harper, of Kalamazoo, president; and Thomas G. Lilles, secretary. The management of the organization was the manufacture of water-proofed clothing, awnings, tents, horse and wagon covers, and other articles of a kindred character. Since the incorporation of this company it has widely extended its business throughout the West and Northwest, and is largely represented in the stores of the large cities in those regions.

Thomas G. Lilles was born in Stavanger, Norway, in 1849, and received his education at the public schools of that locality. When he was sixteen he determined on following a maritime life, and left his home and became a sailor, shipping on a vessel bound for Quebec, Canada. After his arrival there he again sailed on a sloop in the slave trade for London, England, going thence to the West Indies, and from there to St. Louis, Missouri. From that port he went to the East Indies, to Madras, and then to Java, from whence he returned to London. He then went to Australia and South Wales, the capital of the viceroy; he was married, and to avoid being implicated he fled; the crew subsequently forsook the ship. He afterward shipped from Sydney to Newcastle-on-Tyne, and from that port made another tour to Shanghai, China, from whence he came to America. This was a man of year, and to avoid being implicated he fled; the crew subsequently forsook the ship. He afterward shipped from Sydney to Newcastle-on-Tyne, and from that port made another tour to Shanghai, China, from whence he came to America.

As a result of this visit he returned to England, and from London shipped to America, and from America again to England in the same year, where he remained to 1857. In that year he was married, and to avoid being implicated he fled; the crew subsequently forsook the ship. He afterward shipped from Sydney to Newcastle-on-Tyne, and from that port made another tour to Shanghai, China, from whence he came to America. This was a man of year, and to avoid being implicated he fled; the crew subsequently forsook the ship. He afterward shipped from Sydney to Newcastle-on-Tyne, and from that port made another tour to Shanghai, China, from whence he came to America.

The sign of the "wagon maker" was conspicuous when Chicago was a village, but the principal work done in the shops of those early days was the repairing of wagons which had been made somewhere else. In 1839, however, such progress had been made that there appeared also signs of "carriage and wagon maker." According to the census of 1840, there were eight establishments of this kind, working thirteen hands, with a capital of $5,000 and a yearly product of $9,250. As firms multiplied, and the country around increased its settlements, the demand for wagons, especially, soon became greater than the hand-labor of the country shops could supply. Then, as the country still more rapidly improved, and the rich soil brought its rewards of prosperity and wealth, came a desire for something better than a lumber wagon to ride in, and the demand for carriages sprang up. The attention of capitalists being directed to this demand, the question arose why these articles were not manufactured in Chicago instead of being brought from the East. The answer is found in the successful establishment of the city. But it required time to accomplish these splendid results. The first shop devoted exclusively to the manufacture of wagons was established in 1843, but, up to 1853, there were a great many more vehicles brought into the city than were shipped out. In 1854, one firm had a capital of $32,000, and employed seventy opera-
tives. It sold that year one hundred and eighty-five carriages, including five which brought from $500 to $800 each, the entire product amounting to $45,000. Another establishment turned out over four hundred wagons and one hundred and eighty-nine buggies and carts. In 1865, as will be seen by the subjoined table, the annual product amounted to $224,170. Between 1860 and 1870, the remarkable increase of seven hundred and fifty per cent. was made in the annual product and in the amount paid for wages.

The disastrous effects of the great fire of 1871 were felt for some years, the product of 1872 being much less than that of 1870. Then came the "hard times," which affect this industry more seriously than any other. It is only when people are prosperous that they buy new and expensive carriages; when they feel the pressure of hard times, they make the old ones answer. In 1875, however, while the number of establishments did not equal those previous to the fire, the amount invested as capital had been increased to $1,400,000, and the annual product amounted to $2,197,000.

The returns for 1880 show a steady growth, especially in the number of establishments, which had more than doubled within the past ten years.

The period ending with 1885 was also notable for the great augmentation in the trade achieved, and in the number of houses engaged in its transaction; and this semi-decade was likewise noteworthy, in the great advance in the beauty and style of the equipages manufactured.

The following table gives the periodic growth of this industry since 1840. The even years, except 1850, are compiled from the United States Census Reports; the others from the local annual revenues.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>New-establishments</th>
<th>Capital</th>
<th>Employment</th>
<th>Amount paid in wages</th>
<th>Value of materials</th>
<th>Value of annual product</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1840</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>$5,000</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>$8,525</td>
<td>$7,075</td>
<td>$9,600</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1850</td>
<td>31</td>
<td>$7,500</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>$13,500</td>
<td>$8,000</td>
<td>$14,700</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1860</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>$255,000</td>
<td>102</td>
<td>$7,550</td>
<td>$5,000</td>
<td>$12,170</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1870</td>
<td>61</td>
<td>$870,000</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>$13,600</td>
<td>$8,000</td>
<td>$19,170</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1875</td>
<td>55</td>
<td>$1,400,000</td>
<td>1,413</td>
<td>$7,550</td>
<td>$8,000</td>
<td>$19,170</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1880</td>
<td>150</td>
<td>$1,455,285</td>
<td>1757</td>
<td>$803,666</td>
<td>$702,532</td>
<td>$2,342,403</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1885</td>
<td>114</td>
<td>$1,500</td>
<td>1,300</td>
<td>$1,500</td>
<td>$1,500</td>
<td>$2,000,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The report for 1885 does not evidently include many of the smaller establishments, the fact being that there was never before so much money invested in the business, nor so many show houses as in 1885. The dullness in manufacturing generally the past few years has left its impression on this industry as well as others, yet the decreased cost of almost every kind of material has enabled the manufacturers of carriages, buggies and wagons to maintain their former volume of business.

The work done by the manufacturers of Chicago will compare favorably with that of any other city in this country or in Europe. For smoothness of finish indeed, the best work of London is not equal to that of Chicago. As a result of this superiority of workmanship the foreign demand for vehicles of every kind is increasing yearly. Carriages, landaus and buggies are shipped from Chicago, not only to the States adjacent, but to New York City, Philadelphia, California, Oregon and also to Canada, London, Paris and Australia. First-class work of the kind done here will always be in demand, and the higher grade of carriages, such as will bring from $1,000 to $1,500, are always finding customers. The sales of one Chicago firm alone have increased from $50,000 in 1877, to $500,000 in 1885.

STUDEBAKER BROTHERS' BUILDING.

The Chicago Carriage Repository of this manufacturing company is one of the finest houses of the kind in the city. The general offices and factories are located at South Bend, Ind. In a humble blacksmith shop in that town, in 1839, the father of the Studebaker Brothers pursued his toilsome vocation, earning his daily bread and bringing up his boys to a knowledge of the anvil and the forge. Thirty-four years have wrought a great change. The carriage and wagon works of the brothers and the buildings immediately adjacent, cover over thirty acres of land (including lumber-yards, etc., eighty acres); and their wagons and carriages have now, in the broad field of competition, a world-wide renown and have achieved great triumphs wherever they have entered the lists of the World's Industries. At hundreds of local and State expositions many verdicts have been adjudged in their favor. At the National Fair at Chicago, in 1867, they were awarded the first prize for excellence. At the United States Exposition in 1876, they led all the Centennial awards. At the World's Great Fair, at Paris, in 1878, they were awarded the silver medal, and the same by the Mexican Republic in 1879. Thirty-five years ago they were humble blacksmiths; to-day, beyond doubt, they are the largest carriage and wagon manufacturers in the world. They have five repositories in the United States, the one in Chicago being made a leading feature. The members of the company are all residents of South Bend, Ind. Their repository was established here in 1874. Wilbur F. Studebaker, son of P. E. Studebaker, treasurer of the company, is the resident manager, and has been one of Chicago's citizens for about six years. The building now in course of erection on Michigan Avenue, is one of the finest buildings on the American continent, and is a tribute as well to the enterprise of the firm as to our city.

C. P. Kimball & Co., at the corner of Wabash Avenue and Harrison Street, is about the oldest carriage-building house in this country. The business was founded by Peter and Porter Kimball in Maine in 1815, and they attained a good reputation in those early times as skillful builders of carriages and sleighs. In 1838, the business was conducted by J. M. Kimball, and in 1848...
Charles F. and George F. Kimball entered the business, and the name of Kimball Brothers has been well known for more than a quarter of a century as one of the largest carriage houses in the United States. There were six sons of Peter Kimball, all of whom entered the carriage trade, and they, with their fifteen children, constituted a family of carriage builders. On January 1, 1857, C. P. Kimball and his brother, Charles F. Kimball, opened a Chicago house, which at once sprung into favor, and their sales increased so rapidly that five years later they were obliged to seek more quarters. In 1870, when they occupied the building, it seemed at that time a large industry to establish in Chicago,—a carriage house occupying the whole of a building forty by one hundred and sixty feet, and five floors. Now, they occupy a building, three times the size of Washington Avenue and Hanover Street, which is in all respects one of the most complete carriage factories on the continent. It is eighty by one hundred and eighty feet in dimensions, six stories in extent, and contains over two acres of floor space, and is always filled with the choicest and largest assortment of the finest carriages shown in the West. The business of the house has constantly increased, until, in 1884, it amounted to nearly half a million dollars, which places the firm second in the United States in sale of fine carriages. They employ about one hundred and fifty skilled workmen in the mechanical department, some of whom have been with the house for twenty-five years and many for fifteen. A few years ago they began to harness their other business, and they are now one of the leading firms in that branch of trade in the West.

Charles F. Kimball was born in Oxford County, Me., in 1826. His father was a farmer and his mother was a teacher.
successful manner until 1874, when he disposed of the same and carried on a carriage business. He was a fisherman until 1858, to Miss Martha E. Hopkins, of this city. They have four children.—Frederick P., Walter B., Frank B. and Charles K.

The Hitchcock Manufacturing Company, of Nos. 209-213 South Street, are manufacturers of spring carriages, road wagons, also extension tops, park phaetons and cutters of the very latest designs. The manufacture of this company is located at Cortland, N. Y. C. B. Hitchcock moved to Cortland, afterward retired, and commenced business in a small way in 1823. He is a thoroughly skilled mechanic and of an inventive turn of mind, originating new patterns and styles, the products of his shops became wonderfully popular, and the concern has steadily grown under his able management, until today their buildings of gr01, their buildings all being four stories high, giving them over twenty-five acres of floor surface, which is all used in the production of the first-class business which they give employment to over seven hundred men, all thoroughly skilled. They produce annually about five thousand wagons and buggies and twenty thousand cutters, it being without a doubt the largest cutter establishment in the world. Their annual sales are fully commensurate with the superiority of their work and the liberal inducements they are able to offer. Their immense trade in the West has necessitated the establishment of a repository in Chicago, which has full control of the Western trade. The company own their own cars and run special trains in large shipments. The repository was first established in Chicago in the spring of 1884, and placed under the management of K. D. Buckingham, through whose efforts the business has been greatly increased. In May, 1885, Mr. Buckingham associated with himself in partnership N. D. Preston, of Bradford, Penn., and the repository is now under the management of Buckingham & Preston. They occupy a building one hundred fifty feet by sixty, containing them two hundred thousand square feet of floor surface, which is all utilized. They carry a stock varying from $20,000 to $40,000, and do a business amounting to $200,000 annually. The firm are also general western agents and carry a large stock of the products of the well-known establishment of Peters, Calhoun & Co., of Newark, N. J., manufacturers of all descriptions of light and heavy road wagons and turf goods. This department their trade is quite heavy and is steadily growing.

REUBEN D. BUCKINGHAM was born in Chenango County, N. Y., in 1856, and received his education in the De Krayer (N. Y.) Seminary, from which he graduated at the age of twenty. He then was a telegraph operator four years, and in 1880 came to Chicago and assumed charge of the Cortland House, on East Adams Street, which he operated until he took charge of the present repository. In business, as in other relations of life, he is honorable and upright, and treats all with courtesy, winning good opinions and esteem from all.

WILLIAM D. PRICE was born at Madison, Madison Co., N. Y., on February 1, 1842, and received his education in the public schools of that village. In 1853, he went to Fulton, N. Y., and entered the Patriot and Gazette office, and commenced to learn the trade of a printer in 1861. He remained until 1864, when he went to Syracuse and enlisted as a private in Co. "A," 10th New York Cavalry, and served until November 30, 1864, passing through hard service, and being wounded three times—one wound he received was a serious nature. He was a member of his own company, on General Sheridan's recommendation, in June, 1864, and on leaving the service was brevetted lieutenant-colonel of his regiment. After leaving the army, he returned to Fulton, N. Y., and entered the milling business, and afterward, at Syracuse, N. Y., was in the furniture manufacturing business. In 1874, he went into the oil country, making his headquarters at Besford, and for three years was an oil broker. He was a member of the Trusville Oil City, Parker City and Bradford oil exchanges, and is at the present time a member of the New York Stock and Petroleum Exchange. In March, 1885, he left Bradford with his family, and came to this city, his home being Manhattan, commencing on April 1. He was married, in 1884, in Fulton, N. Y., to Miss Annie L. Sanford. They have two children.—Charles E. and Helen G.

PETER D. DRYDEN & Co., of Nos. 71-73 Twenty-second Street, are manufacturers and dealers in carriages, harness, tenders, buggies, light road and delivery wagons; also harness, horse clothing and turf goods. This factory began business in the spring of 1865, and has been in successful operation ever since. In 1882, Mr. Dryden commenced his factory at its present location, and the firm name was changed to E. W. Dryden & Co. This firm carries a stock amounting to about $100,000, and its annual business amounts to over $50,000. Thirty-eight to forty expert mechanics are employed in their shops constantly. The harness department, up to 1883, was owned and operated by William Dahnke & Son, but during that year was purchased by E. W. Dryden & Co., and the two establishments are now operated under one management.

Edward W. Dryden was born in the County of Limerick, Ireland, on September 29, 1843, and came to this country in 1847 with his parents, settling in Canada. At the age of nine years he left his native home, and came to New York State, where he was brought up and was destined to a life of a farmer boy, working on the farm in the summer and going to school in the winter. In 1857, he went to Detroit, Mich., and commenced the carriage maker's trade, serving an apprenticeship of about three years. In 1860 he came to Chicago, and four years afterward commenced to work in different cities throughout the Union, returning to Chicago in June, 1865, and one year subsequently again left, returning in 1876. He then entered permanently into business here, and has since the spring of 1877 in this city, wherein he has been highly successful and through which he has accumulated a handsome property. He was married in 1867, to Miss Huang.

The Western Carriage Repository of Henry J. Edwards & Sons is located at Nos. 201-03 Wabash Avenue. They are manufacturers and dealers in all the latest styles of light carriages, pony phaetons, road wagons, jump-seat buggies, and light harness. The establishment is under the personal supervision of the firm; their eastern repository and manufactory is located at Salisbury, Mass. The works were first established in Syracuse, N. Y., in 1856, and the Western repository in Chicago in 1865; has recently acquired the business in the carriage business. The partnership continued for nine years, until Mr. Dunbar retired, and J. R. Gillman entered the firm, which was known as Edwards & Gillman. At the end of two years, Mr. Edwards bought out Mr. Gillman's interest, and conducted the business alone until 1869, when he sold it to A. K. Randall and came to this city. His first location in this city was at 43 Adams Street, but this was destroyed by the fire of 1871. He was on Michigan Avenue for one year afterward, and since that time has located on Wabash Avenue. In 1868, he associated with himself in business, his sons, George D. and Henry B. Mr. Edwards has been married twice, first to Miss Jennie Dunbar (deceased), at Syracuse, N. Y., by whom he had two sons, his present partners,—George D. and Henry B. He was again married to Miss Metta A. Barnes of the same place; she bore him four children,—Metta B., Lizzie B., Frank H. and Howard J. He is a member of Evans Lodge, No. 524, A.F.&A.M., and Evans Chapter, No. 144, R.A.M.

WILLIAM D. PRICE was born at Syracuse, N. Y., on February 5, 1845, where he received his early education and spent his youthful days. Passing through the public schools, he entered Oberlin College, at Oberlin, Ohio, and afterward the Homestead Medical College. He finally chose medicine, and, however, prior to his entry into business in this city, spent some three years in Colorado; one year as clerk at Trinidad, and two years at Apesta, where he had a ranch, a store, a livery stables and a hotel. He went to New York in 1881, and went into business with his father. He was married the same year to Miss Viola Pearsall, of Irving Park. They have one daughter.—Mina.

Henry B. Edwards was born on January 24, 1861, at Syracuse, N. Y. He received a common school education in that city and graduated from Bryant & Stratton's Business College in Chicago. For five years he was a member of Co. "E," 1st Regiment, N. G., during three of which he was second lieutenant. He has recently resigned from this organization. His life has always been spent at the home of his father, except one year, when he made a tour of the Western and Eastern states connection by the Great Lakes. He was taken into the firm at the same time as his brother.
one year old, his parents moved to near Cazenovia, N. Y., then to Delphi, and thence to Manlius Square, Oneida Co., N. Y., where his education was obtained and he learned the carriage trade. He then established and ran a business for himself for several years at Fayetteville, N. Y., in which he met with more than ordinary success. In the fall of 1867, he came to this city and established himself in partnership on Randolph Street, thence to the fire, and on Clark Street afterward. In 1876, he disposed of his clothing business, and took charge of the Kean & Lines Repos- ition. This firm has been associated ever since. He is a member of Garfield Lodge, No. 86, A.F. & A.M. He was married, while a resident of Fayetteville, N. Y., to Miss Philena P. Good- rich; they have three sons:—Charles, Frank and Edward. The business is conducted by Messrs. Wels and thriving on Clark Street, are manufacturers of carriages, buggies, etc. This widely known house was founded in 1862, by Messrs. Smith & Vonder- kaer, and they were succeeded by the present firm in 1877. Their present office is in the same building, in the city, and has increased in every way since. The works are in constant operation, and bear the name of Smith & Vonderkaer, and the efficiency of the work is evident in every way. The firm is now, after forty years, as large and successful as it was at the beginning. The firm has always been able to pay dividends, and is, therefore, one of the oldest and largest in Chicago, and its trade not only reflects credit upon itself, but also upon the business of the city.

Peter Smith was born in Germany, in 1837, and came to Chi- cago in 1847. He is the oldest in a family of six brothers and sisters. He has spent his entire life in the carriage business, first selling to the wholesale distributors, and later as a retail dealer. He is a member of Emanuel's Benevolent Association since 1863, and chairman of the finance committee for the last eight years.

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Jacob Metzler was born at Naperville, DuPage Co., Ill., on November 19, 1861, and is the son of Dr. Samuel Metzler, one of the leading veterinary surgeons of Chicago and the Northwest. He was educated in local schools of this city, and at the age of eighteen commenced to learn the carriage and wagon maker's trade in the works of which he is now a partner. He was married in this city, on November 19, 1880, to Miss Lucia Metzler, they have two children,—Elyse and Robert.

George Kuhnen, of Nos. 214-16 Superior Street and Nos. 211-13 Huron Street, is the proprietor of the North Side Carriage Works. He manufactures carriages and light running vehicles of all descriptions, in which business there is no establishment in the city that enjoys a higher reputation for first-class work. He gives regular employment to about twenty-five men. His works include two buildings, one 40 x 100 feet, two stories high, and one 40 x 110 feet of the same height. He carries an average stock of about $20,000, and his business reaches $50,000 annually. He is one of the oldest and largest in Chicago, and his trade not only reflects credit upon himself but also upon the business of the city.

Nicholas Kuhnen, of Nos. 215, 217 and 220 Superior Street, is one of the oldest and most prominent carriage dealers and manufacturers in Chicago. He was born in Germany, in 1835, and came to America settling in this city, where he worked at his trade for some years. He then formed a partnership with his brother, Nicholas Kuhnen, which continued until 1872, when it was dissolved, each continuing the business on his own account. He was married in this city, in 1853, to Miss Katherine Stottet, by whom he had three children,—Amelia, Alexander J. F., and Clara, all of whom are still living, though Mrs. Kuhnen died in 1857.

Johnson & Metzler, of Nos. 260-62 Michigan Street, are manufacturers of buggies, carriages, wagons and trucks, the firm being composed of Mats Johnson and Jacob Metzler. The works were established in 1852 by Mats Johnson and were continued by Mr. Johnson at No. 226 Michigan Street. This firm existed for two years, when it was changed to Johnson & Thornquist. The business was continued under this style for about two and one-half years, when it was again changed, and has been continued by Johnson & Johnson ever since. This partnership continued for four years, when Mr. Johnson bought his partner's interest, and up to May, 1883—when the present partnership was formed.—Continued as Johnson & Johnson. The works have been moved several times from the original location, but are now permanently located in a substantial brick building, fifty by one hundred feet in dimensions, with two stories and base- ment, having 100 workmen employed, doing a business of about $16,000 annually, and will always be found in the advance striving to increase their patronage by best serving the interests of their customers.

Matt Johnson is a native of Denmark, born in March, 1839. He received his education in his native place and also learned his trade there, which he commenced at the age of sixteen years, serving an apprenticeship of four years. After completing his apprenticeship he came to America. He spent several months in viewing the country, but in June, 1863, settled in Chicago, and has since that time made this city his home. He has been in his present business for six years, and has now a large and high shop, and offices, and will be found at his shop at 426 Superior Street, where he is conducting a flourishing business.

John J. Hicks—The wagon and truck works of John J. Hicks, at Nos. 1-5 Illinois Street, are among the pioneer enter- prisers of the city. The firm was established in 1850, by Philip Hicks, upon a moderate capital. With the growth of the city, the business of this house expanded, and assumed important proportions. Later, Philip Hicks was succeeded by John J. Hicks, the present proprietor, and a gentleman of unbounded ability and
broad practical experience. The works are large and sufficiently arranged to work in his line. All requisite machinery of the best patterns is provided, and the equipment of the factory is complete, a large number of expert artisans being kept constantly employed. This is one of the largest and most reputable factories in the city, and its proprietor is universally known and respected.

**JACOB PRESS**, of Nos. 62-64 North Halsted Street, is a manufacturer of wagons, buggies, trucks, etc. Mr. Press, who is identified with successful carriage and wagon trade in this city since 1855, commencing work on February of that year for Henry Webber, who is now conducting one of the largest factories in the city. He worked by him for many years and was a journeyman, until 1859, when, in partnership with John Kuhl, he went into business at No. 23 Milwaukie Avenue, the firm being known by the name of Kuhl & Press, under which style it was successfully conducted for eight years, during which time, he was engaged in the wagon business for two years, during which time, in connection with his brother, John, he conducted a multi-liquor restaurant at No. 61 West Kinzie Street. In June, 1859, he commenced business at his present location. The premises occupied by him are a warehouse frontage of forty feet on Halsted Street and one hundred and forty on Fulton Street. The front or main building is forty by fifty feet in dimensions, and two stories high. He gives regular employment to ten men, and does a business that amounts to from $15,000 to $20,000 annually. This is now among the oldest establishments of this kind in the city. Mr. Press has met with success, and has built up a trade that is a credit to himself and Chicago. Mr. Press is married to Ida Hess Darmstadt, Germany, on September 6, 1855. He received an excellent education in the regular schools of that country, and enjoyed the unusual advantage of a thorough military training from his father, who was a wagon-flage builder of the best repute in Germany. In the fall of 1854, his father and mother decided to emigrate to America, and at once started with their family, consisting of seven children, for this country. The father and one son were taken sick and died during the voyage. On December 24, 1854, the surviving members of the family reached this city, which they since have made their home. In the following February, Jacob Press went to work at his trade, and, under the guidance of the wagon-building industry, he acquired a ready and complete knowledge of every department of his trade. He is a member of Germania Lodge, No. 182, A.F. & A.M. He was married on June 7, 1862, to Miss Lizzie Pluss, who came from his native town. They have had nine children,—Louis (deceased), Ida, Lizzie, William, Jacob (deceased), Elvina, Jacob, Mary and John.

**ROSSOW BROTHERS**, of Nos. 128-34 Chicago Avenue, corner of Halsted Street, are well known manufacturers of fine carriages. Twenty-six years ago their business was started in a very circumscribed way. But in a country like this, energy, enterprise and integrity never fail to achieve success, as the prosperous trade bears out the fact. The Rossows are careful to meet all the little details and exemplifies. The stationary wagons and carriages when they compare their small beginning with their establishments of the late nineties, consisting of two large two-story buildings, with basement, one eighty by forty feet, fronting on Market Street, the other sixty by eighty by seventy-five feet, fronting on Washington Street. Attached to rear of latter building is the blacksmith shop, twenty-five by sixty feet, and a wooden building, the engine house, fifteen by forty feet, the lower story being occupied by the blacksmith shop and the upper story, in structures afford them eighteen thousand square feet of floor surface, which they utilize in the prosecution of their extensive business. The company is neatly arranged, and has a complete equipment of all modern machinery and appliances, and an engine of eight horsepower supplies the motive power; from thirty to forty hands are constantly employed, many of them being of long experience and of exceptional skill. The stock carried to fill the requirements of the business varies in value from ten to fifteen thousand dollars, and their business transactions amount to over thirty thousand dollars annually, which, in prosperous years, is sometimes trebled. They maintain arrangements with the most reliable manufacturers, and the products of the works are of the highest quality. The firm was composed of Charles and Frederick Rossow, but since April 1, 1884, Charles Rossow has not given it his personal attention. Frederick Rossow is now active in the business at 34 Chicago Avenue.

**ROBERT HENRY**, member of the firm of Vivian & Henry, carriage and wagon manufacturers, was born in Wisconsin, on January 14, 1836. He was brought up in the wagon-making business, learned the trade, and commenced business for himself in Chicago, in 1863. He was married to Miss Mary Laxon, of Rochester, N. Y., on November 17, 1870. They have two children,—

**STEIN BROTHERS.**—This firm, at No. 693 West Madison Street, is the largest manufacturer in its line, and is composed of Julius W. and Matthias H. Stein. The brothers were born in Hamburg, Germany; Julius W., on March 4, 1861, and Matthias H., on March 3, 1863. In 1871, the brothers, while but two years old, came from Germany to America, and directly to Chicago, each one finding employment.
here. About a year after their advent into this country they entered the carriage works of Jerrett & Sherman, on the corner of Jackson and Franklin streets. In the spring of 1851, they opened a shop for themselves at No. 221 East Jackson Street, where they were engaged on private work and prospered finely. In 1858, they erected the large three-story (one hundred and twenty-four by twenty-four feet) brick building that they now occupy at No. 963 West Madison Street. They employ, on the average, about twenty men, are doing a successful and rapidly increasing business.

Calvin David Tower, member of the firm of S. T. Tower & Co., carriage manufacturers, is a son of Calvin and Ann B. Tower, and was born at Providence, R. I., on July 16, 1832. The family is of English origin, the members of his immediate family having settled in New England in an early day, and finally locating at Providence. When he had reached the age of twelve years his parents removed to Boston, where he proved himself a bright and intelligent pupil in the public schools. Three years later he began business life as an apprentice in the trimming department of Joseph Fray's carriage manufacture, Fourth Street, South Boston, where he remained for four years. At the expiration of his time he travelled through the Eastern States until 1850, when he returned to Boston and worked at his trade six years. He then went to Nashua, N. H., and established himself in business, which he continued until the latter part of 1858, when he disposed of all interests and came to Chicago. In connection with his brother Isaac S., who had preceded him several years, he established their present business at 625 South Clinton Street, where he has since resided. Mr. Tower was married, on December 27, 1857, to Miss Sarah J. Richardson, of Coatbridge, Canada East. They have one child.—Grace E.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY.

Within the forty-five years which cover the period during which most of the branches of trade in Chicago have recorded their beginning and growth, the jewelry trade, no less than other branches, has made wonderful progress. The first record of the jewelry trade appears in 1839, when Smith Jones Sherwood, at No. 144 Lake Street, was a watchmaker and jeweler. In 1845, the number had been increased to three, in 1848 to four, and in 1850 to five, by which time the population had augmented to a fraction less than thirty thousand. In 1855, the number of persons engaged in the trade in Chicago had increased to twenty-four, all retailers; and in 1860, when the population was a little over 109,000, to fifty-four, of whom five were classified as manufacturing jewelers and one silversmith, the six turning out an aggregate product of $600,000.

The beginning of the wholesale trade seems to have been in 1863-64, at which time three firms were advertised as wholesale and retail. Two years later the wholesale trade was represented by nine firms out of the sixty-nine dealers in the business; about twenty were also manufacturing jewelers and silversmiths, their estimated product being upward of $150,000. In 1870, there were thirteen wholesale dealers and one hundred ten retailers, and the volume of trade had become about $2,500,000. The great fire of 1871 prostrated the jewelry business, as it did everything else for a time, but courage and enterprise soon gave to this branch of trade an impetus which carried it steadily forward, until, in 1875, there were about twenty-five wholesale firms—six of them exclusively so—and one hundred and forty-five retail dealers. Four watch companies—including the National, of Elgin, and the American, of Waltham—had in the meantime established branch houses here, and the manufacturing jewelers had increased their business materially. The aggregate trade of the Chicago jewelers for 1875 may be set down at about $4,250,000, as against $3,700,000 for the previous year, while the aggregate capital involved in the business was not much short of $1,000,000.

The increase of the business during the next five years kept pace with the wonderful growth of the city and the development of the great Northwest, so that by 1880 quite an addition had been made to the firms doing an exclusively jobbing business, and the half dozen or so older wholesale houses had begun to rank with those of New York and Philadelphia. The manufacturers of watch-cases, as well as of watches, had also established branch houses, and light manufacturing in jewelry and jewelers' supplies had made rapid progress. At this time the trade was represented by about thirty-five wholesale and one hundred and sixty retail dealers, and eighteen import manufacturers. The volume of trade belonging to the former was about $6,500,000 and that of the retailers about $700,000; this was an increase of about $400,000 for the wholesale and $150,000 for the retail trade over that of 1879.

It was during 1879 that The Jewelers' Journal of Chicago was established by S. M. & W. W. Wilcox in the interest of the growing trade of the city and the Northwest. It has ever since, under the editorship of the latter gentleman, most ably represented its constituency.

During the five years last past the jewelry business has shown fluctuations from year to year, but, on the whole, has made substantial progress. The jobbing trade in watches has become enormous, all the American manufacturers being represented by the trade, and all of the product of the National Watch Factory of Elgin passing through the hands of Chicago houses. The trade in silver-plated ware has also grown to large dimensions, that item alone being now estimated at $1,500,000 annually. A brief summary of the jewelry business for each of the past five years will best show its condition and progress.

For 1881, we find that the number of dealers reported was—

- Wholesale, 42; retail, 150.
- Amount of trade, wholesale, $6,250,000; retail, $750,000; watch cases, $300,000; watch movements, $1,000,000; manufactured jewelry, $300,000; aggregate for the year, $9,700,000.

In 1882, there were of dealers, wholesale, 42; retail, 170.
- Amount of trade, wholesale, $6,850,000; retail, $1,000,000; watch movements (including all of Elgin watches), $5,300,000; watch cases, $1,200,000; sales by clock companies' agents, $750,000; aggregate for the year, $13,100,000.

In 1883, the number of dealers was, wholesale, 42; retail, 178.
- Amount of trade, wholesale, $6,750,000; retail, $4,000,000; watch movements, $4,000,000; watch cases, $1,250,000; clock cases, by agents, $1,200,000; plated ware, $900,000; aggregate for the year, $14,100,000.

For 1884, we find 52 wholesale and 182 retail dealers. The amount of trade was, wholesale, $4,600,000; retail, $800,000; watch movements, $3,200,000; watch cases, $1,000,000; clocks, $900,000; plated ware, $500,000; aggregate for year, $11,300,000.

In 1885, there were in business 60 wholesale dealers and 205 retailers.
- The amount of trade was, wholesale, $5,500,000; retail, $900,000; watch movements, $3,750,000; watch cases, $1,100,000; clocks, $1,000,000; plated ware, $900,000. Aggregate transactions for the year, $13,250,000.

The above estimates will be found to fall short of, rather than to exceed, the aggregate volume of the jewelry trade, inasmuch as jewelers' cases, jewelers' tools and general supplies and optical goods are not included, only so far as these have passed through the retailers' hands or formed a part of the trade reported by the regular wholesale jewelers. There must also obviously be a considerable item of manufactured jewelry, not included either in the sales of the retailers or wholesalers, and not here reported. It is probable that a round half million of dollars might justly be added to the annual aggregates for each of the past three or four years for the above items.

The wholesale business in this city is on a firm basis, thoroughly systematized, and so organized as to protect its interests. As a means of doing this, as well as for the cultivation of a social and friendly feeling
among the members, the "Chicago Jewelers' Association" was formed in 1876, and includes all the regular houses connected with the wholesale trade. The Association has succeeded in fixing and registering a list of horseracing and baseball games, some of which are held in the thousands, and many thousand dollars for the benefit of the Association. It is gradually extending its operations into Mexico, Canada, and other countries.

Giles Bro. & Co.—This extensive jewelry house was established by Charles K. and William A. Giles, in 1860, at No. 142 Lake Street, where they remained until 1871, when they moved to No. 302. After the fire of 1871 they resumed business at No. 122 Twenty-second Street, and while the business portion of the city was being re-built, they opened in the Hutchinson residence, No. 122 Twenty-third Street. At the close of the workmen's strike in Hubbard Park, they re-opened Congress Street, retaining the store on Twenty-second Street as a branch establishment. In the summer of 1873, they built their elegant store, at Nos. 266-68 Wabash Avenue, and occupied it until the following year, when they moved to the building which formerly stood where the dry goods house of Mandel Bros. is located. Fire again caused a change, but business was resumed at No. 266-68 Wabash Avenue. During 1879, they removed to the building at 301 corner of State and Washington streets, which has since been occupied by the firm and Charles K. Giles, present proprietor. This establishment has grown with the population of the city, and from its modest beginning, in 1860, has developed into the largest retail and wholesale jewelry house in the west of New York. Their business extends throughout the United States and Canada, and reaches to the Sandwich Islands and other distant points.

Charles K. Giles, proprietor of the jewelry house of Giles Bro. & Co., is the fourth son of Prescut and Elmina Giles, of Athol, Worcester Co., Mass., and was born on August 2, 1859. His grandfather was among the hardy pioneers who first of all occupied Worcestershire County, and was recognized as one of its most worthy and respected citizens. Mr. Giles spent his boyhood days at home, assisting his father in farming until he was eighteen years old, and then entered a jewelry house of the retail and wholesale line in New York City. He then went to New York, and entered the jewelry establishment of his brother, Frederick Giles, Maiden Lane, where he remained one year. In connection with his brother, William A., he opened a retail and wholesale jewelry store at Prairie du Chien, which was successfully conducted until 1860, when the superior advantages of this city, as a distributing point, became apparent, and he came to this city. Forming a partnership with his brother, William A., he laid the foundation of his present business. In 1882, he purchased the control of the house, and is now sole proprietor. Mr. Giles was married, on March 25, 1873, to Miss M. C. of Washington. They reside in a house situated at 1634 North State Street.

Eliza Morris, vice-president of Giles Bros. & Co., is a native of Wales, Great Britain, and was born in 1838. When he was thirteen years of age, the Morris family emigrated to America and settled in New York. It is that State that he means when he says that the term implies, as he has made his home in this city for about thirty-five years. He was the son of a prominent family, and is the only survivor of the family. He was trained in the principles of the brotherhood of jewelers, and after serving his apprenticeship, and then took a salesmen's position with the firm, with which he remained until their retirement from business some years before the great fire. He afterward took a position with W. M. & John B. Mayo, jewelers, with whom he was connected until 1890. In that year he became connected with Giles Bros. & Co., and has since that time been identified with that well-known house. In 1883, upon the withdrawal of E. A. Giles, Mr. Morris was elected vice-president of the company and still retains that office, as well as holding an interest in the business which was obtained upon the formation of the incorporated company in 1883. Mr. Morris is one of the oldest jewelers in the city, and a member of Blaney Lodge, No. 271, A.F. & A.M. His firm was organized in 1837, and has been continued by three generations of the family. He was married to Miss Jennie 1. (Mrs. Charles J.) of Chicago, and has two children.——Edward W. V. Farwell & M. Steward; and Annie B., now Mrs. E. E. Carr, of Wisconsin. On June 15, 1857, Mr. Morris was wedded to Miss Jennie E. Manahan, of Chicago, and has three children.——Harry E., now living. This lady died on July 17, 1870, and in June, 1872, Mr. Morris married Miss Harriet Safford; they have two daughters.——Hattie and Edna.

James V. Ridgeon, secretary and treasurer of Giles Bros. & Co., was born in New York City. He entered the business at an early age, and remained there, and during his boyhood studied at the public schools, but finished his education at an academy at Nazareth, Penn. In 1872, he came to Chicago and took a position in the office of Morton, Cole & Co., with whom he remained for five years. He was then tendered a responsible position with Giles Bros. & Co, which he accepted, and held for a period of fifteen years, since 1882, when the firm became a stock company. Mr. Ridgway secured an interest in the business and was elected secretary and treasurer, which office he holds up to the present time. Mr. Ridgway was married on July 25, 1857, to Miss H. R. of Chicago, and has three children.——They have two children.——Helen and Philip. Mr. Ridgway is a member of Blaney Lodge, No. 271, A.F. & A.M.

Jurgens & Andersen—This firm of manufacturing jewelers was established in 1857 by George Jurgens and Peter Anderssen. During the early part of that year Mr. Jurgens was engaged in the jewelry business, in connection with his father, at No. 117 Washington Street, in the rear of the house built by his father, Mr. Andersen, taking Mr. Andersen into the business, their quarters were enlarged and occupied until the great fire of 1871. In a few days after that event, a large barn was rented on Eldridge Court, and their entire stock of jewelry was removed there to work. They removed to Jackson Street and Washington Avenue. In 1876, they moved to their present location, at the corner of State and Madison streets. They are the largest manufacturers and wholesale dealers in jewelry in the city, and are widely known throughout the West.

Paul Jurgens was born at Oldenburg, Holstein, Germany, on September 19, 1834. His father was a member of a jewery firm in Oldenburg which had been doing business over three hundred years, and the occupation of the family for generations had been that of jeweler and watchmaker. Until thirteen years of age Paul Jurgens remained in his native city, learning the trade, and then entered the Polytechnicum, graduating in 1848. At that time the revolution of his province against the Danish Government took place, and he joined the popular army of General Bonie, whom he served until near the close of the revolution. In 1850, the family moved to country, landing at New York on October 25, and shortly afterward entered the employ of Meyer, the jeweler, at No. 117 Lake Street, with whom he remained one year, when he engaged with Cooper & Fisher, of Amity Place, until 1854. Paul Jurgens then came to this country. After a prospecting tour throughout the West, he returned to Chicago, and opened a shop at No. 77 Lake Street, in connection with the establishment of Isaac Spear, then the largest jeweler in the city, where he remained two years. In 1857, he formed a partnership with Sebastian Andersen, and removed to No. 115 Lake Street, where they stayed until the fire of 1871. Three days after the great fire they rented a barn on Eldridge Court, and resumed business with twenty-five employees. The next year the firm moved to the corner of Jackson Street and Washington Avenue, where they remained nearly five years, when they removed to their present location at the corner of State and Madison streets. Mr. Jurgens was married to Miss Augusta Kruger, of Chicago, on October 23, 1861, and has five children.—Mary, Emma, Frederick W., Anna and Hannah.

Eugene Drouet Anderson, another member of the firm of Jurgens & Anderson, was born at Tondern, Schleswig, Germany, on August 2, 1827. He attended the public schools of his birthplace until sixteen years of age, when he entered the employ of Joseph Hansen, a manufacturing jeweler of that city, and from 1845 to 1847 he went to Hamburg, and while there the revolution of 1848, of his province against the Danish government, awoke his sympathies. He enlisted on the popular side, and participated in the events which, when the increase of his sympathies, he returned to Hamburg and resumed work at his trade. In 1845, he came to this country, and remained in New York until 1857, when he went to Chicago and formed a partnership with Paul Jurgens, his present associate, and with him began the wholesale jewelry business. He married the sister of his associate, Miss Carolina Jurgens, in 1854, and has two children.—Julius and William.

Calter Clapp, a member of the firm of Clapp & Davies, wholesale jeweler, was born at Montgomery, Vt., on March 28, 1834. His ancestors were among the English families who first settled the New England States, his father's brother, Joel Clapp, being the first white child born in the old settlement. Joel Clapp came into this country. He spent his boyhood days, until sixteen years old, at home, and attended the district schools. Having secured an excellent common school education he went to Clinton, New York, to learn the business of his brother, William B. Clapp, jewelers, then located on the corner of Fourth and Vine streets. His industry and business ability, in three years, were rewarded by a half-interest in the business from his brother. On his brother's marriage, Mr. Clapp and his brother came to this city, and started in business, under the old Clapp and Bro. On February 18, 1871, the firm was reorganized, and moved to a new store, Nos. 140-144 Main Street during the following year. He sold his interest in the business to his brother, William B., and Otto Young in 1876, and the next year resumed business at No. 104 Clinton Street. Two years later he formed a partnership with
Both of these gentlemen are well and favorably known to the trade, and it is to their reputation and judgment that the company owes its success.

Edward R. P. Shurly, president of the Shurly Manufacturing Company, was born in Cambridge, England, on January 27, 1829. When he was eight years old, his family came to this country, and after a year or two in New York City, they moved to Baltimore, Maryland, and then went to New Philadelphia, Ohio, where they remained one year, afterward settling in Buffalo, N.Y. He attended schools for a few years, where he entered the employ of H. O. Hood, jeweler of that city, with whom he stayed one year. Upon returning from St. Catherine’s, Canada, where he made a short stay, he engaged with C. H. Goodrich, and remained with him seven years in the jewelry business with C. W. Baugh, having purchased the store of his late employer. Two years later he secured his partner’s interest and continued the business with his brother, C. J. Shurly, until 1861. He enlisted in the New York Infantry Volunteers in the spring of 1861. He was a member of the 26th New York Infantry Volunteers, in which he served two years, participating in the engagements of Bull Run, Slaughter Mountain, Thoroughfare Gap, second Bull Run, Antietam, Fredericksburg, and others. In the last-named battle he was severely wounded. He became captain in the Veteran Reserve Corps, and was transferred to the 18th United States Infantry Volunteers. In 1864, he was stationed at Camp Douglas, and all of the papers, documents, and other matter concerning the conspiracy to liberate the Confederate prisoners passed through his hands. In 1866, he was relieved from the military service. He returned to Chicago in 1866, and resumed business at No. 693 Clark Street. After the fire of 1871, he opened a jewelry store in the Sherman House, upon whose being burned, he removed to the dwelling house at No. 13 Maiden Lane, where he remained until 1868, when he located at Dubuque, Iowa, and organized the firm of E. A. Giles & Co., wholesale and retail jewelers. His health failing, he sold out his interests and traveled to Europe, where he formed a new business and became a member of the company which he now represents as secretary and treasurer. Mr. Giles was married, on January 20, 1861, to Miss Lucy Margaret Shurly, of Little Rock, Arkansas, and has two sons—Frederick M., and Edwin T.

Edward A. Giles, secretary and treasurer of the Shurly Manufacturing Company, was born in New Salem, Mass., on August 13, 1829. Until he was twenty-eight years of age, he attended the public schools of his birthplace and graduated from the New Salem Academy in 1861. He was among the first to respond to President Lincoln’s call for troops at the beginning of the War, and enlisted in the 27th Massachusetts Infantry Volunteers. He saw active service for three years, and participated in the engagements of Rousone, Newburn, Little Washington, and others of the same campaign. Upon his discharge, he returned to New York City, where he went into the close lines of the jewelry business, and was located at No. 13 Maiden Lane, where he remained until 1868, when he located at Dubuque, Iowa, and organized the firm of E. A. Giles & Co., wholesale and retail jewelers. His health failing, he sold out his interests and traveled to Europe, where he formed a new business and became a member of the company which he now represents as secretary and treasurer. Mr. Giles was married, on January 20, 1861, to Miss Lucy Margaret Shurly, of Little Rock, Arkansas, and has two sons—Frederick M., and Edwin T.

J. B. Storey, of the firm of J. W. & J. B. Storey, was born in Philadelphia, on February 18, 1838. When he was three years of age, the family removed to Hartford, Conn., and there he remained until he was twenty-one years old. His education was obtained at the Easton Academy, and when he was eighteen years old he apprenticed himself to the jeweler’s trade and became a first-class watchmaker and jeweler. In 1856, he located in Chicago. On January 1, 1859, he opened a jewelry store on Clark Street, opposite the Sherman House, remaining there for three years. Mr. Storey can well establish his claim of being among the oldest jewelers in Chicago, as there were few stores of this kind here twenty-five years ago. In 1863, he made a business of fitting and furnishing military equipments, such as swords, pistols, saddles, harness, and regimental goods generally. This he continued throughout the War, and was also transacting business on the Board of Trade. In 1867, he opened a private bank for the purchase and sale of securities, loans, financial negotiations, etc., and this business he continued at the same time at No. 57 Madison Street. In 1874, Mr. Storey formed a co-partnership with C. B. Shurly, and the firm opened an elegant jewelry house at the corner of State and Randolph streets. This is now one of the leading and best-known houses in the city. In 1856, Mr. Storey formed a co-partnership with E. A. Clarke, under the title of “The Reliable Furniture Company.” They erected a fine three-story building at No. 1349 State Street, placed in it a large stock of furniture, and commenced a business which has gradually grown to considerable
proportions. The business to which Mr. Storey devoted the greater part of his life was in the wholesale and retail furniture business, owned by J. W. & J. B. Storey, the senior of the firm being the father of the subject of this sketch. This was established on October 20, 1879, and owing to the infirmity of the father, the management fell to his son, and he continued it successfully for nearly twenty years. In the great fire of 1871, Mr. Storey lost everything but his credit, and with this as his backing he re-opened his private bank on Clinton Street. Securities of all kinds were greatly depreciated and his claims and dealings in the brokerage business, which proved very remunerative and soon placed him on a sound financial basis again. Mr. Storey has now for over forty years been engaged in his lifetime, and it is owing to his wisdom, shrewdness, and enterprise that he has been so successful. He was married, on April 30, 1864, to Miss Sarah E. Shippen, of Chicago.

Augustus Edward Shafter, member of the firm of Chandler & Shafter, wholesale jewellers, No. 172 State Street, and residence No. 133 State Street, was born in Brandis, Bohemia, on August 28, 1851. When he was three years of age his parents emigrated to this country and located at Racine, Wis., where he remained until twelve years old, during which time he attended school. He came to this city in 1863, and spent two years with various parties, chiefly with the Chicago Tobacco Works. In 1866, he engaged with Charles Wendell, No. 87 Lake Street, wholesale jeweller, with whom he continued until 1873, and at the end of that time began business for himself in the retail trade, at No. 246 West Madison Street. At the expiration of a year and a half he closed out and engaged with Kearney & Swartzchild, wholesale jewellers, No. 172 State Street, and remained in the business until 1884. He then formed a co-partnership with D. D. Chandler, and under the firm name of Chandler & Shafter has since been in the wholesale and manufacturing business. The firm of Chandler & Shafter is located at No. 106-108 State Street. The firm has been continuously in business for over forty years. The firm of Chandler & Shafter is widely known throughout the West, and both members of the firm are held in high esteem by the trade as reliable and thorough going business men, who opened the first establishment in the city devoted exclusively to wholesaling jewelry. Mr. Shafter was married, on July 9, 1878, to Miss A. Marie Kitt, of Chicago. They have three children,—Olive G., Ethel M. and Eugene A.

Theodore Kearney,—Theodore Kearney, the senior member of the firm of J. B. Chambers & Co., jewelers, was born on March 14, 1819, in Sharon, Litchfield Co., Conn., the son of George and Currence (Johnson) Chambers, of Yorkshire, England. His early education fitted him for the occupation of school teacher. As a "Yankee Schoolmaster," and as a student of law and music, he passed the years of his early manhood. In 1843, his career was changed, and he moved to Tompkins County, N. Y., where he married to Alice F. Reynolds, of Groton, and was engaged for about thirteen years in mercantile pursuits at Ithaca, N. Y. In 1857, he arrived with his family in Chicago, and engaged in the auction and commission business at No. 110 Kan- dan, later moving to No. 74 Kan- dan, from which he started in the wholesale jewelry business. His business was a wholesale jewelry business, though the auction sales were continued for many years. In 1868, the firm secured the location they now occupy, at the corner of Clark and Madison streets. They were obliterated by the fire of 1865, and temporarily removed to No. 61 West Madison Street, but in 1873 moved back to their old store, where, for over twenty years, they have done a jewelry business second to none in Chicago. Beverly R. Chambers, born in California, and sons of J. B. Chambers, born in this city, are members of the firm; and Ava W. Farwell, born in 1827, wife of ex-comptroller John A. Farwell, is his daughter. J. B. Chambers died on January 15, 1886, and B. R. Chambers died in April, 1886.

Theodore Kearney and Samuel Swartz- child entered the firm of Wendell & Hyman, jewelers, as junior partners in 1856. The place of business was then at No. 95 Lake Street. In May, 1870, these two gentlemen purchased the material and tool department of the firm of Wendell & Hyman, and opened a store on their own account on the second floor of No. 115 Lake Street. In 1870, they added a machinery manufacturing department, of which they were among the first in the Western part of the United States, and they successfully carried on business until overtaken by the conflagration of October, 1871, in which they suffered total loss. They re-opened at No. 439 State Street on October 20, 1871, and continued until the following 4th of July. Pike Building, corner State and Monroe streets, they occupied rooms there, moving in November, 1872. After five years' increasing trade at No. 172 State Street, they moved to Nos. 113-15 State Street. In 1882 the firm removed to the present store, Nos. 133-35 State Street. The firm remained the same during all these years, until January, 1882, when Theodore Kearney died. In 1881, a complete line of watches and jewelry was added to the business.

Theodore Kearney was born in County Sligo, Ireland, on No- vember 2, 1840. His father, who was a farmer, moved to Oswego, N. Y., the following winter, and began operations as a salt dealer.

In those days (1830-41), British emigration to America was generally made by way of Quebec and Montreal. When but ten years of age Theodore Kearney was for seven months a scholar under A. G. Wilder, at the Kinzie School. He left school, and began work at the ship carpenter's trade for Miller & Doolittle. Three months later, he tried a short time in a general store, and after five months' work, that taught him that he was out of his element, he found employment with Louis Nolan, a jeweller at No. 95 State Street, where he remained five years. This was in 1856. He remained with Mr. Nolan for three and a half years, when receiving a good offer from William A. Hendriu, he engaged with him for a year. Before the expiration of the time a business opportunity opened for him at Ch. Bloch, where he remained five years, and had an experience with James Wilson, in Belvidere, induced Mr. Kearney to undertake business for himself. In 1857, Aurora, Ill., held out such attractions that he and George Bement opened a store. This was the beginning of the present business of the firm in 1879. The following year Mr. Kearney was in Chicago again, and was salesman for George W. Stevenson & Co. for the following eight years, until 1858, when he took up business for himself as herein before stated. Mr. Kearney was married, in 1860, to Bridget E. McDonough, daughter of John Melody, of Waukegan, Ill. They have had four children—Devin, Charles E., Theodore and Frank.

H. Muh's Sons.—The house of H. Muh's Sons, of Philadelphia, Pa., was established in 1840. They manufacture the crown-filled cases, rings and locks, for which they have become celebrated over the entire United States, and are doing a very important business in these specialty cases, In any establishment where they are manufactured, and have in all the large cities branch offices, presided over by their agents. The partners of the establishment remain at home. In charge of their Chicago branch, at room Nos., 200 to 204, is Theodore A. S. Kaiser, a son of the late gentleman, S. Kaiser, who has been connected with the wholesale jewelry business for the past seventeen years.

S. Kaiser was born at New York City, on May 29, 1853, where he attended the public schools. At the age of fifteen he graduated from the high school, corner of Twenty-third Street and Fourth Avenue. He then began his business career as clerk in the employ of the jewelry house of Bloch Bros., No. 4 Madison Avenue, with whom he remained nine years. Then he went to H. Muh's Sons, where he has since remained. On March 15, 1881, he was married, in Chicago, to Miss Jennie Kohn. They have one child,—Sylvia. Mr. Kaiser is a member of the Merchants' and Standard Clubs of this city.

Frank Lewald, of F. Lewald & Co., wholesale jewelry merchants, was born in New York, on September 20, 1854. During his infancy his parents removed to 1325 15th Ave., Wis., where he remained until he was fourteen years of age, during which time he attended the public schools. In 1868, he came to this city and entered the employ of E. Devere, who was carrying on painting, clock, and watch business, at 115-17 Broadway. In 1873, he went to Lewald & Co., C. E. Weber & Co., on South Water Street, and for ten years continued in their employ. In 1883, he went to St. Louis and began the jewelry business on his own account, at No. 211 Fourth Street. At the expiration of five years he sold his business to F. M. H. & Co., and re-opened business at No. 135 Madison Street, under the firm name of F. Lewald & Co. His success may be attributed to characteristic energy and persevering effort which have won for him a position of the first rank in the trade. He was married, on March 7, 1883, to Miss Bertha Kohn, of Rock Island, and has one son—Clarence. Mr. Lewald is a member of the Ideal Club and of several charitable institutions.

Seth Thomas Clock Co.—Machines for measuring time date back to the early part of the 18th century. Since then, invention has worked great changes. The first American clocks are said to have been made by Seth Thomas, who manufactured them for the trade in 1813, at Plymouth, Conn. The American Clock Company was organized on January 1, 1865, in New York, by E. C. Hine and Seth E. Thomas, for the purpose of putting a machine on the market of clocks of different styles, and the company used the name Seth Thomas Sons & Co. Soon after the organization of the company these companies had manufacturers only of different styles of clocks. In October, 1865, at No. 115 Lake Street, the American Clock Company established their Chicago house, with W. F. Tompkins as agent. They continued at No. 105 Lake Street, after the great fire of 1871.

After the fire, in which their combined loss was $70,000, they re-opened at No. 170 State Street, remaining there until January 1, 1874, in the spring of that year they removed to No. 121 Lake Street. The American Clock Company decided to go into liquidation on January 1, 1879, and use the year 1879 to settle up their business. After 1879, the different companies carried on their own interests respectively under their own managers. Mr. Tompkins, as manager,
represented the Seth Thomas Clock Company at No. 170 State Street. This company is a corporation organized under a special act of the Connecticut Legislature.

Mr. T. A. CHENSLIN TOWNS, manager of the Seth Thomas Clock Company, was born at Bristol, Conn., on August 24, 1829. His education was begun in the public schools of his native town, where he applied himself assiduously to his studies until he was seventeen years of age. In the wholesale and retail merchandising establishment of Mr. Welch, of Bristol, with whom he remained three years. The following year was spent in the employ of Mr. J. A. Pond, of Chapel Street. In 1860, he was engaged by the American Clock Company in their New York department, until October, 1865. He then came to this city in the interest of that company, where he remained until 1872, since which time he has been connected with the Seth Tompkins Clock Company's Western branch. The latter concern was established at Thomaston, Conn., in 1817. It is one of the oldest companies in this country, and is probably the most widely known clock company in the world. Mr. Towns was married on May 2, 1852, to Miss Julia M. Cook, of Cheshire, Conn.

WILLIAM HENRY SMITH, western manager of the Terry Clock Company, was born at Adams, Mass., on April 35, 1858. His education was begun and finished at his native place, where he remained until twenty years of age. He first entered commercial life in a retail store in Pittsfield, where he staid two years, then transferred his business, where he entered upon the employ of the Terry Clock Company. Through close attention to business and energetic industry, he attained his present position, and is recognized as a business man of unusual ability. The company he represents is the oldest of its kind in the United States. The Terry, or order brothers, made their first clock in 1792. It had a brass dial, silver washed, with his name engraved upon it, and still keeps accurate time, being now in possession of the estate of his late grandson, James Terry, of Terryville, Conn.

In 1875, the Ed Terry, also entered the employ of his father in the business. They both learned their trade as clock-makers. During the next five years, clocks were manufactured by others at Waterbury, Winsted, Litchfield and Bristol, Conn.

GLASSWARE, ETC.

French, Potter & Wilson, importers and dealers in crockery, china, glassware, etc., is an offshoot of the original Boston house, established there in 1832, by Abram French, who continued at the head of its affairs until his death, which occurred in February, 1854, at an advanced age. In May 157, the branch house was established in this city, under the name of A. French & Co., with William O. Chapman as resident partner. Their first place of business was at No. 337 Washburn Avenue, where they remained two years, when they moved to Nos. 101-103 on the same thoroughfare; from there, went to the northwest corner of Wabash Avenue and Washington Street. At this location the business assumed proportions necessitating their seeking larger quarters. In December, 1853, they removed to their present location, in the Taylor Building, northeast corner of Wabash Avenue and Washington Street. In this connection having retired from the firm of French, Potter & Wilson was formed by W. A. French, Edwin A. Potter and W. Herbert Wilson.

Mr. French is a son of the original founder of the house, and resides at his father's home in the historical section, having since been the property of that famous writer, Peter Parley.

Edwin A. Potter was born at Bath, Maine, in 1832 and is the son of William Potter and Cornelia (Gilmore) Potter. His grandfather, William Potter, was a native of Georgetown, Maine, born July 16, 1765, and died May 30, 1831, and was a son of John Potter, who was born in Rhode Island in 1738, his death occurred February 11, 1792, at Georgetown, Maine, William, the father of E. A., was twice married; first to Jane Mary Morse, of Fitchburg, Maine, in March, 1733, and by whom he had one child. His second marriage was to Farnella Gilmore, daughter of John Gilmore, of Maine; from this marriage the children were all of whom are yet living. Edwin A. being the second child of this marriage, was early given a business training, in connection with his father's business of lumber and ship-building. In 1792, when the business was transferred to Fitchburg, the Pot-ter now has a charming home and family, at the suburb of Kenwood. In October, 1873, he married Harriett A. Berry, daughter of Colonel Alfred Berry, of Georgetown, Maine. They have three children,—William Chapman, Edwin and Gertrude.

Ovington Bros. & Ovington, This firm is composed of Theodore T., Edward J., Edward J. Jr., and Charles K. Ovington. The business was commenced in Brooklyn, New York, by Theodore T. and Edward J. who are parents of the other two members of the firm. About thirty-eight years ago, the father of these two gentlemen was obliged to take a stock of china and glassware on a debt, and in order to amuse his son and occupy his time, he allowed them to open a store and dispose of the goods. At this period the great Brooklyn fire swept away nearly everything in the crockery line except their establishment, and this resulted in a demand upon them to fill away, that forced them into the trade which has been regularly kept up. In 1872, they concluded to open a branch firm in Chicago, and each interested a son to commence business here in a small way, while the others continued in the New York house. First opening on West Madison Street, they then moved to the South Side in 1875, and in 1886 took possession of their newly fitted up quarters at No. 145 State Street, occupying the entire building. They now own none of the buildings in their line of trade, and are doing an immense wholesale and retail business.

Theodore T. Ovington, a son of Charles K. Ovington, was born in Brooklyn, New York, and is the present owner of the house of Ovington Brothers, crockery merchants of Brooklyn, New York, and also occupies the same relation to the firm in Chicago. This house is one of the oldest in Brooklyn.

Edward J. Ovington was born at Brooklyn, N. Y., in 1856, and educated in that city. He left school at the age of fourteen, and entered the crockery business with his father, in which he has since been continuously engaged. He is connected with the house of Ovington Brothers, Brooklyn, N. Y., and is also interested in the Chicago house.

Edward J. Ovington, Jr., member of the firm of Ovington Brothers, of Brooklyn, New York, was born in New York City, and since the opening of this house has held his position as partner. He is the father of Edward J., Jr., and is a native of the house and has given up the same line of business. The importance of Chicago led the New York firm to establish the young man in the West, that they began their career, besides giving them the benefit of their experience.

Edward J. Ovington, Jr., was born in Brooklyn, N. Y., in 1855, and was educated in that city and entered the store of his father at an early age. He remained in Brooklyn until 1876, when he came to Chicago, and has since that time supervised the business of the firm. He has seen the enterprise grow from a small establishment to a mammoth concern, having a selection of goods creditable to any city, and occupying one of the finest stores in Chicago, with every appliance for convenience adopted in modern business, and located in the heart of the business district, a great metropolis. He was married in 1880, to Miss Mary Barnes, of Brooklyn, N. Y., and has three children,—Earle, Raymond and Edward.

GeorgeBohner & Co., manufacturers and jobbers of lamps, glassware and chandeleirs. The pioneer wholesale house in the above line of business in this city was that which was established in 1863 by N. P. Merrill, now retired from active business life, though still a resident of Chicago. When Mr. Merrill opened his house, which was located at No. 71 Randolph Street, the trade was very limited—a few barrels of oil and a few dozen lamp chimneys and burners being considered a good day's business. Since then the city has grown from a few towns to the great city of 500,000 people, and has given rise to the production of good manufacturing in this metropolis. He is married in 1880, to Miss Mary Barnes, of Brooklyn, N. Y., and has three children,—Earle, Raymond and Edward.

Prior to 1821 there were no hanging extension lamps, such as are now to be found in nearly every home, and none were put on the market until Mr. Bohner brought out his invention—"Bohner's Patent Library Lamp." From his device has developed the great variety of library lamps now to be found all over America. Prior to the fire of 1857, Mr. Bohner sold out to Eaton, Maguire & Co., and they were succeeded by Eaton & Brown. On January 1st, 1871, the firm became Brown & Bohner, the members being H. S. Brown and George Bohner. The firm of George Bohner & Co. succeeded them in 1875, since which time Mr. Bohner has had exclusive management. In the great fire of 1871 Mr. Bohner was completely burned out at No. 71 Randolph Street. They immediately resumed business in one of the lake-front shanties at the foot of Van Buren Street, at the rear end of their store projecting out over the "basin" of the lake. Later on, the store was removed to the business district, and the premises are now located at Nos. 55-57 Wabash Avenue. The house employs forty persons, and does a business aggregating $20,000,000 a year. The firm is essentially one of which is not to be diminished by the fact that Mr. Bohner & Co. are unsurpassed in variety, beauty, and originality of design, and the reputation of the firm is the highest.

PATENT MEDICINES.

11 E. BUCKLE, manufacturer and dealer in patent medicines, was born in Herkimer County, N. Y., on July 19, 1848. His education was completed at the New York State Academy and at Bryant
& Stratton's Commercial College in Chicago. In 1850, he moved to Elkhart, Ind., where he lived and worked for sixteen years, as a druggist's clerk and a druggist. He came to Chicago in 1857, and was married in the same year to Miss Bertha E. Redfield, daughter of Hon. George Redfield, who was State Senator, and State Treasurer for Michigan. They have two children. Mr. Bucklen is the proprietor of four patent medicines in which he does a very large and successful business. — Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, Coughs and Colds, Dr. Bunte's Arnicas Salve, Electric Bitters, and Dr. King's New Life Pills. He also prints a newspaper called the "Druggist," devoted to "Health, Business and Science," to advertise his medicines, and also expends, annually, about one hundred thousand dollars with the leading newspapers of the United States and Territories, setting forth the excellent qualities of his wonderful remedies.

Theodore Noel, proprietor of the celebrated natural remedy, "Elixir Vite," is a native of Niles, Michigan, and was born on July 3, 1840. His father, Dr. William T. Noel was a Virginian by birth and was lineally descended from the Huguenot stock; his mother, who is still living at ninety-two years of age, is from one of the oldest and most respected families of Virginia, and is related to the descendants of the pioneer settlers of Jamestown. In 1853, the family removed to San Antonio, Texas, where young Theodore continued in school until his fifteenth year, when he left home to seek his fortune. After having been engaged in several vocations he became an agent for "Audubon's American Fowls," "Appleton's American Encyclopaedia," and other works of similar character, and in a twelve month received $22,000 in commission. With these proceeds he established himself at Galveston, Texas, in the publishing trade, which he continued until 1861. Notwithstanding he voted the Republican ticket, and was in full sympathy with the political principles emanating from the old Whig party, he, with thousands of others, rather than to be stigmatized as a traitor to his State, friends and family, was induced to join the Confederate flag. He served under General Sibley in New Mexico and Arizona for some time, and subsequently was attached to the secret service and signal corps until the war closed. He participated in fourteen battles and thirty-two skirmishes, and was wounded six times. During the war he was army correspondent for the "Galveston News," and the "Richmond (Tex.) Enquirer," and when released from the service he published a volume entitled "From Sante Fe to the Mississippi," which detailed the operations of the Confederate Army in the Southwest, and was a success as a literary work and from a financial standpoint. The next four years were spent raising cotton and cane on a plantation in Southern Texas with great success, which he relinquished to engage in publishing at Waco, where he remained until 1876, when he came to Chicago as the representative and manager of the Texas Land and Emigrant Association. He disposed of his property in Texas for lands in Utah and Montana, and established a paper, "The American," in this city, in the interest of mining and internal improvements. Mr. Noel was first to introduce the mineral substance "Elixir Vite" to the public, which has become famous as a remedy throughout the world. Mr. Noel was married, on January 12, 1864, to Miss Harriet S., daughter of Judge Harris, of Brazoria, Texas. They have one child,—Joseph R.

CONFECTIONERS.

BUNTE BROS. & SPOCHER.—In making a careful review of the various commercial branches and manufacturing industries which have materially aided the metropolis of the Northwest, many establishments worthy of special note can be found. Among the prominent houses of Chicago is Bunte Bros. & Speicher, manufacturing confectioners. This firm has been in business but a few years, but in a comparatively short time they have built up a trade that is truly wonderful, placing their goods with success in States where no other Chicago manufacturer in this particular branch of trade had ever thought of venturing. This firm was established in 1876, and was first located at No. 416 State Street. Cramped quarters soon compelled a change of location to No. 83 Market Street, and at the time of their removal, in March, 1885, to Nos. 72-74 West Monroe Street, they were also occupying Nos. 79-81 on the former thoroughfare. Two hundred hands are employed, many of them of long experience and exceptional skill. The trade of the house now extends into every State and the majority of the Territories, and amounts to over $500,000 annually. This firm was the first in Chicago to introduce their products in Eastern cities, and met with heavy competition from the manufacturers of New York and Boston. But Messrs. Bunte Bros. & Speicher, as well as other Chicago manufacturers who have since entered the Eastern market, found they could more than compete with those cities, and have built up a large and increasing trade. The firm is composed of Ferdinand Bunte, Gustavus Bunte, and Charles A. Speicher.
Charles A. Spehr was born at Greepingen, Germany, in 1841, and was educated in a commercial school at Stuttgart. He came to America, in 1867, and settled in Philadelphia, residing in that city for two years. He came to Chicago in 1869, and until the outbreak of the Civil War served in the United States Navy. He then engaged in different enterprises in this city, being identified with John Kranz's establishment from 1871 to 1876. He was married, in 1881, to Miss Johanna Bunke, of this city, by whom he had one son. Contrary to the popular belief, Mr. Spehr did not die in the spring of 1882, after marriage. Mr. Spehr was married again, in August, 1884, to Miss Frida Bauerlein; they have one son,—Herman.

Mark, of Nos. 214 and 216, 6th and Kinzie Streets, is a manufacturer and wholesale dealer in confectionery. This business was originally established in 1855, by J. B. Hennegnau & Co., which was afterward N. Crickard & Co., of which firm Mr. Dawson was a member. Mr. Crickard died in 1878, and Mr. Dawson succeeded to the business and formed a partnership with M. Shields, the firm being known by the style of Dawson & Shields. The history of this house is wonderful, as a fitting commentary on the unprecedented progress of the city. The products from his factory have attained a reputation for pure and prime excellence on their own merits, exceed those of the South, West, Northwest, and also many of the best in a vast business for the same, until the transactions of the house now amount to over $100,000 annually. The premises now occupied are of a convenient and spacious arrangement for the business, consisting of two large brick buildings, forty-five feet by forty-four, and one hundred feet deep, four stories in height with basement, giving him twenty-two thousand five hundred feet of floor surface, which he now uses in the prosecution of his extensive business. Mr. Dawson was born in Ireland in 1845, and came to Chicago with his parents in 1852. He received his education at St. Mary's of the Lake private school, destroyed in the fire. Mr. Dawson entered his father's business, in which his father died in 1876, at the age of twenty-live, as clerk, next as bookkeeper, and now sole proprietor. Success has attended him, and to-day he stands in the front rank of our wholesale merchants. He is a member of the Union Catholic Association, of the Irish-American Club, and is secretary of the National Confectioners' Association.

John C. Neemes & Co., manufacturers and jobbers of confectionery, are located at Nos. 28-24, Michigan Avenue, at 103-45 State Street. They have been in business in Chicago for twenty-live years. This house was founded in 1853, by C. W. Sanford, and in 1867 the style was changed to C. W. Sanford & Co., John C. Neemes, now the senior member of the house, at that time entering the firm, Fred A. Neemes was located at 212 State Street, after the fire, business was resumed at the corner of Lake and Pearson Streets, and in 1873 was removed to its present location. The house now occupied are four stories and basement, one hundred and fifty feet in length, and 80 x 124 feet in width, giving them 75,000 square feet of floor surface, which they now utilize in the prosecution of their extensive business. When operations were resumed, George E. Hill purchased the interest of Mr. Sanford, and the house became known as Brooks & Neemes. In 1879, Mr. Brooks withdrew from the house, and the present firm, consisting of John C. Neemes, Mark S. Van Deusen and William Leimert was organized. Industries, enterprise, and conducting their business upon the most elevated plane of integrity, the firm have inspired confidence in trade and attracted custom. They have built up a reputation, as mentioned above, and on the merits of their superior goods have extended their trade from contract limits until it now reaches from the Eastern States to the Pacific Coast and the Gulf of Mexico, their transactions amounting to over $600,000 annually, and are constantly increasing.

John C. Neumes was born at Poultney, Vt., and there he received his education and spent his boyhood days. He came to Chicago in 1857, and in 1868 became a member of the house of which he now is the senior member. He and his uncle, W. J. Neemes is a good looking and genial gentleman, as befits his trade, and is respected socially as well as commercially. He was married in 1862, and has four children, daughter, Miss Helen May, Grace M. and John C.

M. E. Page & Company, located at Nos. 207-13, Lake Street, are manufacturers of confectioners and wholesale dealers in confectioners' supplies. This house was established, in a small way, by Mr. Page, the entire space occupied by him at that time for offices, store-room and factory being only a few feet front and forty-five feet deep. The history of this house, and its wonderful growth, is a fitting commentary on the unprecedented progress of Chicago. The firm has extended its trade until it reaches from the Eastern States to the Pacific Coast and Gulf of Mexico, and amounts to over $1,000,000 annually. The premises occupied by the firm are commodious, convenient and specially arranged for the business. The factory has a complete equipment of the most modern machinery and apparatus, the largest amount of which was invented, designed and built under the supervision of Mr. Page. Engines of two hundred horse-power supply the motive power, and three hundred hands are employed. The stock carried to the fire estimated at over $200,000, twenty-five tons of material being daily used. For years Mr. Page gave his unremitting personal attention to the business, and now requires the additional help of his partner, R. P. Patterson, who became a member of the firm in 1874, and with whom Mr. Page has been connected with the business for about twenty-five years.

Milton E. Page was born in Maine, in 1852. His father, Samuel J. Page, one of the earliest settlers, lived in Wisconsin, in 1852, and died in 1863. The son was reared and educated in this city. In 1868, Mr. Page was married to Miss Dora St. George, a native of Milwaukee and a descendant of the St. George family. She died on January 24, 1885, leaving five children.

Milton E. Page, Jr., now in the employ of his father; Walter Henry, Laura O., Albert G. and Frances Virginia.

PAPER BAGS.

Godfrey & Clark, of No. 120 Lake Street, are manufacturers of, and wholesale dealers in, paper and paper flour-sacks, and carry red and grey express, manilla, hardware and rope papers as specialties. Successful from the start, this popular house was established in the city of Van Buren, in the State of Alabama, in 1862, and for a few years after this time they were in business in New Orleans with a small capital. In 1872, they established one of the largest houses in the State of Alabama, in Birmingham, and after a few years had acquired a large business. The firm made the first step to the West, and located in Chicago, in 1883, on the corner of Van Buren and Jackson Avenues, in the city of Chicago, and after a few years had acquired a large business. The firm are in the business of making and selling paper bags, flour-sacks, flour-bags, paper sacks, paper flour-bags, flour-sacks, flour-bags, paper sacks, and paper flour-bags. They have a large and extensive manufacturing interest, and are constantly required in the different departments of the Chicago house to conduct it properly. They especially cater to the millers' trade direct, making a specialty of the celebrated Godfrey & Clark double satchel-bottom paper flour-sack, which can not be excelled by any house in the country. The long standing and prominent of this firm for making good stock from the best of materials, and the high rank they have attained in the trade during the ten years years gives them a leading position in the trade. The Chicago house has a complete printing office for printing labels on flour-sacks, the machinery being entirely new, their ink the most brilliant colors, the lines beautifully drawn. The paper bags are of the best grade in the market and are in demand in all parts of the country.

The Union Bag and Paper Company was first organized as a private house by Francis T. Wheeler and J. Hinman in 1866. It was then located on LaSalle Street near South Water. In 1873, a new building was formed, consisting of 120 State Street, and W. E. Hale, under the firm name of Wheeler, Fisher & Co. After the fire they did business at Nos. 107-109 Lake Street for about five years. In 1878, Mr. Fisher bought out Mr. Hale. In 1891, a stock company was formed, with the firm name of Wheeler, Fisher & Co., with a capital of $50,000. This was subsequently increased to $255,000 and in July, 1882, to $500,000. From 1876 to 1878, the product of the factory was at Nos. 53-55 Michigan Avenue. During that year, at the corner of Third and Wabash Avenue, they erected a substantial six-story brick building, 75 x 100 feet, all the first floor of which is occupied by the factory and the remaining floors are used for stock and offices. Wheeler & Fisher erected a substantial six-story brick building, 75 x 100 feet, all but one floor of which is occupied by the factory and the remaining floors are used for stock and offices. Wheeler & Fisher erected a substantial six-story brick building, 75 x 100 feet, all but one floor of which is occupied by the factory and the remaining floors are used for stock and offices.
cuts, dries and counts at the rate of three hundred bags a minute. The shipments of the company go all over the world. Francis T. Wheeler, its president, came to Chicago from Madison, Wisconsin, in the spring of 1866 and in October of that year established this business. This was his first independent business enterprise, and how great a success he has made of it, is told by the foregoing statement of facts. L. G. Fischer, Jr., secretary of the company, has contributed his energy and business ability toward bringing about these flattering results.

NOTIONS, TOYS, ETC.

The notion trade in Chicago was for many years conducted as a feature of the business carried on by the dry goods houses and drug stores, coming under the general designation of fancy goods. It was not until 1833 that the notion and toy trade began to be considered as a distinct branch of business, four establishments at that time giving attention mainly to this variety trade, though not then, or for two or three years afterward, doing so exclusively. In 1855, the firms devoted for the most part to this trade numbered ten, and, in 1858, eleven. In the latter year, one house—Vergho, Ruhling & Co.—commenced the wholesale business in connection with the retail. From this time the wholesale trade steadily increased, while the retail business kept pace with the growth of the city. Thus we find, by 1860, some dozen notion and toy stores, of which three or four had a very respectable wholesale trade. In 1865, the number of stores had reached a total of forty. Of these, three confined their wholesale business to toys proper, and six others to the wholesale trade in notions. During the five years following, the growth of the population seems to have justified the existence of sixty-five general notion and toy stores in 1870, while fifteen were devoted to the wholesale trade, a few of them exclusively. Two years later, the latter had increased to seventeen and the former to one hundred and two. The aggregate trade being estimated at not far from $400,000. By 1875, the business was represented by twenty-two wholesale and one hundred and sixteen retail houses, some of the latter in combination with dry goods, etc. With the wonderful impetus given to all kinds of business by the growth of the population in Chicago from 1875 to 1880, the notion and toy trade had increased so rapidly that, in the latter year, two hundred and eighty notion and variety stores were found doing a retail business, and thirty-five firms were engaged in this branch of the wholesale trade, some of them in connection with other lines. The estimated value of the entire trade for 1880 was $900,000. The business, especially among retailers, has shown a large increase since 1880, no less than 385 stores, great and small, being devoted to this particular trade as retailers, and thirty-six ranking as wholesalers in 1885. The business of the latter year is meared by an aggregate of about $1,200,000, fairly belonging to the legitimate notion and toy trade of Chicago. During the past five years the manufacture of toys, mostly wooden, and of toy furniture, has grown to considerable proportions in this city, being represented by four or five establishments, with an aggregate capital of about $250,000, and producing, for each of the two years 1884 and 1885, about $600,000 worth of goods.

Vergho, Ruhling & Co.—This house, now one of the oldest and best known of any in this branch of trade in the West, was formed here in 1855, by Charles Vergho and Adolph Ruhling, under the present firm name of Vergho, Ruhling & Co. Their first place of business was at the corner of Dearborn and South Water streets. They remained at that location until 1869, when they moved into one of the new buildings which had been erected at No. 154 Lake Street, that portion of the block on Lake Street between Dearborn and Clark having been visited by a big fire on September 15, 1859. Here they continued until the great blaze of October, 1871, in which they were burned out, sustaining losses amounting to $250,000. Notwithstanding their reverses here, however, two weeks later saw them re-established in business on the Lake Front, and (with the exception of a wonderful diminution of stock) doing business the same as though no fire had ever occurred. In the summer of 1871 they removed to 133 and 135 Wabash Avenue, where they remained until 1885. Their business having greatly increased, they were compelled to seek larger quarters, which they found at the corner of Wabash Avenue and Madison Street. In this connection, and as evidencing the remarkable growth of the business of this house, it may be of interest to state that in 1855 their total sales did not exceed $50,000, and even these figures were reduced considerably a few years later, in consequence of the panic of 1857; however, their annual receipts have steadily increased, while the territory covered by their sales extends over the entire West and Northwest. The house of Vergho, Ruhling & Co., is the oldest in its line of trade, having been in existence longer without a change of firm name and style than any other house in the West.

Charles Vergho, its founder, was born in Bavaria, Germany, in 1830. His parents were Benedikis and Josephine (Herrog) Vergho. He came to Chicago in 1852, and was for three years engaged in banking. In 1855, he founded the house of which he is still the head, and which ranks among the very foremost of Chicago's commercial institutions. His uncle, Mr. Louis Vargus, M.D., of Chicago. They have three children,—Agnes, Ida and Charles; another son, Herman, is dead.

Adolph Ruhling was born in Hanover, Germany, in 1821. He was engaged in clerking for several mercantile firms in Chicago from 1850 to 1859, when he came to Chicago. He went to Milwaukee, remaining there for one year, returning to Chicago in 1850. He then clerked for Urlich & Stettler, dealers in fancy goods and notions on Lake Street, and in 1855, when he and Josephine married, he established the above house. He married Josephine Haack, of New York City; they have four children,—Herman, Adolph, Fritz and Gustav.

OILS.

The P. C. Hanford Oil Co.—The firm to which this corporation became successor was originally established in 1861, by O. P. Chase and P. C. Hanford, under the name of Chase & Hanford Co. They were then located at the corner of LaSalle and South Water Streets, and business steadily developed from a small beginning. In those days petroleum products were four or five times higher in value than at the present time, and the five years' business of the firm showed a volume of about $200,000 annually. Prior to the great fire of 1871 the firm removed to the corner of South Water Street and Wabash Avenue, and in that location in 1872 they re-built their burned-out block. In 1875, Mr. Chase withdrew and Mr. Hanford purchased his interest, changing the name to P. C. Hanford & Co., the company however being nominal. During the succeeding years the business developed wonderful, and Mr. Hanford, declining the active management of the firm, and thus bring to his aid the monetary assistance necessary to properly carry on such a large business. In 1883, the P. C. Hanford Oil Company was organized with a capital of $500,000. P. C. Hanford was elected president, Albert E. Hutchins vice-president, and Stephen N. Hard secretary. These gentlemen are all active in the management of the business, each having many years of experience in the oil trade. They are wholesale dealers in all grades and kinds of illuminating and lubricating oils and such goods as are handled in the general paint trade. They also carry and handle large stocks of turpentine and rosin, and in their line are probably the heaviest operators in the West. Their barrelling works at Englewood have a capacity of one thousand barrels a day; and at Milwaukee they also have a branch, where an average of about five hundred barrels per diem are handled. The company owns the building in which its city offices are located, Nos. 54-55 LaSalle Street, and carry heavy stocks there at all times. They are direct buyers, and have all the facilities for handling oils. The business is of the most renowned character, the annual transactions reaching the sum of $5,000,000.

Hanford, Hall & Co.—This firm was organized in 1854, and became successors to the business of the Chicago Linseed Oil Company. The firm is composed of Mr. P. C. Hanford, in the general management of the business being in charge of the last named gentleman. The mills of the company are located at Grand Crossing, III., and have a working capacity of fully one thousand bushels of linseed per day. They manufacture everything that comes under linseed products, and do a business annually of over $500,000. Twenty-five persons are employed in the works. Since the mills have come into the hands of Messrs. Hanford & Hall they have greatly increased the volume of business.
HISTORY OF CHICAGO.

Lyman Blair, deceased, was born at Cortland, N. Y., on November 19, 1815. After receiving a common school education, he started out in the world to shift for himself at the age of nineteen. He came by canal to Buffalo, and thence by steamer to Detroit. The trip across the State of Michigan to St. Joseph, and thence to Michigan City, was made partly by wagon and partly on foot. There he expected to find his brother, Chauncey, but he was disappointed. Unable to get employment in Michigan City, Mr. Blair came to Chicago, and was no more fortunate. He then proceeded to Milwaukee on foot, but finding no work, returned to Michigan City, where he secured a place in a hardware store, receiving his board as compensation. Subsequently he became a dry-goods clerk in the same town. In 1837, he took charge of a store which his brother Chauncey had purchased, and not long after became interested with him in the business as a partner, the firm name being C. B. & L. Blair. The firm prospered, and in 1862 Chauncey removed to Chicago, and he was followed by Lyman a year later. He soon became a member of the Board of Trade, and in a few months realized a handsome profit from the sale and purchase of grain. About that time Mr. Blair became connected with the firm of Jones & Culbertson, then quite extensively engaged in the packing business. In 1856, Mr. Jones disposed of his interest in the business and the firm of Culbertson, Blair & Co. was formed, and was continued for nearly a score of years, when the commission firm of Blair & Blair was established. Mr. Blair was a member of the Tollestont Shooting Club, and was preparing to make an expedition to the shooting grounds of the club, in November, 1855, when his gun accidentally exploded in his hands, and he was almost instantly killed. Mr. Blair left a widow and three children,—Mrs. Cyrus Adams, Miss Mamie, and Lyman Blair, Jr. Deceased was a brother of Chauncey Bulky Blair, president of the Merchant's National Bank; of William Blair, and of Mrs. Crosby and Mrs. E. W. Densmore.

WALTER CASS NEWBERRY was born at Waterville, Oneida Co., N. Y., on September 23, 1863, and is a son of Anna P. and Cornelia P. (Longshore) Newberry. He received an academic education, and entered into business as a dealer in hops—the staple product of his native county—succeeding his father in the trade, who died soon after Walter had attained his majority. Mr. Newberry prospered in his business, and attracting the attention of his uncle, Oliver Newberry, in Detroit, he was offered and accepted a partnership interest with him in the shipping house of O. Newberry & Co. When the War of the Rebellion came on, Mr. Newberry volunteered his services, and joined the 51st New York Volunteer Infantry, and went to the front as a private. In May, 1862, the company to which he belonged had the misfortune of losing their gallant captain; but Mr. Newberry, then a lieutenant, was equal to the occasion and assumed the position, and a short time afterward was created captain by General George B. McClellan. In 1863, he was serving on the staff of General Negley at Gettysburg, and on account of his bravery and splendid services in that memorable battle, he was made major of the Twenty-fourth Cavalry, and, in the same year, became lieutenant-colonel. His honors did not rest here, for, in 1864, he was commissioned colonel of the Twenty-fourth Cavalry, and, in 1865, he was brevetted brigadier-general, and confirmed as such by the Senate for distinguished services at Hillsborough County, Virginia; where he was wounded nine days before the surrender of General Robert E. Lee. In July, 1865, General Newberry was mustered out of the Army, and laid aside his sword to re-enter the peaceful life of a civilian. After a few years residence in Virginia, where he served as superintendent of public property of the State, on the staff of Governor Walker, for four years, and as mayor of the city of Petersburg, he removed to Chicago in 1876, and re-entered his old business in hops, malt, and brewers' supplies, in which he has continued to the present time, having built up a large and extensive trade. General Newberry is prominent in military circles, and numbers his acquaintances by the score, all of whom have the highest respect and esteem for him. He is an active member of the Iroquois Club and interests himself in democratic politics in his ward and the city. General Newberry is a nephew of Walter L. Newberry, whose name is perpetuated in Chicago's history by reason of his magnificent bequest for a public library; he also represents a portion of the non-resident heirs of his uncle's vast estate. As a citizen and business man General Newberry is as useful and valuable as he was when a soldier, and he commands the highest respect and greatest confidence of all classes of men.

FREDERICK TUTTLE, one of the early residents and business men of Chicago, and well known to nearly every prominent business man here, is a native of New York, having been born in Onondaga County, on October 26, 1808. He was brought up and educated in the East, and resided there for some years after attaining his majority. On January 3, 1836—fifty years ago—Mr. Tutt- le landed in Chicago. He at once became identified in business life by becoming a part proprietor in the stage line—then known as the Western Stage Company—which ran between this city and Detroit, Mich. He continued thus engaged until 1842, when, with his brother, Nelson Tulle, he opened a general store at what is now known as No. 68 Lake Street. Mr. Tulle continued engaged in general merchandising for four or five years, and then, with Jeduthan Brown, became proprietor of the American Temperance House and afterward of the first City Hotel in Chicago. Brown & Tulle continued in the management of the City Hotel until 1853, when they took a lease of the Sherman House. They kept that until 1857, and while there they were highly successful. Mr. Tut- tle then became a special partner of the hardware firm of Tuttle, Hibbard & Co., the successors to whom is the present firm of Hibbard, Spencer, Bartlett & Co. Since 1857, Mr. Tulle has not been actively engaged in mercantile life, he having wisely placed
the greater part of his fortune in real-estate, which, with the growth and development of Chicago, has so increased as to make him one of our wealthy men. When the law establishing a Board of Police Commissioners was passed in the city when the close of 1860, on February 22, 1861, honored Mr. Tuttle with the appointment as one of three commissioners. He served a short time, and then resigned in a few months, but for many years has been a stout member of the Rosehill Cemetery Association, and is now president of the same. He was married, on August 6, 1846, to Mrs. Mary M. Norton, of Chicago. They have one son, Frederick E. Tuttle. Mr. Tuttle is a hard-working man, and has prospered. He was the original member of the Calumet Club, and for many years has been a leader of the Old Settlers' Society. He resides in a handsome house on Michigan Avenue, near the Calumet Club House, and at the latter, his favorite retreat, he meets the acquaintances of "broad hang sung," and makes the best of the many honors which have been showered upon him in years, and has been president of the Calumet Club for many years, and is still a member of the same. John Wesley Daane, president of the Merchants' Loan and Trust Company, was born at Thompson, Windham Co., Conn., on March 23, 1833, and is a son of Joel and Elvira (Heasle) Daane. Mr. Daane was reared and educated in the Nanticoke State, receiving such advantages in learning as the common schools could give. When twenty-two years of age he determined to come West, and upon arriving here rented a small store and commenced merchandising. He had but little money, but adopting the rule of small profits and quick sales, he was soon enabled to conduct a larger business on his small investment. Endowed with the faculties of practical science, he gradually increased his business year by year, and soon became one of the foremost wholesale grocers in the Northwest. He worked hard and unremittingly, and the business, which, in 1856, was insignificant, had been brought up to such immense proportions, as in 1870, that the store was doing $1,000,000 per annum. In the great fire the house of J. W. Daane & Company sustained immense losses, but their credit was of the best, and with the assistance of Eastern friends they were soon established again. During the fire Mr. Daane was so constantly and fully engaged in the business that he could not take the time to pay visits to those whom he had considered as friends. When the fire occurred he was among the first to arrive on the scene, and could not be induced to leave, but worked day and night, and was thus far characterized the career of the senior member, the firm set about to retrieve their losses, and in a short time the house was again in the same commercially prosperous condition. In 1872, Mr. Daane disposed of a large interest in his business to Messrs. Towle and Roper, and then engaged in a new enterprise, he being the first merchant that ever attempted importing teas, coffees, rausins, etc., directly from China. This concern is located at 831-833 North Avenue and Randolph Street, and to the business Mr. Daane devotes a portion of his time. Since his election to the presidency of the Merchants' Loan and Trust Company, Mr. Daane has been conspicuous in the management of that institution, and his opinions on finance and monetary matters are quoted by many, from the fact that he is seldom wrong and is a close observer and student of the starting questions that daily come before him. Mr. Daane has achieved a notable success in life, through an unflinching course of right and a strict devotion to his business. Through his able management, industry and economy he has succeeded in accumulating a very large fortune, and is now one of the greatest banking houses in the country. Mr. Daane was married to Miss Julia A. Moulton, daughter of Josias Moulton, of Laconia, N. H., on November 10, 1857. Mr. Daane has been a member of the Calumet Club since 1858, when he was elected president, Vice General Anson Stager, deceased.

McNeill, McNeill & Libby.—The trade in packed canned meats is undoubtedly one of the most important of the industries and commerce of Chicago. The leading house in the trade is that of Libby, McNeill & Libby, the largest packers of canned meats in the entire world. This firm first embarked in the business of packing beef product in April, 1868. The style of the firm was then A. A. Libby & Co., on the partners being Arthur A. Libby, Archibald McNeill and Charles P. Libby. For several years their operations were confined to packing beef in barrels, in barrels and in tins. The first year they sold in their employment not to exceed five men, and their total sales of products did not reach $50,000, the number of cattle packed being exactly one thousand and two hundred head. The business of packing beef in this manner exhibited a healthy annual increase in the city went into effect. In the year preceding the compressed meats in cans was begun, and to William J. Wilson is due the honor of inventing the process which has caused a complete revolution in packing beef. In 1868, a Frenchman, M. Appert, discovered a process of canning which was to be by manufacturers up to the time of the Wilson invention. His method was to cut the beef the same dimensions as the tin can would hold, and then to pack the beef into the can, which was then sealed. This mode caused beef to contract, thereby losing its bulk, and the juice of the meat became a gravy which was not always desirable. On March 31, 1854, Mr. Wilson commenced packing beef in cans, and in a short time such gigantic proportions. In July, 1875, the firm of Libby, McNeill & Libby became part owners of the invention and they commenced using the same process. The first year of their business in that line they used 45,420 cattle, and the sales of the canned product amounted to $187,637. Since then their business has more than quadrupled. In a single year this firm has packed over 200,000 head of cattle, and the sales of the canned product for one year reached the enormous aggregate of $3,138,386.00. From July 17, 1875, to February 1, 1884, they packed a total of 929,149 cattle, which is about 57 per cent of all the cattle which have ever been packed. It is only necessary to reflect that, allowing eighteen head to the car, fifty,000 freight cars must be required in the transportation of these cattle from their native hills and prairies to Chicago, that in so limited a space of time and from so small a beginning, a business of such vast proportions should result, simply establishes the fact of the unquestionable excellence of these goods. To the firm of Libby, McNeill & Libby belongs the distinction of having packed more cattle than any other firm in the world. Of the vast quantity of their product, Great Britain takes fifty per cent., Germany twenty per cent., and the United States and Canada the remaining thirty per cent. Deposits for the sales of the beef product of this firm have been established in the principal towns throughout the United Kingdom, and they ship canned goods to every civilized country on the globe. The popularity of their goods in this country is known to all, and Awards over competitors in various Expositions have been made to them. In the Paris Exposition of 1878, they received the gold medal; at Luz, 1877, gold medal; at Leipzig, 1877, first prize and gold medal; at Paris, 1878, Centennial Exposition, 1879, highest award and medal; and at American Institute Fair, 1876, first prize and gold medal. Their principal works are located at the northwest corner of Seventeenth Street and first west street, and its extensive buildings and yards are covered one entire block. In the block south of Sixteenth Street, they also occupy several large, commodious buildings, in which their offices and retail markets are situated. The packing house is located at the corner of Sixteenth and California, the roofing and canning machines into the process of canning and packing the elevators, and working the presses used in the manufacture of the goods. To do all this work requires one thousand five hundred and thirty-nine employes, which shows the great increase in their business in the short space of eighteen years. During the eleven years since they began their operations, the receipts of canned beef, Libby, McNeill & Libby have slaughtered nearly 1,500,000 cattle and have packed more than 42,000,000 cans. It is impossible to estimate how much of fame such a firm as this gives to us to rival the great civilization of the organization, which have raised Chicago to the exalted position it holds among the great trade centers of the world.

The Mutual Trust Society of Chicago, was organized under a special and perpetual charter granted by the State of Illinois by an Act approved March 6, 1867. The principal objects of this Society are somewhat unusual, but nevertheless of immense value and importance to the people of this city. The society makes homes, or Chicago, investments for those who do not have the opportunity, ability or disposition to investigate the best methods available for this purpose. Estates are to be freed from incumbrances, or be distributed by assignments or otherwise among creditors. Some estates are to be finally administered upon and distributed among heirs or special beneficiaries, or to be held in trust for certain specified purposes. Others have incomes to be collected and safely kept. It is this duty of the Trustee expended in the course of this activity by the Fund, and who should be the proper persons in which they can not be dissipated: for the benefit of children for the interests of the care of their estates; and for others still who desire to create charities. To the members of the organization are a few of the needs of the public which this Society aims to meet by devoting its entire attention to business of a speculative nature. It has a capital of $300,000; and the management, and presidency of the Society is selected by the stockholders for their integrity, experience, and contributions, including many of the best known financiers and business men of Chicago. The officers are Thomas B. Ryan, president; John D. McNeill, vice-president, who has since been elected treasurer. The advantages of a corporation like the Mutual Trust Society over an individual as trustee are manifold and important. The corporation has a perpetual existence and can manage any
trust, however long its terms. It is a financial corporation in whose care every trust of whatsoever nature will be safely and
prudently administered.

John D. Jennings is one of the few men who have been con-
spicuously identified with the growth and development of Chicago
from its incorporation as a city (1832) to the present time. Mr.
Jennings was born on April 10, 1816, at Benson, Rutland Co., Vt.
His ancestors were of English descent, and lived for more than two
hundred years in the State of New York. His father, Samuel Jen-
nings, who was born in 1779, at Bethlehem, N. Y., moved to Lock-
port, N. Y., in 1820, and built the first frame house in that place,
which was known as the Lockport Hotel, and which he kept until
1832. In 1834, John D. Jennings went to Buffalo, N. Y., and en-
gaged in the real-estate business. Two years afterward, he removed
to New York City, and continued in the same business until January
1, 1837, when, owing to the financial depression of the previous
year, he found his occupation gone. Mr. Jennings then resolved
to move West and engage in the mercantile business. He pur-
chased a stock of goods, which he brought to Chicago on July 1,
1837; but the hard times having reached here, Mr. Jennings de-
cided to take his goods to Cass County, Mich., where he continued
his general store until 1832. Chicago was, however, his headquar-
ters from 1837, the business in Cass County being carried on by a
brother. Since 1837, Mr. Jennings has been a constant landholder
in this city, and he is undoubtedly one of the oldest tax-payers in
Chicago. In the spring of 1845, he removed his family to this city,
and during the summer of that year he built the first store erected
on Lake Street, east of State Street. At that period the finest res-
idence portion of the city was between the lake and State Street,
and when Mr. Jennings "deserted" the east end of Lake Street
by building a business house, it brought down upon his head the
indignant anathemas of the citizens residing thereabouts. The site
of that store is the spot now known as No. 56 Lake Street. Again,
when he erected a business block on Washington Avenue near Elfin
grove Court, some years later, the opposition of the residents in that
quarter was such that, to use a modern phrase, they resolved to
boycott the establishment, but their efforts proved futile, for it was
not long before lower Washington Avenue was one of the principal
business streets in the town. Mr. Jennings continued in the mer-
cantile trade up to 1850, when he sold out and thereafter confined
himself to private real-estate occupations. As a judge of the values
of central Chicago real-estate, Mr. Jennings is an acknowledged
authority, and his experience and sound judgment are fre-
cently called upon. In many ways Mr. Jennings has served his
adopted city as a public benefactor. In 1864, ten per-
cent. scrip was issued in Chicago to the amount of two and
a half millions of dollars, to pay the bounty of volunteer sol-
diers. A large amount was counterfeited, one-third of which
was sold to Mr. Jennings out immediately he discovered it
and reported the counterfeit, thus preventing a serious and far-
reaching fraud. Mr. Jennings and N. Newhall sent to Bos-
ton at their own expense, for Mr. Brown to come here and
raise the building at the corner of Dearborn and Randolph
streets, which was the first raised in the city. Mr. Jen-
nings was one of the prime agitators in the movement which subse-
cuently led to the inauguration of the South Park boulevard
system. He was also largely interested in the development of the
South Side street railways, being particularly instru-
mental in securing the building of the Wabash Avenue line in
1874-75. He has been identified with the Mutual Trust Society of this city since its organization, having held the office of vice-president of that corporation during its exis-
tence. Mr. Jennings was married, on November 28, 1838, to Miss Hannia W. Briere, of Lockport, N. Y. They
have two children living,—George Frank and Edwin B. Mr.
Jennings is a member of the Calumet Club.

Ralph N. Isham was born at Manheim, N. Y., on
March 16, 1814, the son of Dr. Nelson and Delia (Stell) Isham. He acquired his rudimentary education at his native
place, and also received a valuable fundamental training in materia medica from his father. He afterward took a full
course in the medical department of the New York Uni-
versity, and graduated as a Doctor of Medicine in 1843. In
November, 1845, he came to Chicago, and engaged in the
practice of his profession and in that he has achieved distin-
tution, such as has been the lot of few either to merit or
attain. He was one of the inaugurators of the Chicago
Medical College, and has occupied the chair of principles
and practice of surgery in that eminent institution; he was
identified with the Michael Reese (Jewish) hospital from
1862 to 1866; during President Lincoln's administration he
was appointed surgeon of the U. S. Marine hospital, and from 1865 to 1876 had the gov-
ernance of the new hospital; during the War
he had charge of the U. S. military hospitals in
this city, and during the same period was one of the most zealous and efficient pro-

ducts of the U. S. Sanitary Commission. He has made several trips to Europe, and
spent one season in Russia, and there ener-
gically pursued the study of medicine and
surgery. In November, 1886, he married
Catherine Snow, of this city; they have four
children,—George, Ralph, Catherine and
Harriet.

Alexander White was born at Elgin, Morayshire, Scotland,
on March 30, 1844. His father, David White, was a soldier in the
British Army, and fell in the battle of Waterloo. Alexander re-
ceived a good common school education in his native town, and
while being educated manifested a decided talent for drawing and
painting. In 1856, he sailed for New York City, and soon after his
arrival there, through the advice of a friend, went south to Mobile,
New Orleans, and St. Louis, where finding little encouragement he
started northward on a steamer for the Illinois River. On nearing
Naples, Ill., the steamer collided with another, and several pas-


cengers were drowned. Mr. White and the other survivors drifted
down the river on the wreck to Naples, where they were rescued
and brought to shore. Among those he met at Naples, doing nothing
but whittling sticks, was Stephen A. Douglas. Mr. White's
intention was to proceed to Jacksonville, Ill., but he changed his
destination from Jacksonville to Chicago. At Ottawa he took a
stage for the balance of the route, reaching, the then small and un-
noticeable City of Chicago in the spring of 1860, just a little
before the election of the first mayor, William B. Ogden. He stopped at the
Tremont House, which was then a small affair. The first man
he spoke to was Ira Couch, the proprietor of the house. He was
not long in determining that Chicago was the place for him. He
started out on his own account, leasing a lot on North Water Street, then the North-West Depot, and built thereon a two-story frame store, which he opened with a stock of paints and oils. He remained for two years, and then removed to LaSalle Street, between Lake and South Water streets, moving his frame store there. This was the first house-warming performance in Chicago, and was achieved despite the dissuasions of everyone who was cognizant of Mr. White's intention. The river being crossed on the ice, cracked while the structure was being moved over it. Two years later, he sold the lot known as Ogden Street, and remained there for sixteen years, Lake Street having become a great business thoroughfare. In the meantime, he had added to his business the sale of glass, dye stuffs, etc., and also had become the agent of Eastern houses for specialties connected with his business. He also placed on sale a selected lot of engravings, which were the first ever offered for sale in Chicago. Surmounting at considerable difficulty in disposing of them, the first purchaser was a Catholic priest. Those years were to him of hard struggle, but ended in success. Old residents can still recall the characteristic sign in front of the old Lake Street store—a globe representing the world, through which a man's head squeezed its way with apparent difficulty, and with the inscription, "A tight squeeze to get through the world." The business thrived, and soon extended to a great wholesale trade on South Water Street, besides two retail houses, one on the West and one on the South Side. In 1844, in order to pay a visit to his aged mother, as well as enjoy a rest from his arduous business cares, he decided on a trip to old Scotland, but before his departure he was entertained at a banquet, given in his honor by some of his old friends and fellow-citizens, among them Stephen A. Douglas, R. K. Swift, George Steel and others. It was at this table he erected for his devoted mother, in his birthplace at Elgin, Scotland, a home she enjoyed, surrounded with every comfort, during the remaining years of her long life. Soon after his return from Scotland in 1844, he bought from William H. Ogden, for $400 a lot, 60 feet in frontage, on the east side of Wells Street, between Randolph and Washington streets. Here, for many years, and down to the time of the great fire, stood the familiar homestead, which will be remembered by many old residents as one of the most attractive sights of those old days, with its pretty front garden always blooming and fragrant with flowers, and distinguished amid all its surroundings by the artistic taste displayed in its arrangements. On the site of that old home, now a center of business, his family has erected a worthy memorial, in the shape of a massive stone front building. After years of prosperous trading, Mr. White, in 1857, disposed of the business in which he had won a most enviable reputation for thoroughness and merit, to Messrs. Lewis & Page—the firm, by its successors, is still in existence—and turned his attention to real estate investments. Mr. White's first venture in this line was as early as 1839, when he became the owner of a lot on West Van Buren Street, which he accepted from Mrs. J. H. Kinzie in payment of a bill for painting the St. James Episcopal Church, which was $285. This was proved to be a prosperous investment, and was the beginning of a succession of others equally fortunate. Among the more notable of these may be mentioned the purchase, from the first owner of a lot 100 feet on the southeast corner of a lot on Wabash Avenue, opposite the old Court House Square, for $4,000. It is worth recalling in this connection, that it was Mr. White who inaugurated "the big auction sales" of real-estate which have since played so important a part in that branch of activity in Chicago. The real-estate activity of 1867 to 1870 was ushered in by the auction sale of October 17, 1867, of various properties belonging to Mr. White. It was deemed a hazardous experiment at the time. Previous to making the sale, Mr. White expressed himself as fearful of the results, as nearly all of the real-estate men had discouraged him, but he determined to make the sale at all hazards; and the verdict was more than fulfilled Mr. White's expectations. He had calculated on a result of $775,000 at the outside, and would have been satisfied with that amount—the sale realized $845,000. The sale opened at 11 o'clock a.m., at the old Metropolitan Hall, and closed at about 2 o'clock p.m. It was another evidence of his business sagacity and his reliance on his own judgment in that as in all matters. Previous to this sale the real-estate market had been quite dull, but this vendue gave it an impetus, it being the largest in extent of property and in the aggregate amount of value that had ever taken place in Chicago. It was at this sale he presented his city residence, at 900 Wabash Avenue and Hubbard Court, to Mrs. Ira Couch, the wife of the first man he spoke to on his arrival in Chicago, as before noted. Soon after the disposal of his mercantile business in 1857, he removed to his father's home in Freeport, Illinois, in central Illinois, returning the following year to Chicago, to give his entire attention to real-estate investments. He soon purchased the southwest corner of Wabash Avenue and Hubbard Court, and built thereon the handsome residence above referred to in his real-estate auction sale. In connection with it, he opened the first private art gallery in Chicago, exhibiting a choice collection of oil paintings, which he selected while abroad, many of which were painted to order. It contained a number of the best works of modern genius. Some of the more noted pictures in this connection were entitled, "Washington Crossing the Delaware," by Leutze, which is now of National reputation. Another, a well known and highly valued portrait of George Washington by Gilbert Stuart. The following are a number of the artists represented in this collection: Boughton, Bevoort, Beard, Brown J. G., Bellows, Church, Coleman, Durand, Fairman, Gilford, Hays, Hart, Johnson (David & Eastman) Parton, Richards, Shattuck, Sonntag, Thomas Sully, Gilbert Stuart, Andreas Achenbach, Boillanger, Brillouin Compé-Cafix, Camphsiten, Diefenbach, Fichet, Edward Freer, Gue, Guillaumin, Hilderman, Hübner, Jordan, Koec-koeck, Antoinet, Joseph Lies, Meyer Von Bremen, Meyerheim, Noterman, Nelling, Preyer, Rossi, Rolfe, Seignac, Troyon, Toutmõesche, Verboeckhoven, Von Schendel, Willem and Weber. It was a matter of general regret in the community when, in 1866, Mr. White decided to dispose of his collection, but...
family, in 1858, to Chicago. Virtually retiring from active business, he purchased the Mather mansion, at the corner of the city of Lake Forest, and called it "Rosedale." This was considered the most tasteful and elaborately laid out rural residence west of New York. On May 14, 1870, Mr. White invited a number of his old Chicago friends, together with many of the artists of the city, to his new home at Lake Forest, to witness the opening of his art gallery. It contained one hundred and sixty works of art, by the leading artists of the modern schools, both native and foreign. Among the foreign artists who exhibited was the namesake of the Art Institute, De Haas, Guy, the two Harts, Hays, Huntington, Inness, Johnson (Eastman and David), Nehig, Richards, Dr. Ruggles, Shattuck, and many others. Among the American artists were among others, Albert Bierstadt, Nagle, Leighton, Brillouin, Bouguereau, Rosa Bonheur, Boulanger, Camphausen, Col. Chaplin, Diaz, De Keyser, Baron Dyckmann, Ed. Prome, Gerome, Jalabert, Koek-Koek, Meissonier, Meurer, Pregerson, White, Willemin, Willemin, Bremen, Nickol, Percuill, Preyer, Roybet, Stevens, Tooven, Tschnguy, Van Schendel, Verboeckhoven, Vibert, Willems, Zamacols and Ziem. Many of the works were ordered directly from the artists, Mr. White retaining a personal acquaintance with many of the continental painters. Some of the paintings made their authors illustrious. A number were chefs d'oeuvres, and are well known from their engravings. Beyond all doubt the catalog was the finest list of city improvements and public institutions. In the early fall of 1870, Mr. White visited Europe for the third time for pleasure, but principally with a view to the purchase of further galleries. He was the owner of a new and special pride on his return with his purchases. He had scarcely arranged his new collection, making his third and last collection, and was arranging for a second opening, when the great fire of October, 1871, took place. Mr. White was a great sufferer in the conflagration with many of the wealthy bankers and merchants in the city. The consequence of the great fire in 1871, his losses in that fire suggest the cause of his parting with his art treasures. His entire collection was brought to New York to be disposed of by auction on the evenings of December 12 and 13, 1871, at the Clinton Hall Sale Rooms, corner Astor Place and Sixth Street. This collection was on exhibition, for some time before its sale, at the Leavitt Art Rooms, New York, under the direction of Mr. Brown. The New York Evening Journal for 1872 had the following: "The collection of paintings belonging to Mr. Alexander White of Chicago excited general interest, and quite eclipsed the National Academy of Design, which opened about the same time. It was submitted to the public without much ceremony because the National Academy looked upon it as a primary school in comparison. The critics and connoisseurs did not hesitate to pronounce Mr. White's collection the finest collection in America. The proceeds of the admission fee were given to the Chicago relief fund, the privilege of the admission being rendered penniless by the great fire. Most of those who came to Chicago contemporary with him have passed away, and yet there are few of the late comers who have not heard of him, so closely was he identified with city improvements and public institutions. There was scarcely an important event in the art history of Chicago, which is not in some manner associated with the name of Alexander White. He was active part in the great exhibition of pictures, which was made at Holzer's Gallery, on Lake Street, about 1871. He was also instrumental in organizing a subsequent large exhibition in Parlor's Block, and the two exhibitions which were given for the benefit of the Art Institute. Mr. White became largely the warm friend of the Opera House Art Academy and Gallery of Design. He was an earnest friend of artists, especially of young artists, "of the boys," as he was wont to call them. His reputation as a connoisseur was not simply local. His cultivated taste and good judgment in all matters pertaining to the fine arts were recognized by artists and art lovers, not only here but in New York, and the art centers of Europe. In New York, great weight was attached to his opinion on fine art matters, and the mere mention of his name in connection with any art scheme was always a sufficient guarantee of its excellence. As an instance of this and of his reputation abroad, it will be recorded that when Meissonier, the great French painter, set on foot a plan to relieve the Chicago artists school burdened by the great fire, he invited Mr. White to co-operate with him and with Messrs. Goupil, of Paris, and Messrs. Schaus & Nauedler of New York, as a tentative and preliminary study. In the course of time, he went to St. Louis, and worked there as a joiner, studying civil engineering at evening schools at the same time. He afterward went to the Far West, and in 1859 to Pike's Peak, camping at Denver, then a wild plain, but now a beautiful city. He next went to Mexico, and in 1857, the Mexican army, which was representing the Government in the construction of Fort Union, and who, recognizing his ability, recommended his appointment to the corps of civil engineers. Having received his appointment, he was engaged in civil engineering on the south side of Mexico, until he resigned. In 1857, he returned to the East, read law, was admitted to the bar at Huntington, Ind., and engaged in general practice until the panic of 1857. In the meantime he had also engaged in agricultural enterprises, from which he was very profitable. In 1857, he came to Chicago for the purpose of doing a loan busi-
ness, in which he made large gains. He is at the present time, a wealthy and influential citizen. He owns large property on the North Side, and some five hundred or more lots in the South District. Mr. Nix owns the Palace hotel in various places, to wit: The Mayer House, Fort Wayne, Ind.; St. Charles Hotel, St. Joseph, Mich.; Piscataqua Hotel, Lake Geneva, Wis.; and the Albany House in New York, Colo., which are under his own management. Mr. Nix was married, in 1865, to Miss Elizabeth Satterthwaite, the daughter of a prominent Quaker of Indiana.

SUNDRY INDUSTRIES.

The Famous Du Pont Gunpowder is the product of the works of the firm of J. E. Du Pont de Nemours & Company, at Wilmington, Del. The Chicago branch, now in charge of E. S. Rice at No. 71 Washington Avenue, was established nineteen years ago, the founder of this business was Eletherie Irene Du Pont, who was born in Paris, France, on June 24, 1771. In his early youth he was the pupil of the eminent chemist Lavoisier, who was his intimate friend of his father, Du Pont, de Nemours. Lavoisier at the same time was superintendent of the royal manufactories and depots of powder and saltpetre, and at the mills at Essonne, Irene Du Pont acquired a thorough knowledge of the manufacture of gunpowder. The events of the French Revolution involved himself and family in political troubles, and they all came to this country, arriving at Newport, R. I., on January 1, 1800. Some months later an accident occurred that delayed Du Pont's settlement in the Valley to the bad opinion the gunpowder made here at that time, and suggested to him the idea of establishing works of his own. Having decided to do this, he went back to France in 1801, re-visited Essonne to acquaint himself with the various improvements in powder-making which had been made since he left the place. In August of that year he returned to this country well supplied with plans and models, and bringing with him some of the machinery for his future mills. In the following year (1822) the deep banks of the Brandywine Creek, four miles from Wilmington, Del. After many disappointments and losses, his energy and courage surmounted every obstacle, and at the time of his death by cholera, on October 31, 1834, his powder mills were the most extensive in the United States. Since then the business has been managed by his sons and grandsons, who retain the firm name. The present head of the house, Henry Du Pont, is a graduate of the United States Military Academy at West Point, as is also his distinguished son, Colonel Henry A. Du Pont, whose brilliant career as the commanding officer of a light battery of the Fifth United States Artillery is a part of the history of the Army of the United States, 1881-1885. Du Pont, after resigning from the Army, in order to take active interest in the affairs of the powder company of which he is an important factor.

H. L. Lloyd Smith Rice is the general agent of the firm of J. E. Du Pont de Nemours & Company. He has charge of all the business of the company in the West and Northwest, comprising some fourteen States and Territories, with one hundred agents reporting. Merchandise was born in Philadelphia on August 29, 1851. He received his education in public and private schools in Richmond, Crawford Co., Penn. (a town founded by his family), and at a commercial college in Buffalo, N. Y. Leaving that business in 1883, he kept books for a wholesale grocery house in Titusville, Penn. Thence he went to Erie, Penn., where, from July, 1886, until March, 1878, he kept the books of another wholesale grocery concern. He then associated with himself, as his partner, Charles A. Currie, and they opened and conducted a similar business, also in Erie. About this time Mr. Rice became a sub-agent for Erie for the Du Pont powder, and, on January 1, 1885, he sold his interest in the grocery business and came to Chicago to assume his present charge. The Chicago agency was established many years before the War. During that struggle, the demand for gunpowder was so enormous that the Du Pont men were not only able to supply the demand, but were able to double the quantity that was required; and, perhaps due to the great loss of energy, and concentrate their force on the production of the material of war. When the emergency passed, the Western business was at once resumed and the Western headquarters re-established in the nature of Chicago, in the month of September, 1874, to Miss Annie Johnston, of Erie, Penn.; they have two children,—Frederick and Margaret. Mr. Rice is a member of Keystone Lodge, No. 455, A. F. & A. M., of Erie, Penn.

Joseph R. Collins, general manager of the Western business of the Davis Sewing Machine Company, was born on his father's farm at Smyrna, Chenango Co., N. Y., on December 24, 1841, the son of J. W. and Frances M. (Then) Collins. Mr. Collins was educated at Sodus Academy, Sodus, N. Y., from which he graduated when he was eighteen years old. After two years experience as a school-teacher, he came West, in 1862, and located at Belvidere, III., where he kept a boot and shoe-repairing business, and became a member of the firm of L. Pratt & Co., wholesale coffee and spice dealers. The firm sold out in 1867, and four years later Mr. Collins entered the employ of the Davis Sewing Machine Company, as travelling salesman for the Chicago office, and in 1873 was appointed manager of the St. Louis office, which position he held until May, 1875, when the St. Louis and Chicago offices were consolidated, and he was appointed manager of both, with headquarters in this city.

John E. Landell is a self-made man. Commencing his business life in a humble way, he has passed through all the gradations from poverty to wealth, and stands an example to all who enter the mercantile indus-try, strict economy and honesty can accomplish. He is the son of poor but honorable parents, and was born in Sweden, on April 9, 1853. When he was two years of age, his parents emigrated to Chicago. His father and mother died not long after their arrival in this country, and he was sent to Bristol, Kendall Co., Ill., where he lived on a farm for ten years with Andrew Kundson, working during the summer and attending schools in the winter time. Returning to Chicago he began peddling shoe-blacking to the retail grocery stores. He also worked for Fred Dow, continuing in his employment four years. At the expiration of that time his employer assisted him in establishing a retail grocery store at No. 161 West Erie Street, where he continued for two and a half years; then, selling out, he went to work as a teamster for the Star Chemical Works, owned by S. P. Richards, and continued with them until four years later, when he bought the large and prosperous business in the manufacture of Landell's Purity Baking Powder and all kinds of extracts, such as Jamaica ginger, etc. His business annually amounts to more than $100,000.

CEMETERIES.

Marcus A. Farwell, president of the Oakwoods Cemetery Association, and for thirty years actively identified with the mercantile interests of the wholesale grocery business of the city of Chicago, died at his home in Coshочton, Ohio, on July 8, 1882. His family were Western pioneers. The educational facilities of his native place were not the best, but nevertheless he obtained, during his boyhood, a very good education in the common English branches. At the age of nineteen he concluded to try his fortunes alone, and went to Michigan, where he secured a position as clerk in a country store. He continued there for four years; but not making the advancement in life that he anticipated, he started for Iowa. He remained there for only a brief time, when he decided to come to Chi- cago. He arrived in 1851, and at once went to work for a wholesale grocery house. Chicago had in that year commenced to make rapid strides as a commercial center, and the business during the following two or three years, Mr. Farwell, by his careful economy and strict devotion to business, succeeded in accumulating a sufficient sum of money to enable him to build, and to secure the interest in the Star Chemical Works, controlled by Mr. Landell Co. On January 1, 1856, he was admitted a partner in the business, and he continued a member of the firm and its successors—Gilman & Farwell, Grannis & Farwell, Miller & Co., and E. Grannis & Co. From 1856, Mr. Farwell drew from active mercantile life to manage the affairs of the Oakwoods Cemetery Association. In 1864, Mr. Farwell was the owner of one hundred and sixty acres of land where Oakwoods Cemetery is now situated. The Oakwoods Cemetery Association was then incorporated; and from 1864 to the present time Mr. Farwell has been most actively engaged in managing the cemetery, and has annually held an official position, being at first secretary and treasurer, for a long term of years, and in 1876 he was selected president, vice Jonathan Young Macnam, resigned. The cemetery is one of the most beautiful of those that surround Chicago, and to Mr. Farwell is due the main credit for its extensive and costly improvement. In political affairs Mr. Farwell has always been more or less interested, but he is not in any sense a politician in the modern meaning of that word. In 1850-51, he served in the capacity of Village or Town Collector, and was married to an idea of a Democratic woman, which he is held by Chicago business men, it is only necessary to state that the required bond of six million dollars was tendered him by the prominent merchants and capitalists without any solicitation on the part whatever. They have four children,—Cora E., Frederick, Luther C. and Ralph Farwell.
JOSEPH PAJEAU, designer and wholesale dealer in granite monuments in Keeseville, Essex Co., N. Y., on June 23, 1846, and is of French extraction, his parents being Mark and Adelaide (Beron) Pajeau. He attended school at the academy in Keeseville until about eighteen years old; then was employed as bookkeeper by Wilder, Farnham and Company in Canton, N. Y. He subsequently was cashier and bookkeeper for Sheldon & Slosson, wholesale marble dealers, where he studied and practiced the art of designing and fabrication of monuments. In 1860 he came to Chicago, still in the employ of Sheldon & Slosson, whom he represented here for three years. Among his designs may be mentioned those for the monuments of the estates of Thomas Hoyne, Judge Dent, Mrs. Bondman, Irving Gordon, Elisha S. Burt, and many others. He has also executed numerous designs for patrons in the Eastern States as well as in the whole Northwest. Mr. Pajeau was married, on September 9, 1875, to Miss Alice E. Montgomery, his son being Sidney B. Pajeau, Jr., a business man.

A. B. RUSSELL, undertaker, carrying on business at No. 163 Washington St., in the furnishing trade, who is of the families of Ellen and Martha (Langley) Russell. He was born at Hartford, Ct., March 1, 1829. After attending the schools near his residence, he acquired a knowledge of the trade of wagon and carriage making at Woodstock and many entries of importance as vital statistics. Mr. R. is a member of the General Leiz Humphrey, contractor for the construction of that portion of the Great Western Railway, lying between Niagara Falls and Hamilton, Canada. Returning to Montpelier he married Miss Jane Murphy, granddaughter of General Humphrey. Two sons, two daughters, and another sister, a member of General Humphrey. Mrs. R. was born at Quincy, Ill., on July 12, 1828. Mr. and Mrs. R. have had four children: Fred Andrew, Charles Lewis, and Edward Owen. After his marriage, Mr. R. went to Lowell and entered the employ of the Lowell Locomotive Works, in whose shops he worked for over two years. Going from Lowell to Cambridge, he was employed for several years as bookkeeper for the Boston & Lowell Railroad Company. In 1863, he enlisted in Co. "A," 47th Massachusetts Volunteers. He was engaged in the attack on Vicksburg, where he received promotion for gallant conduct. At New Orleans he was assigned to duty on the staff of General T. W. Sherman. Here he was breveted to the rank of colonel and placed in command of Fort Banks. After receiving his discharge at the close of the war, he again entered the employ of the Boston & Lowell Railroad Company. After spending three years in the old regions of Pennsylvania, and having lost $9000 in the business at Oil City, he came to Chicago, reaching this city in July, 1865. His first business venture in this city was in the furnishing trade. He then moved to the employ of the Boston & Lowell Railroad Company, and in March, 1863, embarked in the undertaker business, in which he has since conducted with marked success. Since 1879, he has kept a record of funerals which he has undertaken, including in such record many of the most prominent families in the business. He has and has received the "32. He is also a member of many other secret societies and has repeatedly been a delegate from these bodies to general conventions, grand lodges, etc.

JOHN SMITH, undertaker, was born at Buffalo, N. Y., on May 17, 1846, and is the son of Henry and Catharine (Faber) Smith. His parents came to Chicago in 1849, where his father engaged in the undertaking business in 1854, his son assisting him from the time he was fourteen years of age till 1877, when the latter succeeded to the business and organized the present firm. Mr. Smith was married, on June 5, 1873, to Miss Mary Kruse, of Chicago; they have five children,—Henry, George, John, Mary, living, and Ellen, deceased.

John CARROLL was born in the County of Cork, Ireland, in 1837, and the son of John Carroll and Ellen (Murphy) Carroll. He came to America in 1853, and went to Chicago, in 1879, and then to Chicago, where he has since resided. He was employed as coachman three years by John F. Barrand, then operated a livery stable for Judge Beckworth, and afterward was employed by Walter L. Newberry as coachman about seven years. In 1872, he commenced business on his own account as a livery man, which he followed until 1877, when he formed a partnership with Nicholas Birren, in the undertaking business, in which they are still engaged. Mr. Carroll was married, on February 16, 1873, to Miss Bridget McAvoy, of Chicago; they have five children,—Mary E., Dennis, Kate, Nettie and John S., and the son of Nicholas Birren, on February 22, 1873, to Miss Catherine Paterson, of Chicago; they have five children, as above mentioned.
and in 1840, he came to America and located in Chicago, going to work for John Gavin. He remained with him until he began business for himself as an undertaker, which business he continued until his death on November 24, 1881. In 1861, he married Mary Ramsey Farrell, daughter of James and Mary (Ramsey) Farrell, natives of Ireland and Scotland respectively. Mrs. McLaughlin was born in Clonmel, County Tipperary, Ireland, on February 15, 1852. She came to the United States when twelve years of age, obtained a good education, was married in her twenty-first year, and assisted her husband through the trying scenes of panics and fires, they being burned out in 1871, losing all their property. She is the mother of nine children, five of whom are living—John, born June 29, 1864; Annie, born May 1, 1871; Nellie, born September 10, 1873; Frances, born November 22, 1875; and Elizabeth, born October 6, 1877. Being possessed of good health and much energy, at her husband's death she resolved to continue the business he had left. She has been very successful, and has proved that a woman can do business. Mrs. McLaughlin and her family are members of the Catholic Church.

Mueller & Hardekopp are undertakers and livemyn, the firm having been organized, in 1853, by Peter Mueller and Otto N. Hardekopp.

Peter Mueller is the son of Michael and Susanna (Casper) Mueller and was born on May 21, 1842, in Kisselbach, Germany. He came to Chicago in 1847, with his parents, and learned the carpenter's trade from his father, who was a carpenter and builder. He worked for him until 1872, when he commenced business on his own account as a carpenter and builder. This he followed for six years, and in 1878 formed a partnership with Herman Sigmund, under the firm name of Sigmund & Mueller, undertakers. They carried on the business together until 1883, when the firm was dissolved. He then engaged in the same business with Mr. Hardekopp, his present partner. Mr. Mueller was married, on May 29, 1869, to Miss Johannah Elswalter, of Chicago; they have five children,—Mary, George, Annie, Hermann and Henry.

RELIGIOUS HISTORY.

THE CATHOLIC CHURCH.

No interests suffered more deplorably from the great conflagration of October, 1871, than those of the Roman Catholic Church; and in part of the reconstruction has been shown more courage and energy than that displayed by the Catholics, whose fine academies, colleges, schools, magnificent church-edifices, and other institu-

John's Church, St. Louis, Mo. About this time a terrible cholera epidemic raged in the city, which called forth all the self-sacrifice of the devoted young priest. Days and nights were spent in administering consolation to the poor sufferers, sometimes even preparing them for burial where friends and kindred deserted them. He was appointed president of the Ecclesiastical Seminary in July, 1854, and filled this office with great distinction until July, 1858, when he was appointed pastor of St. Michael's Church, St. Louis. A year later he was promoted to the pastorate of the Church of the Immaculate Conception, St. Louis, where he continued until No-
November 1, 1865, when he was consecrated Bishop of Nashville, Tenn. He was accompanied to his new home by Rev. Fathers Riordan and Walsh of St. Louis, who died of yellow fever in 1878. The first years were ones of great labor by his untiring efforts and constant attention to duty he brought the people to the sacraments, he instructed and prepared the children for First Communion and Confirmation, and by his great business talent won the confidence of public men. He was most assiduous in preaching and instructing the people, and many new Catholics were received into the Church, some of whom were among the old settlers and wealthy citizens. When Dr. Feehan went to the diocese of Nashville he found a few Dominican Fathers and a convent of Sisters in Memphis, an academy and an orphan asylum conducted by Sisters of the same order near Nashville. The academy was so heavily in debt that it was sold at auction soon after Bishop Feehan’s arrival. He bought it in for the Sisters, thus securing their lasting gratitude and preventing great loss to the Catholic community. In August, 1866, the cholera made its appearance in Nashville. During its continuance Bishop Feehan labored unceasingly to console the sick and dying. At the close of the epidemic he purchased a home on one of the finest sites of the city, and established a community of the Sisters of Mercy from Providence, R. I. The yellow fever again visited Memphis in 1877 and 1878, when twenty-three priests fell martyrs. The diocese was soon again enjoying health and prosperity, when the news came from Rome that Dr. Feehan had been appointed first Archbishop of Chicago. The death of Right Rev. Thomas Foley, D.D., administrator of Chicago, caused a vacancy in the hierarchy difficult to fill. Bishop Feehan was chosen to fill the vacancy on September 10, 1880. The arrival of Archbishop Feehan in Chicago was the occasion of a grand demonstration. He found that his new charge comprised eighteen counties in the northern part of the State of Illinois. The wants of the Catholics were zealously attended to by one hundred and eighty priests, who had charge of one hundred and sixty churches.

He found that although his predecessors had done much to meet the wants of the times, still the great fire had destroyed nearly all the Catholic structures of any importance in the City of Chicago, and new churches had to be built to meet the demand of the increased population. Under the administration of Archbishop Feehan, forty churches have been erected in the archdiocese during the past five years, new parochial schools have been built and old ones enlarged, so that out of thirty thousands of Catholic children are educated in these structures. The great financial interests of the archdiocese have been carefully attended to, and the archdiocese of Chicago is one of the richest and most solvent in the United States. Homes for the aged, hospitals for the sick, Houses of Providence for young women, orphan asylums, foundling asylums, all attest the far-seen care of Dr. Feehan to meet the many needs of the population, while his encouragement of a school for deaf mute children, his wise direction of the establishment of the Chicago Industrial School for girls, and his munificent donations to St. Mary’s Training School for boys at Feehanville, deserve lasting gratitude.

There is no section of the city or of the archdiocese of Chicago that has not felt his zeal for religious charity and Christian education, while St. Patrick’s Academy, the pastoral residence of the Holy Name Cathedral and his own arcipiscopal residence will always stand as monuments of his munificence and desire to have the ardent faith of his devoted and liberal people appear even in material structures. He stand not only superior to any ecclesiastical residences in Chicago but have few, if any, equals on the continent. Archbishop Feehan is a giant in works as well as in stature. As a legislator, Archbishop Feehan has been great and observant. He participated in the proceedings of the Second Plenary Council of Baltimore in 1866; he took an active part in the General Council of the Vatican; he was one of those summoned to Rome to formulate the Plan of the First Plenary Council of Baltimore, and deserves great credit for the part taken in the wise deliberations of that body. As Metropolitan he has the whole State of Illinois under him, with a Catholic population of about eight hundred thousand.

Rev. Patrick David Gill, chancellor of the Diocese of Chicago, was born at Clonmel, County Tipperary, Ireland, on February 22, 1836. His father was James Gill, president of the Clonmel National Bank and Governor of the system of National Banks in Ireland. He was born in 1816, near Tralee, and died on November 18, 1872. James Gill was married to Miss Mary Hallinan, of a landed-estate family near Tralee, County Kerry, Ireland. She died in 1866. Father Gill for three years attended a private school in Clonmel, afterward going with two brothers to a boarding-school at Meclíra, Belgium, for four years. In 1871, he entered the College of the Jesuit Fathers in Alost, the institution in which was educated the famous missionary, Rev. P. J. DeSmet. In the summer of 1875, he returned to Ireland, becoming a student in Cardinal College, Dublin, and his philosophical and theological education, graduating in 1879. On June 7, 1879, he was ordained priest, and almost immediately afterward came to America, going to Nashville, Tenn., where he was assigned to duty as Bishop Feehan’s assistant of a church in Nashville. In the fall of 1880, the bishop, having been nominated Archbishop of Chicago, sent him to Rome as bearer of his report, and to be at the same time his procurator in receiving the Pallium. He returned to Chicago bearing the Pallium in the early part of April, 1881, and was assigned to the assistant pastorale of St. Columbkille’s Church. In the spring of 1882, he was transferred to the Cathedral as assistant pastor; and on January 1, 1883, was appointed chancellor, and secretary to the Archbishop, offices which he still retains.

Cathedral of the Holy Name.—The foundation-stone of this church, on the corner of State and Superior streets, was laid on Sunday, July 19, 1874, Rev. Father Damen preaching the sermon. The edifice was completed in 1875, and was opened with great pompa on Sunday, September 1, by Rt. Rev. Bishop Ryan, of St. Louis. The cathedral is cruciform in shape, built in the Gothic style of architecture, of solid stone masonry, the exterior being rock-faced, and cost, including the grounds, $250,000. The main entrances, of which there are three, are on State Street, the central one having a vestibule twelve feet in width. There are also two side entrances, at the transepts, and three broad entrances in the rear of the church. The spire, supported upon a massive
tower, is the highest in the city, being two hundred and ten feet to the summit of the cross. Two rows of columns extending the entire length of the church, support a Gothic groined roof. The roof is paneled and tinted with a soft gray, relieved by heavy bands of gold; each of the panels is outlined with gold, and all terminate at their angles with bas-relief medallions. The chancel and transept arches are richly ornamented in the same general style. The chancel is lighted by five stained-glass windows, of which the central bears the figure of Christ. Two oriel windows and seven small Gothic windows light the transept, and a magnificent oriel window is cut from the western extremity. At this end also stands the organ. The striking feature of the interior is the grand altar. This is constructed of various descriptions of rare marble; the body of Italian, the pillars of Tennessee, the white finish of altar-panels of Vermont, and the cross of the center-panel of Irish green-and-black and African yellow marbles. The tabernacle is of pure white marble, inclosed and mounted with solid gold, and the entire pier is crowned by richly-carved pinnacles, in the center of which is a niche containing a massive crucifix. On the north side of the chancel is the Archbishop's throne, which is of the most elaborate and costly description. There are two other altars, on the north and south sides of the transept, respectively, one to St. Joseph and the other to the B. V. Mary, both of which are of exquisite beauty.

The Cathedral of the Holy Name was constructed under the supervision of Rt. Rev. Thomas Foley, administrator of the Diocese of Chicago. Adjacent to the cathedral is the clergy-house, built in a style uniform with that of the church, at a cost of $75,000. It was completed in 1851, and is the home of the vicar and his assistants, of whom there are six at the present time. Since the first the cathedral clergy have been Rev. John McMullen, D.D., from 1871 to 1881 (afterward bishop of Davenport), and Rev. Patrick J. Conway, the present incumbent and vicar-general of the Diocese.

Very Rev. Patrick Joseph Conway, V.G., son of Miles and Catherine (Kelly) Conway, was born in Fermor, County Wexford, Ireland, on November 29, 1835. His family came to the United States in 1832, and settled in Chicago. Soon after the death of his parents, in 1854, he determined to study for the priesthood. With the exception of one scholastic year in the University of Notre Dame, Ind., and one in St. Mary's Seminary, Barrens, Mo., he pursued his studies in the University of St. Mary's of the Lake, which occupied the present cathedral block. He graduated with honors in 1862; and, continuing his theological studies in this institution, was ordained priest by Rt. Rev. James Duggan, D.D., on July 9, 1865. He was for a few months a professor in his Alma Mater. In the fall of 1866, he was appointed pastor of St. Louis's Church. In December, 1866, he was transferred to the pastorate of St. James's parish. The church, which was too small for the increasing congregation, was enlarged, and he established parochial schools, and erected a pastoral residence. In June, 1871, he was promoted to the pastoral charge of St. Patrick's parish. The streets in the vicinity of his new charge having been filled in, making the church entrance several feet below grade, the edifice was raised eight feet, affording a spacious basement; and suitable furni-
ture was provided for the church, the interior of which was beautifully decorated. In 1874, he erected a large brick school-building on the remaining lot, which, under the management of the Brothers of the Christian School, has become one of the best commercial schools of the city. In 1876, he built a twelve-room brick school on Adams Street, which is in charge of the Daughters of St. Vincent de Paul. In 1880, he erected a fine parochial residence adjoining the church, on Adams Street, at an expense of $25,000. Besides these improvements, which cost over $125,000, Father Conway paid off $15,000 of the debt which he found on taking charge of the parish.

In November, 1881, Archbishop Farley, appointed him to the position of vicar-general and rector of the Cathedral of the Holy Name. On entering his new field of labor, the work of finishing the rectory, at the corner of Superior and Cass streets, begun by Bishop McMullen, fell to his charge. The Sacred Heart Convent and female parish school adjoining, in charge of the Ladies of the Sacred Heart, afforded ample accommodations for the girls of the parish, but there was no parish school for boys. The vicar-general at once purchased lots on Sedgwick Street, near Chicago Avenue, and there erected, in 1882, a brick school-house having a seating capacity for one thousand children.

CATHEDRAL OF THE HOLY NAME.

The building and grounds cost $60,000. Vicar-General Conway won, by his untiring zeal, the confidence and esteem of his people. This was evidenced in the flattering words and substantial testimonials given him, as he had all to the congregation to which he had ministered. Vicar-General Conway is everywhere highly esteemed for his amiable manners, fine scholarship, rare executive ability and exceptional pulpit oratory.

Rev. John Joseph Carroll, first assistant pastor at the Cathedral of Holy Name, was born at Ballina, Sligo Co., Ireland, on June 21, 1856. His father was Francis Carroll, and his mother Mary (Howley) Carroll. They came to America in 1867, and settled at Rochester, N. Y., where they still reside. In Ireland, he attended the National school at Ballina about two years; and subsequently attended the public schools in Rochester. Afterward he was a student at St. Michael's College, a classical school connected with the Queen's University, at Clover Hill, Toronto, Canada, from the fall of 1871, to June, 1876. In 1876, he entered St. Joseph's Theological Seminary, at Troy, N. Y., remaining there four and a half years. In 1879, he was ordained with the diocese of Chicago. Upon graduating from St. Joseph's Seminary, he was ordained there by Bishop McNerney; and upon arriving in Chicago was appointed, on Christmas day, 1886, assistant pastor of the parish of the Cathedral of the Holy Name, a position in which he is still retained.
REV. D. M. J. DOWLING was born in Ireland. He received his classical education in his native country, and, in 1864, came to Chicago. His theological education was received in Baltimore, Md., at St. Mary's Seminary. He came to Chicago in 1875, as a priest, and from that time to 1884, was assistant pastor of the Church of the Holy Name. He was chancellor of the diocese about two years, and, on January 1, 1883, became pastor of St. Bridget's Church, his present position.

ST. COLUMBKIILL'S CHURCH originated in 1858, in a movement among the Catholics of Hubbard Street and vicinity, who desired a church near their homes. The first meeting with this end in view was held on November 21, 1858, in the basement of St. Patrick's Church. Very Rev. Dennis Dunne presiding. A committee was appointed to collect money to build a church edifice at the corner of Owen (now Indiana) and Paulina streets. The church-building, erected under the superintendency of Mr. Kelly, was a frame structure and cost about $1,200. It was dedicated on Sunday November 20, 1859, by Rt. Rev. Bishop Duggan, assisted by Rev. Fathers Ward, Damen and Higginbotham. Rev. Mr. Ward succeeded in 1860, by the present pastor, Rev. Thomas C. Burke, who enjoys the distinction of being one of the oldest pastors in Chicago. Some of his assistants have been as follows:


In August, 1871, the present large and elegant stone church edifice on the corner of Indiana and Paulina streets was commenced. The corner-stone was laid on Sunday, September 3, of that year. Dr. McMullen delivered the address on this occasion. The style of architecture is the Romanesque and the cost of the entire structure was $150,000.

REV. THOMAS BUTLER has been connected with St. Columbkille's Church since May, 1885, and was identified with important and progressive ecclesiastical interests in an English diocese for several years anterior to that date. His own record, and that of his brother, form an interesting portion of the church history of Chicago, the family having grown to this city three of its most notable priests, who have become known throughout the country as zealous exponents of the principles of the Catholic religion, and for their oratorical power and linguistic and literary ability. Father Thomas Butler is the youngest son of John and Mary Butler. His father was a respectable merchant of Limerick, Ireland, where he was engaged in the timber trade for many years, and there this son was born, in 1850. The ambition of the parents involved the award to each of their children of first-class educational advantages, and the results were signal of satisfactory—out of seven sons, six entering the learned professions, the remaining son following a business career. The father died in 1866, but the widow and mother and four sons, one of whom is quite an eminent member of the medical profession, now reside in England. Mrs. Butler, who still resides in Limerick, is eighty years old, and yet is hale and hearty. At an early age Father Butler began the attainment of the rudiments of a thorough education, and attended the Catholic University in Dublin. Later he went to the Catholic University in Louvain, where he graduated in 1876, with the honorable title of Graduate in Canon Law and with the degree of Bachelor of the same, a dignity which is claimed by very few even of the learned scholars of America. He was ordained a priest when only twenty-two years of age, by the Bishop of Manchester, in England, and, for half a decade subsequent to 1875, filled the position of teacher in the bishop's house, and being charge of the inspection of the schools in the diocese of Salford. In 1885, Father Butler came to America, direct to Chicago, and thence, in February, 1881, went to assist his brother, Rev. T. J. Butler, of Rockford, Ill., where Dr. Butler was dean and had the supervision of some forty parishes. There, Father Butler remained over four years, in May, 1885, assuming his present post of duty. Father Butler is a thorough and conscientious priest, and his personal attributes of character and mental attainments are of a superior order. He is a brilliant and effective orator, whose eloquence being augmented by a thorough knowledge of French, and the possession of rare linguistic ability. He writes and speaks with great facility both French and German. The phenomenal proficiency of his brother, Dr. Butler, in vocal music, which has given him the reputation of being the finest singer of the mass in America, is shared by Father Butler, who is the possessor of a voice of rare scope and beauty, and is also an accomplished musician. On the threshold of a career which gives the promise of great usefulness, Father Butler has already won honorable distinction, and is beloved and esteemed by his associates and parishioners, who recognize his value as a member of the Order and as a pastor and a friend. One of his brothers, the ex-dean of Rockford, Dr. T. J. Butler, is now in Europe, and another brother, Father Patrick T. Butler, is pastor of the Church of the Immaculate Conception, in the North Division of the city. The latter has been in charge of that church for many years, was a graduate of the Propaganda at Rome, and from 1864 to 1866, was secretary to Bishop Duggan, of Chicago.

REV. JAMES MONROE HAGAN was born at Horn Creek, Monroe Co., Mo., on November 12, 1853. His father, Joseph B. Hagan, a farmer and lawyer, was elected judge of the county court of Monroe County. He died in 1876. His mother, Mary (Beall) Hagan, died in 1870. Father Hagan was educated at Vicksburg High School by his brother Frank, city attorney of Louisville. He left this school in 1868, going to St. Joseph's College, Bardstown, Ky., one year; taught two years at St. Viator's College, Bourbonnais Grove, Ill.; going thence to the Jesuit College at Georgetown, D. C. While there, he was the first winner of the Congressional debating medal, founded by Hon. Richard T. Merrick. From 1876 to 1881, he attended the University of Lundsberg, in Tyrol, founded in 1672, and the only one on the continent now
controlled by the Jesuits. He was ordained on July 4, 1860, by Bishop Leins of Brixen. He finished his studies in Rome, and returned to the United States in 1881, reaching New York on July 4. His first appointment was as assistant pastor of the Church of the Nativity, Chicago, to which he was assigned by Archbishop Feehan. On June 15, 1882, he was transferred to St. Columbkille's Church, where he remained as assistant to Father Burke until May 15, 1884, when he became assistant pastor of St. Stephen's Church. Father Hagan has won a National reputation as a temperance worker and orator. He was elected president of the Chicago Catholic Total Abstinence Union, in 1883, and has held that position ever since. He speaks German and French fluently, being often taken to Germany to help to push the temperance work among the Germans as well as among the Irish Catholics, his mastery of the German language making such a work comparatively easy. Those who know him and are most familiar with his work say that the three points in his character which stand out in the boldest relief, are, his popularity with the people, especially with the non-Catholic portion of them; his power as an orator; and his success as an organizer.

St. James's Church.—Under the pastorate of Rev. P. W. Riordan, the new church-edifice, which is not only an adornment of the South Division, but an enduring monument of his own enterprise and energy, was erected. The church-edifice is so nearly in conformity with that of the Cathedral of the Holy Name as to require no detailed description. The building was erected at a cost of $100,000, and was dedicated on Sunday, May 24, 1883. In October, 1883, Father Riordan was succeeded as pastor by Rev. Hugh McGuire, the latter clergyman with his assistants, other parochial institutions have been established, such as the parochial schools, the present membership of which is seven hundred. The school-buildings were erected at a cost of $25,000. During 1883, improvements were made in the church at an outlay of $10,000, consisting of three magnificent altar-pieces. The number of communicants in the parish is seven hundred and fifty.

Father Hugh McGuire was born on March 12, 1846, and was ordained a priest on July 9, 1871, receiving his first appointment on August 15, 1871, as assistant pastor at St. John's Church, where he remained until February 25, 1874. He was appointed on that date, pastor of St. Pius's Church, where he remained until his appointment to the pastorate he now holds, that of St. James's Church, on September 23, 1883.

St. Patrick's Church.—The basement of this church, which was in course of erection at the time of the fire, was occupied for the first time in August, 1872. Rev. P. J. Conway remained pastor until November, 1883. His various addresses were—


In 1873, Rev. P. J. Conway had a gallery built in the church-building, the interior handsomely frescoed, a fine organ put in and also three new altars, and made other improvements, at a total cost of $20,000. In 1875, he erected a new brick school-building, for male scholars, at a cost of $24,000. The school has always been under the charge of the Brothers of the Christian School, and has an attendance of about six hundred. The Female Academy, which until 1876, occupied a frame structure immediately west of the church, was in that year supplied with a large brick building, costing about $24,000. This school, until 1881, was in charge of the Sisters of Mercy; then was conducted by the Sisters of Loretto, and in 1871, they were succeeded by the Sisters of Charity. The number of pupils is about five hundred. The priests' residence was completed in 1881.

Rev. T. F. Galligan, pastor of St. Patrick's Church, the son of P. J. and Catharine (McCready) Galligan, was born in New York City, on July 17, 1851. His father came to America in early manhood, and died in 1860; his mother is still living in Chicago. After a classical education in a private school, he entered the University of St. Mary, where he remained six years, graduating in 1873. From 1873 to 1877, he was in attendance at St. Vitus's College, at Bourbonnais Grove, Ill., coming thence to Chicago, where he was ordained on May 8, 1877. He was appointed assistant pastor at St. Patrick's Church, in which position he remained until 1881, when he was transferred as associate pastor to the Cathedral of the Holy Name, as assistant to Bishop Burke; he was then removed to the southern part of the city, to organize the new parish of St. Rose of Lima. Of this parish he was pastor something over a year, when he was transferred to St. Pius's Church, on Ashland Avenue, where he remained until March 26, 1884, when he was transferred to the pastorate of St. Patrick's Church, in which position he still remains.

Patrick's Commercial Academy.—In 1861, a large L-shaped building occupied the lot upon which now stands the structure known as St. Patrick's Commercial Academy. The Christian Brothers, then as now, were in charge of the establishment, and in 1874 the academy and parochial school were united in the old premises. Children, unable because of the lack of means to partake of the advantages of a higher course offered by the Academy, received the elements of a simple education in the parochial school. The course of study in the academy embraced grammar, history, English composition, rhetoric, higher arithmetic, algebra, geometry, trigonometry, men- suration, architectural drawing, French, German, Greek and Latin. About 1874, in order to offer such equal advantages, the academy and the school were united into one. Previous to that time the Academy had produced many men of respect and nota bility, who did then and who now grace hallowed professional life. In 1883, a commercial department was opened, and to-day St. Patrick's Commercial Academy is one of the best known institutions of education in the country. Now to-day the Academy is the fiber of a boy successfully assuming the responsibility of a business life. In 1883, a commercial department was opened, and to-day St. Patrick's Commercial Academy is one of the best known institutions of education in the country. Now to-day the Academy is the fiber of a boy successfully assuming the responsibility of a business life. In 1883, a commercial department was opened, and to-day St. Patrick's Commercial Academy is one of the best known institutions of education in the country. Now to-day the Academy is the fiber of a boy successfully assuming the responsibility of a business life.
absolutely indispensable. Phonography is another important art, and opens to the pupils a new field, which is likely to prove more frequent and lucrative than some others, and one that every one of them should learn. The correspondence can save time and labor by employing a phonographer to write their letters. In this age of electricity it is coming more and more into use every day. It is of general utility to the pupils, and is especially advantageous for the Benedicts as rapidity and accuracy are required. He can use it in bookkeeping, composition and even in arithmetic, and once acquired it becomes a means of obtaining a livelihood where other means would fail. This art, joined with the typewriter, will assist the pupils to learn, and in the use of the type-writer, there are several Remington machines in the class-room. Even telegraphy is also taught; and although it may have useful auxiliary use to the pupils, it is not yet established as a profession or skill, and with proper instruction and the use of need, prove of great financial assistance. It will well repay any one to visit the classes of this excellent institution, to note the means adapted for facilitating the studies, the progress that the scholars have made, and get an idea of the future prospects of the pupils who are educated in it for the various spheres of life.

ST. PETER’S CHURCH.—Previous to the fire this church was very large. In 1879, there was a congregation of about twelve hundred families. As one result of the fire, many German families were obliged to move further south, and Father Fischer was ordered by Bishop Foley to build a new church-edifice at the corner of Hanover and McGregor streets, which was named St. Peter’s Catholic Church. The new church was completed, and the bells continued, until at the present time only about one hundred and twenty families remain.

Father Fischer, upon taking charge of the Church of St. Anthony of Padua, was succeeded by Rev. Edward Froelich, on May 25, 1873. He remained until August 15, 1875, when the Franciscan Fathers were placed in charge. They came, at the invitation of Bishop Foley, from the Franciscan monastery at Teutopolis, Effingham Co., Ill. The three Franciscan Fathers who came were Rev. Liborius Schaefermeyer, who had been, previous to becoming a Franciscan, vicar-general of the Diocese of Milwaukee, and who remained until 1879, when he removed to St. Louis to take charge of St. Anthony’s Convent. The second of the three was Rev. Matthias Mullin, who remained until 1878, when he was sent to Wisconsin. The third was Rev. Francis Menchel, who, after remaining in Chicago a few months, was sent to Minnesota. Rev. Father Schaefermeyer was succeeded by Rev. Augustinus Hensler, who remained until July 15, 1885, when he was followed by the present pastor, Rev. Kilian Schlosser. Rev. Father Mullin was succeeded in 1878, by Rev. Nemesius Rohde, who also remained until July 15, 1885, and was succeeded, for five months, by Rev. Anselm Fuets, and then by Rev. Faustine Neinhoffer, O.S.F., who still remains with Rev. Augustus Metz; G.O.F., and Rev. Symphorian Forstrom, O.S.F., assistant priests.

In the preceding volume the last teacher in the school mentioned was Frederick Pryor. After him, in 1866, Sisters of Notre Dame came from Milwaukee to take charge of the school, and have had charge ever since. There are about two hundred and fifty scholars in attendance.

REV. FATHER KILIANS, custos of the Franciscan Province of the Sacred Heart of Jesus in America, and superior of the Franciscan order in Chicago, and pastor of St. Peter’s Church, is one of the oldest members of that order in Chicago, and is noted throughout the West for the practical work he has done for the church during over a quarter of a century of active service. His record in this regard belongs to the community at large as much as to the adherents of the Catholic faith, for he has founded and built educational and ecclesiastical edifices, the influences of which have conduced to the social and business growth of many places. Father Kilians is a native of the Rhine land, Germany, and was born in Cologne, on May 9, 1826. His family name is Schlosser. At that city he received his early education and entered the order of St. Francis, in 1847, at Warendorf, Westphalia. He then studied philosophy and theology at Tuderborn, and was there ordained a priest in 1856, remaining in Westphalia in an ecclesiastical capacity, being stationed in the fields of West and Westphalia. From the last place he came, on August 7, 1860, to America, and went to Teutopolis, Effingham Co., III., where a year later he was made superior of the house. There he built, in the time of nine years, a college, several churches, and many other structures in the surrounding neighborhood, besides a Franciscan convent. In 1890, he went to Memphis, and during the year built St. Mary’s Church in that city. In 1891, he was sent to Cleveland, where he began a career of progress and duty which has given vast ecclesiastical and educational benefits to that place. In the next fourteen years he built St. Joseph’s Church, a Gothic edifice almost unsurpassed in its architectural beauty in the West, and costing $100,000, a convent and a hospital. He left Cleveland after a pastorate that endeared him to its people, with the debt of the church reduced to one-third of its original cost. Father Kilians is esteemed and beloved by all those who have served as religious by him, since coming to Chicago in July, 1858, has become known at his new post as a most progressive and able adherent of the religion to which he has devoted his life.

Rev. Peter Fischer, the pastor of St. Anthony of Padua Church, was born at NeuKirchen, Lower Bavaria, on September 18, 1804, the son of Wolfgang and Anna (Holzer) Fischer. His father was a farmer. Father Fischer’s education was received at Strasburg Gymnasium, which he entered in 1846, remaining there five years. He graduated in Passau in 1856. In 1857, he came to America and attended St. Thomas’s College in Kentucky, one year. He then went to St. Mary’s in the Mount Seminary, in Cincinnati, and afterward to St. Vincent’s Theological Seminary at Cape Girardeau, Mo. In 1860, he was ordained priest by Archbishop Kenrick, of St. Louis, and was sent to Freeport, Ill., as assistant priest. He was next sent to Galena, Ill., where he remained eighteen months; and then to Naperville, Ill., where he remained until 1864; then becoming pastor of St. Peter’s Church, Chicago, continuing in that relation until 1873. In this year he organized the Church of St. Anthony of Padua, of which he is still the pastor. He has erected, on Hanover Street, a large brick church-edifice of the Roman style of architecture, at a cost of $75,000, exclusive of the cost of $15,000 for the land purchased, $5,000; a priest house adjoining, at a cost of $5,000, and a school-house at a cost of about $4,000. At this time he has a membership of about six hundred families, and there have been three colonies from it, which are now established as independent churches,—St. Augustine’s Church, established in 1882; the Church of the Immaculate Conception, in 1883; and St. George’s Church, in 1884.

ST. MARY’S CHURCH.—In the spring of 1873, Rev. Bishop Foley purchased the Plymouth-church property, at the corner of Wabash Avenue and Eldridge Court. The first Catholic services held therein was on October 6, 1873, being the nearest Sunday to the anniversary of the great fire. On account of the destruction of the Cathedral of the Holy Name, St. Mary’s was used as the Pro-cathedral from the time of its purchase until the removal of the Bishop to the North Side, in 1876. The pastors of this church since the fire have been

Rev. Patrick M. Noonan, from 1872 to 1877, and Rev. Joseph P. Roles, from September, 1877, to the present time. The assistants have been Rev. W. J. Maddon, 1872; Rev. Edward J. Hayes, 1872-75; Rev. Maurice F. Burke, 1875-78; Rev. Dennis Hayes, 1878-86; Rev. Ambrose Goulé, 1886-93; Rev. James Sullivan, September, 1893, to July, 1894; Rev. Arthur P. Lonergan, from January, 1893; and Rev. J. C. Gillan, from July, 1894, to the present time.

In 1881, there was organized a colored Catholic society, St. Augustine’s, which has since worshipped in the basement of St. Mary’s Church. This society is in charge of Rev. Arthur P. Lonergan. Immediately after the fire, the congregation of St. Mary’s was very large, and contained some of the most distinguished residents of Chicago. Owing to the encroachments of the business district, it has steadily decreased in numbers, until now the resident population of the parish is quite small. The attendance upon religious exercises is very large, notwithstanding, being composed in the main of visitors and of a few of the numerous hotels in the central portion of the city.

Rev. Arthur P. Lonergan, assistant pastor at St. Mary’s Church, was born at Yarmouth, Nova Scotia, on June 17, 1854, the son of Edmund and Anna Lonergan. His classical education was received at St. Francis Seminary, near Milwaukee, and his theological education at St. Mary’s College, in Baltimore, where he was ordained deacon at the Cathedral in Baltimore, on December 23, 1885, and was promoted to the priesthood by Archbishop Feehan, on December 20, 1892. He has been appointed assistant pastor to Rev. Joseph P. Roles, at St. Mary’s Church, in his present position. Besides his duties as assistant pastor he takes charge of the colored Catholic Society, known as St. Augustine’s Society, the first colored Catholic society organized in Chicago. It consists of
about sixty-five families, who have commenced the accumulation of a building fund. Rev. Mr. Lonergan became their pastor in March, 1859, and was thus the first priest to minister to the spiritual necessities of colored Catholics in Chicago.

**ST. JOHN'S CHURCH.**—The corner-stone of this church, located on the corner of Clark and Eighteenth streets, was laid on Sunday, October 7, 1877, by Rt. Rev. John L. Spalding, Bishop of Peoria, who also preached the sermon. Over ten thousand people assembled, and fifty-six societies participated in the exercises. The new church-building was dedicated on October 30th, 1881. It is rough-cut free-stone, and built in the style of the thirteenth-century period of architecture. Around the church, which is hexagonal in shape, are richly colored windows of stained glass. The bell was placed in position in 1876, the ceremony of bless ing it being performed by Bishop Foley, assisted by Revs. J. S. Verdin, P. W. Riordan, J. H. Grogan and others. It weighs six thousand pounds, and was rung for the first time on St. Patrick's day that year.

**ST. PAUL'S CHURCH.**—This church was organized in 1876, by Rev. E. Weber, and was so called to perpetuate a church of that name established shortly before the great fire and destroyed by it. The families, of which there were forty, had belonged to the Church of St. Francis d' Assisitum, as in the case of the first organization, though they were not the same. On account of financial stress, it was difficult to raise money for a church-building; they purchased and remodeled a modest frame structure, near the corner of Ambrose Street and Hoyne Avenue. The school, which was established contemporaneously with the church, was conducted for about three years by lay teachers, and afterwards taken charge of by School Sisters, under whose direction it has since remained. There are now four teachers and three hundred and fifty scholars. A brick basement was constructed under the frame church-building, which has since been used for church purposes, while the upper portion of the building was used partly for school and in part for priests' residence. A pastor's residence was erected in 1885, on the northeast corner of Ambrose Street and Hoyne Avenue. The entire property of this church is worth about $25,000. The societies connected with this church are the Ladies' Society, the Young Ladies' Society, and the Mary's Benevolent Society. The parish is now composed of three hundred families, and feels greatly the necessity of a new church edifice.

Rev. E. Weber, pastor of St. Paul's Church, was born on August 25, 1852, in Treves, Prussia. He commenced his studies at the Gymnasium in his native town, and afterward, for two years, was a student at the University of Munster, in Westphalia. He then studied at the American College in the same city. His ordination to the priesthood occurred on May 41, 1874, and he immediately afterward came to America. He served some time as assistant pastor in Rockford, Ill., and in 1876 was appointed, by Bishop Foley, to establish the Parish of St. Paul, which he has brought to its present degree of prosperity.

**CHURCH OF THE IMMACULATE CONCEPTION.**—The basement walls of this building, being of rubble-stone, were not destroyed by the great fire. The pastor, Rev. P. T. Butler, had the space roofed in, and the room thus obtained was used for a place of worship until the present structure was nearly completed, in 1874. This new edifice was made a little larger than the old one, and built around it, the old church serving on Sundays for religious worship until work on the new structure had progressed sufficiently to render necessary the removal of the former. The building, of brick with cut-stone foundations, was completed in the fall, and dedicated by Bishop Foley, assisted by the pastor and by most of the Catholic societies in the city. The address was delivered by Dr. McMullen. The cost of the church was about $30,000. The priests' residence was built in 1878, at a cost of about $7,000, and a new three-story brick school-house in 1885, at a cost of about $11,000. The latter adjoins the church on the north, and the former on the south. The various assistants of Rev. P. T. Butler have been—Rev. P. Guilfoyle, Rev. P. Daly, Rev. Ignatius Baluff, Rev. Achilles Bergeron, Rev. Thomas Carroll, Rev. J. Delaney, and Rev. Patrick O'Brien, the present assistant.

The societies belonging to the church are the Sodalities of the Immaculate Conception, organized in 1865; the National Temperance Society, organized in 1868; the Altar and Rosary Society, and the Young Ladies' Sodality. The number of families in the parish is about five hundred.

Rev. Patrick T. Butler, pastor of the Church of the Immaculate Conception, was born in Ireland in 1839, the son of John and Mary (Griffin) Butler. His education was principally in his native country, at the college of the Propaganda Fide. He left Ireland in 1860, coming directly to Chicago, where he has been since located. He was secretary and chancellor of the Diocese of Chicago for one year. For two years, he was pastor in Hyde Park and South Chicago, and during 1867-68 was in charge of the Catholic church in Englewood. In 1869 he came to the Church of the Immaculate Conception, Chicago, and his church in this city has been remarkably successful. Since the fire he has built a brick church edifice of the parish, at a cost of $25,000; a priest's residence, in 1878, at a cost of about $5,000; and a school-house in 1882, at a cost of about $10,000. His church is harmonious and prosperous in a high degree.

**ST. MICHAEL'S CHURCH.**—Immediately after the great fire of 1871, in which St. Michael's was destroyed, the parish erected a temporary frame building on the south corner of the church lot. Here, services were held until 1873, while, in the meantime, the work of reconstructing the church edifice was rapidly pushed forward. The latter being ready for occupancy in the fall of 1873, the temporary building was appropriated for school purposes and society meetings until 1882, when it was sold and removed from the lot. A temporary school-building was also constructed at once after the fire, which is now used for the residence of the Brothers of Mary, while a more commodious school-house has been erected. This latter, on the corner of North and Hudson avenues was opened early in 1881. The cost of the edifice complete was about $35,000. The school now contains one thousand five hundred pupils and eighteen teachers, nine of whom are Brothers of Mary and nine Sisters of Notre Dame. The clergy-house was partly restored in 1872, and completed in 1876. The church-building itself was repaired very soon after the fire, at a cost of $40,000. Interior retouching and decorations were added, at an expense of $1,000, in 1883. The interior presents a scene of magnificence rarely equaled and not excelled by any auditorium in this city. The total value of St. Michael's property is estimated at $250,000.

The societies connected with St. Michael's are St. Michael's Society (organized in 1862), St. Matthias Society, St. Vincent de Paul Society, St. Alphonsus Society, the Knights of St. George, the Casino, St. Mary's Sane Society, and the Confraternity of the Holy Family; the latter consisting of four divisions—for married, young men, married women, and young women respectively. The parish numbers about two thousand families. The clergy of the parish have been, during this period, as follows:

At the time of the great fire and until the spring of 1873, Rev. Peter Zimmer, C.S.S.R.; Rev. John DeDecker, C.S.S.R., followed until July, 1877; Rev. Michael Miller, C.S.S.R., until March, 1879; when the present incumbent, Rev. Joseph Essing, C.S.S.R., took charge. Assistant priests have been engaged from time to time, of

Rev. Joseph Essing, pastor of St. Michael's Church, was born on November 26, 1837. He was educated in Prussia; joined the Order of Redemptorists in 1864; and was ordained in 1867; and came to America when his order was driven from Germany in 1874. Soon after his arrival in America he came to Chicago, and in 1850 became rector of St. Michael's Church, his present position.

Rev. Paternus Luette, first assistant pastor of St. Michael's Church, was born in Baden, on February 17, 1823. He obtained his education in Bavaria; joined the Order of Redemptorists in 1843; and was ordained on March 20, 1847, in Bavaria. In 1848, he came to America, and, after serving as rector of churches in various parts of the country, came to Chicago in 1870. He soon became assistant pastor of St. Michael's, and later first assistant.

St. Joseph's Church.—After the fire, a small frame edifice was erected on the old site of this church, at a cost of $6,000, which was used until the present brick structure, on the northeast corner of Market and Hill streets, was ready for occupancy. The corner-stone was laid in October, 1876, and the church- edifice was dedicated on October 6, 1878. The building cost about $60,000. In 1874, a large four-story brick school-house was erected. The basement of this building is occupied by a chapel for Sunday service, in winter, and, on week days throughout the year; the second and third floors are used for school-rooms, and the upper story is a large hall for concerts and entertainments, being also the headquarters for the Knights of St. George. A priests' house was erected in 1882. It is a three-story brick, and cost about $9,000. The immediate successor of Rev. Leander Schimm was Rev. Meinrad Jeggle, from 1873 to March 1, 1874. He was succeeded by Rev. M. Corbhan, who remained until March 14, 1875. Rev. Gilbert Joseph was then prior until June 6, 1875, being followed by Rev. Suibert Demarteau, who, on August 20, 1884, was succeeded by Rev. Bernardine Dolweck, the present prior, who has been connected with the church since 1882.

The societies connected with St. Joseph's Church are St. Joseph's Society, organized in 1851; St. Benedict's Benevolent Society, established in 1852; Knights of St. George, established in 1853; St. Benedict's Order of Catholic Foresters, established in 1855; St. John's Young Men's Society, established in 1856; St. John's Confraternity of Altar Boys; St. Rosary's Society, for married women; and two sodalities of the Sacred Heart and of the Holy Name, for women. There are about five hundred and fifty families connected with this church, among whom are numerous old German citizens of Chicago.

Rev. Father Bernardine, O.S.B., prior of St. Joseph's Catholic Church, was born in Lohringen, now a portion of the German Empire, in 1825. His family name was Dolweck. He studied in the college at Birche, Moselle Department, until 1850, when, in company with his parents, he came to America. He then studied in the Catholic Seminary at Cleveland, Ohio, where he was ordained priest by Bishop Ropp, on December 11, 1855. From this time until 1865, he was priest in the diocese of Cleveland, serving as pastor for different churches. He then united with the Order of St. Benedict, and was chaplain of St. Vincent's Monastery in Westmoreland County, Penn. He was a novice in St. Vincent's one year, when he went to St. Mary's Priory, Newark, N. J., where he remained until September, 1873, acting as pastor and prior of various churches in those states. He was stationed at Ohio, Penn., one year; was then assistant in St. Joseph's Priory, Covington, Ky., until February, 1877; going thence to Richmond, Va.; and the following year, being transferred to Covington, Ia., near New Orleans, as pastor of St. Tamman's parish. In June, 1876, he was sent to Chicago as assistant in St. Joseph's Priory, which position he held until August 20, 1884, when he was appointed by Abbot Wimmer, as the successor to Rev. Suibert Demarteau, O.S.B.

Rev. Father Constantine, O.S.B. (Francis Leber), assistant pastor of St. Joseph's Church, was born on October 4, 1838, at Thüngen, Germany, the son of John Baptist and Agatha (Ehnen) Leber, neither of whom are now living. Father Leber came to America on October 4, 1860. He had studied at Constance, Baden, and at the Monastic Beneficent College at Einsiedeln, Switzerland, leaving this institution in August, 1871. On October 14, 1871, he arrived in Chicago, and was appointed pastor of the Church of Sts. Stanislaus, Pittsburgh, Pa. In August following he was transferred to Chicago as assistant pastor of St. Joseph's Church; and in August, 1814, became rector of the Church of Sts. Stanislaus, Pittsburgh, Pa. In August following he was transferred to Chicago as second assistant pastor of St. Joseph's Church; and in August, 1884, became rector of St. Joseph's Church. This church was organized in 1874. Rev. Francis Coosemans being the first pastor. Father Coosemans was a member of the Society of Jesus, the church being founded and conducted by that order for about a year, when they surrendered the parish and conveyed the property to the bishop. In 1875, Bishop Foley appointed Rev. Hugh McGuire pastor of this church, and he remained until 1884. Until 1881, he was without assistants. In that year, Rev. P. J. Timan was ordained, and assigned to that duty; and shortly afterward Rev. R. Lyons became pastor, and Father McGuire's services followed by Rev. J. F. Gal- ligan, who, in September, 1884, was succeeded by the present pastor, Rev. Francis S. Henneberry. Rev. G. A. Kinsella and Rev. Edward O'Reilly are now the assistant pastors of the church.

The church-building, a frame structure on the corner of Van Horn and Paulina streets, which seated about three hundred people, was enlarged, in 1877, so as to seat six hundred and fifty people. Originally, there were about one hundred and fifty families in the parish, while at the present time there are about five hundred. Plans were adopted in 1885 for the erection of a new church- edifice at the corner of Ashland Avenue and Nineteenth Street, immediately north of the priests' residence, which is a three-story brick structure, erected in 1884, at a cost of $5,000.

Rev. Francis S. Henneberry, pastor of St. Pius's Church, was born in Chicago, on March 27, 1854, the son of John and Mary (Henneberry), who is still living. He is one of the first members of St. Mary's Church in Chicago, which was organized by St. Cyril in 1833. Father Henneberry was educated at St. Patrick's Academy and St. Ignatius College, Chicago, attending the theological studies at the Seminary of Our Lady of Angels, at Niagara Falls. He was ordained on June 7, 1879, by Bishop Ryan, of Buffalo, and came directly to St. James's Church, on Washington Avenue, as assistant to Rev. P. W. Riordan. In October, 1853, he was sent to the Cathedral of the Holy Name, where he remained until September, 1854, being then appointed to his present position.

Church of the Holy Family.—This church, of which a history appears in Vol. II., down to the time of the great fire, still remains in its imposing beauty one of the chief architectural adornments of the West Division.

Since 1871, various buildings have been erected by the parish, of which the most important is the Sodality building, immediately in the rear of the church- edifice, erected in 1879, at a cost of $40,000. It is a spacious structure containing numerous rooms and various halls for the use of the different societies connected with the church; among others a reading-room, and two libraries aggregating three thousand volumes. St. Joseph's Home, an industrial school and temporary refuge for homeless girls, on the corner of May and Eleventh streets, was commenced in 1876, and enlarged and finally completed in 1885, costing $16,000. Besides these institutions are St. Ignatius College and St. Joseph's
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School, on the corner of West Thirteenth and Loomis streets. The total number of pupils enrolled is four thousand.

The total number of souls in the parish is eighteen thousand. The pastors during the period covered by this volume have been as follows:

At the time of the great fire, and until 1873, Rev. Arnold Damen, S.J.; 1873-75, Rev. John C. Coghlan, S.J.; 1875-79, Rev. C. Kookmans, S.J.; 1879-84, Rev. Henry C. Bronsgeest, S.J.; 1884-85, Rev. Francis Ryan, S.J.; 1885, I. G. Zeoland, S.J. Each of these rectors has been assisted by other clergy, the number of assistants now being eight.

Rev. Francis Ryan, S.J., pastor of the Church of the Holy Family, was born in Newfoundland, on March 25, 1844. His parents, James and Ellen (Quinlan) Ryan, were from County Tipperary, near Clonmel, Ireland, where the Ryan and Quinlan families have been known for several hundred years, and where the descend- ants of the old stock still possess the old homesteads of Ballinaclut and Ballalyre. Having received a good early education in Newfound- land, from a first-class teacher, and M.A. of Trinity College, Dublin, Mr. Ryan went to Ireland, in 1858, and entered All Hal- lows Seminary, Stillorgan, near Dublin, finishing his classical studies. He had for his professor of rhetoric the eminent and dis- tinguished Dr. Conroy, who was afterward appointed apostolic delegate to Canada. From All Hallow's Seminary, Mr. Ryan passed on to All Hallow's College, where he studied philosophy two years. The candidat Dr. Conroy, after- ward apostolic delegate to Canada, was his professor in theology here, as he had been of rhetoric in the Seminary. In 1865, Mr. Ryan left college and entered the Society of Jesus. Having gone through the preliminary studies of the Jesuits, at their houses in Dublin and their famous French College of St. Acheul, at Amiens, the young Jesuit, not yet a priest, was appointed to the responsible office of first prefect in the Irish Jesuit College of Clongowes Wood, which office he filled four years. In 1872, Mr. Ryan went to St. Beuno's College, North Wales, where the Irish and English Jesuits complete their theological studies and are ordained priests, spending four years in the study of theology, taking his degrees in philosophy and theology, and being ordained a priest of the Society of Jesus. In 1876 he came to New York, spending two years at Fordham College as first prefect and professor of philosophy. He was then invited by the apostolic delegate to Canada, Fr. Conroy, to accompany him, as assistant and secretary, to Newfoundland, and, joining the delegate in Chicago, in June, 1878, was with him until his death. Father Ryan then went to Montreal, and was the first Sunday-evening lecturer at the Jesuit Church in that city, where he remained for three years. During these years, besides his lectures, he gave many missions to the people and retreats to the clergy of Canada, and was so highly esteemed that, when the diocese of Ham- ilton, Ont., became vacant, his name was sent to Rome for the miter. But preferring the labors and duties of a Jesuit priest to those of a bishop, his superiors at Rome, at his request, sent him to Chicago, where he has since been pastor and Sunday-evening lecturer for the Holy Family parish. Father Ryan is a very learned priest. He is a large man, of fine presence, interesting in conversation, and most affable in manner. As a preacher, his style is rather that of the professor than of the pupil orator, his mind being analytical and logical rather than synthetic and imaginative. He takes a philosophical view of his subjects, and presents his thoughts in pure and precise language that can not be misunderstood, and he is especially powerful in presenting arguments prior to the audience of scholars and divines. He is thus eminently qualified to perform all the duties of a bishop, but prefers the more humble position of Jesuit priest and preacher.

St. Ignatius' College.—This building was erected for the education of the Catholic youth of Chicago, in 1869, through the efforts of the Society of Jesus. It was chartered by the Legisla- ture of Illinois on June 30, 1870, with power to confer the usual degrees. The college stands on Twelfth Street, just east of the Church of the Holy Family. It is of brick; with stone trimmings, and consists of a main building flanked by two wings. There are thirty class-rooms, all well lighted and ventilated. It has a hall seating fifteen hundred, with a gallery which will accommodate four hundred. The entire cost was $200,000.

Originally there were two distinct courses of study, the classical and commercial. The former, a six years' course, embraced the English, Latin and Greek languages, mental and moral philosophy, pure and mixed mathematics, and physical science. The latter, a four years' course, was limited to the branches of an English education. French and German were optional. In 1879, a scientific course was added to the curriculum, which was designed to qualify young men for civil and mechanical engineering, mining, assaying, etc.


The societies in connection with this institution are three,—the Loyola Debating Society, the German Academic Society, and the St. Cecilia Society. The first was organized on November 16, 1875, and was known, until 1881, as the Chrysostomian Society. Its object is to promote the cultivation of eloquence, the acquisition of some knowledge, and a talent for literary discussions. The latter, a literary and scientific society, was organized in 1878, for the study of the German language. The St. Cecilia Society was organized on October 23, 1879, for the study of vocal music.

The museum, established in 1871, contains a rare and costly collection. Among the mineral specimens are quartzi, lead, copper, silver and gold ores; in the animal are numerous specimens of ornithology, ichthyology, entomology and conchology, including a beautiful collection of radiata, polypi and corals, a rare species of medusa's head, several varieties of gorgonia flabellum, and a botanical collection of cryptogamous and phanerogamous plants, chiefly from the Rocky Mountain region and Nebraska. The collection of amethysts, for which the museum is chiefly indebted to Rev. F. X. Shulak, S.J., is said to be the most complete and perfect in the world. The museum also contains a valuable series of curiosities, and a full set of philosophical and chemical apparatuses.

The library, established in 1876, for the benefit of the faculty and students, is maintained by the college authorities. It numbers about twelve thousand volumes, embracing standard works of history, poetry and general literature, as well as a magnificent collection of ancient and modern works in various languages pertaining to art, science and belles-lettres. During 1884, an effort was made to perfect the reference department of sacred science. About two hundred rare and valuable volumes have been added to the library this year.

Rev. Joseph G. Zeoland, S.J., president of St. Ignatius College, was born on December 25, 1831, at Geldorp, Province of North Brabant, in the Netherlands. His ancestry was Dutch, his father being Francis Van Zeeland and his mother Elizabeth Ver- boven. On coming to America, Father Zeoland was educated at De Paul College, where he was graduated in 1858, with the title of his name, adopting its English form. He pursued his

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studies in his native land, taking a classical course at the Gymnasium of the Petit Séminaire of Bois-le-Duc, and finally preparing for philosophy at the Grand Séminaire in the same city. In December, 1853, in company with the celebrated Father DeSmet and seven young Levites, he sailed from Havre for New York, on the steamer "Adriatic," and was arrived in a fog on the coast of Newfoundland. He had a narrow escape, having been accidentally detained, with one companion, on the stranded vessel for several hours. This vessel had been wrecked. Previous to embarking he had joined the order of Jesuits. After two years spent at their novitiate in Florissant, Mo., he taught classics for three years at the college of Rardstown, Ky., and for another year at Milwaukee. During the next four years he continued his theological studies at the St. Louis University and at Boston College in Massachusetts. Having taken priestly orders in 1863, and taught the classics for another year at St. Xavier College, Cincinnati, he was called to St. Louis University to assume the position of prefect of studies. He was superintendent of classes during the next seven years, and in 1871 became president of the University. In 1874, he was the companion of Father Damen in his missions, and during five years his services were of invaluable aid in the Church in the interior. In the interest of the members of his order, he did not neglect the performance of his priory duties. He rendered service to missions, being in charge of one in Missouri from 1866 to 1873, and of the Sacred Heart in Cincinnati, Ohio, from 1873 to 1876. In the latter year he was engaged in a course of teaching in the University of New Orleans, and thence returned to St. Louis University. He was the third priest to be elected President of the University by the faculty and students. He was finally called to the University of St. Louis, and attended the session of the same institute at St. Louis, Missouri, in the year 1876. The Jesuits of that University, having been called to attend the session of the Society of Jesus at Florissant, decided to establish a college at that place. The new college was named the Sacred Heart College, and the Jesuits thereupon set out on a preaching tour, during which they called at St. Louis, Missouri, and were received with much attention by the Superior of the college, who was pleased to assist them with the means necessary for the establishment of the college. In 1876, the Jesuits purchased the property of the college, which had been abandoned, and immediately commenced teaching there. In 1878, they were authorized to establish a college at St. Louis, Missouri, and in 1879, they commenced teaching at the age of seventeen, three years before graduating; received the degree of Bachelor of Arts upon graduation in 1834, and that of Master of Arts in the following year. With reference to his ability as a theologian, it is impossible for any one who is more close to the line. He follows the syntax as closely as the plowman follows the plow in the nicely opened furrow. It is seldom that we find text books so learned as these two tractates (General Metaphysics) and Sacred Philosophy). These, besides the Index totale, to the leading versions of which they are continually marginal references, etc.

**Parochial Schools.**—The schools of the Holy Family parish now number five. The first was opened in the old frame church on Eleventh Street, and have since grown into a very large and perfect system of educational machinery. The Holy Family School is situated on Morgan Street, south of Twelfth Street, the building of brick, four stories high. This school is devoted to boys, the average attendance being about one thousand six hundred and fifty. The cost of the building was about $6,000. Rev. Andrew O'Neill is director, and is assisted by twenty-five teachers.

The Convent School for girls is on West Taylor Street. It averages about one thousand pupils, and is under the direction of the Ladies of the Sacred Heart, the building cost about $9,000. St. Alphonsus School, on Maxwell Street, is for the education of the Sisters of the Blessed Virgin Mary, with thirteen teachers. The average attendance is about one thousand. The cost of the building was $4,000.

In each of the other two schools there are four teachers—Sister of Charity of the Blessed Virgin Mary. The cost of instruction in all these schools is very low, averaging for each scholar about five dollars a year, only those who are able to be required to pay.

The Convent of St. Alphonsus was built in 1867, Rev. Father Arnold Damen, S.J., invited the Sisters of Charity, whose mother house is at St. Joseph's Convent, near Dubuque, Iowa, to send members of their order to this city to establish a parochial school. Sister Mary Agatha Hurley was deputed to go to the province of St. Alphonsus to take charge of the new mission, and arrived in this city on August 6, 1867. On the 19th of that month their first school was opened, in a rented building on Maxwell Street, between Clinton and Jefferson streets. These sisters made their classrooms and dormitories in the houses that they had occupied, and on October 18, 1867, they were joined by two more. Father Damen erected a school-building at No. 210 Maxwell Street, which was enlarged in 1882. The structure, as it now stands, is three stories and tenement in height, and has no teaching rooms, but a chapel and dormitories occupying half of the second floor. The mission of the Sisters of Charity is entirely educational. Over one thousand day pupils are annually enrolled at St. Alphonsus, and there is an average daily attendance of seven hundred and fifty scholars. These sisters also have charge of and instruct the parochial schools of the Church of the Sacred Heart, St. Pius's, St. Bridget's and St. Vincent's, and also a branch school at St. Pius's and Father Gill's new school; and there are two primary branch schools belonging to St. Alphonsus. In the latter establishment there are twenty-two Sisters engaged in the work. The usual intermediate and higher classes have graduated in the first-class and second-class in the class of 1883 which were six graduates. Mary Agatha Hurley, the first Mother Superior, still remains in charge of St. Alphonsus' School, which has long since been recognized as a leading institution of learning in this city.

**Church of Notre Dame de Chicago.**—This church, which has a French-speaking congregation, was, up to 1885, located on the northwest corner of the streets of Cochrane and Congress streets, with the school in the basement. In 1885, the parish purchased ground at the corner of Vernon Park Place and Sibley Street, for the sum of $15,000, and in the spring of the same year, commenced erecting a convent building on the west side of the land, which was completed in July, 1885. This build-
ing, in the form of a Maltese cross, is built of brick and is three stories high. The property at Halsted and Congress streets was sold, and the church and school transferred to the new building on its completion. The interior of the new house is handsomely finished in hardwoods.

The first floor is divided into recitation, music and dining rooms; the second floor contains reception room, parlor, music hall and private apartments; the third floor is at present used by the Sisters of the first floor, with the exception of two small apartments at either side, used by the priest and assistants.

In 1886, the parish will erect, on the corner of Vernon Park Place and Sibley Street, a $10,000 church-edifice, and the present building will be devoted entirely to educational purposes. When the parish has finished the erection of the church-edifice and pastor's residence, their property will represent a value considerably in excess of $100,000.

REV. A. L. BERGERON, pastor of the Church of Notre Dame de Chicago, was born on September 4, 1856, at Kankakee, Ill. His father, Anthony Bergeron, a farmer, though born in St. Louis, was of French descent. His mother, Lucy (Ilosset) Bergeron, was born in Quebec, and was also of French descent. Both are still living. Father Bergeron first attended the high school at Milledgeville, Ill.; going thence, in 1865, to the College of St. Viateur, at Bourbonsais Grove, Ill., where he remained for four years, the first ten in the classical department, and the last four years in the theological department. Upon graduating from the theological department, in 1876, he received the degree of Bachelor of Arts. He was ordained, on July 5, 1876, by Bishop Foley, and was assigned to St. Stephen's Church as assistant pastor, remaining there until May, 1880. He was then transferred to the Church of the Immaculate Conception as pastor; and from February, 1882, until March, 1884, he was pastor of St. Joseph's Church, at Manteno, Ill., when he was transferred to his present position, succeeding Rev. James Cote.

CONVENT OF THE CONGREGATION DE NOTRE-DAME.—This order was founded in Canada about two hundred years ago by the Venerable Mother Margaret Bourgeois. In 1852, Sister Emelie van Abbe, Superior, and three other nuns, were sent to this city from the mother-house in Montreal, to instruct the French children in the Parish of Notre Dame. The convent at present only receives day scholars; those now attending number two hundred and seventy-three. The instructors and a majority of pupils in this school are of French origin, and ordinary conversation in the school-room is carried on in the French language. The course of study comprises all the branches of instruction necessary for a perfect French or English education.

ST. PROCOPIUS' CHURCH.—This church was founded in 1877, by Rev. William Coka, who purchased a church-building on Halsted Street, near Nineteenth Street, and moved it to the site of the present church, Eighteenth and Allport streets. The congregation rapidly increasing, the erection of a new building of brick, costing $15,000, was begun in 1882. The old edifice was converted into a school-house. The first teacher, John Petro, is still the principal, being assisted by two male teachers and by seven Sisters of St. Francis. The school numbers about eight hundred pupils. The church, the third Bohemian congregation organized in the city, is now the largest, containing about eight hundred families.

CHURCH OF ST. ELIZABETH.—The parish of St. Elizabeth, which lies between Thirty-fifth and Forty-seventh streets and between Clark Street and Irving Avenue, was organized in 1881, Rev. D. J. Riordan, was in charge. At the time of organization there were one hundred and sixty-five families in the parish, while now there are four hundred. Father Riordan purchased the frame church-edifice which had been used by St. Ann's congregation, and removed it to Dearborn Street, it being occupied by his parish until the new brick building on Forty-first and State streets was completed. This was dedicated on November 2, 1884, by his brother, Most Rev. P. W. Riordan, then coadjutor-archbishop, and now archbishop of San Francisco. The cost of the new church-edifice and school-building has been nearly $25,000.

REV. D. J. RIORDAN, pastor of St. Elizabeth's Church, was born in August, 1846, at Kinsale, County Cork, Ireland, the son of Matthew and Mary (Dunne) Riordan. His father, by trade a shipper, came to Chicago in 1854, and was employed by Mr. Miller, and for other firms. He died in October, 1873. D. J. Riordan received his education in the parochial schools of St. Patrick's Parish and in the University of St. Mary's of the Lake, which he entered in 1859, and where he remained until 1863, with the exception of one year spent at the Seminary of Our Lady of Angels at Niagara Falls, N. Y. In 1863, he went to Belgium, and studying two years in the preparatory seminary at Noailles. From 1865 to 1869, he attended the American College at Louvain, studying philosophy and theology. He was ordained at Malines, on May 22, 1869, and after spent one year in travel and study through Germany and Italy. In October, 1870, he returned to Chicago, and was appointed pastor of St. Rose Church, Wilmington, Ill., succeeding Rev. Dr. McMillen. In 1872, he was appointed chaplain of Mercy Hospital, Chicago, a position which he retained until October, 1873, when he became chancellor, and secretary to Bishop Fely, holding that position until 1881. He was then appointed to organize the new parishes of St. Elizabeth, in which he has been engaged.

ST. MALACHY'S CHURCH.—This parish was formed in 1882, by Archbishop Feehan, out of St. Jarlath's and St. Columbkill's parishes. Rev. Thomas P. Hodnett was assigned to the work of organizing the new parish. It embraces the territory lying between Chicago Avenue and Adams Street, and between Rockwell and Robey streets to Kinzie, where the eastern boundary runs back to Hoynie, and thence extends to Chicago Avenue. Having obtained permission from the building committee of the Council to erect a frame chapel on the lots already purchased at the corner of Western Avenue and Walnut Street, preparations were in progress for its erection when officers of the Fire Department forbade the work to proceed. But Father Hodnett, not being legally enjoined, collected two hundred men and fifty boys, and in seven hours, on July 3, 1882, had erected and enclosed a frame building, upon which he set a flag-staff and hoisted the stars and stripes. Having thus triumphed, he named the little chapel "The Ark," fitted it up for worship, carrying in chairs for seats, and then proceeded with the greater work of building a church-edifice on the corner of Western Avenue and Walnut Street. The corner-stone of this building was laid on Sunday, September 10, 1882, with imposing ceremonies.

The edifice was dedicated on Sunday, December 21, 1884, the opening sermon being delivered by Rt. Rev. Bishop John Hennessy, of Dubuque, Iowa. The building is of stone, in the modern Gothic style of architecture. The interior of the church is very elegant, a prominent feature being a memorial window, the gift of Rev. T. P. Hodnett, in memory of his father, Thomas Pope Hodnett.

Originally there were about three hundred families connected with the parish; now there are about five hundred, with a total membership of twenty-five hundred. A stone school-house has been erected just south of the church, at a cost of about $20,000. The school is in charge of the Sisters of Mercy of the Western Reserve, who also conduct St. Patrick's Academy in this parish. The societies connected with this church are St. Malachy's Young Men's Literary Association, the Catholic Order of Foresters, a branch of St. Vincent de Paul's Society, and St. Malachy's Total Abstinence and Benevolent Society. Father Hodnett is assisted by Revs. M. C. Mackin and D. A. McGrath, the latter coming to this church in May, 1884.
He is the son of Thomas Pope and Elizabeth Griffin (Hallinan) Hodnett. His father died in 1848; his mother is still living, at the cottage Knock, County Clare, Ireland, at the age of sixty-three. When thirteen years old he entered a private academy, and the following year St. Munchin's Jesuit College, at Limerick, where he remained four years, completing with honor the whole "course of humanity." He then entered the affiliated college of the Catholic University of Ireland, St. Flannan, at Ennis, where he passed the eleven months. Upon the formation of the Diocese of Peoria, he was transferred to St. Patrick's Church, Dixon, Ill., with the affiliated missions of Harmon and Ashton, Lee Co., Ill. On June 10, 1852, he was summoned by Bishop Feehan to go to St. Louis, the parish of St. Malachy, Chicago, out of portions of the two parishes of St. Jarlath's and St. Columbkille's. Father Hodnett built a church and a large school on Western Avenue, and superintends an academy at the corner of Oakley and Park avenues. The rest of his active and zealous labors in this new field are shown in the history of St. Malachy's Church. Thus far Father Hodnett has either built, or paid for, five churches, or three parochial residences and schools, and has been instrumental, to a great extent, in the founding of the University of Our Lady of the Sacred Heart, at Watertown, Wis. He has been also connected with the temperance movement in this State and in Wisconsin. He is widely known and his influence as a follower of Father Mathew is greatly felt.

**St. Joseph's Home.**—In 1875, a small band of Sisters of the Order of the Holy Heart of Mary, were sent from the mother-house at Buffalo, N. Y., to this city, to found a home for females out of employment and for those who were employed but had no homes of their own. They purchased ground on South May Street, near the corner of Eleventh, and erected a substantial brick building, four stories high. In 1884, the order commenced another building on the north side of the old structure, which adjoins it, and of the same height, the two forming one building. The new structure was dedicated on September 26, 1885, by Archbishop Feehan. The chapel is situated on the north side of the new building. In the rear of the main structure is a three-story building, in which are located the dress-making rooms and laundry. The cost of the grounds and buildings was about $25,000. There are seven Sisters of the Order of the Holy Heart of Mary in charge of the Home, and the average number of inmates is from seventy to ninety. The institution is self-sustaining.

**Academy of the Sacred Heart.**—The Academy of the Sacred Heart was founded in 1858, by Madame Gallway, who, accompanied by ten ladies of the community, came in August of that year, by invitation of Bishop Duggan. A small house was rented on the South Side, but a great increase of pupils rendering extensive accommodations necessary, a large house on the North Side was procured, to which a frame addition was built. The difficulty of procuring spiritual assistance made the community desirous of a closer proximity to the Jesuit Fathers, and in 1860 Madame Gallway purchased twelve acres of land on the West Side, near the Church of the Holy Family. In May the erection of the new convent was commenced, which was occupied on August 20, 1860. The frame house on the North Side, which was moved to this location, became their first parochial school, and was immediately put into operation with three hundred and fifty pupils. In 1854, an addition to the Academy was built, for the accommodation of boarders and novices. In 1866, the old parochial building was replaced by a large brick edifice, capable of accommodating one thousand children. In 1869, a second addition was built. The novitiate, which had been temporarily removed for want of accommodation, was brought back to Chicago; but in 1872, it was definitively located at the new Convent of Maryville, near St. Louis. In 1879, a new chapel was built adjoining the academy; and in 1885, a large bell was erected close to the parochial school, to be used for divine service, and also for school exhibitions. The Academy comprises numerous class-rooms, with an extensive library and a fine museum. The grounds attached to the institution, comprising about ten acres, are kept with much skill. Madame Gallway remained Mother Superior until 1886, when she was succeeded by Mother Gauntreux, who died in the institution in 1872. She was replaced by the present Superior, Mother Niederkorn, who has been away three times, being relieved by Mother Bourke Freret and Mother Gauci.

**St. Patrick's Academy.**—St. Patrick's Academy is one of the most recently established of the Catholic Female schools in Chicago, and is one of the best known and most flourishing. It is situated on the southwest corner of Oakley and Park avenues, and is under the care of the Sisters of Mercy, a religious order favorably known to residents of Chicago through the parochial schools under its charge. St. Patrick's Academy was founded in 1853, when six Sisters came to Chicago. It is in the parish of St. Malachy. It was at the request of Rev. Father Hodnett, pastor, and of Rev. Father Feehan, chancellor of the diocese, that the building was erected. On the approbation of His Grace, the Archbishop, that these sisters came from Nashville, Tenn. The number now at the Academy (which has been made a mother-house of the diocese) is twenty-three, not all of whom, however, have yet completed their novitiate.
The academy-building is a substantial brick edifice. The cornerstone was laid on June 5, 1881, and on September 15th, the lower portion of the building was so far completed as to admit the reception of pupils. The Sisters lived in a rented house on Park Avenue, until Christmas, when the upper stories were finished, and the school opened to the Academy.

The school opened with forty-eight pupils, and the roll for the past year showed an attendance of two hundred. It has three departments, primary, intermediate, and senior; the two last of these are coeducational, and the latter covering a course of three years. The studies are those taught at the Chicago grammar and high schools, with the addition of a course of religious instruction, including catechism, scripture history, and Christian doctrine. The chief aim of the Sisters is to attain thoroughness, promotions from one grade to another being made only after the test of a stringent examination. Pupils may, however, take an elective course of study, and, if such a direction is given, they are instructed in instrumental music, painting, modern and ancient languages, and plain and ornamental needle-work. No class has yet graduated, nor is it expected that any will before 1887. The Sisters act as officers of the community at present—Mother Assistant, Sr. M. Basilia; Mistress of Novices, Sr. M. Xavier.

Mother Mary Catherine, now at the head of the motherhouse of the Sisters of Mercy in the Archdiocese of Chicago, and of the Academy of St. Patrick, entered upon her religious career in June, 1867. She is a sister of Most Rev. P. A. Fenoch, Archbishop of Chicago. Before assuming the vows that bound her to her present life of devoted self-abnegation, she lived in St. Louis, Mo. For years before connecting herself with any religious community, she had determined to renounce the world; but her mother being in failing health in consequence of a paralytic stroke, she believed it her first duty of an only daughter to remain in order to support her mother’s declining years. Until her mother’s death, therefore, she remained at home, her two brothers, one a physician, and the other a merchant, also living under the same roof. After her mother’s death, Mother Catherine, determined to set her feet into execution her long cherished plan. Having been up to that time undecided as to the order whose vows she should assume, and learning that Sisters were needed by the community of the Sisters of Mercy in Kentucky, she determined at once. It is possible that her choice may have been, in some measure, affected by the consideration that her remaining brother (the present Archbishop) was a bishop of Tennessee. Her novitiate lasted from November 25, 1867, to November 25, 1869, when she took the final vows and became a professed Sister. The constitutions of the order of the Sisters of Mercy provide for offices in each community, to be filled by election. Immediately upon the completion of her novitiate, Mother Catherine was chosen to fill the dual office of mother bursar and mistress of novices, both of which positions she retained until 1883, when she was elected Mother Superior, shortly before being sent to this city. The wisdom of this selection and appointment is clearly indicated in the rank of the religious order, and in the services she was called upon to render to the community. The work of the Order in America is largely due to the wisdom of the choice which the community made in appointing her. The esteem in which she is held by the religious community is shown by the rapid growth and constantly increasing prosperity of the institution under their care, which are to be attributed, in no small degree, to their executive ability as well as to the wisdom and executive ability as well as to the wisdom and energy of those who have directed and administered the institution.

Sister Mary Basilia (Callaghan), mother assistant of St. Patrick’s Academy, and of the mother-house of the Sisters of Mercy in the diocese of Nashville, Tenn., first entered the Order of a religious in August, 1864. Her novitiate ended in March, 1867, and her profession, the first to take place in Nashville, was solemnized with appropriate ceremonies. Since taking the final vows, Sister Mary Basilia has held responsible and important positions. With the exception of a short time, she has held the office of assistant mother of St. Patrick’s Academy, and during a part of the time has also been director of the Young Ladies’ Society of that institution. She is a lady of superior education, being possessed of the highest accomplishments in language and music; is a thorough scholar in French, Italian, German and Latin; and is an excellent performer upon the piano, organ, harp and guitar. She understands the language of the church, and has the rare grace of soul in all her movements. She has won the love and reverence of all with whom she has come in contact. Sister Mary Basilia, assisted by five others of her order, has immediate charge of the musical department of the Academy.

St. Adalbert’s (Polish) Church.—This church was started as early as 1872, in which year Jacob Lilja and Francis Szymanski purchased some lots at the corner of West Seventeenth and Paulina streets. In 1874, the ground was paid for, and Rev. John Mullitzer appointed pastor. He remained long enough to organize the parish, becoming succeeded by Rev. Dominie Mayer, who built the basement of the present structure, which was used for a number of years by the congregation. He was succeeded in 1878, by Rev. Adolphus Snigurski, during whose pastorate the church-building was completed, being dedicated in June, 1884. It is a Gothic structure of brick, and cost about $45,000. In July, 1885, the present pastor, Rev. John Kadziezinski, took charge. The number of families connected with this church is about one thousand. The parish schools were established in 1878, by Rev. Dominic Mayer. The first teacher was Mr. Wendziniski, the second August Wrobiewski, the third, Miss Weisslaar, and the present incumbents, Mrs. Doyle and Francis Zabka. The school is held in the basement of the church and has three hundred and seventy-five scholars. In September, 1885, it was taken in charge by the Sisters of Nazareth, from Rev. John Kadziezinski, of Italy.

The following societies are connected with the church: St. Adalbert’s Benevolent Society, organized in 1873; Society of the Sacred Heart of Mary, organized in 1878; Knights of St. Casimir, organized in 1881; Society of the Holy Name of Jesus, organized in 1883; Society of St. Dominic, organized in 1885; Society of St. Stanislaus Kostka, organized in 1885; Society of St. Valentine, organized in 1885; Rosary Society, organized in 1873; Young Ladies’ Society, organized in 1885. Church societies of the church, St. Adalbert’s was organized in 1885, at Bridgeport, and named the Church of St. Mary of the Perpetual Help, by Rev. John Kadziezinski, who purchased an entire block of land, containing fifty lots, sixteen of which are reserved for the use of the church. A frame church-building was purchased and moved on the ground, as were also a school-house and a priests’ residence; the church being dedicated on August 16, 1885. There are two societies connected with this church, that of St. John Kanty, and St. Stephen’s. The school containing two hundred pupils, is taught by three Sisters.

Rev. John Kadziezinski, pastor of St. Adalbert’s Church, was born in Karcz, Czarnkow County, Province of Posen, Poland, on October 18, 1844. His father was Peter and his mother Mrs. Mathilda (Kura) Kadziezinski. He was educated in the Pedagogium at Ostrowo, near Wilna, and at the Polish seminary in Rome, where he completed his studies in 1869. On May 22, 1869, he was ordained, and served as pastor four years in Posen. Afterward he served six years as assistant priest in Paris, France. He came to America in 1881, and soon after landing went to Chicago. He was appointed assistant priest at St. Stanislaus Kostka Church, in which capacity he served two years, and became pastor of the Church of the Immaculate Conception, at South Chicago, in 1882. In 1885, he built a frame church on Halstead street there; and in 1884 was appointed to his present pastoral charge.

Rev. Leo E. Mozyjewski was born on May 4, 1859, in San Antonio, Texas, the son of Anton and Philomena (Wenz) Mozyjewski. He received his education for the priesthood at St. Francis’ Seminary, near Milwaukee, Wis., and was ordained on June 24, 1884. Shortly thereafter he was appointed assistant priest at St. Adalbert’s Church, where he remained until the latter part of 1885; when he was sent to take charge of the Polish parish in Lemont, Cook Co., Ill., which position he has since occupied.

Rev. Father Edward J. Dunne has been connected with the chief pastorates of All Saints’ Church, corner of Wallace Street and Twenty-fifth Place, for over ten years. In fact, his Irish duties commenced before there was any church at the present site. To his energy, eloquence and faithfulness a large debt of gratitude is due, not only by his parishioners; but by the communities at large, through his individual exertions the parish of All Saints has become most important and progressive, and his ecclesiastical ministries have resulted in vast improvement in the religious and domestic welfare of his parishioners. Rev. Dunne is a native of Ireland, and was born in Tipperary, the son of Richard and Julia (Cook) Dunne, on April 25, 1845. When he was a year old his parents came to America, and located in Chicago, where the son and future priest attended the Brothers’ school. In 1867, he entered the Chicago Catholic institution of learning in St. Mary’s of the Lake. From this school he went to study at the Seminary of St. Francis, Chicago, and completed a thorough theoretical and philosophical education at St. Mary’s Seminary, Baltimore, Md. There he was ordained priest, on June 29, 1871, and returning to Chicago became assistant pastor of St. James’ Church, and later filled the

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same post of duty at St. Mary's Church. In 1857, Father Dunne was given charge of the parish of All Saints. At that time there was no church building, and for a time Mass was celebrated in a small frame house, the home of a Unitarian minister. In 1864, Bishop Blanchard commissioned him to act as vicar-general for the Diocese of Chicago. He was later appointed as assistant to the bishop and became vicar-general. In 1872, he was appointed as coadjutor of the diocese and later as bishop of the diocese of Chicago.

During his tenure, Father Dunne worked tirelessly to expand the diocese and its outreach to the community. He was known for his pastoral care and his dedication to the education of the clergy and laity. He was a strong proponent of higher education and supported the establishment of several schools and universities in the diocese. He was also a strong advocate for the construction of new churches and church buildings.

In addition to his pastoral duties, Father Dunne was also known for his commitment to social justice issues. He was a strong proponent of Irish Catholicism and worked to establish Irish Catholic churches throughout the diocese. He was also a strong supporter of Irish immigration and worked to ensure that they were welcomed into the community and had a place to worship.

Father Dunne was a man of great faith and dedication, and his legacy lives on in the work of the diocese and the churches he established. He was a true leader in the Catholic Church and his contributions to the diocese and the community are remembered with great respect and gratitude.

DANIEL M. CARLTON. In 1854, Father Dunne was appointed pastor of the parish of All Saints in Chicago. He was succeeded by Father Deane, who served as pastor until 1857. During his tenure, Father Dunne worked hard to establish a strong parish and to build a new church. He was also a strong advocate for higher education and supported the establishment of several schools and universities in the diocese.

Joseph A. Krajicek

HISTORY OF CHICAGO.
in this country, in 1870. The life of this eminent divine is so closely allied to the progress and development of the community of the Servite Fathers, which is only twenty-four years younger than the order Franciscans, that its growth and advancement become a part of his own individual experience. He began his ministrations to entering upon ecclesiastical duties directly in its service, however, his early training was of a character most deserving of mention in the sketch of a man remarkable for ability, perseverance and patience in pursuance of a cherished and unselfish object. He was born at Florence, Italy, on March 4, 1826, being the son of Paul and Anna Morini, and passed the first twenty-seven years of his life there. There he received, at an early age, the rudiments of the thorough education which, later, marked him as a student of great promise and high scholastic attainments. Having acquired a classical and theological education, and especial proficiency in rhetoric and rhetoric, he entered the order of Servite Fathers on January 5, 1844, when only eighteen years of age. In May, 1850, he was ordained priest, and three years later he received his first degrees and took charge of the students in humanities and rhetoric at the monastery. In 1856 he received the degree of D. D. This position he filled for eleven years, and in 1864 was sent to London, England, to endeavor to implant the order in Great Britain. After six years earnest effort in this direction, the London foundation being in a promising condition, he was sent, with two other fathers, Rev. Andrew Venturi and Rev. Bonifegio Balth, and a lay brother, to establish a flourishing mission in America. They landed at New York with his associates in July, 1870, and a month later they were formally given charge of the Irish congregation at Doty's Island, Menasha, Wis., by the Bishop of Green Bay. Here a community was soon formed, and in January, 1874, he gave a solemn promise of the Irish congregation at the cathedral of Chicago. An effort was made to form an Italian congregation in this city, but the obstacles in the way were so numerous that the task was accomplished by Bishop Foley to locate in Chicago. With the assistance of Father Venturi, he set about the formation of a congregation of Irish people, with other Catholics of different nationalities, sparsely resident on the prairie in the western portion of the city, not far from Central Park. In August, 1874, Father Morini began to build a brick church and residence on Jackson and Albany Avenue, which are now permanently located. The Fathers attending the congregation, which is English speaking, as assistants to Father Morini, are Fathers A. Venturi, parish priest, and J. J. Toussaint. The other priests of the congregation are Fathers M. McCann, M. Leplae and H. Crevler. In ten years the parish has become an important one, and the efforts of the Fathers have been a blessing to their parishioners and to the community at large. Father Morini directs the important functions of his high and holy office with a dignity and sincerity which has entitled him to the confidence and esteem of his associates, and he is universally respected and beloved by the members of the congregation. Father Morini has been as a pastor to the young, who in the Church of Our Lady of Sorrows, a structure which has no equal in Chicago for the elegance and chaste character of the frescoes, and the accompanying buildings are monuments to the practical devotion of Father Morini to the interests of the Church, to which he has given a life replete with sanctity and usefulness.

REV. THOMAS FRANCIS CASHMAN, pastor of St. Jarlath's Church, was born on December 3, 1842, at Clannere, County Cork, Ireland. His parents were Michael and Ellen (Kiely) Cashman; his father being a farmer. He was educated at St. Vincent's Seminary in Cork, where he remained four years, and at the College Seminary of Mount Mercy, County Waterford, from where he graduated in 1858. He went into business with his father until 1863, when he came to America. In 1864, he came to Chicago, entering the Seminary of St. John's, and in 1868, he was ordained by Bishop Lourdes, of Fort Wayne, for the diocese of Chicago. He was appointed assistant to Rev. P. J. Conway, the pastor of St. John's Church, then being the pastor of St. Joseph's Church, at Pekin, Ill., where he remained until 1872. While there he organized missions at Manito, Havana, and Mason City, Mason Co., and at Delavan and Troumont, Tazewell Co., building a church in each place. In 1872, he was transferred to St. Jarlath's Church, Chicago, which had been organized in 1869, where he has since remained. Father Cashman has been more than ordinarily successful as a pastor. Since coming to this church he has collected a debt of $20,000 then existing; has built a parochial residence at No. 638 West Jackson Street, at a cost of $8,000; has erected a parochial school at a cost of $3,000; has built a convent for the Sisters of St. Dominic at a cost of $4,500; and is now engaged in the erection of a new stone church edifice, which will cost not less than $75,000. When he commenced his pastorate there were but seventy-five families in the church; now there are thirteen hundred, and the churches of St. Malachi and of the Seven Dolors have been taken from the original St. Jarlath's parish. Father Cashman is thoroughly educated, and takes a deep interest in history, religion and philosophy.

REV. SOSTESNUS MORETTI, pastor of the only Catholic Church for the Italian speaking community of Chicago, has been identified with the progressive ecclesiastical interests of Chicago for over ten years, and to his patience, perseverance and ability is due the final establishment of a church devoted to the spiritual needs of that nationality. Father Moretti was born at Castellazzo, Bormida, in Piedmont, Italy, on October 5, 1841, being the son of Joseph Anthony and Leonna Moretti. When seventeen years of age, he completed the rudiments of his early education, and entered the order of Servite Fathers, at Bologna, on August 10, 1857. There he pursued his theological studies, and was transferred to the seminary of Monte Berico, Vicenza, in May, 1861. He was ordained as a priest on August 7, 1864, and ten years later came to America, landing in New York on October 19, 1874. He came at once to Chicago, and in November, 1880, having secured three lots on Illinois Street, began the building of the present church structure. This is regarded as a remarkable result of six years' labor, as all previous efforts in this direction in Chicago had failed of accomplishment. The place of worship was ready for occupancy on Easter Sunday, 1881, from which time Italian services were held regularly in that structure. The work of building the church proper has been carried on with great energy, and the beautiful building, in pure Italian style of architecture, has been brought very near completion. Its frescoing is a work of the finest art. The frescoing, which is very fine, will be done by Mr. Gregory, the distinguished Italian painter. Father Moretti is an eloquent and persuasive orator, and possesses high scholastic attainments. His long and useful service in the Church has won the confidence and esteem of his associates, and he is revered and beloved by his many parishioners.

ACADEMY OF ST. FRANCIS XAVIER.

REV. VINCENT BARZYNSKI, pastor of St. Stanislaus' Church was born in Poland, on September 20, 1838. His father was Joseph Barzyński, and his mother's maiden name was Mary Nowicka. He received his education in Poland, and was ordained on October 25, 1861, in the diocese of Lublin. For the first three years after his ordination, he was assistant priest in different churches in his native country; and, in 1865, went to Rome
and joined the congregation of Our Lord of Resurrection. Remaining in Rome eighteen months, he was then sent to Texas, as a missionary, being so engaged eight years in San Antonio and vicinity. On September 6, 1874, he came to Chicago to become pastor of St. Stanislaus' Church, and has occupied that position ever since. He has built up a large congregation, a large church-building, a fine school-house, and a house for the Sisters. In 1872, he established a convent at the corner of Belden and Southport avenues, and erected a provisory school-building, of three stories, which is intended for a school, Orphan Asylum and Sisters' house. A church-edifice is afterward to be erected.

FATHER’S ACADEMY FOR FEMALES.—By the great fire the Sisters lost their buildings and all they contained, suffering a loss of about $100,000. They rented a frame house on Cottage Grove Avenue, opposite the Chicago University, remaining there until August 25, 1873, when they took possession of their present building, on the corner of Wabash Avenue and Twenty-ninth Street. This is a large structure of brick, with stone trimmings, and contains a basement and four stories. The north half of the building is occupied as the convent and the south half as the Academy. There are at present one hundred and thirty-six sisters, of whom seventy-six are in the main building, thirty-four engaged in hospital duty, and twenty in branch houses. Nineteen of those at the convent are teachers in the Academy, where there are one hundred boarders and one hundred and fifty day-scholars. About forty instructors in the parochial schools in the following places: Town of Lake and Brighton Park, All Saints' parish, St. John's, and St. James'.

The Mother Superior, Mary Scholastica Drum, elected in May, 1867, has since been succeeded by Sister Mary Genevieve Cunningham, the present incumbent.

CONVENT OF THE IMMEDIATE CONCEPTION.—In August, 1862, the Dominican Sisters of St. Mary’s convent at Sinsinawa Mound, Wis., sent six sisters to this city to found an educational institution. They purchased ground on Franklin and Wieland streets, just north of where the Church of the Immaculate Conception now stands. The parish erected a wooden building on the property, containing four stories, for the use of the Sisters, which was donated to them. The institution was fairly established, when the great fire of 1871 swept away their entire possessions. Those who had charge of the institution returned to the mother-house at Sinsinawa, disheartened and discouraged. In 1872, Bishop Foley made overtures for their return, promising substantial assistance. Thus encouraged, they came back to Chicago and erected a two-story and a half building; but the promised aid of Bishop Foley was not forthcoming. The Sisters struggled to save the institution; and, though not yet free from indebtedness, they are now successfully conducting the school. The Sisters also teach in the parochial school recently built by Father Butler of the Church of the Immaculate Conception, adjoining the convent. The first Mother Superior was Sister Annrose, who died on June 2, 1871. She was succeeded by Sister Dominica, and the latter by Sister Borromeo. In September, 1852, Sister Mary Clement became Mother Superior, and she now presides over the institution, assisted by eight Sisters of the Order of St. Dominic. The parochial school of the parish of St. Jarlath has been presided over, since January, 1872, by the Dominican Sisters, who came from Sinsinawa Mound. The first Mother Superior was Sister Thomasina. The present Mother Superior is Sister Villana, who was elected on September 1, 1855.

CONVENT OF THE BENEDICTINE SISTERS.—In August, 1860, Sister M. Frances, O.C., and Sisters M. Antonina and M. Gonzalez came to this city, from the mother-house at St. Mary's, Elk Co., Penn., on invitation of Father Fink, then pastor of St. Joseph's Church, and assumed charge of the parochial school. The Sisters of the Holy Cross, who left Chicago in 1860, and had up to this time conducted the school, had their convent on the southwest corner of Chicago Avenue and Cass Street; and the building which the Benedictine Sisters occupied was located diagonally opposite. This was a brick structure, four-stories high, and contained the convent, the parish and the select schools. Sister M. Frances Knapp was the first superior, remaining one year, and was succeeded by Sister M. Nepomucene Ludwig. In 1865, Sister M.

There are three large buildings now located upon their property, all earned and owned by the sistershood. The frame building at the corner of Market and Hill streets was erected immediately after the fire, being finished in 1872. In 1879, a large brick addition was built on the rear. These buildings are used as a home. In 1852, a handsome brick structure, used solely for school purposes, was finished. This fronts on Market Street, is four stories high, and contains fifteen large rooms.

The sole mission of the Benedictine sisterhood is one of instruction and they have done much towards stimulating the minds of our youth to noble endeavor, and fitting them for usefulness in after years. The convent has an extensive garden and play-ground, furnished with every facility for the amusement and physical welfare of the pupils. The course of study includes everything from the primary to the highest branches in English and German, music and the arts. Pupils are charged for board and tuition, but there are usually a number who receive instruction gratuitously.

The institution was incorporated July 1, 1852, as the Convent of Ss. Benedict and Scholastica. The average number now in attendance at the school is one hundred and twenty. The sisters also have charge of the parochial school of St. Joseph's Church, at the corner of Franklin and Hill streets, where an average
of four hundred and twenty-six pupils receive instruction. There are thirty-six Sisters at the convent, and six who are engaged in mission work.

The Servite Sisters’ Industrial Home.—The original mother-house of the Servite Sisters is in Florence, Italy, where the Servite Order was commenced in 1254, and hence it was Rev. to flourish during the centuries that have elapsed. In the fall of 1870, Bishop Melcher, of Wisconsin, invited the order to send representatives to America. On their arrival, the fathers were given charge of the parishes of Menasha and Neenah, Winnebago Co., Wis. The sisters took control of the schools of that parish, and also had a school at Appleton, Wis. The first Rev. Mother in Menasha was Rev. Mother Mary of the Blessed Sacrament. The second mother in Menasha was Rev. Mother Francis of Assisi, who brought the order to Chicago, Ill., and was Right Rev. Bishop Foley. They have been here since December 26, 1877, establishing their convent and home, in the following May, No. 1250 West Van Buren Street. Subsequently they purchased a lot, three hundred feet square, at the corner of West Van Buren Street and Albany Avenue. In 1879, work was commenced upon the present convent, the cornerstone being laid by Vicar-General McMullen. The building is yet in an unfinished condition and consequently has not been dedicated. The convent proper is a five-story structure, with large iron stairways leading to the main entrance, over which stands a marble figure of the Virgin Mary. There are other buildings adjoining the convent, two and three stories in height. All the buildings are of brick and stone, with a substantial masonry. The purpose of the Servite Sisters is the care of homeless and destitute children from nine to eighteen years of age, who may be sent to their institution by parents or the courts, or who come of their own accord. They are cared for in the same manner by which they may be relieved, in the forenoon, while in the afternoon instruction is given in the common English branches. The Sisters own the grounds and buildings which they occupy, the cost of which has already been over $40,000. The institution is supported partially by contributions of money and clothing, and by the sale of manufactured articles made by the inmates; but the chief income is derived from the interest on invested bonds. Each of sixteen Sisters of the convent have $2,000 and upon United States bonds, the income from which is devoted to the use of their convent. The average number of non-paying inmates is about fifty. Four or five hundred children have already passed through the Industrial Home, of whom only three have died. Rev. Mother Francis of Assisi, the founder of the community in Chicago, is now the mother-house of America, is the present superior of the convent.

The House of the Good Shepherd.—In 1858, Rev. Dr. McMullen, then pastor of St. Luke’s Church, on the corner of Polk and Sherman streets, was a frequent visitor to the Bridgeway, which was situated only a short distance from his church. During these visits he became impressed with the fact that the greater portion of the female inmates needed some means other than mere confinement in a jail to effect any permanent improvement in their condition. At this time a number of nuns of the Society of the Sacred Heart of Jesus in Chicago were engaged in the work of the Good Shepherd. In 1869, the foundation of the Good Shepherd came into existence, to establish an institution for the reclamation and protection of unfortunate of its own sex. Dr. McMullen obtained temporary quarters for the Sisters, and the building was bought for $8,000, on which the Sisters took charge and commenced the erection of a small frame building, which, when almost completed, was burned. But the public of Chicago, regardless of church or creed, subscribed liberally toward a new house, which was at once put up. In 1870, a brick edifice was erected. The great fire of 1871 left their home in ruins, the loss being between $175,000 and $200,000. In the year following, another building was erected, which has been added several times. This stands in a large open space on the original site, at the corner of North Market and Hill streets. The total value of the property is about $200,000. The aid received from the Relief and Aid Society, together with the munificent contributions of Dr. McMullen, Bishop Foley, proved of great assistance in the work of the building.

In 1878, the institution made public a statistical report and financial statement which showed the indebtedness at that time to be $16,900. In the summer of 1878, active measures were taken to pay off the debt, as well as to enlarge the buildings. A hara and series of entertainments were held in the Exposition Building. The profits of these entertainments consisted of concerts, organ recitals, military drill and review by the First and Second regiments, Sixth Battalion and Lackey’s Zouaves, displays of the benevolent and civic societies in full regalia, and a fifty-mile walking race. These events were successful and the Sisters were able to pay off the debt, and the building was continued in the Chicago city directory. All the payments, there are in the city and immediate vicinity forty-eight parishes and missions, the more important of which are briefly noticed in the following sketches:

The protestant episcopal church.

The death of Bishop Whitehouse, which occurred on August 10, 1874, cast a deep gloom upon the diocese. In the following September, at the Annual Convention, Rev. G. F. Seymour, D.D., of New York City, was elected his successor; but the General Convention of clerical and lay deputies which met in October, declined to consent to his consecration. In February, 1875, Rev. James DeKoven, D.D., warden of Kasec College, was elected bishop, but a majority of the standing committees of the diocese throughout the country, more or less declaimed against his consecration. The rejection of these clergy was probably their high-church tendencies.

In the following September, Dr. DeKoven having declined to permit his name to be again used, Rev. William E. McLaren, D.D., rector of Trinity Church, Cleveland, Ohio, was chosen bishop. His election being approved by a majority of the standing committees of the dioceses, and by the bishops, his consecration took place on September 8, 1875, at the Cathedral in Chicago.

The diocese having become too extensive for the management of one bishop, in December, 1877, a division was effected, the two dioceses of Quincy and Springfield being organized by Bishop McLaren. Early in 1878, Rev. Alexander Burgess, of Massachusetts, was elected bishop of Quincy, and Rev. G. F. Seymour, of Springfield. During the same year, the three dioceses were confederated under provincial relations. Since that time, so far as Chicago is concerned, the Church has divided into three, and the present time, there are in the city and immediate vicinity forty-eight parishes and missions, the more important of which are briefly noticed in the following sketches:
address to his diocese in 1852, and it was ever after an earnest desire on his part to reach the consummation of his cherished scheme. Negotiating for a convenient site for Cathedral purposes, Grace Church and that of the Holy Communion were offered the Bishop, but no definite action was taken in regard to them. The Church of the Atonement, which had been founded by Rev. Dudley Chase, was seriously endangered by the heavy debt which rested upon it. It was a small structure on the corner of Washington and Peoria streets. This was also offered to the bishop, providing he would assume the indebtedness which encumbered it. Among those who urged the bishop’s acceptance of this offer, were Dr. L. P. Cheney, Hon. L. B. Otis, Henry Keep and George P. Lee. The offer was finally accepted, and the bishop, with money accruing from his negotiations for lots on the South Side, paid the liens, amounting to about $5,000.

On Easter, 1861, the Cathedral of SS. Peter and Paul was first opened for worship, and was termed the Bishop’s Chapel. Very soon it was enlarged and improved, and another lot purchased. The decorations in the Cathedral were according to the bishop’s own designs. Memorial windows were presented by various parishes in the diocese, bearing their names. The organ was the gift of members of the congregation and others. The handsome stone font, also designed by the bishop, was presented by James Carter, as a memorial to his wife, Mrs. Helen Anderson Carter, and bears the inscription, “She hath done what she could.” Other gifts comprise brass standards, by G. S. Norris, of Baltimore, in memory of Hugh Davey Evans; and the brass eagle lectern, by William F. Whitehouse, chancellor of the Cathedral, as a memorial to the deceased members of the bishop’s family. Means to enlarge and improve the Cathedral were raised by subscription, which met large and generous contributions. Still an incumbrance was left on the property, but the work now so thoroughly inaugurated went on prosperously.

The first chaplain was Rev. John Wilkinson, who was followed by Rev. S. B. Duffield. In 1867, four canons were appointed, namely, Revs. Knowles, Dorset, Magill and Street. Services were held morning, afternoon and evening. In due time a chapel was added; two school-rooms, in which an industrial school, a day-school for boys and girls, and a free night-school were established, and continued until a lack of means for a time caused their discontinuance. In August, 1874, Bishop Whitehouse passed away, and shortly after his death the indebtedness of the Cathedral, mainly incurred in improving the building and the purchasing of additional ground, amounted to some $17,000, was paid in full.

It was in this church that the celebrated trial of Bishop Cheney occurred. Here also Bishop McLaren received his consecration, and here invariably meets the Diocesan Convention. The cathedral was consecrated on Wednesday, December 10, 1879, the ceremonies being participated in by many prominent bishops and other clergy of the church, and the sermon preached by Rt. Rev. W. C. Doane, Bishop of Albany, N. Y. In 1883, a handsome and commodious clergy-house was added to the cathedral, costing $20,000.

In 1884, Rev. J. H. Knowles resigned. At that time the parish numbered three hundred families. In his report of that year, Canon Knowles stated that during his connection with the cathedral—

One thousand and seventy-four persons had been baptized, seven hundred and forty-two of them by himself; seven hundred and forty-six persons had been confirmed, of these he had confirmed all except about sixty-four hundred and ninety-three marriages had been solemnized, of which number he personally officiated at four hundred and twelve; the number of funerals held had been four hundred and seventy-nine, of which three hundred and ninety-eight had been conducted by himself.

Rev. J. H. Knowles’ rectorship covered a period of seventeen years. He was followed by Rev. G. T. Griffith, the present incumbent.
Whipple, of Minnesota; Talbot, of Indiana; Clarkson, of Nebraska; Spooner, of Colorado; Gillis, of Western Michigan; and Willis, of Wisconsin. His attending presbyters were Rev. James DeKoven, D. D., and Rev. George Worthington, D. D., now bishop of Nebraska. In 1877, the Diocese of Illinois was divided, and two other sees formed—the Diocese of Quincy and the Diocese of Springfield. Bishop McLaren retained charge of that portion which kept the title of Diocese of Illinois, which includes Chicago and the northern portion of the State. In 1880, the name was changed to the Diocese of Chicago, by consent of the General Convention and by the action of the Diocesan Convention. In 1883, Bishop McLaren was elected president of the Western Theological Seminary of Chicago, an institution incorporated and endowed by Dr. Talmor Wheeler to the extent of $225,000. Bishop McLaren received the degree of S.T.D. from Racine College, Wisconsin, in 1875, and that of D.C.L. from the University of Pennsylvania, Temple, in 1884. Since 1871 Rev. Dr. McLaren became Bishop of Illinois in 1875, he has accomplished three great works which deserve specific mention. The division of the original diocese of Illinois into three dioceses was enumerated above; the establishment of the Provincial System, under which the several dioceses of a State become one Federate Convention or Council; and the establishment of the Western Theological Seminary, also mentioned above. He has likewise contributed materially to the success of the Jubilee charity, St. Luke's Hospital. As an orator, Bishop McLaren is impressive, but makes no effort at display. His writings are distinguished by energy of thought and beauty of diction. They consist of Catholic Dogma, the Abolition of Debt, in 1853; sermons, addresses, numerous papers and poems in periodicals, and miscellaneous writings. He is a hard worker, has done much for his diocese and especially active in building up and starting the Western Theological Seminary on a career of usefulness. Bishop McLaren is married, and has three children.

Trinity Church.—Immediately after the great fire, this parish having lost its church-edifice, and the homes of its people being for the most part laid in ashes, was much scattered. Rev. Dr. Edward Sullivan was at that time the rector. In July, 1873, the corner-stone was laid of a new building on the corner of Michigan Avenue and Twenty-sixth Street. It was opened for worship on November 22, 1874. It is a clerestory Gothic, of stone, having a seating capacity of one thousand, and cost $100,000. At Easter, 1882, free from debt, it was consecrated. Rev. R. A. Holland, S.T.D., had charge of the parish from 1879 to 1883, being succeeded by Rev. L. S. Osborne, the present rector.

In addition to the church-edifice, this parish owns a fine rectory, at the corner of Twenty-sixth Street and Indiana Avenue, and Trinity House, adjacent to the church, in which meet the societies, guilds and Sunday schools. The parish organizations are The Young Men's Guild, founded, in 1882 by Dr. Holland; the Ladies' Aid Society, and the Young Ladies' Missionary Society. At the present time there are five hundred communicants and seven hundred Sunday-school children. For several years the average yearly contributions of the parish have amounted to $30,000.

Rev. Louis Shreve Osborne was born on October 10, 1851, at Salem, Mass. His father, Henry Osborne, was a merchant of Salem, and of English descent. His mother was Mrs. Louisa Shreve, of Salem, Mass. He lived in Salem until he was eighteen years old, attending the common and high schools. At eighteen he entered Harvard College, and remained until 1872, when he matriculated at the Philadelphia Divinity School, and graduated therefrom in 1876. In June, 1876, he took deacon's orders, and immediately went to the Diocese of Southern Ohio as a missionary to Xenia, Yellow Springs and Waynesville. In May, 1877, he was ordained priest at Springfield, Ohio, by Bishop Thomas A. Jaggar, and in January, 1878, became rector of Grace Episcopal Church, Sandusky, Ohio, remaining until January, 1884, when he came to Trinity Episcopal Church, Chicago, as the successor of Rev. R. A. Holland, who had accepted a call to New Orleans. Since the commencement of the rectorship of Rev. Mr. Osborne, there has been a net gain in the membership of about eighty, and the society has purchased the fine parsonage property, in the rear of the church, and fronting on Indiana Avenue, at a cost of about $40,000. Rev. Mr. Osborne was married, on April 25, 1878, to Miss Marie B. Ashburner, daughter of Algernon and Mrs. E. B. Ashburner, both of Philadelphia. They have two children,—Elizabeth C. and Algernon A.

St. James's Church.—The fire of 1871 scattered this congregation far and wide. On the Sunday following, services were held in the open air, in the shadow of the blackened walls of the ruined church. Dr. Hugh Miller Thompson, who went East to appeal for funds with which to re-build, secured $17,000. He shortly after resigned, and in March, 1872, Rev. Arthur Brooks assumed the rectorship. In the following February the old vestible was fitted up for services. In 1872, the working force of the parish was two hundred and fifty souls. They were burdened with a bonded debt of $40,000; but had in hand, from insurance and gifts in the East, about the same amount, and $50,000 was raised from the sale of pews. The work of re-building went vigorously forward, when the financial crisis of 1873 caused its entire suspension. In 1874, the work was resumed. In 1875, Rev. S. S. Harris, D.D., who had succeeded
The new church edifice is almost like that destroyed by the fire. In style it is Gothic, with nave, transepts and recess chancel. It has a seating capacity of one thousand three hundred. The interior is one of the handsomest in the city. A fine organ occupies the entire south transept. It was procured through the energy of Mrs. Perry H. Smith and other ladies of the parish. A prominent feature is the memorial reredos to Bishop Clarkson, which is of carved oak, having five panel-paintings representing the glorified Christ surrounded by angels. Near the main entrance stands a font of pure Italian marble, presented by Mrs. Herbert C. Ayer. The church also contains seven magnificent memorial windows, made in London, England. Their names, and those of the donors, are as follows: That to Mrs. F. H. Winston, by her husband; one in memory of Mr. and Mrs. H. L. DeKoven by John DeKoven; one in memory of Fanny DeKoven Dickey; one to Mr. and Mrs. Joseph E. Ryerson, by their children; one to Mrs. F. B. Hooker, by her husband; one to Edward S. Stickney, by his wife; one to Mrs. George I. Dunlap, by her children; and one to Mrs. J. A. Ellis, by her husband. There are also memorial boxes, bearing the names, respectively, of Bishops Chaise and Whitehouse, Rev. C. V. Kelley, D.D., Rev. John M. Stevens, and Mrs. F. H. Winston. The tablet erected in memory of the soldiers lost in the Rebellion, who went from this parish, was not destroyed by the great fire, and was re-erected in the new edifice. The building has a commodious basement, which is used for Sunday-school purposes, and over the vestibule is a large chapel, which is used for societies and guilds.

Rev. Dr. William H. Vibbert, who has been the rector since 1883, came to this parish from St. Luke's, Germantown, Philadelphia.

The parish organization in December, 1885, was as follows:


There were, in December, 1885, one thousand three hundred and fifty souls in the parish and six hundred and sixty-two communicants.

CAVALRY CHURCH.—This began as a mission Sunday-school in January, 1867. Interest rapidly developed, leading to a parish organization in the same year, with Rev. A. W. Snyder as rector, who remained until 1871. The parish interests were not affected by the great fire. The church edifice, built in 1867, is a frame building, having a seating capacity of three hundred. In 1872, under Rev. J. F. Walker, it was enlarged by the deepening of the chancel and addition of aisles. In the fall of 1874, Rev. Luther Pardee was called. He found a debt on the church of $5,000, which was speedily lifted; and under his administration the church has seen progress and prosperity. Exterior repairs, in 1885, greatly added to the attractiveness of the church. There are one hundred and ninety communicants, and two hundred and fifty members of the Sunday-school.

ST. MARK'S CHURCH.—The fire of 1871 had a beneficial effect upon this parish, as the great influx of residents from the burned district led to a more permanent growth. Rev. D. F. Warren, D.D., was then the rector. He was succeeded, in 1877, by Rev. B. F. Fleetwood, the present pastor. In the fall of 1880, the church edifice was partly destroyed by fire, but was immediately rebuilt. In the summer of 1882, it was enlarged to seat seven hundred people. Since that year, the growth of the church has been commensurate with that of the population. Its present membership ranks fourth among the churches of this denomination in the city.

The parish organization in 1885 was as follows:


Rev. Benjamin Franklin Fleetwood, pastor of St. Mark's Episcopal Church, was born in New York City, on February 20, 1834. His father, Stanley H. Fleetwood, was a resident of Chicago from 1856 to the time of his death in 1872. He was connected with William H. Ogden as a member of the firm of Ogden, Fleetwood & Co., for some time, in those early days, one of the largest real-estate firms in Chicago. Mrs. Fleetwood's maiden name was Margaret Finiser. Young Benjamin came to Chicago with his parents, and graduated from Racine College in 1853. He then attended Nashotah Theological Seminary, graduating there in 1857. His first pastoral services were performed in St. James' Episcopal Church, as assistant to Rev. J. H. Ryland for one year, previous to entering upon which duties he was ordained at the Cathedral of SS. Peter and Paul in the spring of 1857, by Bishop Whitehouse. From 1863 to 1872, he was rector of Christ Church, Adrian, Mich., and from 1873 to 1885, rector of St. Mark's Episcopal Church, at Marquette, Mich. During his pastorate the church erected their present elegant edifice, one of the finest in the West, at an expense of $70,000. In 1877, he was called to the rectorship of St. Mark's Episcopal Church, in which he has since continued. During his rectorship here, the membership of the church has increased from eight families and seventy-five communicants in 1857, to two hundred families and four hundred communicants in 1885. The number of Sunday-school scholars has also increased, from eighty to four hundred and twenty-five. And the annual financial offerings have increased from $3,000 to an average of $10,000.
Mr. Fleetwood was married to Miss Helen L. McDole, of Cleveland, Ohio, in January, 1863. She died on May 4, 1877, leaving three children,— Helen, William Webster and George Worthington. Mr. Fleetwood was subsequently married to Miss Josephine F. Fake, of Chicago, daughter of Henry Fake, who came to Chicago in 1841, and who resided here most of the time until his death in 1883. By his second wife, Rev. Mr. Fleetwood has one child,— Henry Warren.

Grace Church.—After the fire, the chapel connected with this church became literally an asylum for the homeless; the vestibules were made storehouses for provisions; the rector's wife established a clothing bureau at the parsonage; and $6,000 in cash were distributed by the rector and officers of the church. Although the church-edifice was not destroyed by the fire, the society was so crippled that the rector insisted upon a reduction of his salary from $6,000 to $2,500, and the seats were declared free. At Easter, 1873, the pews were again rented and the salary of the rector restored. In 1874, an Easter offering of $15,000 materially lessened the debt. In 1883, the whole indebtedness was canceled, and the church consecrated by Bishop McLaren. Rev. Dr. Clinton Locke, the present rector, has held his position twenty-seven years.

St. Clement's.—The Church of St. Clement, corner of State and Twentieth streets, was opened for worship on St. Clement's day, November 23, 1884. It was erected at the sole expense of George A. Armour. The present building, handsome and complete in all its appointments, is only the precursor of a more substantial structure to be hereafter erected. The seats in this church are free. Its Sunday services are choral and congregational, led by a surpliced choir. There is daily worship at 7 a.m., 9 a.m. and 5 p.m. Rev. John H. Knowles is pastor.

St. Andrew's Church.—This parish was formed by the union of the Churches of St. John and the Atonement. After the fire, St. John's parish undertook to build a new church edifice, but failed to carry out the project. The building, which they left unfinished, now owned by the Third Presbyterian Society, was almost totally destroyed by fire in 1884. St. John's congregation then worshiped temporarily in the Swedenborgian church edifice on Washington Boulevard. On September 11, 1878, it was determined to unite the two parishes of St. John and the Atonement under the new name of St. Andrew's Protestant Episcopal Church, using the church edifice of the latter parish, at the corner of Washington Boulevard and Robey Street. On September 23, Rev. Francis Mansfield was called to the rectorship, which charge he resigned on December 8 of the same year. On February 14, 1879, Rev. W. F. Knowlton was chosen rector, remaining until February 14, 1881. In the following June, Rev. H. B. Ensor was called to the charge, and continued until June 1, 1885. During his ministry the parish was greatly encouraged, and in the summer of 1883 the church edifice was rebuilt. It was a frame building, and stood on piles. It was raised, a stone foundation put under it, and otherwise refitted at a cost of about $8,000. Rev. J. D. Mansfield, of California, has recently taken charge.

Church of the Ascension.—The conflagration of October 9, 1874, consumed this church and the homes of all the parishioners. The altar silver was saved by the heroic devotion of a little girl, Louisa Enderly, daughter of the sexton; and the stone font was rolled into the street, where it was damaged, but not destroyed. The same silver and font, sole relics of the old church furniture, are now used by the congregation. The people were scattered, and many of them financially ruined. The church and furniture were insured for $10,000,—$5,000 in each of two companies, one of which paid in full, the other only $2,000. This sufficed to liquidate the principal of a mortgage of $7,000, and the vestry soon paid a balance of interest and other floating debts amounting to $7,000, leaving the parish free from obligation and its bare lot paid for. The first parish services after the fire were held in February, 1875, in a parlor of the rebuilt Clarendon Hotel; afterward, for a short time, in a society hall on North Clark Street, near the bridge; and finally, until the completion of the main building of the present church, in February, 1874, in a new frame store, No. 310 North Wells Street.

With the view of rebuilding the church, the rector, Rev. C. P. Dorset, and Rev. Canon George C. Street, associate rector, had raised by solicitation, outside the parish, between $2,000 and $5,000; members of the congregation subscribed about $2,000, and the bishop permitted the hypothecation of a part of the lot for $3,000. With these funds was begun the chapel now used as the
parish church. It has been enlarged by the addition along the west side from the wing, and has a seating capacity for four hundred.

Mr. Dorsett introduced the service of acolytes at the altar in the new church, together with other ritualistic ceremonies and emblems, except altar lights and incense, the use of which was reserved for his successor to establish. In addition to the regular Sunday celebrations, he had begun to have daily mass on all week days at 6:30 a.m. But failing health compelled him to abandon this, and finally led to his resignation in the spring of 1872. It was the desire of the congregation to secure a successor to Mr. Dorsett who would have the courage to carry on to greater perfection the ritualism already begun. Accordingly, after much correspondence in various quarters, the vestry elected Rev. Arthur Ritchie, who was one of the assistants of Rev. Fr. Grafton in the Church of the Advent, Boston. He accepted the call in May, 1875, and assumed charge on the first Sunday in August following. Mr. Ritchie maintained all the ritual already adopted, added altar lights and colored vestments, and in due time completed his idea of an appropriate and beautiful ritual, by the addition of incense at communion and other occasions. Soon after coming he established a daily early mass, and daily morning and evening prayer, which have been continued to the present time. He openly taught as a duty, and promoted, the practice of auricular confession, as Mr. Dorsett had less publicly done, and had a confessional erected in the church.

The Ritualistic Difficulty.—At the beginning of Mr. Ritchie's rectorship, the episcopate of the diocese had been vacant for more than a year by the death of Bishop Whitehouse. Near the close of 1874, Bishop Whitehouse was succeeded by Rev. William Edward McLaren, S.T.D. Mr. Ritchie taught, from the first, that non-fasting communion was contrary to the practice of the church in all ages, except the Anglican branch during the last two or three centuries. He had provided the means for as frequent non-fasting receptions as might be desired. The early masses soon began to be better attended, and, after a few months, the practice of going forward to the choral celebration at 11 o'clock on Sunday mornings, called solemn mass, was altogether abandoned. Thereupon those parts of the communion service assuming the attendance of persons for reception, were omitted as being unnecessary and improper. These were the Long and Short Addresses to Communicants, the Confession, Absolution, and Comfortable Words. The Commandments were also usually omitted for the service, having been previously said on the same day at early mass.

Out of the practice of this shortened service, and what the bishop considered a defiant attitude on the part of the rector in some other matters, serious differences arose. The bishop was exceedingly lenient regarding the purely ritual matters, and forbade nothing in that life practiced at the Church of the Ascension; but, while admitting the beauty and the propriety of the shortened service, he pronounced it rubrically unlawful, and urged its discontinuance. With this the rector declined to comply, on the ground that the fact of his knowing that no one would come forward to receive, made the use of the omitted parts illogical and absurd, and that their retention would be a greater breach of the rubrics than their omission; further, that this service had been in use more than four years before any objection was made to it, and that the rubrics were rules for the proper and uniform administration of the church's offices, and binding as a whole upon the consciences of the clergy; but that change of circumstances sometimes rendered them inappropriate and void, and that the present was a case in point. The bishop claimed, on the other hand, that the circumstances in this case were not fortuitous, but of the rector's own making, and could not therefore be pleaded; that he had inhibited the practice in question as soon as he knew of its existence; that the bishop was the lawful arbiter; and that the rector was violating his ordination vow in refusing to obey. The latter maintained that the bishop was not the lawful arbiter, but was amenable to the laws with other clergy; that he had not promised absolute, but only canonical, obedience to his bishop, as expressed in the language of his vow; that only a proper ecclesiastical tribunal could lawfully determine this matter; and therefore he would demand a trial. This the bishop declined to grant. The rector then asked to have the case submitted to a commission of five prelates in the diocese, of the bishop's choosing, and offered to discontinue any practice such commission should condemn as unlawful, if furnished a copy of the grounds for its decision. This the bishop also refused, for the reason that he knew of no canon authorizing such a proceeding.

The rector persisted in the shortened service, and the bishop ceased visiting the parish. The parishioners supported Mr. Ritchie, while the clergy and churchmen of the city were loyal to their bishop. This state of things, circumscribing his usefulness and impairing the resources of the parish, having continued for about two years, Mr. Ritchie resigned the charge and accepted a call to the Church of St. Ignatius, in New York, his resignation taking effect on May 1, 1854, near the close of the ninth year of his pastorate.

When Mr. Ritchie came to the parish of Ascension,
its indebtedness amounted to nearly $9,000, which, mainly through his management, was paid off in two or three years; and during his rectory more than $22,000 over and above current expenses, and a new loan of $3,500, were raised for church-building extension, improvement and furniture. After his departure, the church immediately called Rev. Edward A. Larrabee, rector of St. Paul’s Church, Springfield, in the diocese of that name. Mr. Larrabee accepted the call, and assumed charge on June 1, 1884.

The foundation of a new church-edifice was laid in 1830, and about two years later the walls were built up about twenty feet above the ground. Nothing has since been done upon them except to cover the parts liable to damage by exposure to weather. When completed, it will be a substantial stone structure, with seating room for seven hundred people, and will cost about $52,000.


Rev. Edward A. Larrabee, pastor of the Church of the Ascension, was born in Chicago, on March 31, 1852. He is the son of C. R. Larrabee, of the hardware firm of Larrabee & North, who came to Chicago from Ticonderoga, N. Y., in 1842, and who, for many years, has been senior warden of St. James’s parish. During his youthful years Edward A. Larrabee spent his time in the Chicago public schools, and entered Racine Grammar School in 1865, and Racine College in 1869. From this college he graduated in the classical course in 1872, and immediately went to the General Theological Seminary in New York City. There he studied three years, graduating in June, 1876, with the degree of S.T.B. On July 9, 1876, he was made deacon at St. James’s Church, by Bishop McLaren, and was placed in temporary charge of St. John’s Church, Quincy, Ill. On May 27, 1877, he received priest’s orders, and remained with this church as priest until 1879. He then went to St. Paul’s Church, Springfield, Ill., where he remained until June 1, 1884, when he came to the Church of the Ascension, Chicago, as the successor of Rev. Arthur Ritchie.

Church of the Epiphany.—The history of this church dates from the evening of March 21, 1868, when a meeting was held at the residence of Hon. George Gardner, to prepare a memorial address to Bishop Whitehouse, asking his consent to the organization of the parish. The bishop’s consent having been obtained, the first service was held on April 5, 1868, at the residence of D. W. Page, No. 361 Washington Street, Rev. H. N. Bishop, D.D., of St. John’s Church, officiating. On Easter Day, 1868, services were held by Rev. Charles P. Dorset, in the chapel of Jefferson Park Presbyterian Church. On July 3, 1868, the property on Throop Street was purchased for $7,250, and the first church-edifice was soon after erected. The first rector was Rev. R. F. Sweet, who resigned in November, 1870. Rev. Charles M. Fox, D.D., began his administration in April, 1871. The great fire followed, threatening the interests of the parish at first, but proving subsequently to have a stimulating effect. But the North and South Side people began to return to their re-built homes; in one year the Epiphany pew-rents decreased $1,600, and the future did not look so bright. Rev. Charles H. Stocking, who assumed charge in 1872, received a call to Grace Church, Detroit, which he accepted. Rev. B. A. Rogers, D.D., entered on the va-
and $10,000 by Bishop Whitehouse. It is a pure Gothic, of red brick, and has a seating capacity of seven hundred. The communion service, valued at $1,000, was the gift of Madame Jenny Lind Goldsmith, who had contributed at different times to the parish, both before and after the fire. In 1879, Rev. J. Bredberg being in failing health, Rev. John Hedman, the present rector, was called to act as his assistant; and, in 1880, upon the death of the former, assumed the entire charge of the parish. During his administration many repairs and improvements have been made upon the church property. A clergy-house, valued, with the ground, at $5,000, has been added. At the present time there are the church were but nine hundred dollars, and in 1884 they were over seventeen hundred dollars. Mr. Hedman is the editor and publisher of the first Swedish Episcopal monthly in America, called *Djär Kyrkliga Hemmet*, of which the first number appeared in September, 1884. The rector of St. Andrews resides in the clergy-house of the parish, located next to the church.


**Western Theological Seminary.**—The erection and endowment of this school for the training of the Episcopal Church is due to the generosity of Dr. Tolman Wheeler, who, in 1883, placed at the disposal of Bishop McLaren sufficient means to carry the Seminary to completion. The Seminary stands on the north side of Washington Boulevard, near California Avenue, the grounds having a frontage on the boulevard and running through to Park Avenue. The buildings, two in number, present an imposing appearance as seen from the boulevard. These are the theological hall proper and a dormitory for the students.

The theological hall, which will be known as Wheeler Hall, is of the late Gothic-English collegiate style of architecture, the material being red pressed-brick with brown stone and terra-cotta trimmings. In the center of the front is the main entrance, leading through a Gothic portico into a spacious hall, to the right of which is the dean's office, and on the other side a commodious reciting-room. At the east end of the building, in front, is the Seminary chapel, a richly finished apartment. The east end of the chapel projects sixteen feet beyond the main front line of the building in the form of a five-bayed apsis. Each bay has a chancel window, in the middle one of which is a figure of Christ, and in the others are figures of the four evangelists. On the east side of the chapel is the organ-chamber, containing a handsome organ. Opposite the apsis is an elegant rose-stained glass window. At the extreme west end of the building is the library, having space for twenty thousand volumes. It is lighted in front by a magnificent Gothic, quadruple, stained-glass window. In the upper part of this window are portraits of Bishops Seabury and White, the first two American bishops who received orders from the Scotch bishops, and the Archbishops of Canterbury, respectively. All other American bishops received their orders from these two, and this window is intended as a memorial of this fact. On the top floor of this building is a large hall for elocutionary purposes and general meetings. On the main floor is a commodious apartment devoted to the Wheeler School for Boys, and convenient to this is situated the refectory. All the remaining space of the four floors of the main building is devoted to professors' rooms, a robing-room, and lecture-rooms.

Twenty-five feet distant from Wheeler Hall and chapel is another four-story building, the exterior of which corresponds to the larger building by its side. This is the dormitory-building, and it is admirably fitted and arranged for the accommodation of students. Its building excellent hospital quarters and a gymnasium are provided.

The Seminary was opened on September 29, 1884, the Feast of St. Michael and All Angels, Bishop McLaren delivering the address.

**The Reformed Episcopal Church.**

The Reformed Episcopal Church was organized by Bishop Cummins and other clergy and laity who had withdrawn from the Protestant Episcopal Church, in December, 1873. It is episcopal in its government and service, but recognizes and works in harmony with all other Christian churches. It believes in and holds fast to the evangelical views and practice of its founders.
in America, and many of its members were prominently identified with the early days of the Episcopal Church in Illinois. Gurdon S. Hubbard, the oldest inhabitant and Episcopalian in Chicago, is a communicant of St. Matthew's Church; while Henry L. Chase, a son of Bishop Chase, first Bishop of Illinois, and three grandsons, are communicants of St. John's Church.

Christ Church.—This church was not formally allied with the new organization until February, 1874, when a new vestry was chosen. Hon. William Aldrich was elected senior warden, and Elbridge G. Keith junior warden. These wardens served continuously until the death of the former in December, 1885. According to the canons of the church, one-third of the vestrymen must be changed at the parish meeting on Easter Monday of each year. The present officers are as follows:


Bishop Cheney has been the only rector of Christ Church since 1860. The assistant rectors since 1874 have been in the order given:


Confirmations are held yearly at Christ Church; and on such occasions many additions by letter from other churches are made, over ninety per cent. of which come from the Episcopal and Anglican communions.

The benevolent work of the parish is varied and practical. It maintains two missions—Tyng Mission, corner Archer and Wentworth avenues, having five hundred pupils, in charge of Rev. E. T. Somerville; and Emanuel Chapel, formerly St. George's Chapel, having four hundred pupils, in charge of Rev. A. F. Butler. There is an industrial school and kitchen garden, and the Unity and Folio clubs, which are also maintained by the parish. The directors of the Protestant Orphan Asylum, Michigan Avenue, near Twenty-second Street, are largely from this church, and the children of this institution attend the worship and Sunday-school at Christ Church.

Christ church edifice is situated at the corner of Michigan Boulevard and Twentieth-fourth Street. It is a handsome stone structure, in the simple Gothic style of architecture, with two towers. The seating capacity of the church is one thousand one hundred. The total value of the property, $125,000.

St. Paul's Church.—Early in January, 1875, Rt. Rev. Charles Edward Cheney, bishop of the Northwest and West, and rector of Christ Church, Chicago, with his associate rector, Rev. Dr. W. M. Postlethwaite, now United States Chaplain at West Point, held services in the building formerly used by St. John's Protestant Episcopal Church, corner of Lake Street and St. John's Place. On February 14, 1875, the congregation resolved to effect a permanent organization, and Bishop Cheney appointed a committee to perfect arrangements for the establishment of a parish. John Walker, John W. Bennett, H. P. Merrill, E. St. John and George W. Rainey. On April 5, 1875, the following officers were elected:


A call having been extended to Rev. Samuel Fallows, D.D., president of the Illinois Wesleyan University, to become the rector, he entered upon the duties in the latter part of June, 1875. During the same year the congregation left the contracted quarters of the old St. John's Church, and occupied the American Reformed Church, on Washington Boulevard, near Ann Street.

Dr. Fallows continued in the rectorship until May, 1877, when he was elected missionary bishop and presiding bishop of the Church. Rev. J. W. Hunter, D.D., of Canada, then served as rector until the fall of 1878. Revs. P. B. Morgan, H. M. Collisson and W. H. Cooper, D.D., temporarily served as rectors until 1879, when Dr. Fallows was assigned to the missionary bishopric of the Northwest and West, resuming his position as rector.

In the summer of 1878, St. Paul's Church purchased the building at the corner of Washington Boulevard and Carpenter Street from the Third Presbyterian Society. When Bishop Fallows assumed the rectorship in 1879, he found a debt of over $30,000, which he proceeded at once to provide for by obtaining donations and subscriptions. The congregation of St. Paul's
having steadily removed to the south and west of the city, it was deemed advisable to sell the church property on Washington Boulevard, and erect a new church in the midst of the parish. Accordingly, in July, 1885, this property was disposed of, and a new structure begun on Adams Street and Winchester Avenue, which will be one of the most beautiful and commodious places of worship in Chicago.

St. Paul's Church at the present time numbers about four hundred communicants and three hundred Sunday-school scholars. The parish organization is as follows:


Other Churches.—Other churches of this denomination are as follows: St. John's, Rev. J. D. Wilson, D.D., rector; Jeremiah Leaming, senior warden; H. H. Welding, junior warden; St. Matthew's Church; Grace Church, Rev. George T. Gibson; and Emanuel Church, Rev. James S. Green, D.D.

Rev. Rev. Samuel Fallows, D.D., was born at Pendleton, near Manchester, England, on December 13, 1835. He came to America with his parents in 1838, who settled on a farm near Medina, Dane Co., Wis. He worked on his father's farm in summer and attended school in winter until he was eighteen years of age, when he united with the Methodist Episcopal Church, and in 1853, went to Antlan, to attend the graded school. Continuing his studies he worked in the harvest field in summer and taught school in the winter, the first district school taught by him being at Fountain Prairie, Columbus Co., Wis. He then attended the Seminary at Sun Prairie, afterward Lawrence University, at Appleton, and finally graduated at the State University at Madison. During his student days he became noted for the force and eloquence of his addresses at religious meetings, and received the appellation of the "boy preacher." At the age of twenty-one, he was licensed to preach, and preached in school-houses in the vicinity of Madison. While in the State University, he was assistant pastor of the Methodist Episcopal Church at Madison, Wis., and was tutor to the freshmen class, graduating in 1859, as valedictorian of his class. He was then elected vice-president of Galesville University, and had charge of that institution two years. During this time he was married to Miss L. L. Huntington, daughter of Rev. Dr. W. P. Huntington, and Electra C. D. Huntington, Bishop of the Protestant Episcopal Church of Central New York. In October, 1868, he was appointed pastor of the Methodist Episcopal Church at Madison, and in 1860, he was chaplain of the 302d Wisconsin Infantry, remaining with this regiment until 1863. He then resigned the chaplaincy to accept the pastorate of the Methodist Episcopal Church at Appleton, Wis., and was soon after elected to the chair of Natural Sciences in Lawrence University. In a month after this election he organized the 40th Wisconsin Infantry, composed mainly of teachers and students, and was made the Normal Regiment, of which he became lieutenant-colonel. When this regiment was mustered out he enlisted in the 49th Wisconsin Infantry and was appointed its colonel. In October, 1865, he was brevetted brigadier-general for meritorious services. As colonel he was mustered out and was appointed pastor of the Spring-street Methodist Episcopal Church of the same city, beginning the erection of its beautiful house of worship. While serving in this church he was appointed superintendent of public instruction by Governor Fairchild, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of A. J. Craig. He was twice elected to the same position, and left the impress of his ability in the schools of the State. In 1873 the degree of D.D. was conferred upon him by Lawrence University. In 1874, he was elected president of the Illinois Wesleyan University at Bloomington, in which position he remained two years. While president he successfully inaugurated, for the first time in America it is believed, the fundamental idea of the London University, the granting of collegiate degrees of a higher and lower nature upon candidates, after a thorough examination, without actual college residence. This plan has since been carried forward in the establishment of the "Chautauqua University" and the "Correspondence University," of which he is one of the incorporators. In May, 1878, he accepted the rectorship of St. Paul's Reformed Episcopal Church, Chicago, and came to this field in the following June. He soon came to be recognized as one of the most eloquent pulpit orators in Chicago, and has made St. Paul's Church one of the most influential and prosperous in the city. On July 15, 1876, he was elected bishop of the Reformed Episcopal Church, with the jurisdiction of the West under his charge. He was afterward twice elected presiding bishop, and has now the supervision of the West and Northwest. He was for several years chaplain of the G.A.R., Department of Illinois. His family consists of four children, two sons and two daughters. As a man and as an ecclesiastical bishop, in high among Chicago's divines, for his ability and for his sterling character. He was elected a member of the Victoria Institute, or Philosophical Society of Great Britain, on January 3, 1855.
the captain's wife. Miss Durang's father while an attaché of the Government of Italy, was detected in a conspiracy against the peace and welfare of the Government as it then existed. He was therefore under the necessity of being beyond the jurisdiction and reach of the infuriated authorities. Captain Greene and Miss Durang fell in love at first sight, and were soon afterward married. Miss Durang became the Catholic of the family, but afterward adopted the Bible at her husband's father's house, and after listening to the preaching of Rev. John Newland Maffit, since well-known as a revivalist in the United States, she, together with her husband, became a member of the Wesleyan Methodist Church. She was the mother of eight children, all born in Ireland, of whom three re- mained. In 1834, the entire family came to the United States, and in January, 1835, Captain Greene died, and was followed by his wife. In the same year, James S., Jr., entered the Wesleyan College, where he remained one year, his father bringing him with the rest of the family to the United States, in a month after settling in Rochester, N. Y. James S. Jr., entered the Wesleyan College at Middletown, Conn., taking the degree of Bachelor of Arts in 1836. Two years later he received that of Master of Arts, and in 1837 that of Doctor of Divinity from the same institute. In the fall of 1836, he commenced his career as an itinerant Methodist preacher. In 1840, he was transferred from the Genesee to the New York Conference, and appointed to a church in B. N. then the products of the Reformed Episcopal Church and erected in the city. In 1844, he was, by request, transferred to the Baltimore Conference, and appointed pastor of the church by whose request the transfer had been made. The division of the great denominations had been made, and Mr. Greene and his church cast their lot with the Southern branch. In less than two years his health failed, and he retired from the regular ministry. He employed himself in various capacities thenceforward in the South, preaching as his health permitted, until September, 1852, when, with his wife and daughter, he came to Chicago. In the latter part of 1853, he was employed by Bishop Cheney to preach at Emanuel Church, a mission of Christ Church, in the afternoon of Sundays, and at Tyng Mission in the evening. In March, 1853, he was instructed to give his entire attention to Emanuel Church; but it was not until November 17, 1854, that he became canonically identified as a preacher of the Reformed Episcopal Church and rector of Emanuel Church. Since Mr. Greene took charge, the number of communicants has more than doubled; the church edifice has been thoroughly renovated; the Sunday-school largely increased; and an additional large room finished in the basement of the church. Mr. Greene has for several years been very popular as a lecturer in the winter courses of literary associations in nearly every Southern city; and now, although seventy years of age, with no apparent abatement of his early vigor, he has frequent invitations from lecture bureaus, all of which he declines. Mr. Greene has been twice married; first in 1833, to Miss Rachel Smeltzer, daughter of a weaver of Florence County, N. C. who died in 1841; and in that marriage he had five children, only two of whom survive, a son and a daughter, the son living in Minnesota, married, but childless; and the daughter living in San Francisco, married, and having four children. Mr. Greene was married the second time in 1854 to Miss Frances A. Cullison, daughter of a wealthy Virginia planter who had returned to Baltimore, Md. They have had one child, a daughter born in 1853, and whose musical attainments, both vocal and instrumental, are confessedly of a high order.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

First Methodist Episcopal Church.—Following the great fire of 1871, the services of this church were held in a frame building, on the corner of Clark and Harrison streets, until the fall of 1872. Rev. Dr. Daniels was the pastor. The society soon re-built their block, but in much more substantial form than that of the old, the entire cost being about $130,000. The present block, corner of Clark and Washington streets, is a four-story building containing ten basements, eight stories, pastor's study, lecture-rooms, parlors, and a large auditorium. The revenue derived from the stores, etc., in the block, is about $15,000 annually, by which the society has met all its expenses and contributed to various benevoleces (mainly to church extensions in the city), since the great fire, to the amount of $257,000.

The successive pastors have been Rev. Dr. Daniels, until 1872; Rev. W. H. Thomas, until 1875; Rev. Dr. Jewett (now deceased), until 1877; Rev. M. M. Chadwell, D.D., until 1879; Rev. John Williamson, until 1882; Rev. R. M. Hatfield, until 1885; Rev. W. A. Spencer, until January, 1886, when he was called to the secretariat of the Church Extension Society, Philadelphia. The present pastor is Rev. Dr. B. H. B. Halley.}

Trinity Methodist Episcopal Church.—At the time of the great fire of 1871, this society, with Rev. Dr. H. B. B. Halley as pastor, worshiped in a frame building, pending the completion of their church edifice on Indiana Avenue near Twenty-fourth Street. After the fire, a consolidation took place between Trinity and Wabash avenue churches, with Rev. S. S. McChesney as pastor. Rev. Dr. Bailiss went to Indianapolis. Trinity Church has the finest of the Methodist Episcopal church edifices in this city, having also the wealthiest congregation of the churches of this denomination in Chicago. The pastors since the fire have been as follows: Rev. S. S. McChesney, until 1874; Rev. O. H. Tiffany, 1874-77; Rev. W. F. Crafts, 1877-79; Rev. R. B. Pope, 1879-82; Rev. F. M. Bristol, 1882-85; and the present pastor, Rev. John A. Alabaster, who was appointed in October, 1885.

Grace Methodist Episcopal Church.—After the fire church edifice of this society was destroyed in October, 1871, a temporary chapel was erected on the old lot, which was dedicated and known as “The First church after the fire.” The lot spoken of was purchased by D. L. Moody, and the present site, on La Salle Avenue and Locust Street, was purchased by the society for $25,000. The work of re-building began about the middle of 1872, and dedication services were held on May 4, 1873. The basement has a seating accommodation for twelve hundred, and contains Sunday-school and class-rooms, study rooms, pastor’s rooms, kitchen, and conveniences. It is furnished throughout in solid black walnut and butternut, and is heated by a steam apparatus. The upper, or main, room has a gallery on each side, and seats fifteen hundred persons. The edifice is in the Gothic style of architecture, and cost, including the lot and organ, $100,000.

The pastors of Grace Church during the period covered by this sketch have been as follows: Rev. M. M. Packard, D.D. (under whom the church was re-built), until 1854; C. C. Felton, D.D., two years; J. Atkinson, D.D., three years; R. D. Sheppard, D.D., three years; William Fawcett, D.D., three years; R. D. Sheppard, D.D., one year; Frank M. Bristol, A.M., succeeded in 1855. Rev. Frank M. Bristol was born in Orleans County, N. Y., on January 4, 1831. His father was Levettus Augustus Bristol, who was born in 1821. He was a merchant of Niagara Falls, N. Y., and later of Kankakee, Ill. He was married, in 1858, to Miss Angeline Butterfield, daughter of Dr. Alexander Butterfield, of Oeloe, N. Y., who was, in 1861, one of the proprietors of the Galena Collider. On both sides of his family, Rev. Mr. (now) is of Scotch and English ancestry, and his ancestry for some generations were Methodists. His father died in 1863, and, having long suffered from ill health, left his family in circumstances that rendered it necessary for his son to work foraer several years; but after his hands could be employed. The year 1884, he spent at Rockford, Ill., in the family of his uncle, Rev. W. R. Sluaghter, D.D., a portion of the time attending the public schools. The next three years he worked for the Farm of Laboratory of Northern Illinois University, at Kankakee, attending school during the winter months. He then spent one year in an attempt to learn the jewelry trade, but, on account
of the low wages, gave it up, and went to work in a planing-mill. From this occupation he entered the drug store of his uncle, W. G. Swamell, with the view of becoming a druggist. After remaining there about two years, and while so engaged, he attended a Methodist revival meeting, and became converted, an event which changed the whole course of his life. He at once determined to become a minister of the Gospel, remaining in the drug store six months after his conversion. The first book he read after this pivotal event was D'Aubigne's History of the Reformation. His uncle, Rev. W. B. Staugher, then living in Omaha, Neb., hearing of his desire to become a Methodist minister, and knowing he had

not the means to pay his expenses while in attendance at college, invited him to Omaha, where he might enjoy the advantages of his own excellent library and personal instruction. After remaining in Omaha for some time, he returned to Kankakee, Ill., and engaged with a surveying company to assist in surveying the railroad from Kankakee to San Pierre, Ind. Soon after the completion of this work, a Mrs. E. M. Ridout, seeing him perform the part of Christian in a representation of the Pilgrim's Progress, and learning of his desire to fit himself for the ministry, volunteered to assist him financially, and paid his expenses during his first two years at the Northwestern University, from 1870 to 1872. He remained there until 1877, paying his own expenses by preaching at Blue Island two years, and at Joliet one year, as assistant pastor to Rev. J. M. Caldwell. He graduated with the degree of Bachelor of Philosophy, and from 1877 to 1879, was pastor of the Englewood Methodist Episcopal Church. From 1879 to 1882, he was stationed at Wabash Avenue Methodist Episcopal Church; in 1882 was appointed to Trinity Methodist Episcopal Church; and in 1885 became pastor of Grace Church. Rev. Mr. Bristol was married on May 9, 1878, to Miss Nellie Frisbie of Morgan Park. They have three children,—Leverett Dale, Raymond Wolcott, and Cora. The Northwestern University conferred on Rev. Mr. Bristol, during 1882, the degree of Master of Arts.

REV. ROBERT D. SHEPPARD was born on July 23, 1846, in Chicago. His father was Robert Sheppard, of the lumber firm, Sheppard, Sheriffs & Smith. His mother was Samantha (Dickinson) Sheppard, one of the early school-teachers of Chicago, and daughter of Zenas Dickinson, who came from Massachusetts to this city in 1855. Robert D. Sheppard attended the Foster School, and afterward the Chicago High School, two years. He then attended the Northwestern University at Evanston, during the preparatory course and the freshman year, and the Chicago University, graduating from this latter institution in 1869. During the pursuit of his theological studies, it was necessary for him to attend Garrett Biblical Institute only one year, from which he graduated in 1870.

He immediately joined the Rock River Conference, and was stationed at Michigan Avenue Methodist Episcopal Church, where he remained three years, until 1873. During the years 1873-74 he was pastor of the Third Street Methodist Episcopal Church at Rockford, III. During the next three years, he was stationed at the Western-avenue Methodist Episcopal Church, Chicago. From 1877 to the fall of 1878, he was abroad, making a tour of observation and study through Germany (in which country he spent after his return, Egypt, Palestine, Asia Minor, Greece and Italy. Returning to Chicago in the fall of 1878, he was pastor of Grace Methodist Episcopal Church, remaining three years; after which he was pastor of the First Methodist Episcopal Church, Chicago, III., three years. In the fall of 1884, he was re-appointed pastor of Grace Methodist Episcopal Church, in this city. The degree of Master of Arts in curar was conferred upon him by the Chicago University in 1872, and that degree in honor in 1875. Since 1875 he has been one of the trustees of the Northwestern University at Evanston, and since 1881 one of the Trustees of Garrett Biblical Institute. Rev. Mr. Sheppard was married on June 13, 1872, to Miss Virginia Loring, daughter of Nahum Loring, who came to this city at an early day and established himself as a merchant at Naperville, when it was thought that city was the future metropolis of the West. Mr. Loring was the father of Mrs. George F. Foster and of Mrs. James A. Whittaker. Mr. and Mrs. Sheppard have three children,—Robert Loring, Margaretta and Virginia.

CENTENNIAL METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.—This was at first the Canal-street society, organized in 1842, with sixteen members who had been formerly connected with the Clark-street Church. In 1853, a removal was made to the corner of Michigan and Dearborn Streets. In 1866, the present site was secured, on Monroe Street, near Morgan. This being the centennial year of American Methodism, the church took the name of Centennial Church. The lecture-room was opened on February 17, 1867, and the whole structure was finished and dedicated on March 15, 1868. The cost of the building, including all interior fittings, was $80,000. The following pastors have been assigned:

Rev. Charles H. Fowler, 1866; Rev. R. M. Hatfield, 1868; Rev. Charles H. Fowler, 1873; Rev. H. O. Peck, 1875; Rev. S. H. Adams, 1875; Rev. H. W. Thomas, 1877; Rev. A. C. George, 1880; Rev. F. H. Swift, 1883; Rev. G. Jackson, 1889.

GRANT-PHASE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.—This church was founded about twenty-five years ago. At the present time February, 1886, they are erecting new buildings on Halsted Street, near the Presbyterian
RELIGIOUS HISTORY.

Theological Seminary. The church and parsonage will cost about $45,000, including lots. The pastors have been assigned as follows, since the fire: Rev. T. C. Cledening, 1871-74; Rev. T. P. Marsh, 1874-77; Rev. F. B. Cleveland, 1877-80; Rev. Isaac Seiberger, 1880-81; Rev. L. E. Curtis, 1881-83; and Rev. M. M. Parkhurst, the present pastor.

PARK-AVENUE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.—This church, one of the wealthiest in Chicago before the fire of 1871, suffered great personal losses in that memorable disaster. Although the church property was not in the track of the flames, the places of business of most of its members were, and these being destroyed left them completely stripped. Since the fire, the history of this church has been marked by struggles, still, at the present time it may be said to be in a condition of fair prosperity. During the period covered by this sketch $14,000 have been paid, leaving the property entirely free from debt. In 1874, an organ was built in the church at an expense of $2,000.


WABASH-AVENUE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.—Immediately after the great fire, the Wabash-avenue church- edifice was rented to the Government for $250,000 per annum, for post-office purposes. The congregation consolidated with Trinity Methodist Episcopal Church for one year, each society preserving its own identity. The pastor of the Wabash-avenue society took charge of the united churches. The Wabash-avenue society, upon renting their house of worship, donated their pew, organ and furniture to the Michigan-avenue Methodist Episcopal Church. This building continued as a post-office until July, 1874, when it was destroyed by fire. In the fall of 1872, the society purchased the Olivet Presbyterian Church property for about $45,000. The property comprised church-edifice and two parsonages. Here services were at once resumed, Rev. J. L. G. McKeown, D.D., being assigned the charge. Rev. Mr. McKeown remained two years. Rev. John W. Wik was also pastor, until October, 1876. From 1876 until 1879, Rev. A. W. Patton was pastor; from 1879 until 1882, Rev. Frank M. Bristol; from 1882 until 1885, Rev. T. P. Marsh; the present pastor, Rev. W. B. Laland, was appointed in October, 1885. The church received $75,000 as rent from the Government while the building was occupied as a post-office, and $30,000 insurance after its destruction by fire in 1874; and after buying its present property had a fund which was placed at interest and is a source of revenue to the society. The church is in a flourishing condition, having property valued to-day at about $75,000, a membership of nearly three hundred, and a Sunday-school of four hundred.

Rev. T. P. Marsh was born on July 30, 1834, at Orland, Ind. His father, Dr. Madison Marsh, moved from New York to Indiana, in 1841. Soon afterward he was elected to the State Senate by a majority of one vote, the popular vote. Jesse D. Bright was then elected to the United States Senate by a majority of one vote in the Indiana Legislature, that one vote being claimed by Dr. Marsh; and the United States Senate voted in favor of declaring war with Mexico by a majority of one vote, that one vote being claimed by Jesse D. Bright, voting in favor of the war. Dr. Madison Marsh was a most eminent and successful physician and surgeon. He married Miss Hannah P. Hudson, daughter of Samuel E. Hudson, the first citizen of Newark, N. Y., and afterward of Bloomington, Ill. Rev. T. P. Marsh was their second son. He lived at Orland, Ind., until he was fifteen years old, graduating from the Northwestern Indiana Institute in 1855, intending to enter the Michigan University. In 1859, he came to Chicago, which has since been his home. In 1860, he attended Bryant & Stratton's Commercial College, acquiring a knowledge of the business of his profession which has been of inestimable value to him throughout his entire career. In 1861, he entered the Army as clerk for Captain S. L. Brown, who commanded his military service as assistant quartermaster, and was provided to be assistant quartermaster-general, with the rank of brigadier-general. He commenced on a salary of $25 a month, and had it raised until, before the close of the War, it was $175 a month, when General Brown had the purchasing of forage for the Eastern Army. In April, 1866, he resigned his position as president of the Wesleyan Academy at Wilbraham, Mass., having become impressed that his mission was in the ministry. In July following, he graduated from the Chicago Theological Seminary, the University of Middlesex, Conn, graduating therefrom in 1869. He then came to Chicago and became cashier for Haver & Bros., the largest furniture dealers in the city. He remained with them until 1870, in acquiring time establishing Stakes New Mission. He was offered him an interest in their business, which would probably have given an annual income of about $3,000, but again he sacrificed his financial interests, this time to enter upon the work of the ministry. His first charge was the Dixon Street Methodist Episcopal Church, in this city, where he remained until the fall of 1872, when he was appointed to the Oak Park and Austin Methodist Episcopal Church. The Austin church-edifice was built and the foundation of the Oak Park Church was laid during his pastorate, and the parish divided, Rev. Mr. Marsh remaining with the Austin Church two years, making three years in all to the two places. In 1875, he was appointed to his present Place Church, his pastorate there was very successful. In 1879, he was appointed to St. Paul's Methodist Episcopal Church, where he remained one year. In 1879, he was called to the Court-street Methodist Episcopal Church in Rockford, Ill., where he labored with entire success until 1882, when he was appointed to the Wabash-avenue Methodist Episcopal Church. During his pastorate of three years the church underwent thorough repairs, having been re-painted, re-roofed, refurnished and re-furnished. A new parsonage was also purchased and next to the church, and is now one of the finest in the Conference. Rev. Mr. Marsh received the degree of Master of Arts in 1872 from Wesleyan University. During the past year he has been secretary of the Methodist Board of Missions, the income of which body is largely due to his business education. He was married at East Saggus, a suburb of Boston, on September 6, 1870, to Miss Harriet L. Newhall, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Newhall, who have five children, four of whom are living.—Hattie Paulina, Winifred, Van Newhall, and Marion.

ORRINGTON LUNT was born at Skowhegan, Maine, on December 8, 1815, his parent being William and Mary Lunt. Until fourteen years of age, he lived with his parents in his native town, where he attended school and assisted in the store of his father, who was a merchant of the place. When he became of age, his father gave him a business in grain and flour, and the latter retired, leaving the entire concern in his hands. After that, in 1842, he came to Chicago, which has since been his home. In the summer of 1844, he began to learn the business of land buying and selling, until, encouraged by his success in these operations, he leased a lot having one hundred feet front on the river, just east of Lake-street bridge. This he took for ten years at $125 a year. These years were marked by prosperity and continual increase of business. Soon after leasing the property referred to, he purchased it, owing to the fact that other parties had entered adverse claims against it. In 1855, Mr. Lunt was elected to the office of water commissioner for the South Division for three years, and at the end of his term of office was re-elected for three years more. During the last three years, the City Departments having been consolidated in the Board of Public Works, he held the position of president of the Board. He was auditor of the board of directors of the Galena & Chicago Union Railroad and also its vice-president for two years. For upward of thirty years, Mr. Lunt has been the second and treasurer of the First National and Chicago Bank, and its principal shareholder, and also one of the charter members of the Northwestern Bank at Evanston, Ill. During his residence in Chicago he has taken great interest in educational matters and especially in the Methodist Church, collecting and paying out large sums in behalf of the church schools and missions, and other organized benevolent institutions. In 1865, owing to his heavy expenses over Europe, Mr. Lunt determined to spend several years in foreign travel, and made the tour of Europe, Egypt and the Holy Land. Shortly after his return the great fire occurred, in which Mr. Lunt, with many others, suffered much loss, but with the determination to work to build better than they had done before. He erected the
fine banking offices, No. 102 Washington Street, now occupied by
Presbyterian Church. Few lives are marked by greater activities than
that of Mr. Lunt. Coming early to this marvellously busy
Western metropolis, he has, for many years, been identified with its
important concerns and has been a keen observer of its growth and
development. He made a Methodist Church his home, and few are more highly esteemed; nevertheless, he is a man of
modest men and gentle manners, who has endeared himself to a
large number of personal friends through his long and useful
career. Mr. Lunt was married, on January 16, 1842, to Cornelia A.
Gray, of Howdahlin, Maine, and has had four children, one of
whom infamy,—Nina C.; Horace G., a lawyer in this
city; William A., a merchant; and Dr. Charles H., a
physician.

MICHIGAN AVENUE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

This church was formerly known as the Indiana-
Avenue Methodist Episcopal Church, and its history
under that name is given in the second volume
of this work. In December, 1871, the society took pos-
session of the basement of the new church-edifice
on Michigan Avenue. A portion of the new building
was completed, and formally dedicated by Rev. C. H.
Fowler, on February 5, 1872, with sufficient funds pledged
to pay the debt. During the period of
Rev. J. W. Phelps, the church-building was fully
completed and again dedicated, by Rev. Dr. Fowler.

The ministers have been as follows:

Rev. R. D. Sheppard, 1870-73; Rev. J. W. Phelps, 1873-74;
Rev. M. M. Parkhurst, 1874-76; Rev. John Williamson, three
years; Rev. G. A. Van Horn, two years; and Rev. M. E. Cady, three
years. The present pastor, Rev. John Williamson, was
appointed in October, 1885.

The value of the church property is $260,000.

WESTERN AVENUE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

In the fall of 1871, Rev. Alexander Youker was sent
here and continued three years of prosperity and revival to the
church. During 1873, Jackson-street Mission was organized under the auspices of H. W. Matthews, Samuel Claude and others.
The church-building was enlarged by the addition of wings, making the seating capacity about five hundred.

In October, 1874, Rev. R. D. Sheppard was stationed at
Western Avenue, and remained there until the end of
1875, when Rev. S. H. Adams followed in October, 1877. The next pastor was Rev. J. M. Caldwell,
who remained three years. He was succeeded, in 1881, by
Rev. J. H. More, who resigned the spring of 1882, on account of ill-health. For a time the pulpit was supplied by Rev. W. X.
Ninde. The present pastor, Rev. W. H. Burns, was appointed
October, 1883.

The corner-stone of the new church-edifice was laid on July 22, 1884. The services in connection with the
dedication lasted from May 10 to May 17, 1885. Ser-
mons were preached by Bishop H. W. Warrem, Dr.
Newman, of New York, Rev. F. M. Bristol, Bishop
Merrill, Bishop Foss, Rev. Dr. Kennard, of the Fourth
Baptist Church. The dedication proper was conducted
by President Cummings, of the Northwestern Uni-
versity, and Rev. Luke Hitchcock, then the presiding
elder of the district. The total cost of the church-
building was about $39,000. The present membership is
about four hundred and forty-eight, with a Sunday-
school of one hundred and twenty-five.

Rev. Luke Hitchcock, D.D., was born at Lebanon, Madis-
on Co., N. Y., on April 13, 1783. Luke Hitchcock was raised at
Lebanon, N. Y., enjoying such advantages for education as the
common schools of those times afforded, attending school in the
winter, and working on the farms, during the summer. At the age of eighteen he attended a select school a few weeks, and afterward engaged in teaching three successive winters, spending summers on the
farm. In 1814, he spent a few months at Casenova Seminary,

LANSING AVENUE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

Immediately after the great fire, Rev. C. G. Trustell,
the pastor, was elected superintendent of the Chicago
Relief and Aid Society, but still acted as pastor of the
church. The church membership is now about four
hundred, with a Sunday-school of four hundred. The
church property is valued at $260,000.

The pastors, during the period covered by this vol-
ume, have been as follows:

Rev. C. G. Trustell, 1871-73; Rev. Louis Meredith, 1873-75;
Rev. W. C. Willing, 1875-77; Rev. T. C. Cundenning, 1877-80;
Rev. H. W. Hatfield, 1880; Rev. J. R. Hill, 1881; Rev. A. C. George, October, 1883, until April, 1885; Rev. G. W.
Bennett, April, 1885, until October, 1885; Rev. J. M. Caldwell,
was appointed in October, 1885.

FULTON STREET METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

This church had its origin in a division of the mem-
bers of Western-avenue Church, in 1871, with reference to the removal of their church-building from its location on Seymour Street, to the corner of Western Avenue and Monroe Street. Those not in favor of the removal, however, held a meeting on the corner of Fulton Street and Artesian Avenue, and soon engaged a student from Garrett Biblical Institute to supply their pulpit. In the fall of 1872, Rev. G. L. S. Stuff was appointed to the charge. On October 31, the members having a short time previously moved into Good Templar's Hall, on Lake Street, near Seymour, organized the Lake-street Methodist Episcopal Church, with thirty-six members.

In June, 1873, they raised a subscription of $2,225 for a chapel. The lot on the corner of Fulton Street and Artesian Avenue was leased for five years, and the name of the church was changed to the Fulton-street Methodist Episcopal Church. The building was begun on August 9, 1873; completed in October, at a cost of $4,000; and dedicated on November 2, 1873.

Rev. Mr. Stuff remained with the church two years. In October, 1874, Rev. R. S. Cantine was appointed pastor, and remained two years. In October, 1876, Rev. S. M. Davis became pastor, and reigned one year. Rev. William H. Holmes succeeded him as pastor in October, 1877, and was succeeded, in 1879, by Rev. George Chase. In 1851 Rev. J. H. Allen was appointed, and in 1885 Rev. J. P. Brushingham became pastor.

Rev. John F. Brushingham was born at Cuba, Allegany Co., N. Y., in 1830, 1836. He was educated in the common schools, and later at Harvard University. In 1855, he graduated from the Philadelphia Theological Seminary, and was ordained a minister of the Methodist Church. He was twice married, first to Miss Martha A. Briggs, of New York, and second to Miss Julia R. Clay, of Boston.

In 1861 he entered the ministry of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and was excommunicated from the Roman Catholic Church. While in the employ of a physician at Olean, N. Y., he conceived the idea of obtaining a college education and of entering the Christian ministry. He spent two years in Western Michigan College, and the Penn., and during his first vacation began preaching in the villages surrounding his home, although persecuted by Catholics, especially by his relatives, and the next year became a teacher in the Olean Normal School. During this year he filled the Methodist Episcopal pulpit at Rochester, N. Y. Having obtained some little means, he started for the Northwestern University at Evanston, Ill., and, after two years in the preparatory department, entered college, and graduated in 1868. He was next called to teach a church school in the Student Union, and in 1867, he was received into the Methodist Episcopal Church. In 1872, he joined the Rock River Conference, and was appointed to the pastorate of Fulton-street Methodist Episcopal Church. During his pastorate the indebtedness of the church has been liquidated, the lot, previously owned by a debt of $25,000, has been purchased, and a new building has been built—all of which is evidence of the ability and popularity of the young pastor.

Lincoln-street Methodist Episcopal Church.

In 1873, this church was an independent mission, holding services at Hayman's Hall, on Wood Street. Meetings were subsequently conducted in the Wissing Building, corner of Paulina and Twenty-second streets, until March, 1875; in a vacant building on Twenty-second Street, east of Paulina, until May, 1875, when that was destroyed by a gale; and next, in the German Methodist house of worship, corner of Laffin and Nineteenth streets, until the society built a small chapel on the northeast corner of Lincoln and Ambrose streets, at a cost of $1,200. Services were continued here until December, 1881, when the present church-edifice was dedicated. The church stands on the southeast corner of Lincoln and Ambrose streets, the chapel on the other corner being now used by the Swedish Evangelical Lutheran Church. The new building cost $8,120.

The pastors of the society have been

Rev. Mr. Switzer, from October 5, 1873, until January 15, 1874; Rev. W. E. King, from January 15, 1874, to June 27, 1877; Rev. Mr. Alexander, until April 6, 1878; Rev. G. T. Newcomb, until the fall of 1878; Rev. W. F. Towner, 1878-79; Rev. Frederick Porter, 1879-81; Rev. H. H. Kiester, 1882-83; Rev. Frederick Porter, 1883-84; and Rev. William B. Leach, the present pastor.

Other Methodists.

Located in the center of the city were the various branches of the Methodist Episcopal Church: the Emanuel Church, Rev. J. A. Mattock, pastor; the Resurrection Church, Rev. R. S. Finley, pastor; the Indiana Street Church, Rev. A. Vouker, pastor; the Jackson Street Church, Rev. W. J. Richards, pastor; the North Church, Rev. J. A. Logan, pastor; the Fifth Avenue Church, Rev. W. A. Evans, pastor; the State Street Church, Rev. D. J. Holmes, pastor; the Winter Street Church, Rev. W. H. Burns, pastor; the Halsted Street, Rev. Joseph Ogles, pastor; the Paris Street, Rev. R. S. Cantine; and the Washington Street, Rev. D. B. Havens.

Rev. David Harris, pastor of the Welsh Calvinistic Methodist Church, was born in Llangendein, Carmarthenshire, South Wales, on December 1, 1824. His father was Henry Harris, a deacon in the Calvinistic Church, as a leader of the church for many years. His mother's maiden name was Elizabeth Jones, a sister of Rev. John Jones, of Llangendein. While David Harris was yet a boy, he attended a school kept by John Lloyd, who was a fine scholar and a faithful teacher. It was in obedience to him that he changed the spelling of his name from Harris to Hare.

From the fact of his having Christian parents and a pious teacher, it resulted that he has been a member of the Church from his childhood. But notwithstanding this early leaning toward a pious frame of mind, he was converted by listening to a sermon preached by Rev. William Evans, of Tonypandy, from Romans x. 1-10. Rev. William Evans was the oldest of the ministers who had been in the ministry over seventy years. Upon being converted, Mr. Harris decided to devote himself to the work of the ministry. His early education was received at the parish school at Llangangein, and then at the Llantrithlon College, where he remained three years, leaving it in 1843. He was then elected an elder by the church, the office of elder in the Calvinistic Methodist Church combining the duties of both deacon and elder of the Calvinistic Church. He was elected to the deaconship in 1846, and in the mean time preached occasionally. In 1853, he commenced to preach in Pittsburg, for the Calvinistic Methodist Church, having completed at that time in the theological course and having served as an elder over seven years as deacon. His call to this church was unanimous, and he continued there as preacher until 1854. At this time, he moved to Ironton, Ohio, where a church had been recently organized on the outskirts of that city, and where he had spent the greater part of his life. He received a large number of members, and afterward a larger one, and dedicated it free from debt. After preaching five years, as is required by the Calvinistic Methodist Church, he was ordained to the ministry by the "Gymnasia," or Synod, which was held in Palmyra, Ohio. In 1868, he took a short vacation and went to West Virginia on a visit, and, after returning, renewed his interest in the Church and the people of the church. In 1873, he was elected to the Presbytery of Ohio and was ordained to the ministry by the "Gymnasia," or Synod, and was elected to the Synod of the German Calvinistic Methodist Church, a position which he held for many years.

In 1876, he was elected to the Presbytery of Ohio and was ordained to the ministry by the "Gymnasia," or Synod, and was elected to the Synod of the German Methodist Church, and was consecrated to the ministry by the "Gymnasia," or Synod, and was elected to the Synod of the German Calvinistic Methodist Church, a position which he held for many years.

In 1878, he was elected to the Presbytery of Ohio and was ordained to the ministry by the "Gymnasia," or Synod, and was elected to the Synod of the German Calvinistic Methodist Church, a position which he held for many years.

In 1880, he was elected to the Presbytery of Ohio and was ordained to the ministry by the "Gymnasia," or Synod, and was elected to the Synod of the German Calvinistic Methodist Church, a position which he held for many years.

In 1882, he was elected to the Presbytery of Ohio and was ordained to the ministry by the "Gymnasia," or Synod, and was elected to the Synod of the German Calvinistic Methodist Church, a position which he held for many years.

In 1884, he was elected to the Presbytery of Ohio and was ordained to the ministry by the "Gymnasia," or Synod, and was elected to the Synod of the German Calvinistic Methodist Church, a position which he held for many years.

In 1886, he was elected to the Presbytery of Ohio and was ordained to the ministry by the "Gymnasia," or Synod, and was elected to the Synod of the German Calvinistic Methodist Church, a position which he held for many years.

In 1888, he was elected to the Presbytery of Ohio and was ordained to the ministry by the "Gymnasia," or Synod, and was elected to the Synod of the German Calvinistic Methodist Church, a position which he held for many years.

In 1890, he was elected to the Presbytery of Ohio and was ordained to the ministry by the "Gymnasia," or Synod, and was elected to the Synod of the German Calvinistic Methodist Church, a position which he held for many years.

In 1892, he was elected to the Presbytery of Ohio and was ordained to the ministry by the "Gymnasia," or Synod, and was elected to the Synod of the German Calvinistic Methodist Church, a position which he held for many years.

In 1894, he was elected to the Presbytery of Ohio and was ordained to the ministry by the "Gymnasia," or Synod, and was elected to the Synod of the German Calvinistic Methodist Church, a position which he held for many years.

In 1896, he was elected to the Presbytery of Ohio and was ordained to the ministry by the "Gymnasia," or Synod, and was elected to the Synod of the German Calvinistic Methodist Church, a position which he held for many years.

In 1898, he was elected to the Presbytery of Ohio and was ordained to the ministry by the "Gymnasia," or Synod, and was elected to the Synod of the German Calvinistic Methodist Church, a position which he held for many years.
succeeded, and Rev. H. A. Wagner followed from 1879 until 1882. During this period the debt of $775, incurred in erecting the parsonage during the pastorate of Rev. Jacob Bleitsch, was paid. In 1882, Rev. Friedrich Gottschalk became pastor. In 1883, the society built a two-story brick church office on the south east corner of Twenty-eighth Street and Portland Avenue, at a cost of $17,000. The entire property is valued at $25,000. It is clear of indebtedness and the membership of the church has increased during Rev. Mr. Gottschalk's pastorate to two hundred and four.

Rev. F. Gottschalk was born on July 17, 1843, in North Prussia. His father, John Gottschalk, is still living at the age of eighty-five. His mother was Mrs. V. Zehn, the family, with the exception of one son, who had emigrated to America some years before, came to this country in 1856. They remained in Buffalo, N. Y., about six months, and then went to Milwaukee, Wis. After some years spent in this city, the subject of this sketch went to Ohio, and there attended Wallace College and Baldwin University at Berea, two years. He then entered the ministry in 1864, at Fond du Lac, Wis., where he remained until 1868. He was then at Beloit Dam, with two other appointments, until 1867; at Columbus, Wis., from 1867 to 1869; at Oshkosh, Wis., from 1869 to 1872; and at Madison, Wis., from 1872 to 1874. In 1874, he married Miss I. L. Blatt, for himself and his family. He entered Garrett Biblical Institute, at Evanston, Ill., graduating in 1876. He then returned to Watertown, Wis., where he remained from 1876 to 1879. In 1879, he was appointed pastor of the Methodist Episcopal Church, Chicago, and remained there until 1882, when he became pastor of Portland-avenue German Methodist Episcopal Church, where he still remains. Rev. Mr. Gottschalk married Miss L. Moline, daughter of George and Elizabeth Adam, of Clyman, Wis. They have had nine children.—Franklin B. Albert Wesley, Emma Louisa, Lydia (deceased), Arthur Friedrich (deceased), Benjamin Theophilus, Lillie Ellen, Clara Grace, and Horace Edward.

Other German Methodist Episcopal Churches.—Ashland-avenue Church, Rev. C. Weinreich, pastor; Centralia Church, Rev. W. D. Miller, pastor; Center-avenue Church, Rev. E. Echeber, pastor; Chicago-avenue Church, Rev. J. G. Solinger, pastor; Elmwood-avenue Church, Rev. C. Weinreich, pastor; Imperial Church, Rev. J. Blants, pastor; Kenilworth Church, Rev. W. G. Smith, pastor; Lombard-avenue Church, Rev. F. Gottschalk, pastor; South Fullerton-avenue Church, Rev. W. Voelker, pastor.

Rev. Charles G. Van Dorn, pastor of the North Ashland-avenue German Methodist Episcopal Church, was born in Saxony, on December 2, 1839. His father was Charles Weinreich, a baker by trade. His mother was Dora (Von Dorn) Weinreich. The subject of this sketch emigrated to America in 1843, and settled at Waukegan, Ill., Wis., where he attended the public schools and engaged in teaming. Upon the breaking out of the Rebellion, he enlisted as a private soldier in the 26th Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, and continuing the war to its termination, was promoted to the rank of sergant. After leaving the army he went to Ohio to assist Wallace College and Baldwin University at Berea, remaining in those institutions three years, graduating from them in 1865. He then went to Oshkosh, Wis., as assistant pastor of the German Methodist Episcopal Church, and became the regular pastor in the fall of the latter year. In 1869, he was sent to Clinton, Ill., where he remained until 1877. He was then pastor at New Beemen, Ill., until 1877; at Blue Island, Ill., until 1876; at Valparaiso, Ind., until 1876; at La Porte, Ind., until 1875; at Blue Island, Ill., until 1883, in which year he became pastor of the North Ashland-avenue Church. Rev. Mr. Van Dorn married on August 13, 1866, to Miss Gertrude Blaser. They have eight children, as follows: Emma, Lydia, George, Clara, Franklin, Amanda, Walter, and Clarence.

Swedish Methodist Episcopal Churches.—Market-street Church, Rev. A. Anderson, pastor; May-street Church, Rev. K. H. Eklund, pastor; Fifth-avenue Church, Rev. E. F. Linstrom, pastor; Atlantic-street Church, Rev. E. A. Davidson, pastor.

Rev. Henry Werner Eklund, pastor of the First Swedish Methodist Episcopal Church, was born on January 17, 1848, in Jönköping, Sweden. His father, Nels M. Eklund, was a manufacturer, and in a factory wherein small arms were made for the Swedish Government. His mother was Helena Jacobson previous to her marriage with Mr. Eklund. From the age of five to that of fifteen Henry W. Eklund attended the common schools, and was employed in different occupations. He was a poor boy, he was obliged to assist in supporting the family, and as soon as sufficient strength worked in the factory with his father, re-
RELIGIOUS HISTORY.

The charges and specifications were then amended as follows:

**Specification 1.**—Teaching doctrines contrary to the articles of religion of the Methodist Episcopal Church. **Specification 2.**—Teaching doctrines which are contrary to the established standard of doctrines of said Church. **Specification 3.**—With teaching doctrines which are contrary to the doctrines and belief of said Church.

The charges and specifications having been carefully and at great length elaborated and defined, the defendant pleaded not guilty.

Testimony was taken, in the order named, from Aaron Gurney, D.D.; George B. Armstrong, city editor of the Inter Ocean; Revs. J. M. Caldwell and M. M. Parkhurst, D.D.; Sophia A. Phelps, Francis W. Benjamin and Mrs. Marilla E. Garrett. These were followed by the reading of extracts from Dr. Thomas's sermons. Following the testimony, Dr. Sheppard addressed the jury in behalf of the defendant, after which came the lengthy argument of

contrary to the articles of religion and established standards of doctrine of the Church, do find as follows:

First specification sustained by six votes for and three against. Second specification sustained by five votes for and four against. Third specification sustained by eight votes for and one against. First charge sustained by six votes on the first and second specifications and by one vote on the second and third specifications, and not sustained by three votes.

All the charges and specifications are sustained.

The presiding elder then made the following announcement:

By paragraphs 209 and 213 of the discipline, I find that it is settled that Dr. Thomas is suspended from the ministry and church privileges of the Methodist Episcopal Church until the ensuing Annual Conference.

Thus ended the trial at Centenary Church.

At the Conference held in Sycamore, III., on October 5, 1882, the case was again taken into consideration, when the charges and specifications being heard, testimony read and the merits of the case being discussed, the Conference jury of fifteen rendered the following decision:

**Specification 1.**—(Denying the inspiration of the Scriptures) not sustained; second and third specifications sustained. First and second charges are sustained, and Dr. Thomas is expelled from the ministry and his membership in the Church.

Dr. Thomas was greatly surprised at this verdict and appealed to the judicial Conference, but his appeal was not entertained.

The trial was followed by much controversy and criticism on both sides in the secular and religious papers, the former of which seeming intent upon making the matter as sensational as possible. It is perhaps proper to add that the sentiment of the Methodists in general was voiced, not so much in the action of the Conference or the leaders in this celebrated prosecution, as in an editorial which appeared in the Northwestern Christian Advocate, the organ of the Church for the Northwest, of December 7, 1881, the closing words of which are here quoted:

"Now that the struggle is past, we say cordially that Dr. Thomas is in a position (we wish it had been voluntary on his part) where every Methodist can, without embarrassment, give him all kindness and brotherly love. He can think, say, write, and urge all that is nearest his heart, without a word of Methodist criticism as to himself personally. He is now in the ranks of, or near to, those from whom Methodists can receive criticism and antagonism without flinching. We congratulate the non-Methodist public in having a preacher who is far more evangelical than the average of independent teachers. He has brains and reading and attractiveness, we sincerely hope and pray he may have thousands of disciples and converts, and that he may live many years and do a hundred times more good than even he hoped to do. The world needs earnest teaching, and we shall be glad to know that the People's Church is gathering heavy sheaves."

THE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

REV. DR. AXTELL. The concluding speech of the defense was made by Rev. Dr. Miller, of Iowa, which made a deep impression on the court, jury, and audience. The argument was concluded by Rev. M. M. Parkhurst, D.D., on behalf of the Church. The verdict was rendered at twenty minutes past twelve o'clock on Saturday, September 10, as follows:

We, the committee appointed in the case of Rev. H. W. Thomas, D.D., in which he is charged with disseminating doctrines

First Presbyterian Church.—At the close of the third year of Rev. Dr. Mitchell's ministry, came the great fire of 1877, sweeping away the church edifice, together with the chapel and mission-buildings owned by the congregation. But as the present pastor said in a historical discourse, preached in 1883, "Out of disaster came renewed strength." The fire caused the removal of the society further south, led to a union of Calvary Church, and to the erection of the present large and beautiful church edifice. The union of these two churches
brought into the First Church some of its best and most generous helpers. The great expense of the new building entailed a debt of $70,000, which was lifted in 1878. Dr. Mitchell's ministry was marked by great achievements. The Forty-first-street Presbyterian Church of Chicago was organized on February 14, the city is seen in the institution of the Sunday evening services in Central Music Hall. These were commenced on February 18, 1885, and continued each Sunday until June. The final service was conducted by William L. Tomlines, with Clarence Eddy as organist, and the additional aid of the choir of the First Church. The following members of the congregation acted as a committee responsible for the support and management of this enterprise: 


The church-edifice at the corner of Indiana Avenue and Twenty-first Street was erected in 1871, has a seating capacity for eleven hundred, and, cost, including the lot, $165,000. The present membership of the church is about nine hundred.

Rev. John Henry Barrows, D.D., pastor of the First Presbyterian Church, was born on July 11, 1847, at Medina, Mich. His parents were Rev. John M. Barrows, more recently professor of natural science in Olivet College, Michigan, and Catharine Paine (Moore) Barrows, both persons of strong and conspicuous character. He united with the church in Olivet, Mich., in 1863, and graduated from Olivet College in June, 1867, being a member of the same class with his brother, Rev. Walter M. Barrows, D.D., the eminently public-spirited member of the American Home Missionary Society. He studied theology at Yale, Union and Andover Theological Seminaries. In 1869, he went to Kansas, and spent there two and a half years in missionary and educational work, and his experience in these fields may have given him his willingness to use a new method as a step toward minister. In 1874, he was called to the pastorate of the Congregational Church at Springfield. His intellectual and moral resources were enlarged and enriched by a year of travel in Europe, during which time he supplied the American Chapel at Paris. After the termination of this tour, he was pastor for six years of the Eliot Church, at Lawrence, Mass., during which time the church-edifice had to be enlarged, and while this enlargement was being made he preached to great audiences in the City Hall, disclosing his ability to hold and sway large assemblies with a strictly gospel theme. After leaving Lawrence, he was pastor of the Maverick Church in East Boston, Mass., and there he developed his tact in church administration in paying off what seemed to be an overwhelming debt. He came to Chicago, as pastor of the First Presbyterian Church, on November 6, 1881, and since that time he has made his power felt in every field of labor he has entered. Rev. Mr. Barrows was married May 8th, 1871, to Martha Eleanor Mole, daughter of Thomas Mole, of Williamstown, Mass. They have four children, two daughters and two sons.

Second Presbyterian Church—In the spring of 1871, the congregation of this church became convinced that its interests required the removal of their place of worship to a location more convenient to a majority of the members. Accordingly a sale of their old property was effected, and a lot purchased on the corner of Wabash Avenue and Twentieth Street. On the first Sunday in October, 1871, the last public service was held in the old building. One week later, the church property was destroyed; a few months after this event, the property of the Olivet Church, which had been united with the Second Church, was sold by the trustees of that society, and the Second Presbyterian congregation exchanged their lot on the corner of Wabash Avenue and Twentieth Street for that on the northwest corner of Michigan Avenue and Twentieth Street, where the present edifice stands.

Rev. Dr. Patterson preached his farewell discourse on January 19, 1872, and was succeeded by Rev. J. M. Gibson, who preached his initial sermon on February
16, 1874. Mr. Gibson, remained with the church until 1880, after which, for two years, they were without a regular pastor. During Mr. Gibson's administration, the beautiful new house of worship was completed, the dedication taking place on June 24, 1874. The pastor was present during the sermon. Mr. Gibson was succeeded by Rev. S. J. McPherson, the present pastor, in November, 1882. The membership is about eight hundred, with three hundred in the Sunday-school. There are also in the Moseley Mission school about four hundred scholars.

A permanent fund of $10,000 was provided by a bequest of Flavel Moseley, a member of this church, for the benefit of mission schools. The interest on this fund is applied annually, according to the will of the donor, by the trustees of the church. The Moseley Mission, on Calumet Avenue, is thus named in memory of Mr. Moseley, and has a fine building, free from debt, and held by the trustees of the church for the use and benefit of the Mission.

The Second Presbyterian Church-édifice is one of the finest in Chicago. It is a clerestory Gothic of the Renaissance style, with nave and side-aisles. It is built of bituminous limestone, with cladding of weatherings and arches of lighter sandstone. A massive tower stands on the southeast corner of the structure. The church contains one of the largest organs in the city, it having been built at the cost of $60,000. In the rear of the auditorium there are Sunday-school, lecture, class and library rooms and pastor's study.

The following are the officers of the church at the present time (1886):


REV. SIMON JOHN MCPHERSON was born on January 19, 1850, at Munnford, Monroe Co., N. Y. His grandfather, Finlay McPherson, was a pioneer in Western New York. He came from the Highlands of Scotland, and was a member of the Clan McPherson. His son, John Finlay McPherson, the father of the subject of the present sketch, now lives on the land obtained by him from the government of the United States, in the last decade of the eighteenth century. Rev. S. J. McPherson's mother was, previous to her marriage, Miss Jeanette Fraser, whose ancestry belonged to the Clan Macgregor. His father was a highly educated man, connected with the law in Scotland, was a Hebrew and Latin, and, though educated as a physician, followed the occupation of a farmer. He was a man of prominence and influence in his home in Livingston County, N. Y. The boyhood of Rev. S. J. McPherson was spent on the farm, and in the country schools a part of each year, both summer and winter, until he was fifteen years of age. His preparation for college was made at LeRoy, Genesee County, and at Fulton, Oswego Co., N. Y. He was in attendance two years at each place. He entered Princeton College in 1869, and graduated from that institution in 1874, having lost one year through ill health. He received the first honors in a class of one hundred members, delivering the English oration. The next year he was tutor of Mathematics in the College. In the fall of 1875, he entered Princeton Theological Seminary, and graduated therefrom in 1879, having in the meantime spent fifteen months in travel and study through Europe, Egypt, and Palestine, and spending one winter at Athens, Greece. In 1877, he delivered the master's oration in Princeton College, and received the degree of Master of Arts from the College. In April, 1879, he was called to preach by the Presbytery of Rochester, N. Y., and, after declining a call to the Fourth Presbyterian Church of Indianapolis, accepted a call to the First Presbyterian Church of East Orange, N. J., being installed pastor in September, 1879. He remained there until 1882, and during the three years of his pastorate the membership increased by one hundred and fifty, and the average attendance more than doubled. He was called to the Second Presbyterian Church, Chicago, in August, 1882, and entered upon his pastorate on November 1 following. During his pastorate the membership has grown by about one hundred and fifty, and the income of the society is now larger than ever before. A debt of $37,500 has been paid, and during the last two years $140,000 have been raised for congregational and benevolent purposes. Rev. Mr. McPherson received the degree of Doctor of Divinity from Knox College in 1883. He was married on May 15, 1879, to Miss Lucy Bell Harmon, of Danville, Ill. Mr. and Mrs. McPherson have three children, as follows: Jeanette, Oscar Harmon, and Elizabeth.

THIRD PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH. — In the autumn of 1877, the property on the corner of Washington and Carpenter streets was sold to the congregation of St. Paul's Reformed Episcopal Church, and in May, 1878, the new edifice on Ashland Avenue was occupied. This building had a seating capacity for one thousand nine hundred persons. On October 16, 1884, it was destroyed by fire. On the following Sunday, the pastor preached in the Madison-street Skating Rink, where the congregation worshiped until May 24, 1885, when their church-édifice was again ready for occupancy. This was rebuilt materially on the old plan. The auditorium is one of the finest in the city. There are also lecture, Sunday-school, library and other rooms connected with the church. The total cost of the reconstruction was $60,000.

During the pastorate of Rev. Dr. Kittredge, this church has enjoyed a remarkably successful career. Three churches have been organized from the membership of the Third Church: The Reunion, Westminster and Campbell Park churches. Three Sabbath-schools also have been organized, with a total enrolled membership of two thousand six hundred and forty scholars. These schools are the Home, Foster and Noble-street Missions. Among other institutions of this church may be mentioned the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society, organized in 1879, with a present membership of two hundred, and which supports two foreign missionaries; the Young Ladies' Benevolent Society; and the Young People's Library Association, organized in 1880, as an outgrowth of the young peoples' Monday prayer-meeting, which has an exceptionally fine library, comprising

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over thirteen hundred volumes; and the Mission Band of Seed-sowers, organized on March 11, 1882, consisting of forty members under twelve years of age, who save their money for missionary purposes.

The weekly prayer meeting has reached the phenomenal attendance of one thousand persons. The total church membership at the present time is about three thousand. The total benevolences of the church for the year of 1884-85 amounted to nearly $34,000.

The organization of the church is as follows:


FOURTH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—Just before the great fire, the Westminster and North Presbyterian churches were consolidated under the name of the Fourth Presbyterian Church. Rev. D. C. Marquis, pastor of the North Church, having received a call to the Central Church, of Baltimore, at the time of the consolidation, Professor Swing, who was pastor of the Westminster Church, was called to minister to the new organization. The society then consisted of four hundred members, which number rapidly increased until the great fire came and swept away their property.

Nothing daunted by this disaster, the services were continued in Standard Hall, until that place proved too small to accommodate the congregation, when they removed to McVicker's Theater for fourteen months.

The new church edifice, on the corner of Rush and Superior streets, was opened on January 4, 1874. It is built of Athens stone, rock-faced, the ground plan being in the form of a Latin cross. The entire cost of the church was about $80,000. The seating capacity is one thousand two hundred.

When Professor Swing withdrew from the Presbyterian Church, in December, 1875, a number of members of the Fourth Church in sympathy with him left the church upon his retirement. The society was reduced fully one-third. The church secured Rev. John A. French, of Morristown, N. J., who commenced his labors in March, 1877, and continued until January 1, 1880, when he was compelled to resign in consequence of ill-health. He was succeeded, on April 7, 1883, by Rev. Herrick Johnson, D.D., of Auburn, N. Y., who remained until July 1, 1883, when he retired to take the position of professor in the Presbyterian Seminary of this city. The church was then without a regular pastor for about two years, but was supplied by Revs. Marquis and Johnson. The present pastor, Rev. M. Wolsey Stryker, of Holyoke, Mass., began his labors in April, 1885, being installed on May 12, following. The church is now in a prosperous condition, having a membership of four hundred and seventy-five, with three hundred in the Sunday-school. The Howe-street Mission, founded and supported by this church, has a membership of seven hundred. The elders of the church are Mark Skinner, H. F. Waite, H. W. King, R. B. Mason, H. A. Hurlbut, H. J. Willing and C. H. Mulliken.

JEFFERSON-PARK PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—On January 1, 1867, several persons who had been members of the Reformed Presbyterian Church, on Fulton Street, deemed it necessary to sever their connection with that denomination and unite with the old-school branch of the Presbyterian Church. They accordingly petitioned the Presbytery of Chicago to organize them into a church to be called the Jefferson-park Presbyterian Church, the petitioners embracing a majority of the Fulton-street Church, with the pastor and most of the elders. The Presbytery appointed Rev. Willis Lord, D.D., Rev. Robert W. Patterson, D.D., and Hon. Lincoln Clarke to organize the new church. This committee met the petitioners in the lecture-room of the Free-Will Baptist Church, corner of Peoria and West Jackson streets, on January 21, 1867. The following comprises a list of the petitioners:

W. J. Hanna,* Jane Hanna, Sarah Hanna, W. G. Holmes, Isabella Crighton, Elin J. Hair, Annie E. P. Hair, A. B. Clark, Mrs. A. B. Clark, Joseph P. Ross, Mrs. J. F. Ross, George Hallet, Peter Sinclair, Mrs. P. Sinclair, James Fraser, Susan Fraser, John McLaren, William Meglade, Eliza Meglade, James Duguid, John Rankin, Annie Rankin, W. C. McCallum, Ellen McCallum, Somerville Thomson, Hugh Templeton, James McMillan, M. McKay, Mary McKay, A. Mitchell, Thomas Gilles, Jane Patterson, Isabella Patterson, Sarah Patterson, Alexander Patterson.

After suitable exercises, one hundred and twenty persons were enrolled as members of the new church, the compilers are indebted to Mr. Hanna for the particulars of this sketch.
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and John Crighton and William G. Holmes were chosen as ruling elders and duly installed. On March 20, following the congregation extended a unanimous call to Rev. Dr. Patterson, former of the Fulton-street Church, who was installed on April 21. A lot was secured on the northeast corner of West Adams and Throop streets, and a temporary frame building erected.

Dr. Patterson increased the membership until the great fire of 1871, when the church-edifice was for many weeks used as a home for refugees from the burned district, and he personally devoted himself to caring for the distressed. During the winter of 1871-72, over the whole of this kind induced ill-health, and Dr. Patterson was compelled to retire from service. The congregation sent him to the Holy Land, from which he returned in 1872 much improved; but on resuming his labors, his health again failed and he was compelled to seek another climate. Failing to find a successor agreeable to the majority, in October of the same year the congregation worshiped along with the American Reformed Church on Washington Street. On November 15, 1874, services were resumed in their own place of worship, after it had been completely refitted and improved. Professor Francis L. Patton became stated supply, and the church rapidly increased. The construction of a large and handsome brick church edifice was commenced in the summer of 1876, and dedicated on January 6, 1877. Its cost was upwards of $45,000. It is of the amphitheater style, seating 800 persons.

On July 16, 1879, Professor Patton accepted the call to become the pastor, was soon installed, and remained with the church until April, 1881, when he resigned to go to Princeton Theological Seminary. Dr. Patton was followed by Rev. J. E. Wright, of Madison, Wis., who was duly installed on May 14, 1882, but resigned in the following January. Rev. W. G. Craig, D.D., succeeded as stated supply, until January 30, 1884, when Rev. Thomas Parry, of Terre Haute, Ind., became the pastor.

Mr. Parry's pastorate has been a successful one, marked by a large increase of membership.

Rev. Thomas Parry, pastor of the Jefferson Park Presbyterian Church, was born on October 10, 1835, in Dembighshire, North Wales. His father was John Parry, a farmer, and his mother (Hughes) Parry. John Parry was a member of the Episcopal Church in Wales, but after coming to this country did not unite with any church until he joined the Calvinistic Methodist Church a short time before death, which occurred in 1853. Mrs. Parry, while in Wales, was a member of the Calvinistic Methodist Church, but after coming to this country was outside of the church for fifteen years. She then joined the Calvinistic Methodist Church. She died in 1875. Thomas Parry prepared for college at Wayland University, Beaver Dam, Wis., entering that institution in 1862, and remaining until 1866, when he graduated and immediately went to Princeton College, in which institution he remained until 1876, graduating with the degree of Bachelor of Arts. The next three years he spent in Princeton Theological Seminary, graduating in 1873, and in the same year received the degree of Master of Arts from Princeton. He then went to Constantinople, Mich., as pastor of the First Presbyterian Church, where he remained nearly four years. While there his church pulled down, re-built, and renovated their church edifice, greatly improving it. In May, 1878, he went to Ottawa, Ill., as stated supply to the Presbyterian Church, remaining eight months. From Ottawa he went, in February, 1879, to Providence, R. I., as pastor of the First Presbyterian Church. He remained there two years, and then went to Terre Haute, Ind., to the Central Presbyterian Church. This church was formed by the union of two churches—the Baldwin and the First Presbyterian—the two uniting in extending the call, previous to their union. During Rev. Mr. Parry's pastorate in Terre Haute, his church bought a Methodist church-building for $2,000, in which they started a mission, over which a separate pastor was appointed. Mr. Parry preached in three different places, and increased the membership of the Central Church from four hundred and fourteen to five hundred and eighty-four during his pastorate, which commenced in May, 1881, and terminated in January, 1884. In this month he was called to his present charge, as the successor of Rev. Mr. Wright. The membership of his church here increased in numbers one hundred and twenty-four during 1884. Mr. Parry was married on June 4, 1874 to Miss Cecilia Crawford Camp, daughter of E. R. and Fanny Camp, of Grant, Indiana, Co., Penn. They have had six children, four of whom are living, as follows: Fanny, Florence, James McCosh and Elizabeth Mabel.

The Sixth Presbyterian Church.—This church was the result of a union of the Ninth and Grace Presbyterian churches. The former was organized on July 10, 1866, at the residence of Edward Silvey, with a membership of twenty persons. It was located on Ellis Avenue, within the limits of the district now known as Fairview and Oakland. Rev. Alfred Eddy, of Chicago, accepted the call of the church on August 30, and almost immediately began his labors. In 1872, thirty-five members met to form a new organization. Their petition to the Presbytery was answered by the appointment of Rev. William M. Blackburn, D.D., and Edwin R. Davis to act in the premises. This committee also met at Edward Silvey's residence, on May 8, 1872, and organized Grace Presbyterian Church with a membership of forty-one persons. A call was extended to Rev. Ben. Ezra S. Ely, of Stockton, Cal., which he accepted, and was installed in November, 1873. He remained College of Arts until July, 1875. In the meantime a lot was purchased on Vincennes Avenue, and a building erected, which was dedicated on July 27, 1873. The two churches worked separately until the close of 1874, and early in 1875 they were united on an equal
standing. To avoid difficulty with regard to the transfer of real-estate to the new organization, the committee of conference, acting on the advice of the Presbyterian Church, agreed that the name of Grace Presbyterian Church should be abandoned, that the pastor and officers should resign, that the members of the Ninth Church should present letters of dismissal, that the church should be dissolved by the Presbytery, and that the new organization should receive the name of the Sixth Presbyterian Church. This plan was successfully consummated. Rev. Henry T. Miller, of Rockport, N. Y., became his chaplain on October 15, 1875, and was installed, on October 17; on June 16, 1882, he resigned, preaching a farewell sermon on October 15, 1882. During Mr. Miller's pastorate, such was the growth of the congregation that a larger edifice became necessary. The corner-stone of the present building was laid on July 8, 1879. It is of stone, with slate roof, has a seating capacity of eight hundred and fifty, and cost $18,531. After Mr. Miller's retirement, a call was extended to Rev. John H. Worcester, Jr., of South Orange, N. J., which he accepted; Rev. John R. Worcester, Jr., being installed on the Tuesday following.

Rev. John Hopkins Worcester, Jr., pastor of the Sixth Presbyterian Church, was born at St. Johnsbury, Vt., on April 2, 1845. His father was Rev. J. H. Worcester, D.D., who preached in St. Johnsbury and Burlington, Vt., where he still resides. His grandfather was a minister, a missionary, and a Presbyterian nationaliser. The mother of Rev. J. H. Worcester, Jr., was Mrs. Martha P. (Clark) Worcester, of St. Johnsbury, Vt. His education was obtained at the University of Vermont, where he graduated with the degree of Bachelor of Arts in 1869. After this he taught for two years in a young ladies' school of which his father was principal, and from 1867 to 1869 attended the Union Theological Seminary. From the fall of 1869 to the fall of 1870, he studied in Berlin and Leipzig, and then for a year studied again in the Union Theological Seminary, graduating in 1871, and during three months in the fall of that year was engaged as tutor in the University of Vermont. On January 10, 1872, he was installed pastor of the First Presbyterian Church at South Orange, N. J., remaining there as pastor until the first Sunday of January, 1883, when he came to Chicago to assume the duties of the pastor of the Sixth Presbyterian Church. In New Jersey his pastorate was peaceful, harmonious and successful; and in Chicago his ability as a pastor and preacher have been abundantly demonstrated by the harmony and prosperity of his church. Rev. Mr. Worcester was married, on October 29, 1871, to Miss Harriet W. Strong, of Auburndale, Mass. They have had four children, three of whom are living.

Eighth Presbyterian Church.—After the resignation of Rev. Lewis R. Reid, Rev. Samuel W. Duffield succeeded to the pastorate, and was publicly installed on December 22, 1874. The next pastor was Rev. John M. Worrall, D.D., who was called from Covington, Ky., and began his labors in June, 1877. At this time the church was burdened by a debt of $21,000. Under Dr. Worrall's ministry this debt was paid, and more than four hundred members were added to the church. Owing, however, to his ill-health, together with that of members of his family, he was compelled to seek another climate, and his resignation occurred on June 1, 1882.

The late pastor, Rev. Thomas Edward Green, of Sparta, Ill., was installed on January 18, 1883. The church has a large Sunday-school, also a branch school known as the Onward Mission, at the corner of Indiana Street and Hoyne Avenue. During 1883, about $25,000 were expended in additions and repairs upon the church-building, corner of Washington Boulevard and Robey Street. A new gallery increases the seating capacity one-third, making in all accommodations for nine hundred people.

Among those who have served the church long and devotedly, may be mentioned the following:


The present officers of the church are


Rev. Thomas Edward Green, late pastor of the Eighth Presbyterian Church, was born at Harrisville, Penn., on December 23, 1827. He is a descendant of very long-lived ancestors. His grandfather, Thomas Green, who, though of American descent, was of English descent, dying in 1872, at the age of one hundred and four, and leaving eleven children, all of whom are still living. Rev. John M. Green, father of the present subject, and at present pastor of the First Presbyterian Church, Centra, Ill., was a minister of the Methodist Episcopal Church at Harrisville, Penn., and at various other places within the jurisdiction of the Methodist Episcopal Church South. He was stationed at Ravenna, Ohio, from 1865 to 1868. The mother of Rev. Thomas Edward Green was Mrs. Martha E. (Owens) Green, daughter of Thomas G. Owens, of Scotch and Welsh descent. In 1868, Rev. John M. Green started with his family to Denver, Colo., but upon arriving at St. Joseph, Mo., Mrs. Green was taken ill, and in consequence the design of settling in the Far West was abandoned. He then commenced a mission work in Northwestern Missouri, and in 1871 returned to Illinois, settling at Lebanon. At this place Thomas Edward Green served three years as a student and at McKendree College, the oldest Methodist Institution in the West, graduating from that Institution in 1875, and standing very high in his class. He then became superintendent of a public school at Upper Alton, a school which was conducted under a special charter from the Illinois Legislature, and which was more of an academic order than it was of the regular public school system. In June, 1876, he retired from this position, and resting until the fall of 1877, when he went to Princeton Seminary, finishing the theological course in 1879. He commenced his ministry as pastor of St. Paul's Presbyterian Church, Mt. Carmel, Ill., on May 15, 1879, remaining there until October 31, 1880, from which time until May 1, 1884, he supplied the church at Effingham. He then received a unanimous call from the First Presbyterian Church of Sparta, Ill., the call being signed by every man, woman and child member of the parish. This church is the largest in the State, south of Chicago, having a membership of nearly four hundred, and a congregation of eight hundred. Rev. Mr. Green's pastorate terminated in December, 1882, during which the membership increased over one hundred. He then received a unanimous call from the Eighth Presbyterian Church, Presbyterian Church, Chicago, to which church he was called. Mr. Green's acceptance of this call was held on December 24, 1882. During his pastorate, the membership increased over three hundred, and the congregations usually filled the church to overflowing. In February, 1886, Rev. Mr. Green formally withdrew from the Presbyterian denomination, and united with the Episcopal church. Rev. Mr. Green received the degree of Master of Arts from McKendree College in 1878. He was married on April 21, 1880, to Miss Laura E. Johnson, daughter of James Johnson, of Mt. Carmel, Ill. They have two children—Eleanor and Marie Gladys.

First Scotch Presbyterian Church.—After the pastorate of Rev. Mr. Burns, which closed in April, 1870, this church was without a minister until July 11, 1872, when Rev. James Maclaughlan was called. His ministry continued until February, 1882. For some time after the fire of 1874, this house of worship, like many others, was used as a place of refuge, and the church people were among the foremost in the labor of caring for the destitute from the burned district. Mr. Maclaughlan was followed by the present pastor, Rev. Henry Sawers, of Middletown, Iowa, on June 10, 1883, whose administration has been very successful. He has relieved the society of all incumbrance, raised funds for a complete refitting and improvement of the church-building, erected a commodious parsonage, and brought the membership up to three hundred and fifty. In addition to this he has founded, in connection with his church, Hope Mis-
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sion on Augusta Street, near Western Avenue, which, with the Sunday-school of the parent church, numbers, at the present time, about four hundred. The clergy of the church are: Alexander Barnett, William J. Jackson, I. C. Hamill, Alexander Eunson and Benjamin Smith.

REV. EDWARD HENRY SAWERS, pastor of the First Scotch Presbyterian Church, was born on April 5, 1847, in Laurieston, Parish of Falkirk, Stirlingshire, Scotland. His father was William Sawers, gardener for the estate of West Quater, which belonged to the Livingston family, a family which had been attainted and degraded from all its titles, except that of Knightihood, in the time of Charles Stuart. His mother was Mrs. Janet (Kennedy) Sawers. Edward was intended for the ministry from his birth. He acquired the rudiments of his education at the parish schools, and then studied at the Grammar School at Sterling, when he was obliged to give up his studies for a time, though he did not abandon his aim of becoming a minister of the Gospel. In 1868, he established the Falkirk Evangelical Association, organized upon the same plan as that of the Young Men's Christian Association of this country. The object of the Association was to reach those people not reached by the ordinary church-work. Mr. Sawers left Scotland in 1870, and came direct to Canada, and went to work to earn money with which to pay his expenses while completing his preparations for the ministry. In 1871, he commenced studying at Knox College, and then attended the University of Toronto, where he remained until 1876. He then came to Chicago and studied Theology under Dr. Francis Patton, in the Seminary of the North Western Conference, during which time he was a member of the First Scotch Church in Chicago. Graduating from the Seminary in 1879, he went to Middletown, Iowa, as pastor of the Presbyterian Church, and remained until June 1, 1883. In Iowa he was very successful in building up the little church. Upon leaving there he came to Chicago and assumed his present charge. During his pastorate in Chicago he has been very much more than ordinarily successful in all departments of his work. The church has been in fact almost entirely reorganized; a debt of $2,000 has been paid; two hundred and fifty-seven members have been added to the roll; the church- edifice has been thoroughly repaired and renovated. For many years, he was established at No. 686 Augustana Street, near Western Avenue, and a good building erected for its use; and, above all, the spiritual condition of the church has been very much improved, as is indicated by the increasing attendance and by the increasing interest in religious work. Rev. Mr. Sawers was married on April 16, 1878, to Lida Hamilton, daughter of Rev. W. L. Hamilton, of Trinity Church, Henry County, Iowa. They have three children, as follows: Edith Duncan, Agnes Wilson, and Charles Henry.

HOLLAND PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH. — Emanuel Van Orden, a licentiate under the care of the Presbytery of Chicago, having preached since the first Sunday of May, 1878, in the school-house of the Evangelical Lutheran church, corner of Chicago Avenue and Noble Street, consent having been given by the Presbytery of Chicago to organize a Holland Presbyterian church, on October 23, an organization was perfected with a membership of sixteen persons. Rev. E. Van Orden was elected pastor, at a salary of $1,000 a year, $800 of which was to come from the Presbyterian Home Missionary Society. On December 4, 1878, the new church edifice, on the corner of Noble and Erie streets, was dedicated, and, in the afternoon of the same day, the pastor-elect was formally installed. The first communion service was held on December 11. The communion set was presented by Mrs. William Blair, of the Second Presbyterian Church. On September 22, 1879, Rev. E. Van Orden preached his farewell sermon.

On January 28, 1873, Rev. Jacob Post, of Milwaukee, was elected pastor, and was installed on November 9, 1873. Services in this church were held first in the Holland language, but later, under Rev. Jacob Post, once each month in English. On September 21, the congregation resolved to have their service in their own language in the morning, and in English in the evening. Up to this time only Dutch had joined the church, but by the new arrangement many English came also. This proved unfortunate, as two factions grew up, between whom there could be but little fellowship. There were really two distinct congregations, under one pastor, and the officers were invariably Dutch. On March 28, 1875, Rev. Mr. Post dissolved his relations with the society, and for a time the pulpit was occupied by missionaries. Rev. Mr. Oggel, of the Westminster Church, supplied the pulpit during a part of 1878 and 1879. In December, 1884, Rev. John Vanderhook, of Kalamazoo, Mich., was elected pastor, under whose efforts the church has greatly improved. The church numbers about one hundred members.

OTHER PRESBYTERIAN CHURCHES.—Belden-avenue Church, Rev. Corbett Snyder, pastor; and Fullerton Avenue Church, H. Walker, pastor; Fifth Church, Rev. W. G. Woodbridge, pastor; Reunion Church, Rev. William R. Scott, pastor; Westminster Church, Rev. Charles S. Hoyt, pastor; Railroad Chapel, Charles M. Morton, pastor; Fullerton-avenue Church.

REV. WILLIAM RICHARDSON SCOTT, pastor of the Reunion Presbyterian Church, was born on April 25, 1857, at Fort Sarnia, Canada. His father, William Scott, was a merchant of Fort Sarnia, who moved to Chicago in 1859, and has resided here since. W. R. was born at Dundee, Scotland, and came to America with about fifteen years of age. He married Miss Emily Richardson, daughter of John Richardson, of Fort Sarnia, Canada. They have two daughters,—Eveline J. and Marion Agnes. Rev. Mr. Scott was educated at the Chicago High School; afterwards graduated from the Central High School in 1876. He then attended Lake Forest University, in which he completed the freshman and sophomore years of his college course. In 1876 he entered the Chicago Theological Seminary, from which he graduated in 1880; when he became a student of the Presbyterian Theological Seminary of the Northwest, and graduated therefrom in 1882. He then entered the Union Theological Seminary at New York. He taught school; has taken the course of study under Dr. Sheed (the most distinguished living theologian of the Presbyterian denomination in this country), Egeystis under Dr. Philip Schaff, and of Church History under Dr. B. H. H. D. Hitchcock. He thus completed his course of education from his eighteenth year to this time, upon his return to Chicago he was called to the pastorate of the Reunion Presbyterian Church, in April, 1884. During his pastorate, besides meeting all its current expenses, the church has paid off about $1,500 of its debt, and has completed its new brick church edifice at the corner of Ashland Avenue and Hastings Street, the property being valued at $60,000. During the year there were twenty additions to the membership of the church, the present membership being one hundred and fifty.

PRESBYTERIAN THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY OF THE NORTHWEST. — The first attempt to establish a Presbyterian theological seminary for the Northwestern States was made by the Synod of Indiana in 1839, in connection with a college at Hanover, Ind., on the Ohio River. Rev. John Matthews, D. D., of Virginia, was selected as professor of divinity and polity theology, and was induced to that place in the spring of that year. There, for the next ten years, he taught classes of theological students, assisted by Rev. George Bishop, M.A., and other instructors. At this place, forty-five young men were thus trained for the ministry. In 1856, the seminary was removed to New Albany, Ind. Its board of directors, acting under the direction of the Synods of Indiana and Cincinnati, then associated in the care of the institution, were induced to make this removal in consideration of a donation of $15,000, offered by Elias Ayers, of New Albany, on condition of this change of locality. For the next several years, the seminary was taught at New Albany by the following faculty: Dr. Matthews (until his death in 1853), Dr. James Wood, Dr. Daniel Stewart, Dr. Erasmus D. McAllister, Dr. Thomas E. Thomas, and Dr. Philip Lindsey. At this point one hundred and forty-seven students were in connection with that institution. In 1857, the seven Northwestern Synods that had now become associated in the control of the seminary, partly induced by the opening of the new seminary at Danville, Ky., and the nearness of the Danville Seminary, and partly by a new recognition of the fact that the most important work of the Synods was in the locality more central to the great Northwestern field, took measures for the transfer of their institution to the General Assembly, leaving the Assembly free to choose the new location. A meeting of May, 1857, met in Indianapolis, then in the command of the Synod of Indiana, and accepted the offer of the Synod, and, after a full discussion, fixed upon Chicago as the proper place. It was known to the Assembly that a large and valuable donation in land, suitable for a site, could be procured by Mr. John H. McCormick, on the south side of the meeting in person, offered $100,000 as a permanent endowment in case the Seminary should be established here. The Assem-
bly accordingly appointed a board of directors and a faculty, and
opened the following year, in the following year. The professors
for the respective departments were elected, as follows: Rev.
Nathan L. Rice, D.D., Rev. Willis Lord, D.D., Rev. Leroy
J. Halsey, D.D., and Rev. W. M. Scott, D.D. These were in-
augurated to offer the opening of the first session in October,
1859. The session opened in September, 1859, with fifteen students.
Since that time the institution has graduated a class every year,
the average of regular graduates being between eight and twelve per
year.

In 1862, a substantial brick and stone building was erected on the
Seminary grounds, at a cost of $16,000, chiefly from funds obtained in
New York. The Seminary grounds, consisting of twenty-five acres on the North Side, situated between Halsted Street and Sheffield Avenue, and between Belden and Fullerton avenues, were donated in two adjacent lots, one of twenty acres, the gift of Hon. W. B. Ogden and his partner, Mr. Sheffiel, of New
Haven, Conn., the other of five acres, donated by William Lill and Mr. Diversey, of Chicago. At the time of this donation the land was valued at $1,000 an acre; at the time of the great fire it was valued at ten times that amount. In 1875, another
building, costing $15,000 was erected, containing chapel, library,
and recreation rooms, the funds being contributed by C. H. Mc-
Cormick and C. B. Nelson, of this city, and Jesse L. Williams,
of Fort Wayne, Ind. Since the inauguration of the first professors,
the chairs of instruction have been filled for varying periods by the
following teachers: Rev. Charles Elliot, D.D., Hebrew Language
and Literature; Rev. J. P. Exegetes; Rev. W. M. Blackham, Biblical
and Ecclesiastical History; Rev. E. D. McMaster, D.D.,
Didactic and Pelonic Theology; and Rev. Robert W. Patterson,
D.D., Christian Ethics and Apologetics.

Mr. McCormick, the donor of the land for the institution, has, at
different times, added other large donations in cash. During 1853,
three elegant brick and stone dwellings for the use of the profes-
sors were erected on the Seminary grounds, costing about $30,000,
most of it the gift of Mr. McCormick. In 1854, $20,000 was
given by Tuthill King, of Chicago, for the endowment fund of the
Seminary, and $75,000, in building, by Cyrus H. McCormick. In
1856, $40,000 was paid by the city, partly for the purpose of meeting deficiencies and
filling the general endowment fund, were received from Mr. McCormick's estate.
The present faculty consists of Rev. J. J. Halsey, D.D.,

The Seminary library consists of about ten thousand volumes,
and forms a choice collection of theological and miscellaneous
books, well adapted to the wants of professors and students;
and receiving constant additions by means of funds provided by its
founder, the late H. K. Cornor, and Major James Hite. There
is also secured to the library, by the will of the late Rev. W. H.
Vander Don, D.D., the valuable addition of some one thousand five hundred
volumes.

Rev. Herrick Johnson, D.D., was born near Fonda, N. Y.,
May 27, 1812. He graduated at Hamilton College, New York,
1837, where he delivered the Clark Price Oration on "The Assimi-
lation of Character to Objects of Thought." In 1850, he graduated from Auburn Seminary and in the same year was ordained assistant
pastor to the First Presbyterian Church at Troy, N. Y., and later
the celebrated Dr. Bennan being at that time pastor. In the fall of
1862, he received a call to the pastorate of the Third Presbyterian
Church at Pittsburgh, where he remained until the fall of 1867, and
during the following winter supplied the church at Marquette,
Mich. In May, 1868, he accepted a call to the pastorate of First
Presbyterian Church at Philadelphia, where he was the immediate successor of Rev. Albert Barnes. Remaining in this parish four years,
he then became professor of Sacred Rhetoric and Pastoral
Theology in Auburn Theological Seminary, where he remained until
1880, when he accepted a call to the Fourth Presbyterian Church
in Chicago and also to a lectureship in the Theological Seminar of
the Northwest. In July, 1853, he resigned his pastorate of the
Fourth Church, and accepted the professorship of Sacred Rhetoric and Pastoral
Theology in the Seminary, which position he still retains. He was a member of the Second General Council of the Presbyterian Alliance, which convened at Philadelphia,
and read before that body a paper on the "Proper Care, Support and Cautions of the Ministry." The volume entitled "Christianity's Challenge" was prepared by Herrick Johnson in the winter of 1850-51. The succeeding winter was made memorable by the theater controversy, which led to the
publication of "The Cult of Worship," by Professor Johnson, a pamphlet about the Theatrical which has passed through several editions. In May, 1852, he
was elected moderator of the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church at Springfield, Ill. The same year he received the George Washington medal as the premium for the "Glory of Chicago," which was awarded by the proper committee of the American Tract Society to the volume entitled "Christianity's Challenge." In 1853, he was made chairman of the committee to prepare a
Code of Discipline for the organization of Academies, which plan was unanimously adopted, and Dr. Johnson was made president of the Board. He received the degree of Doctor of Divinity from Western Reserve College, Hudson, Ohio, in 1868, and the degree of Doctor of Laws from the Union Thea-
trical Seminary of New York City, remaining three years, and upon
graduating received the Brown fellowship with $500 a year for two years, entitling him to study abroad. Most of these two years
were spent at the University of Berlin. In 1851, he returned to
America, and was invited to the position of instructor in Old Testa-
dament Literature and Exegesis. In April, 1884, he was appointed
associate professor. Rev. Mr. Curtis was married on April 27,
1882, to Miss Laura Elizabeth Ely, daughter of Rev. E. S. Ely,
now of Ottumwa, Iowa, and formerly pastor of Grace Presby-
terian Church, Chicago. They have two children,—Elizabeth Ely and Martha Augusta (Leach) Curtis, daughter of Andrew Leach,
of Pittsford, Vt., a farmer and a prominent citizen in the community
in which he lived. After attending the common schools, Edward
Curtis prepared for college at the Free Academy at Elmiria, N. Y.
In 1860, he entered Beloit College, remaining two
years, when he entered the sophomore class at Yale. In 1874, he
was graduated from this institution with honors, standing fourth in
his class. For twenty-two years he taught school—one year in the high school at Pittsfield, Pike Co., Ill., and one year as classical instructor at Biddle University,
Charlottesville, N. C., an institution devoted exclusively to the
training of ministers of the Methodist Church. In 1883, he
received the degree of Ph.D., and in 1885, the degree of D.D.,
theology, at Columbia University, New York. Curtis was elected
pastor of the First Presbyterian Church in Chicago, in 1886.

The trial of Rev. David Swing, Professor Swing was arraigned before the Presbytery of Chicago on April 13, 1874, the trial proceeding on April 13 and April 20, May 4 to May 8, inclusive, and May 12 to May 16, inclusive, and on May 25, when the final adjourn-
ment was taken. The organization of the Presbytery for the purpose for which they had convened occurred on the first day. Forty-five clergymen, members of the body, were present, together with Ansel D. Eddy, D.D.,
from the Presbytery of Troy, and William Beecher, from the
Congregational Association of Chicago, who were present as a
commission from their body. In addition to these were twenty-six commissioners, from many churches of the city and suburbs. Rev. Arthur Mitchell was elected moderator, and Revs. E. W. Barrett and W. F. Brown temporary clerks. The prosecutor in the case was Rev. Francis L. Patton, D.D., who opened the trial by reading the charges and specifications against Pro-
fessor Swing. These charges and specifications, after being announced, were placed in the hands of the following Judicial Committee: Revs. Robert W. Patterson, D.D., E. S. Ely, and Elder R. E. Barber. The charges and specifications, as reported upon and amended, were as
follows:

"CHARGE I."

"Rev. David Swing, being a minister of the Presbyterian Church of the United States of America, and a member of the
Presbytery of Chicago, has not been zealous in maintaining
the truths of the gospel; and has not been faithful and diligent in the exercise of the public duties of his office as such minister.

"Specifiaition 1.—He is in the habit of using equivocal language in respect to fundamental doctrines, to the manifest injury of his
profession as an orthodox Christian minister, and to the injury of the cause of Christ; that is to say, in such language as tends to
show the necessity of being prepared to receive by faith, and in
sundry other sermons printed in the Alliance news-
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each, and also in sundry other sermons printed in a volume entitled Truths for To-day, said sermons all purporting to have been preached in the following:—

'that the person of our Lord, regeneration, salvation by Christ, eternal punishment, the personality of the Spirit, the Trinity, and the fall of man—are expressed in vague and ambiguous language; these confessions admit easily of construction that is inconsistent with the doctrine of the Unitarian denomination; that they contain no distinct and unequivocal affirmations of these doctrines as are held by all evangelical churches.

'Specification 2.—That the effect of these vague and ambiguous statements has been to cause grave doubts to be entertained by some of Mr. Swing's ministerial brethren respecting his position in the Presbyterian Church; that the following sermons, preached in Chicago in aid of a Unitarian Chaplain, and that he did lecture in aid of such chapels, and in doing so aided in the propagation of the heresy which denies the Deity of our Blessed Lord; that in an article, entitled 'The Christian,--a passage occurs, which, taken in its plain and obvious sense, teaches that Robert Collyer, a Unitarian minister, and Robert Patterson, Presbyterian minister, preach substantially the same gospel; that the gospel, meaning the Christian religion, is mutable, and may be modified by circumstances of time and place; that the local gospel, meaning the gospel of Christ, is a mixture of virtue and vice; and moreover, that on the Sabbath following the death of John Stuart Mill, a well known Athiest, Mr. Swing preached a sermon in reference to the doctrine of reward and punishment, which was approved, mislead and injure his hearers by producing in them a false charity for fundamental error.

'Specification 4.—In the sermons aforesaid, language is employed which is derogatory to the standards of the Presbyterian Church, or to one or more of the doctrines of said Church, and which is calculated to foster indifference to truth and to produce contempt for the doctrines of our Church; that is to say, that he has at times and in a most disparaging manner used language other than that of the doctrine of the Fall, of Predestination, the Person of Christ, Baptism, the Christian Ministry, and Vicarious Sacrifice. That by insinuation, ridicule, irony and misrepresentation, he has referred to the doctrines of our Church in such a manner as to cast contempt upon them; and that he does not place in juxtaposition true doctrines and false minor points in theology and cardinal doctrines of evangelical religion, he has treated as the most precious doctrines of the Church, which he contemptuously regards as contemptible. The reference is particularly to sermons entitled Soul Culture, St. Paul and the Golden Age, Salvation and Morality, Value of Yesterday, Influence of Democracy on Christian Doctrine, Variation of Moral Motive, A Religion of Words, all published in the Chicago Pulpit; and to Religious Toleration, Christianity and Dogma, Faith, The Great Debate, Christianity as a Civilization, published in Truths for To-day; and in sermons entitled The De-

 illusion of Virtue, Christianity a Lie, A Missionary Religion, pub-

lished in the Alliance newspaper.

'Specification 5.—Being a minister of the Presbyterian Church, and preaching regularly to the Fourth Presbyterian Church of this city, he has omitted to preach in his sermons the doctrines com-
momly known as evangelical; that is to say, in particular, he omits to teach or preach one or more of the doctrines indicated in the following:—Scripture, namely, 'That by faith we maintain our salvation for our sins,' that we have 'redemption through His blood,' that we are 'justified by faith,' that 'there is no other name under Heaven given among men whereby we may be saved,' that Jesus is 'exalted,' that 'God made man,' that 'the Scripture is given by inspiration of God,' and that 'the wicked shall go away into everlasting punishment.'

'Specification 6.—He declares that the value of a doctrine is measured by the benefit of men to verify it in their experience; in illustrating this statement, he has spoken lightly of important doctrines of the Bible, in a sermon entitled 'Christianity and Dogma.'

'Specification 7.—In the sermons entitled respectively 'Old Testament Inspiration' and 'The Value of Yesterday,' published in the Chicago Pulpit, and in the sermons entitled 'Righteousness,' 'Faith,' 'The Great Debate,' and 'Positive Religion,' printed in the volume called Truths for To-day, false and dangerous statements are made respecting our knowledge regarding the Being and Attributes of God.

'Specification 8.—In a sermon entitled 'The Anglican Controversy,' published in the Chicago Pulpit, and in the sermons entitled 'Religious Toleration,' he uses language disparaging the profession of law and medicine, which is the natural outgrowth of circumstances.

'Specification 9.—He has made false and misleading state-
ments respecting the Old Testament sacrifices.

'Specification 10.—In the sermons aforesaid, religion is re-
presented in the form of a mysticism, which undervalues the evi-
den
ciates, and is indifferent to the distinguishing doctrines of Christianity.

'Specification 11.—In his sermons aforesaid he employs the text words used to indicate the doctrines of the Bible in an unscholarly and senseless way; he has also, in his sermons, as well as on the printed page, in sundry other sermons, and by written correspondence, misused and misstated the doctrines of the Bible and the teachings of the Reformed Churches in general, and the Presbyterian Church in particular; that is to say, he so uses such words as regeneration, conversion, repentance, divine, justification, new heart, salva-
tion, etc.

'Specification 12.—He in effect denies the judicial nature of the condemnation of the lost, as taught in the Confession of Faith, Chap. 4, Sec. 4 and Chap. 33; Shorter Catechism, Chap. 19, Art. 34, section 12. He teaches that he does not believe that he does not believe in the Trinity, and that he does not believe in a holy life; that salvation is not peculiar to Christianity; that salvation is a matter of degree; and that the supremacy of faith is not the doctrine that goes farther than other Christian graces towards making men holy.

'Specification 13.—He teaches that men are saved by works.

'Specification 14.—He denies the doctrine of justification by faith as held by the Reformed Churches and taught in the West-
minster Confession of Faith, Chap. 2.

'Specification 15.—In a sermon entitled 'Good Works' he misproach the original views of those who believe in justifica-
tion by faith alone, by using language which is calculated to pro-
duce the impression that those who hold the doctrine aforesaid, divorce faith from morals, and believe that men may be saved by an intellectual assent to a creed without regard to personal char-
acter, and without the influence of the grace of God.

'Specification 27.—He has spoken of the Bible, or portions thereof, in terms which involve a denial of its plenary inspiration as such. He has also, in the previous sermon, concerning the Un-

'Specification 28.—He has spoken of the Bible, or portions thereof, in terms which involve a denial of its infallibility and which tend to shake the confidence of men as taught in Confession of Faith, Chap. 1.

CHARGE II.

Rev. David Swing, being a minister of the Presbyterian Church in the United States of America, and a member of the
Presbytery of Chicago, does not sincerely receive and adopt the Confession of Faith of this Church as containing the system of doctrine taught in the Holy Scripture.

**Section 1.** Since he began to minister to the Fourth Presbyterian Church he has declared to the Rev. Robert Laird Collier, a Unitarian minister in charge of the Church of the Messiah, in Chicago, in the form of protest, that he agreed with Collier, in his theological views, but thought it best to remain as he was for the time, as he could thereby accomplish more good for the cause.

**Section 2.** He does not accept and believe doctrines contained in the Confession of Faith, viz., the doctrines commonly known as Predestination, the Perseverance of the Saints, and Depravity, as appears from the sermons above referred to and the testimony of George A. Shufeldt, Esq.

**Section 3.** He has declared, in a letter to George A. Shufeldt, Esq., since he began his ministry in Chicago, that he had long before that time abandoned three of the five points of Calvinism affirmed by the Synod of Dort, naming the three, meaning three of the doctrines adopted and taught in the Confession of Faith.

**Section 4.** In a sermon delivered in the Fourth Presbyterian Church on April 12, 1874, he made statements which, by fair implication, involve a disbelief in one or more of the leading doctrines of the Confession of Faith, viz.: Election, Perseverance, Original Sin, the Vicarious Sacrifice of Christ, the Trinity and the Deity of Christ.

The specifications contained under Charge 1 are relied on as contained under and in Charge 11, the same as if repeated, excepting the 6th, 10th and 16th.


Respectfully submitted,

(Signed.) **FRANCIS L. PATTON.**

CHICAGO, April 13, 1874.

In the above specifications, Professor Swing's language, books and sermons were freely quoted in support and illustration of the allegations therein contained.

After all the witnesses in the case had been duly cited to appear, the Moderator announced to the Presbytery that they were about to pass to the consideration of the business assigned for trial. He enjoined on them to properly regard the position they now occupied and the seriousness in which they were about to act. The prosecutor was also warned that

"Should be fail to prove the charges he had brought, he himself must be censured as a slanderer of the gospel ministry in proportion to the malignity or rashness that should appear in the prosecution."

At this point Professor Swing appeared, and pleaded "not guilty" to the charges brought against him. He did this, as he said, on the ground that the charges and specifications were too vague and embraced no important offense. He did not desire to raise technical objections. He admitted the extracts from his sermons and writings, but asked the Presbytery to consider the entire essays or whole discourses from which the extracts had been taken. Professor Swing's reply to the charges was somewhat lengthy, setting forth his views on the theological questions that were most concerned, together with the weight of his arguments.

At the conclusion of Professor Swing's reply, Rev. Dr. A. E. Kittredge introduced a resolution to the effect that the proceedings be arrested at this point, in the hope of reaching an understanding between the parties and avoiding the necessity of further trial. This resolution was laid on the table.

In the further proceedings of the trial, testimony was taken of Revs. W. C. Young, C. L. Thompson, Dr. R. W. Patterson, J. H. Trowbridge, Dr. Arthur Swazey, W. C. Goudy, H. G. Miller, George A. Shufeldt, Horace F. Waite, Oliver H. Lee, Henry W. King, and H. A. Hurlbut.

On Tuesday, May 12, Professor Patton entered upon his argument for the prosecution, which occupied the greater part of three days in its delivery.

On Thursday, May 14, Rev. George C. Noyes began his argument for the defense.

On Friday, May 15, the Presbytery assembled to hear the continuation of the argument of Mr. Noyes; but at this point Professor Swing was permitted to speak on his own behalf. At the close of the argument of Mr. Swing, his counsel resumed and concluded his defense, which was immediately followed by the closing argument of the prosecutor.

On Monday, May 18, it was, inter alia,

"Resolved, That the roll be called and the members proceed to express their opinions on the case; it being understood that each member shall be allowed ten minutes in which to state his opinion, while the privilege of speaking as much longer as others not speaking may give him time to consider."

The roll was called, and the opinions were given in the following order:


The opinions of the court being concluded, the following resolution was adopted:

"That the vote be taken on the several charges and specifications at one calling of the roll, each member, as his name is called, voting 'sustained' or 'not sustained.'"

Two other resolutions were adopted:

"That the vote on each specification be upon its moral bearing, as sustaining or not sustaining the guilt alleged in the charge under which it is placed."

"That it is allowable to vote 'sustained in part,' if any member so desires.

Revs. R. W. Patterson, D.D., James McLeod and Elder R. E. Barber were appointed a committee to examine the vote and bring in the finding of the court. The report brought in by the committee, and adopted, was as follows:

The report of the committee was immediately followed by the announcement of Professor Patton that he should appeal from the decision given in the case to the Synod of Illinois, Northeasteren Circuit.

It may be added, that the spirit in which this celebrated case was conducted is well expressed in the language of Rev. William Beecher, who said he had never attended a meeting of this sort where there was less acrimony, less of unkind and ungenerous feeling; that as a general fact, the affairs of the court had been conducted with admirable Christian firmness, intelligence and ability.
Religious History.

United Presbyterian Memorial Church. —
This denomination is quite distinct from "The Presbyterian Church." The United Presbyterian Church is the result of a union of two branches of the Presbyterian "family," consummated on May 26, 1858. In 1736, certain ministers seceded from the Established Church of Scotland, on the ground of "corruption of doctrine and tyranny of administration." They organized a presbytery called the Associate or Secession Presbytery. They increased rapidly, and, in 1753, sent missionaries to Pennsylvania. There were also in this country members of the Reformed Presbyterian, or Covenantant Church. Between these a union was formed, and the united church was called the Associate Reformed Presbyterian Church. They were familiarly called the Union Church. A few of the Secession churches refused to unite, and also some of the Covenantant churches. This left three organizations, — Associate Reformed, Associate and Covenantant churches. The United Presbyterian Church was formed by the union of the two former, and of this order is the church in this city, which is the only one of the kind now here.

It was organized in 1866 as a mission station, and was located on Green Street. There were also missions on the North and South sides, but these were allowed to fail. The members secured a lot at the corner of Paulina and Monroe streets in 1867, where they erected a house of worship in 1869. In 1882, a parsonage was added. The early ministers were Rev. D. G. Bradford; Rev. W. D. Jackson, 1866; Rev. J. M. Baugh, 1869-73; Rev. J. W. Rice, 1874-77. The present pastor, Rev. W. T. Meloy, began his labors in the spring of 1878.

Immediately after the great fire, the house of worship was transformed into a storehouse of supplies that were received from the Chicago Relief & Aid Society and from members of the church, as well as a place of refuge for its friends from the burned district.

The church edifice is a brick structure of the simple Gothic style of architecture, with basement containing Sunday-school rooms, kitchen and pastor's study. The original cost of the edifice was $30,000. Adjoining the church is a parsonage, erected at a cost of $5,000. The property is entirely free from debt.

Rev. William Taggart Meloy, pastor of the First United Presbyterian Church, was born on October 4, 1858, in Washington County, Penn. His father, John Meloy, though of English descent, was born in Lancaster County, Penn. He was somewhat prominent in politics, having been a member of the Pennsylvania Legislature in 1846 and 1855. Mrs. Meloy was born in Ireland, her maiden name being Eliza Young. William T. Meloy graduated at Washington College in 1860, and then studied theology in Alleghany City. He was licensed to preach on April 20, 1861, by the United Presbyterian Presbytery of Charters, Penn. He was ordained by the Presbytery of Wheeling, Va., on June 2, 1865. He was settled as pastor of the United Presbyterian Church of Cadiz, Ohio, in the same month, and remained there until March 20, 1873. His pastorate there was gratefully successful. He resigned to accept the call of the First United Presbyterian Church of Chicago. The church at Cadiz, Ohio, is one of the prominent churches of the denomination, and during the pastorate of Rev. Mr. Meloy it erected an elegant church edifice costing $21,000. The church in Chicago was, at the time of its coming, small, the salary was small, and there had been numerous pastors, each remaining but a short time. The field was uninviting, and the prospects discouraging, but the membership has increased from sixty-one to upward of two hundred, a debt of nearly $2,000 has been cancelled, and the congregation has become entirely self-sustaining. Besides performing his ordinary literary labors, Rev. Mr. Meloy has written a book called "Lucille Vernon, or the

First Congregational Church.

First Congregational Church. — The church edifice of this society was burned on January 16, 1873. While the fire was still in progress, the trustees and building committee met at the residence of H. Z. Culver, and resolved to re-build at once. The committee had in hand $108,000 in cash. The church and its contents were fully insured. An old indebtedness of $15,000 was cleared away, and the remaining funds were put at interest until needed. From the spring of 1873, worship was held in the basement until February 15, 1874, when the new building was completed. In its exterior appointments, the new church edifice is like the old structure, in its main features. The ground plan is cruciform. The mean height of the ceiling is
fifty-seven feet, the entire area of which is unbroken by roof supports. The auditorium declines from every side to a common center, and the gallery extends to the wall at the head of the transept, on either side of the organ space. The pews are of solid black walnut, and will seat eighteen hundred persons. The organ, rising from behind the pulpit, is a magnificent adornment to the auditorium, and cost $11,000. Handsome chandeliers depend from the roof, containing two hundred and twenty-eight electric-burners. There are three large rose-windows, elaborately ornamented in ecclesiastical designs. In the lower story are lecture and Sunday-school rooms, parlors, and kitchen, appropriately furnished and fitted throughout. The building is heated by steam, lighted by electricity, and cost, including the organ, $105,000. Rev. E. P. Goodwin, who succeeded near Jefferson, and The Oriental Mission on the corner of Lake and Seymour streets, are, with the others above mentioned, in a prosperous condition, and promise at no distant future to become independent and self-supporting churches.

The report for 1885 shows the Sunday-school of the First Church to contain two thousand three hundred and eighty members. The collections for benevolent purposes for the year were $26,074.43.


NEW ENGLAND CHURCH.—The fire of October 9, 1871, swept away the church-ediifice of this society. The members were widely scattered. Their homes and places of business, with very few exceptions, were destroyed, and they sought shelter and aid in other cities. Two families, only, built temporary houses on the still smoking ruins of their former abodes, and remained to live and labor among the destitute. Two weeks after the fire, a Sunday-school was gathered in Z. B. Taylor’s hastily constructed warehouse. Preparatory steps were also taken by E. S. Chesbrough and Z. B. Taylor for the immediate erection of a plain wooden structure for church and Sunday-school purposes, on the old chapel grounds in the rear of the church lot. Their action was promptly approved and sustained by the society, who gathered, twenty-five of them, in Mr. Blatchford’s warehouse, corner of Clinton and Fulton streets, and then subscribed $1,500 to defray the expenses of the temporary structure.

In response to a public call by the pastor, a meeting of the society was held on October 29, 1871, in the First Congregational Church, at which time it was resolved to re-build the main edifice as soon as practicable, and that the pastor, Rev. L. T. Chamberlain, be requested to proceed to the East to raise funds for that purpose. But immediately subsequent to the fire, Mr. Chamberlain was appointed to superintend the distribution of aid and relief to the destitute and suffering in the North Division. He was so efficient in this capacity, that for a time his visit to the East was postponed, and it was several months before the visit was entered upon. Going East, he succeeded in raising $30,000 toward the re-building of the church. In the meantime the temporary structure was erected, and was occupied for purposes of worship on December 3, 1871. During Mr. Chamberlain’s absence at the East the pulpit was supplied by Rev. E. H. Smith. Early in the following spring a permanent stone chapel, now used by the Sunday-school and for social gatherings, was commenced and completed. The first services were held in it on September 14, 1873, and it was dedicated on September 25, 1873. In 1874, the rebuilding of the main edifice was commenced. It was completed on January 1, 1876, and dedicated the following day.

On July 28, 1877, Mr. Chamberlain having accepted a call to the Broadway Congregational Church, Norwich, Conn., tendered his resignation of the pulpit of the New England Church, to take effect in the following September. Rev. Mr. Chamberlain’s ministry, continuing some eight years, is said to have been the longest and most eventful thus far in the history of the church. Large accessions to the church were frequent. After
PLUMPTON CHURCH.—On May 15, 1872, an overture was received by the South Congregational Church from Plymouth Congregational Church, setting forth their need of moving south of Twenty-second Street, the majority of the members having already removed to that vicinity and desiring a union of the two churches. After careful consideration, this union was warmly advocated by the pastors of the two bodies, who generously offered to resign their positions. As Rev. Mr. Tyler insisted upon resigning, the sum of $8,000 was presented to him by the united churches. By the sep-

PLUMPTON CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH.
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mission and Sunday schools, a kindergarten, and a medical mission. The aggregate number in these is one thousand and two hundred. The first service was held in the new church on July 4, 1875. Rev. Mr. Bartlett was succeeded by Rev. Charles Hall Everet, who was installed on December 4, 1877. His resignation occurring on January 29, 1882, he was followed by Rev. H. M. Scudder, the present pastor, his installation taking place on December 12, 1882. The membership of the church is about seven hundred, of which number there are but three or four of the original organizers.

The church organization during the year 1885 was as follows:


UNION PARK CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH.—The corner-stone of the present elegant and commodious edifice owned by this society was laid on August 7, 1869, and the building was dedicated on November 12, 1871. The total cost of the edifice was about $200,000. Fronting Union Park it has one of the most desirable sites in Chicago, and is no mean ornament to that portion of the city. There is indebtedness on the property of $5,000, which it is said, will be met in April, 1886. Rev. F. F. Banks, who had labored at the time of the great fire, resigned on December 12, 1875. Rev. David N. VanderVeer became pastor in June, 1876, and resigned on August 31, 1878. The present pastor, Rev. Frederick A. Noble, D.D., began his pastoral duties on April 22, 1879. The present membership of the church is nine hundred, with a Sunday-school of eight hundred and ninety-five. Two branch missions have been founded by this society, namely, Oakley Mission in 1875, on Indiana Street near Oakley Avenue, with a present membership of two hundred and eighty-five, and Ashland Avenue Mission, corner of Ashland Avenue and Twelfth Street, in 1883, with a present membership of two hundred and twenty.

The officers of the church for the year 1885, were as follows:


REV. FREDERICK A. NOBLE, pastor of the Union Park Congregational Church, was born on March 17, 1822, at Baldwin, Me. His father was James Noble, a farmer of Maine, of Scotch descent, and his mother was Jane (Cran) Noble of English descent. The subject of this sketch began to teach school at the age of sixteen. He prepared for college at Phillips Academy, Andover, Mass., and at Kinsall Union Academy, Meriden, N. H. He graduated at Yale College in 1843. From the first he took high rank as a debater and speaker. He was first president of “Brothers in Unity.” He studied for the ministry at Andover, Mass., and at Cincinnati, Ohio, remaining two years at the former place and one year at the latter, in Lane Theological Seminary. He began to preach in the fall of 1841, at St. Paul, Minn., for the “House of Hope.” Presbytery granted him the title of pastor. He was shortly afterward called to the same, and was regularly installed on June 17, 1862. He was the first installed pastor of the church. His pastorate in St. Paul continued until January 1, 1869. It thus covered the whole period of the Rebellion. He took a decided stand in pulpits and on the platform in favor of the maintenance of the Union and the destruction of Slavery. Many of his discourses of that period were published in the Free Press in pamphlet form. One of his sermons, entitled “Blood, the Price of Redemption,” caused a great deal of commotion. For three successive winters of this period he was chaplain of the Minnesota Senate. He was also appointed by the Government one of three commissioners to superintend Indian payments. He served on this commission one year. From St. Paul he was called to be president, Third Presbyterian Church, Pittsburgh, Penn., where he labored, not only to build up the church and to reduce the debt it had just incurred in erecting a new and magnificent building, but he also bore active part in many outside interests. This pastorate lasted about eight years. During his connection with the Presbyterian Church, he was four times a member of the General Assembly, was on the special committee to adjust the details of the union of the churches and while he was pastor, that the formal re-union took place between the Old and New School branches of the Church. The American Board also honored his church at Philadelphia in the same year. The degree of Doctor of Divinity was conferred upon him by the Western Reserve College, at Hudson, Ohio. He left Pittsburgh for New Haven, Conn., in the autumn of 1875. Becoming pastor of the First Congregational Church of that city, popular and grateful, in the Center Church, his connection was transferred from the Presbyterian body to the Congregationalists. But as he had been educated in Congregational institutions and under Congregational influences, he was simply returning to familiar associations, methods and names.

At New Haven he was brought into close personal relations with the venerable and now sainted Dr. Leonard Bacon. This association was very delightful and profitable to Dr. Noble in many ways. While in New Haven, Dr. Noble was himself to popularize the gospel and make the churches feel a deeper interest in the needs of the masses. It was under his leadership that a successful movement was undertaken to bring Mr. D. to the place. As the result of this effort, he had the pleasure of welcoming to his church, on one Sunday, forty-six new members, a larger number than had been admitted at any one time before for nearly fifty years. He was a member of the famous "Little Twelve," an urgent call from the Union Park Congregational Church of Chicago took him away from New Haven in the spring of 1879. Since that time he has been the pastor of this church. Under his ministrations the church has been steadily improving. It has built the Oakley Mission building within the last two years, raising and paying over for this purpose about $17,000. It has also improved its home property considerably and reduced the church debt very materially. The membership of the church has largely increased, and it now takes rank among the first churches of the denomination for its works of benevolence. Dr. Noble had a large share in the establishment, in 1882, of the New West Education Commission. From the first he has been a prominent and influential interest in the National Council. He preached the opening sermon of the Council at the last meeting at Concord, N. H., in 1883. Since Dr. Noble has been in Chicago many of his sermons have been published in pamphlet form, as well as numerous discourses and papers on special topics. Among these may be mentioned a discourse on the “Mormon Iniquity,” delivered before the New Ways Education Commission, on November 2, 1884, and a paper on “Law and the Liquor-Traffic,” read before the General Association of Congregational Churches at Ottawa, Ill., on May 30, 1885, in which he took strong ground in favor of prohibition. The Union Park Congregational Church gives the first charge of the society as provisional to adopt the new Congregational creed. Dr. Noble was married on September 15, 1861, to Miss Lucy A. Perry, daughter of the late George Perry, of Manchester, N. H. They have three children, Frederick Perry, who graduated from the Theological Seminary last year; Mary Perry, who also graduates this year from Ongton Seminary; and Philip Schaff, now at school at Farmington, Me.

TABERNACLE CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH.—The sketch of this church in Volume II. closes with the pastorate of Rev. E. F. Williams, who was dismissed by vote of Council on October 16, 1875. During the years 1874-75-76, there was no regular pastor, the pulpit being supplied by Rev. John Kinball, Rev. J. W. Healy, D.D., and Rev. W. W. Patton, D.D. The great fire of 1871 seriously crippled some of the strongest financial supporters of this church, and the stringency of the times made the payment of the church debt an impossibility. The property was in danger of being lost to the society, when D. L. Moody offered to assume the liabilities if the church would become undenominational and non-sectarian. A commission of elected members of the church voted to abandon the name Congregational and become an independent evangelical church. During 1876, Major D. W. Whittle and Rev. W. J. Erdman were acting pastors. On January 13, 1877, Rev. A. Youker became the regular pastor. He was compelled to resign on May 2, 1881, in consequence of his ill-health. The best comment on the pastorate of Mr. Youker was, that...
upwards of three hundred persons united with the church as a result of his labors.

In 1881, the church renewed its connection with the Chicago Theological Seminary. In June, 1881, Rev. C. M. Gilbert was ordained pastor, and remained in this relation until his death on January 29, 1882. Although his pastorate was so short, Mr. Gilbert greatly endeared himself to his congregation.

The present pastor, Rev. F. E. Emrich, was installed on November 28, 1882. His administration has been marked by a steady growth of the church by accessions to its membership.

Rev. Frederick Ernest Emrich, pastor of the Tabernacle Congregational Church, was born in New York City, on August 25, 1848. His father, Philip Emrich, and his mother, Anna (Gans) Emrich, were both natives of Germany, the latter having come to America in 1830 and the former in 1839. He lived in New York City until 1868, during which period he attended the public schools, and a private German school. In 1868 he went to Wilson, Maine, where, on February 26, 1869, he married Miss Olive E. Chandler, daughter of John P. Chandler of that place. In the spring of the same year he was admitted as a probationer to the Maine Annual Conference, and was stationed at North Augusta and Sidney until the spring of 1871. In the fall of 1871, he entered the Bates Theological Seminary, where he remained one year, and then went to Bates College, Lewiston, Maine, taking a classical course and graduating in 1874. He then entered Bates Theological Seminary, graduating in 1877, having, by hard study, entered the students' course in 1872, and was graduated with the Congregational Church, preferring a settled pastorate to Methodist itinerancy. In September, 1875, he was ordained, and preached all the time he was in the college and seminary. From the spring of 1875 to September, 1877, he supplied the pulpit at Barre, Maine, and from this time to April, 1874, supplied the church at Turner, Maine. From April, 1874, to July, 1877, he supplied the Congregational Church at Mechanic's Falls, Maine. At this time he was installed pastor of the church, and remained there until September, 1872, when he was called to the Tabernacle Congregational Church at Chicago. He answered the call immediately, and commenced to preach here during that month. He was installed pastor in the following November, notwithstanding grave doubts in the minds of a portion of the Council as to his orthodoxy. The vote on installment was thirteen to eight. The points upon which Rev. Mr. Emrich seemed to vary from orthodox standards were that he declined to admit that the Bible was a revelation from God, but took his position on the doctrine that it contains a revelation from God. With reference to endless punishment, he could not, and would not, affirm that there might be a possibility of redemption in the future. Regarding the doctrine of the atonement, while he entertained the common evangelical view, he could not but admit that there may be some truth in the moral view, or in the Bushist theological view. However, in recent tendencies toward heterodoxy, inasmuch as he read a great deal and was a very scholarly man, he was considered capable of doing a noble work in the ministry, and was installed by the vote above given. Rev. Mr. Emrich and his wife had borne five children, three of whom are living.—Frederick Ernst, Jr., Richard Stanley Merrill, and Melvin Eveloth.

Other Congregational Churches are as follows: South Congregational Church, Rev. Edward F. Williams, pastor; Bethany Congregational Church, Rev. Charles C. Cragin, pastor; Union Tabernacle Church, Rev. E. F. Kendall, pastor; Clinton-street Congregational Church, Rev. J. C. Armstrong, pastor; California-avenue Congregational Church, Rev. D. D. Davies, pastor.

Chicago Theological Seminary.—The office of the treasurer of the Seminary, with many important records, accounts and documents, were destroyed by fire in the Seminary building early in 1875, the fire, that although the investments of the Seminary's funds were almost wholly in Chicago, only $2,000 were secured on property in the burned district, and that loan was soon paid. The Seminary has since met with few if any reverses, except those imposed by the financial depression of the country. From time to time additions and improvements have been made, among which the Hammond Hall building may be mentioned.

In 1875, Rev. E. M. Williams, of Minneapolis, an alumnus of the Seminary, presented the institution with a set of rare books on Egyptology, which are valued at $1,200. In 1881, Rev. H. D. Kelly, of Moline, gave a contributing fund for the Seminary library having reached something like six thousand volumes, by donations, the need was felt of a building in which to properly care for and protect it. This led to the donation by Hon. Gale E. Goodrich of Gallatin, Ill., known as Dr. Goodrich's Library, which as a fire-proof vault. The first story contains the reference-library and reading-room. The upper story is intended for the general library. It has been prepared for a gallery to extend all around the walls. The capacity of the main library is thirty-two thousand volumes, which, by the addition of the gallery above mentioned, can be increased to forty thousand. The furniture and accessories used in the construction of the building are brick, iron and terra cotta, no wood being used than was absolutely necessary. The iron-work is performed by industrious iron-men, and everything that modern science can suggest has been applied to screen the building and its contents from danger of fire.

The cost of the building was $54,000.

Previously in 1871, there had been a few changes in the faculty. To the chair, resigned by Professor Haven, Rev. George Nye Beardman, D.D., was elected in April, 1871, and inaugurated on September 14 of that year. Rev. Theodore Hopkins, D.D., was elected professor of ecclesiastical history, on April 20, 1874, and inaugurated on April 29, 1875. Rev. Samuel Ives Curtiss, Ph.D., D.D., was elected professor of biblical literature in the place of Dr. Buffington, on May 15, 1875, and inaugurated on April 22, 1879. The professorship of Biblical Literature was vacated on June 10, 1879, Professor Curtiss was retained as the New England professor of Old Testament literature and interpretation, and Professor J. T. Hunter, D.D., was transferred to the professorship of New Testament interpretation. At the same time, Rev. G. Buckingham Willcox, D.D., was placed in charge of the special department and the chair of pastoral theology, entering upon his duties in the autumn of 1878.

The financial status of the Seminary, as reported by the treasurer at the opening of the Hammond Library, in the autumn of 1883, was as follows: In addition to the unproductive assets of the Seminary, the site, buildings, library, etc., of the Bank of Chicago, paid in and pledged, there were credited to seven professorship endowments, $16,000; professorship fund, $50,000; scholarship endowments paid in, $32,000; the Patton binding-endowment fund, $1,000; the E. S. Jones Library fund, $4,000; and the annual subscription fund available, $18,300; total, $337,300. Down to 1879, 184 students had been instructed in the Chicago Seminary,—209 of whom were graduated. The total number of students enrolled in 1873-74 was 29, in 1828-29, 31; in 1881-82, 43; in 1882-83, 44; in 1883-84, 43; in 1884-85, 63.

Prof. Joseph Haven, A.M., D.D., LL.D., was born on January 4, 1815, at Dennis, Barnstable Co., Mass. His ancestors were all of the old Puritan stock, many of them clergymen. His father was the minister of the town, a graduate of Harvard College, and a man of refinement and culture, who carefully educated his son to an intellectual development. In his sixtieth year he found indulging himself by reading a Virgil, which he had found among his father's books. He was prepared to pass his examinations at ten, but he could not be entered at Amherst until fifteen. He graduated with his brother as the youngest men in the class. His Alma Mater to this day regards him as her finest undergraduate writer. Immediately after graduating, in 1835, he went to New York City, where he spoke for the Institute theology and held an appointment for the Dead and Dumb. In 1837, he entered Andover Theological Seminary; he was graduated in 1839; and in November was ordained and installed at Ashland, Mass. In 1840, he married the daughter of Professor Ralph Emerson, of Andover, Mass., relative of Ralph Waldo Emerson. On December 1, 1843, he was installed over the Harvard Congregational Church in Brookline, Mass. During this pastorate he, with others, started The Congregationalist, of which he wrote the first editorial. About this time he wrote his first article, published in the Bibliotheca Sacra, being a review of Paley's Natural Theology, which was characterized by the same clearness of reasoning, and equal praise in such a degree, marked his later works. He followed this with a review of Bushnell on the Trinity, which won the special commendation of Professor Moses Stuart, received a notice of the Institute theological, was a young author at once into prominence. The marked approval with which these works were received by the religious thinkers and writers led to his call, in 1850, to the Chair of Intellectual and Mental Philosophy at Amherst College, which he held for two years. Professor Haven, in 1854, passed most of the time in Europe, residing a while in Heidelberg. His "Mental Philosophy," published in 1857, after much toil in its preparation, was well received, even since then, and is one of the highest institutions of learning throughout the United States, also in colleges in Turkey and Japan. In 1858, Professor Haven came to Chicago and accepted the Chair of Religious Science in the Chicago Theological Seminary, which he held for twelve years. As the result of many further laborious days, both in Amherst and Chicago, he published.
in 1859, his work on "Moral Philosophy," which is perhaps better known on this continent than that of any other writer. These works have attained a sale into the hundreds of thousands. He next published "Studies in Philosophy and Theology," treating these subjects with the same felicity of diction which was his prominent characteristic. In 1870, he again went abroad, taking in his tour Turkey, Egypt, the Holy Land and Greece. He had the pleasure of listening, in Robert College, Constantinople, to recitations in Haven's Mental Philosophy, by the students of the many nationalities collected there; and while in Athens, by invitation from the Government, he heard the seniors in college recite from Haven's Mental Philosophy, translated into Greek. His "History of Philosophy Ancient and Modern" was published in 1876. He also prepared "An Introduction" to a book of Rev. F. H. Burris, on "The Trinity," published in 1874. A text-book, prepared for higher classes, on Systematic Theology, he left in manuscript ready for publication. Several sermons were published in permanent form at different times during his life. He delivered lectures in many cities and colleges; that delivered in 1880, before Kenyon College, "The Ideal and the Actual," and before the Porter Rhetorical Society of Andover Theological Seminary, further advanced his fame. Many will vividly recall the enthusiasm of his Chicago audiences, held in rapt attention by his eloquent and profound disclosure of "The Civilization and the Religion of Ancient Egypt, as attested by her Monuments." These lectures were published in 1875. The degree of D.D. was conferred upon him by Marietta College in 1886, also D.D. by Amherst College in 1872. On the 1st of L.L.D., he accepted from Kenyon College in 1872. There was something worthy of more than admiration in the nobleness of his character, uniting strength, love, simplicity and self-forgetfulness. He was always willing to give his strength and life in aid of any good cause. At the time of his death, in May, 1874, he occupied the Chair of Mental and Moral Philosophy in the Chicago University, also was president of the Chicago Philosophical Society; was conducting the department of English Literature in the Chicago Athenaeum; and had been supplying the pulpit of the Jefferson Presbyterian Church, where he won the love and respect of all; at the same time he was revising his works.

Rev. G. S. F. Savage, D.D., financial secretary of the Chicago Theological Seminary, was born at Upper Middletown (now Cromwell), Conn., on June 19, 1817. His father, Nathaniel Savage, was a soldier in the Revolutionary War; his grandfather, S. F. Savage, was for many years captain of a vessel in the inland waters of New York State. He died at sea in 1820. Captain Savage was married to Sarah Wilcox, whose father was a soldier in the Revolutionary War. He died in 1833. The early education of Rev. G. S. F. Savage was obtained at the academy at Upper Middletown. He entered Yale College in 1840, and graduated in 1844, as a member of the first third of his class, which consisted of one hundred and four graduating members. As members of this class who afterward distinguished themselves, the names are given of Christopher Cushing, John Welsh Dulles, Samuel Augustus Fisk; Henry H. Haight, governor of California from 1857 to 1860; Henry D. Smith, inventor of the process of manufacturing carriage hardware; and William B. Washburn, governor of Massachusetts, and successor to Charles Sumner in the United States Senate. At the age of fourteen he united with the Congregational Church, and when twenty-one resolved to devote himself to the ministry. With this object in view he entered Yale College. After graduating, he spent one year in theological studies at Andover, Mass., and two years at New Haven, graduating in August, 1847. On September 28 of that year he was ordained as home missionary at Upper Middletown, Conn., and left the next day for the West, with a commission from the American Home Missionary Society to any open field of labor in Northern Illinois or Wisconsin. In November he accepted a call to the pastorate of the Congregational Church at St. Charles, Ill., where he remained twelve years, nearly four hundred being added to the church during that time. For four years of this time he was corresponding editor of the Prairie Herald and the Congregational Herald, both published in Chicago. At the close of 1859, he entered the service of the American Tract Society; as secretary for the West, and removed to Chicago on January 1, 1860. He continued in the service of the Society ten years, devoting most of his time, during the four years of the Civil War, to the distribution of literature and religious work in the Army. In 1870, he became Western secretary of the Congregational Publishing Society, continuing in that relation two years. He then accepted his present position, that of financial secretary of the Chicago Theological Seminary, of which institution he became a director in 1834. He has been a trustee of Hebrew College since 1850. For three years he published and was associate editor of the Congregational Review, which, after the great fire of 1857 was merged in the New Englander. An estimate of the value of his services to the Chicago Theological Seminary may be gathered from the fact that in the language of Rev. A. S. Kedzie, in his history of the Seminary: "In July, 1872, Rev. George S. F. Savage, D.D., elected treasurer at the previous meeting of the Board, was re-elected upon the duties of that office, with great advantage to the Seminary and satisfaction to the Board, and with like acceptance serving to this date. Securing funds imperilled by the late financial depression, solely investing them, procuring for the welfare of the students and the safety of the buildings, made his vocation, like that of his predecessor, perplexing and onerous. Yet its duties have been well met. Also by his large acquaintance he has made the Seminary widely known, thereby securing to it an encouraging increase of both general and permanent funds." In 1876, he received the honorary degree of Doctor of Divinity from Iowa College. Dr. Savage was married on September 28, 1847, to Miss Elizabeth Pruuden, a distinguished lawyer of Enfield, Conn., who was a son of Rev. Ephraim Pruuden, pastor for nearly fifty years of the Congregational Church at Enfield.
RELIGIOUS HISTORY.

THE BAPTIST CHURCH.

First Baptist Church.—The great fire left the church property of this society unharmed; but most of the members were impoverished, their residences destroyed, and many of them compelled to seek new abodes remote from the church-building. In 1871-72, the house of worship was made a distributing point for the relief of the suffering. The fire of July, 1874, destroyed the building, and the congregation worshiped temporarily on Wabash Avenue, near Fourteenth Street. The present site, corner of South Park Avenue and Thirty first Street, was purchased and the present edifice erected in 1875. Three years of struggle followed. A new congregation had to be built up in a then thinly-settled part of the city; and the property was heavily incumbered.

During the pastorate of Dr. Everts, the First Church was largely interested in the University of Chicago and in founding the Baptist Theological Seminary. This church directly contributed for the seminary-building and endowment the sum of $35,000. While Dr. Everts was pastor, about one thousand eight hundred members were received into the church, and the Shields, the North Star and the Indiana-avenue missions were established.

After January 1, 1879, Rev. Dr. Galusha Anderson supplied the pulpit for some time, while the finance committee was busy with a basis for funding the church debt, and on the Sundays, February 2 and 9, subscriptions were taken which resulted in reducing the obligation to $30,000. On February 19, the trustees were authorized to mortgage the property for $30,000, which was done. Early in February 1879, the church extended a call to Rev. George C. Lorimer, D.D., pastor of the Tremont Temple, Boston, and on May 4, 1879, he preached his first sermon as pastor. Dr. Lorimer’s pastorate was successful in the highest degree. During January, 1881, the church raised sufficient means to pay $12,000 on the mortgage, leaving a debt of but $18,000, which shortly afterward was fully provided for. Early in 1881, the Michigan-avenue Baptist house of worship was destroyed by fire, and the members, seeing no way of re-building, decided to disband, expressing a willingness to transfer their remaining church property to any new Baptist church which should be organized and located upon the field lately occupied by themselves. The matter was referred to the standing committee representing the Chicago and Lakeside Baptist Association and the Baptist General Association of Illinois, and by them referred to the First Baptist Church, as most deeply interested in the settlement of the question. The First Church recommended the formation of a new Baptist church, to take the title of the property, as proposed by the Michigan-avenue congregation. A resolution was also adopted declaring that the First Church would give letters of dismission to such of its members as should wish to unite with the new organization. A committee of five members of the First Church was next appointed to co-operate with a similar committee of the Michigan-avenue Church, to aid in carrying out the plan proposed. This committee reported that a considerable number of persons were ready to unite with the new church, and that sufficient pledges of money had been secured to re-build, as well as for an organ. These were all on condition that Dr. Lorimer should be the pastor. On May 13, 1881, the clerk read a list of two hundred and one persons who had requested letters to the new church, all active, earnest workers. There was a feeling of dismay, and, as for several weeks the number kept increasing until it reached two hundred and twenty-five, affairs for the First Church did not look very promising. On September 25, Dr. Lorimer delivered his farewell sermon, and, with his people, withdrew to his new field, the First Church having given to the new organization, as a token
of good-will, $1,000. The most pleasant relations have always existed between these two bodies. Rev. Dr. P. S. Henson came from Philadelphia, and assumed the pastoral charge of the First Church in March, 1882. His pastorate has been exceptionally successful. Before the close of his first year, a fine organ was erected at a cost of $7,500, and at once paid for. He organized a movement to raise a jubilee offering of $25,000, which resulted in subscriptions sufficient to cancel the remaining indebtedness, with a surplus for improvements about the building.

**Second Baptist Church.**—On October 10, 1871, Dr. T. W. Goodspeed, of Quincy, Ill., came to preach at the Second Baptist Church, and decide whether or not he would accept the call to act as co-pastor with his brother, Dr. E. J. Goodspeed, whose failing health compelled him to seek an assistant; but to his mind the fire answered the question, and he returned to Quincy. He was, however, soon afterward recalled, and entered upon his duties as assistant pastor in January, 1872. In January, 1875, Dr. T. W. Goodspeed resigned. His resignation was soon followed by that of his brother, and the pulpit was vacant until June, when Rev. Galusha Anderson, D.D., then of Strong Place Baptist Church, Brooklyn, N. Y., was elected to the pastorate. Dr. Anderson remained until 1878, when he resigned to take the presidency of the University of Chicago. In October of the same year, Rev. John Peddie, D.D., then pastor of the Fourth Baptist Church, of Philadelphia, became pastor, and resigned in March, 1880. Dr. Peddie's administration was a successful one, and his resignation was due to the severity of the climate in this region. During the administration of Rev. Drs. T. W. and E. J. Goodspeed, large contributions, amounting to $41,783, were made to the Baptist Theological Seminary, $34,306 to other benevolent objects, and this during the years 1872-74, so marked by financial depression.

In October, 1886, Rev. W. M. Lawrence, D.D., of the Spring Garden Baptist Church, Philadelphia, succeeded to the pastorate. During his administration eight hundred members have been received into the church and a debt of $10,000 on the property paid.

**Rev. William Mangum Lawrence, D.D.,** pastor of the Second Baptist Church, was born on May 11, 1848. He is of distinguished ancestry on both his father's and mother's side; on his father's side the first ancestor of whom there is any knowledge was Sir John Lawrence, who accompanied Richard Coeur de Lion on his famous expedition to Palestine, and from whom he received the honors of Knighthood and a coat of arms, in recognition of his bravery in being the first to plant the banner of the cross on the battlements of the town in the memorable siege of St. Jeannet d'Acre in 1197. Dr. Lawrence was born in a building located on the present site of the Masonic Hall, Washington, D. C., the son of William Spencer Lawrence. When his father went into business, he was taken as a little lad to Brooklyn and sent to school there; at the age of four years; at the age of nine he entered the Brooklyn Collegiate and Polytechnic Institute. He received his first lessons in Greek from Dr. Raymond and his first lesson in Latin from Dr. Bunker, with both of which languages he has been ever since more or less familiar. He became well grounded in the French language, by study under the direction of a French lady who was then teaching a private school. He passed seven or eight years in the Brooklyn Collegiate and Polytechnic Institute, and completed his preparations for college with a private tutor, but on account of sickness of the college was not then prepared. Before he was seventeen years old, he was familiar with Shakespeare, and was firmly grounded in the history of every country. He matriculated in Amherst College, which he was compelled to leave on account of ill health. He then went into business with his father for a time.

He resumed his studies at Madison University, and at Hamilton Seminary, Hamilton, N. Y., graduating in 1871. He received the degree of Bachelor of Philosophy in 1870, and, later, the degree of M.A. Some months afterward he received a call to the First Baptist Church at Amsterdam, N. Y., where his pastorate was very successful. He was ordained on August 5, 1871, at Amsterdam, by Rev. Dr. G. W. Clark. Dr. Lawrence then accepted the pastorate of the Spring Garden Church, Philadelphia, on November 1, 1872, and during his pastorate of eight years added three hundred and sixty-seven members to the church. Dr. Lawrence was a member of the Philadelphia Baptist Convention, and is a member of the Baptist General Association and of the Pennsylvania Baptist Education Society, and was for one term president of the Philadelphia Conference. He was heartily received upon entering his Philadelphia pastorate by the Baptist clergy of the city, and during his stay he was continuously the recipient of every mark of confidence. In 1880, he received a call from the Second Baptist Church of Chicago, and, in October, resigned his Philadelphia charge to take that of Chicago, succeeding Rev. Dr. John Peddie. Until 1886, Dr. Lawrence has received over seven hundred into the church. The degree of Doctor of Divinity was conferred on Rev. Mr. Lawrence in May, 1881, by Morgan Park Theological School, when he was only the third of the three years of age. One of the highest honors conferred upon Dr. Lawrence was his election in 1883, to a membership in the Victoria Institute, the philosophical society of Great Britain, a body composed of the most eminent scholars of the world. In literary matters, he is, by natural taste as well as judgment, inclined to the study of English Literature and Civil History. Dr. Lawrence was married, on September 5, 1871, to Miss Anna Isabella Hamilton, N. Y. They have two children,—Adelaide C. and Frederick Spencer.

**The Fourth Baptist Church.**—This church dates from November 12, 1856. Its inception was the work of Daniel Hurd, of Lowell, Mass. Through his efforts the Union Park Baptist Church was organized, which had earlier been a mission Sunday-school on Lake Street, below Bryan Place. During the pastorate of Rev. E. G. Taylor, from November 1, 1865, to October 1, 1870, there was a noteworthy increase in the membership, amounting to over five hundred. In August, 1873, the Church was organized. Its membership was, for the most part, drawn from the Union Park Church. Its only pastor was Rev. D. B. Cheney, D.D. In July, 1874, these two churches formed a new society, adopting the title, the Fourth Baptist Church. Dr. Cheney became the first pastor, and on his retirement, in 1878, left the church enjoying great unity and harmony. In the fall of 1878, he was succeeded by Rev. E. B. Hubert, whose pastorate of three years was marked by a steady growth in members and by the removal of every financial obligation that rested upon the society. Dr. Hubert resigned in order to take the professorship of ecclesiastical history in the Baptist Seminary at Morgan Park. On January 1, 1882, Rev. J. Spencer Kennard, D.D., of Boston, was invited to the pastorate, and has served the church until the present time. The membership of the church in December, 1885, was four hundred and eighty, and the number enrolled in the Sunday-school was four hundred and fifty.

There is connected with the church an industrial school and kindergarden for poor children, with an attendance of more than one hundred. There are also the usual benevolent societies, and also a Yoke-Fellows' Band, which consists of and is carried on by young men for mission purposes in the vicinity. They publish an illustrated paper called The Day-Spring, of which one thousand copies are distributed gratuitously every month. The church owns desirable property on Washington Boulevard, corner of Paulina Street, on which stands the house of worship, a frame structure erected over twenty years ago. The value of the property is estimated at $25,000, and is without debt.

**Immanuel Baptist Church.**—The pastors of this church from 1871, until its reorganization, were Rev. Jesse B. Thomas, D.D., now of Brooklyn, N. Y., and Rev. Frank M. Ellis, now of Baltimore. The reorganization of the church in May, 1881, when the name was changed from Michigan avenue Baptist Church to Immanuel Baptist Church, is detailed in the sketch of the First Baptist Church. From that time to the pres-
ent, under the administration of Rev. Dr. Lorimer, this church has been remarkably successful as to its congregation and membership. The annual report for 1885, showed a membership of seven hundred and sixty-four, with a congregation varying from fifteen hundred to two thousand.

Connected with the church is its flourishing Sunday-schol, of which B. F. Jacobs is the superintendent; the Industrial School, conducted by Mrs. J. M. Woodworth; and the Training School, which seeks to fit young women for home and foreign missionary work, and is managed by Miss Burdette and Mrs. Ehlers. In addition to these, the Tabernacle Mission has for some time been carried on by members of this church.

Rev. George C. Lorimer, D.D., L.L.D., pastor of the Immanuel Baptist Church, was born near Edinburg, Scotland, on June 4, 1828, and in that city received his early education. When about fourteen years of age, he went to sea, but after one voyage returned to his home and to school. Circumstances compelling him to provide for his own maintenance, he served in the Theatre Royal, Edinburgh, during the evenings, and studied and went to school during the daytime. From the age of fifteen he was connected in this way with the theatrical profession, principally in the business department, although occasionally he appeared on the stage. Determining to devote himself to this profession, he came to America when eighteen years of age, and became a member of a stock company of a theater at Louisville. Being in the habit of attending church, he one evening visited, by invitation, the Walnut-street Baptist Church, of which Rev. W. W. Everts was pastor, where a revival was in progress. He there gave his heart to the Saviour, made a profession of religion, and was subsequently baptized by Dr. Everts. He quietly abandoned the histrionic profession and resumed his studies, going to Georgetown College, Kentucky; also giving instruction in elocution, taking part in religious meetings, and addressing congregations in neighboring towns. He became convinced that it was his duty to enter the ministry, and was licensed by the Baptist Church. The prestige created by his conversion from the stage, of his wonderful oratorical power and the fervor of his addresses, attracted large congregations wherever he went. At this time, and for some years afterward, he only slept about five hours out of the twenty-four, devoting the remainder to the systematization of his work and to his theological and literary studies. After a few months he became stated supply at Harrodsburg, Ky., where he was ordained in 1859. In that year he married Miss Belle C. Burford, daughter of E. H. Burford, of Harrodsburg, whose literary attainments and earnest religious spirit have been of great assistance to Dr. Lorimer in his ministry. In 1863, he removed to Paducah, Ky., but shortly afterward returned to Louisville, and assumed the pastorate of the church in which he had been baptized. He remained there for seven years, and during his pastorate performed a work of eminent Christian usefulness. In 1868, he removed to Albany, N. Y., where he remained until 1875, when he became pastor of the Shawmut-avenue Baptist Church, Boston. This was a church of more than ordinary literary culture, hence it was natural that he was met with discriminating criticism; but his inherent ability, his careful study and his anxious preparation for the pulpit, disarmed his critics and won appreciation in the city and throughout New England. The Shawmut-avenue Church delayed to provide for the increasing congregations which assembled to hear the eloquence of Dr. Lorimer, and this necessitated (virtually) his acceptance of the pastorate of the Tremont Temple, which had been for some time earnestly desiring him to take charge of the pulpit. The ardent character of his pastorate in Boston greatly improved his health, and caused him to consider favorably a proposition from the First Baptist Church in Chicago. The sequel has shown the wisdom of the choice. The church enthusiastically rallied to his support,
property to the University Place Baptist Church. But after deliberation it appeared that the only feasible way to save the Michigan-avenue Church was for the pastor and a part of the members of the First Church to go there and rehabilitate it. The First Church magnanimously encouraged this movement, and for some months continued the support of the pastor, who preached for them and also from the press of S. C. Griggs & Co. (1881). He is also the author of a work on "Society," recently issued, in which he discusses the principal social questions of the times, the problems of "Labor and Capital," "Education," "Amusements," etc. He has also written a history of Baptist struggles for liberty, published by Lee & Shepard, Boston, and has in preparation an exhaustive treatise on the Peasants' War. He is the author of several short stories and has likewise done considerable editorial work on various papers. His old college made him L.L.D. in June, 1885.

CENTENNIAL BAPTIST CHURCH.

This society was formed in 1875, its first meetings being held in a store on Ogden Avenue. It was called Centennial Church because its new building was dedicated on the first Sunday in January, 1876. It is located at the southeast corner of Lincoln and Jackson streets, and is a plain Gothic structure, of brick, erected at a cost of $8,000. The first organization, which numbered forty, began as a mission Sunday-school from the Fourth Baptist Church, and later was turned over to the Second Baptist Society. In 1873, the great influx into its neighborhood led to an organization. The first pastor, Rev. N. E. Wood, D.D., remained two years, and under him the church enjoyed great prosperity. Rev. Dr. C. E. Hewitt, of Peoria, Ill., followed for two years, after which the church was carried on by supplies for eight or nine months. In December, 1879, Rev. A. K. Parker, D.D., came from Poughkeepsie, N. Y., to its pulpit, where he still remains. The church debt, $5,300, was lifted in September, 1885.

Among active and prominent members of this society may be mentioned Dr. John M. Gregory, of the Civil Service Commission, and C. C. Kohlsaat, who has been for ten years the superintendent of its Sunday-school.

WESTERN AVENUE BAPTIST CHURCH.—This church began as a mission Sunday-school. It was founded by the Union Park, now Fourth Baptist, Church. On Thanksgiving Day, 1867, a few members of the Union Park Church, with their pastor, Rev. Dr. E. G. Taylor, laid the corner-stone of the present edifice on a lot donated by Dr. Boone, on the corner of Warren and Western avenues. In the following spring, the building was completed. In January, 1869, Rev. John Gordon, then a student at Chicago University, was elected pastor, under whom the present organization was perfected. In 1875, he was succeeded by Rev. John Irving, a student from Surgeon's College, London, Eng. Three years of struggle followed, owing to the financial stress of the times. Rev. Mr. Irving returned to England, and, in 1877, Rev. C. Perren, Ph. D., of St. Catherine's, Ont., succeeded. There was a debt on the old building of about
$6,000, which, through Mr. Perren's efforts, has been paid; the structure has also been enlarged and improved at an expense of $4,000, by the addition of basement and gallery, increasing the seating capacity to eight hundred. The present indebtedness on the property, amounting to about $6,000, is largely provided for.

LaSalle-Avenue Baptist Church.—This society was formerly known as the North Star Mission. The great fire of 1871 having destroyed their chapel, the society erected three stores with a hall above, in which they worshiped until 1883. Later, three additional stores were built. During this period the pastors were Revs. E. R. Pierce, J. M. Whitehead, R. F. Allison and Joseph Kowley. Owing to the changes in the population, occasioned by the fire, the society met with various disappointments and reverses, and soon announced a willingness to disband, if the Baptists of the neighborhood would unite and complete a new organization, offering at the same time to donate to such new organization their entire property. The offer met with a hearty response. Rev. Travis B. Thomas, of Shelbyville, Ky., became the pastor, and soon perfected the organization, a new chapel was erected between Division and Ashland Avenues, and the North Star Mission became the LaSalle-Avenue Baptist Church. The chapel was opened, free of debt, in January, 1885. It is a brick structure, having a main audience-room capable of seating five hundred persons, and two smaller rooms for Sunday-school and other purposes. The property on the corner of Division and Sedgwick streets was sold in December, 1885, for $70,000, enough to clear the incumbrance upon it and furnish the nucleus of a new building fund.

Central Baptist Church.—The Central Baptist Church was organized on June 23, 1873. Rev. C. H. DeWolfe had preached for this body before that event, in a chapel on the corner of Center and Dayton streets, built and owned by Rev. Mr. Cooper, of the Reformed Episcopal Church, for which this church paid thirty dollars a month rent. The church, upon its organization, was named Immanuel Baptist Church. Rev. C. H. DeWolfe was chosen pastor, and remained with the church eleven months, his resignation taking effect on May 31, 1875. On June 16 following, J. B. Belcher, a past pupil in the Baptist Union Theological Seminary, became pastor, and was ordained on August 7, 1875. Just previous to this the society removed to a store-room near the corner of Halsted Street and Garfield Avenue, where it continued until August, 1876, and then removed to the chapel, No. 290 Orchard Street. On May 6, 1877, Rev. Mr. Burr tendered his resignation, and Rev. E. O. Taylor, of Ionia, Mich., was called on July 19, 1877. In the following September, the church removed to Chicago Avenue, with the view of receiving the remaining members of the North Baptist Church, which had not been re-built after the fire, with such property as might come into its possession. The church re-organized on October 19, 1877, under the statute, and adopted the name of Central Baptist Church, and at the same time received large accessions to its membership. After six months, it became evident that it would be advisable to remove temporarily to the chapel on Orchard Street. There the church soon became self-sustaining, and on November 24, 1881, a new building was dedicated. The North Baptist Church, for $1,500, a lot was purchased on the corner of Halsted Street and Belden Avenue, at a cost of $8,500, which was paid for in cash. In August, 1884, the building on Orchard Street was sold, and temporary refuge was taken in a store-room known as Tempérance Hall, No. 721 Larrabee Street. On October 7, 1884, ground was broken for the new building, on the corner of Halsted Street and Belden Avenue, which was completed and dedicated on December 15, 1885.

Other Churches.—South Baptist Church, Rev. Carlos Swift, pastor; Olivet Baptist Church, Rev. Wm. H. White, pastor; Adoptive Baptist Church (colored), Rev. J. D. Dodd, pastor; North Ashland-avenue Baptist Church; Millard-avenue Baptist Church; New York Street Baptist Church; Humboldt Park Baptist Church, Rev. W. C. H. Hold, pastor; First German Baptist Church, Rev. Jacob Meier, pastor; Second German Baptist Church, Rev. Franz Friedrich, pastor; First Swedish Baptist Church, Rev. E. Oungman, pastor; Second Church, Rev. E. Sandell, pastor; the Scandinavian Baptist Church, organized in 1884.

Rev. Jacob Meier, pastor of the First German Baptist Church, was born in Baden, Germany, on September 6, 1859. His father was Jacob Meier, a farmer, and now living in Iowa. His mother, Susanna (Euderlin) Meier, died in Germany in 1854. Jacob Meier attended the public schools in Germany and also studied with private instructors. He came to America in 1857, his father not coming until 1859. He attended evening schools in New York City for three years, working at his trade as a shoemaker to earn his livelihood. In 1859, he was converted to Christianity, and joined the First German Baptist Church in New York City. He was also connected with the Sunday-school, and held various offices in the church. In 1861, he went to Cincinnati, and at the First church was a member of the Band of Volunteer Infantry, three months' men, in which he served his time as a private soldier. He then returned to Cincinnati and resumed work at his trade. In 1864, he went to Muscatine, Iowa, where he was ordained to preach. He rendered the better part of the work of the ministry, to which he had resolved to devote his life, he attended Rochester Theological Seminary, one year. He commenced to preach at Muscatine, Iowa, where he was ordained in June, 1871. He was pastor of the First German Baptist Church of Muscatine until 1877. The church there increased in membership during his six years' pastorate from sixty-two to one hundred and seventy-six. In 1873, he came to Chicago to perform the duties of pastor of the First German Baptist Church, a position he retains at the present time. The membership of his church has increased from 225 to 280; In 1882, forty-seven members were dismissed therefrom, three to another church at Sedgwick and Ohio. In 1884 his church erected a brick edifice at a cost of $13,000, at the corner of Willow and Farwell streets, which is now occupied by a mission, but which is soon to be organized as the Second German Baptist Church of Chicago. The church was organized on February 22, 1864, to Miss Mary Hollins, daughter of Matthias Hollins, of Muscaciene, Iowa. They have had eight children, seven of whom are living, as follows: Frederick, John, Mary, Emma, George, William, and Emma. 

The University of Chicago.—The institution of this University dates from 1854. About that time Hon. Stephen A. Douglas, of Illinois, asked the late Rev. Dr. E. E. Staley, a Presbyterian minister of the city, a piece of land on which to erect an institution of learning. The Presbyterians, however, did not accept the offer; but Rev. Dr. J. C. Burroughs, representing the Baptists, and at that time pastor of the First Baptist Church of Chicago, procured from the city a piece of land on which to build, and proposed the building of a college that should be conducted by his denomination. The result was, that Mr. Douglas, on April 2, 1856, made a contract with Dr. Burroughs, conveying to him the site on which the University of Chicago now stands, provided that he would procure the organization of a board of trustees under the laws of 1854, and assign his contract to them, and that such board of trustees should erect a University building on the lot, to cost $100,000, $85,000 to be expended prior to May 1, 1857, $25,000 before May 1, 1858, and the remaining $100,000 to be expended prior to or within the year 1860. These conditions being complied with, Senator Douglas agreed to deed the ten acres of land to the board of trustees. Owing, however, to the divided interest of the Baptist denomination among various institutions in this and neighboring States, many influential persons looked upon the agreement with disfavor. The Board, however, succeeded in completing the proposed building according to the conditions imposed. On November 10, 1856, Senator Douglas granted an extension of time, and added the following limitations: If the extension is granted upon the condition, and with the understanding, that the title of said land shall forever remain in said University for the purposes expressed in said agreement, and that the same shall be sold or alienated for any purpose whatever.

During July and August, 1856, $600,000 was subscribed, and subsequently $150,000 more, but on account of the financial depression of 1857-58, many of the subscriptions became valueless. The work went slowly forward. Plans for the University building were submitted by Boyington & Wheelock, and were adopted by the
board in May, 1857. The design presented a main building with two wings, connected by corridors, and a bell-tower one hundred and fifty-six feet in height; the entire structure of Athens marble, rock-faced, with mouldings; containing spacious rooms for recita-
tions, libraries, president, professors, and societies, and two chapels, the larger capable of accommodating eight hundred persons. In the attic there was to be a large gymnasium, and one wing was to contain dormitories and studies for one hundred students.

On July 6, 1856, a public meeting of the citizens of Chicago and vicinity was held, at which time a preliminary organization was effected, and within sixty days $600,000 was subscribed, as stated above. On January 30, 1857, an act was passed by the Legislature of Illinois, incorporating the institution.

The incorporators of the University held their first meeting on May 24, 1857, at which the following Board of Trustees was ap-
ville; Charles Clark, Rockford; Charles R. Roe, Belvidere; Eliph
t Gove, Quincy; H. C. Weston, Peoria; S. G. Miner, Canton; N. W. Miner, Springfield; James R. Dollittle, Racine, Wis.; Thomas Maple, Canton; D. Valcuttie, Aurora; N. G. Collins, La Moilie; J. Bulkeley, Upper Alton; K. S. Thomas, Virginia City, Mason Co.; John Dement, Dixon; J. II. Manton, Quincy; Rev. Dr. Francis Wayland, Providence, R. I. On the next day the Board of Trust-
ees held their first meeting, electing their officers and appointing
the following executive committee: William Jones, president; John C. Burroughs, secretary; Samuel Hoard, Levi D. Boone, Charles Walker, L. H. Woodworth, H. A. Tucker and Robert H. Clarkson. The following additional appointments were also made: Justin A. Smith, corresponding secretary; J. B. Oloff, general agent; J. Young, scammion, librarian; John M. Woodworth, cura-
tor of the museum; William H. Bishnell, steward.

The executive committee immediately adopted the plans, and the corner-stone of the University was laid on July 4, 1857. Hon.
Thomas Drummond was presiding officer of the day, and made a
brief speech. After the opening prayer by Rev. John E. Roy, Rev. John C. Burroughs gave a history of the enterprise, and in-
troduced Hon. Stephen A. Douglas, who, though ill to speak, was present and was enthusiastically received. The chief address of
the occasion was delivered by Hon. Isaac N. Arnold. After several other speeches, the stone was laid with appropriate cere-

HISTORY OF CHICAGO.

Not long after this the institution met its first adversity. The
financial embarrassments of that year rendered it impossible to col-
lect many of the subscriptions that had been made. The trustees
met on August 6, 1857, for the purpose of authorizing the continu-
eion of the building, but concluded to discontinue the work, and
nothing was done for more than a year. By the original con-
tract and the extension, $50,000 should, by this time, have been
expended on the building, not being, however, the board had expended but $7,000. Both original contract and extension had therefore been forfeited, and Senator Douglas had it in his power to reclaim the property; but of using this, how-
ever, on August 31, 1858, he executed an unconditional deed of
the ten acres of land to the board of trustees of the University, his
object being to enable the trustees to mortgage the land and raise
the money necessary to complete the building. The meeting of the trustees, held on September 7, 1858, the following resolution was
passed:

Resolved, by this board, that the University grounds, and the
building to be located thereon, be mortgaged or conveyed by
trust-deed, as herein provided, as security for a loan or loans not
exceeding the sum of $25,000, and for a term not exceeding five
years, to secure the erection of the University buildings.

With the money obtained on this mortgage, the erection of the building proceeded, and by Febru-
ary 10, 1859, the south wing and corridor were
finished. In the meantime the trustees began the work of instruction. A faculty was
selected, consisting of Rev. John C. Burroughs, D.D., president and professor of moral and intel-
lectual philosophy; Albert II. Burt, professor of math-
ester, professor of Greek language and literature;
and Le Roy Satterlee, A.M., professor of English
language and literature. Instruction was com-
menced by the president and these two professors
on September 20, 1858. Six students were enrolled,
and preparatory classes organized the same day in
St. Paul's Universal Church, corner of Walbash
Avenue and Van Buren Street. The University
was divided into three departments—the Academic, or
Higher English and Classical School, a Collegiate
Department, and a Scientific Department, which
excluded ancient languages but retained the modern.

At meeting the executive committee, on April
5, 1859, it was resolved to organize a Department
of Law, and to appoint a professor, which shall
be endowed by the University in connection with the University, Mr. Hoyne sub-
scribed $5,000, and Messrs. Dickey and McCagg were appointed a committee to secure a
suitable person to take charge of the Law Department.

The University chapel was opened on June 26, 1859, the
sermon being preached by Rev. H. K. Green. The first annual convocation exercises were held on Thursday, July 21, 1859, at which
time the institution was dedicated.

The committee selected to secure a suitable person to take
charge of the Law Department reported, July 20, in favor of
opening it on September 2, 1859, and placing it in charge of Professor Henry Booth, recently of the State and National Law School
of Dougkeepsie, N. Y., and recommending as his associates John M.
Wilson and Grant Gookich, judges of the Superior Court of Chi-
cago. According the Law School was opened on that day, in the
rooms of Bryant & Stratton's Commercial College, the address
being delivered by David Dudley Field, of New York. The next
day the work of the school commenced with thirty students.

On September 7, 1859, A. J. Sawyer was elected provost
of the University and curator of the Museum. The second year opened with 175 pupils in attendance. E. C. Johnson, of New York, a thorough and accomplished scholar, was added to the faculty, becoming
professor of Latin. The first senior class, which graduated in July,
1861, was composed of Charles Truitan Scannion and Thomas
Worcester Hyde.

The vacancy in the presidency of the board of trustees, oc-
casioned by the death of Hon. Stephen A. Douglas, on June 3, 1861,
was filled by the election of Hon. William H. Woodworth, in
that office until his death, on August 3, 1877. In the early part of
1864, steps were taken to erect the main building. This portion
of the structure cost $122,000, the money for which, on account of
the inability of the authorities to collect the subscriptions in time (which had been solicited mainly by Professor A. H. Mixter), in part raised by a mortgage upon the ten acres of ground and University building, in favor of the Union Mutual Life Insurance Company. This was for $10,000, and was mortgaged upon the property, the first being for $25,000. Other sums were advanced by this company from time to time, until 1866.

The main building was completed in 1865. In 1867, the indebtedness was of the institution was $300,000, and a special effort was made to clear it off. A meeting was held on May 30, in front of the main edifice, and addressed by Hon. William B. Ogden, Hon. Thomas Hoyne, and others in favor of the project. This effort, however, in view of the proposal of the Union Mutual Life Insurance Company to the effect that in case the sum of $100,000 should be raised, he would himself erect the wing north of the University, the estimated cost of which was $50,000. This wing was to be called Ogden Hall, as the main building was called Hoyne Hall. Dr. Jones had so liberally contributed (Mr. Jones’s donations up to this time amounted to $30,900), and to whom the University was indebted in its earlier struggles, was named Jones Hall.

About this time the chair of Greek was ended, the fund being obtained mainly in New York by Rev. W. W. Everts, pastor of the First Baptist Church; and the endowment of another chair was nearly completed by Rev. John C. Burroughs, assisted by Rev. Drs. N. M. Miler and Charles H. Roe.

During the earlier history of the University, the following named gentlemen were officers of its board:

- Stephen A. Breck, to his death, June 3, 1861; and Hon. William B. Ogden, to August 3, 1877.

First Vice-President: Hon. Charles Walker, until 1868; Hon. J. Young Scammon, until 1879.

Vice-Presidents: Hon. J. H. Woodworth, until 1865; Hon. J. Young Scammon, until 1869; Samuel Hoard, until 1875.

The faculty, during the same period, was as follows: President, and Professor of moral and intellectual philosophy—Rev. John C. Burroughs, D.D., until 1875. Professor of Greek language and literature—Albert II. Mixter, A. M., until 1868; James R. Doolittle, A. M., 1868; Professor of Dynastic language and literature—Edwin C. Johnson, A. M., until his death, July 3, 1865; Joseph C. Breck, one year; vacancy, one year; James W. Sears, A. M., 1865 to 1875. Professor of mathematics—Alonzo J. Sawyer, A. M., until 1865; vacant one year, when Alonzo J. Howe, A. M., principal of the preparatory department, became acting professor of mathematics. Professor of chemistry, geology and mineralogy—J. H. McCloskey, A. M., until 1860. Professor of astronomy—Prof. Archibald Debar, LL.D., until 1871. Professor of divinity—Prof. Joseph Sleeper, A.B., until the fire of 1871. Professor of chemistry and constitutional law—Henry Booth, A. M., until 1874. Hon. John M. Wilson, Hon. Grant Goodrich, Harvey B. Hurst, and Hon. Levi Leet, A. M., for terms varying from one year to four years, were appointed in the Law Department, during this period. Besides there were from time to time various other professors in the respective departments, as Hon. D. D. Bennett, was professor of Greek language and literature; Prof. George M. Flynt, professor of mathematics; Prof. Joseph O. Hoad, professor of Greek, Latin and Hebrew; Prof. Samuel W. Miller, professor of music; Prof. Thomas M. Sturges, professor of civil engineering and natural sciences; Prof. E. B. G. Gilmore, professor of mechanical arts; Prof. Charles B. Smith, professor of chemistry and physics; Prof. John W. Smith, professor of national science and mathematics; William T. Wilder, professor of Greek language and literature; Prof. Earl Helmrich, professor of civil engineering and chemistry; Prof. Henry D. Bennett, professor of mathematics and principles of mechanics; James A. Borden, professor of logic and mathematics; Prof. William H. Dearborn, LL.D., and Hon. John M. Wilson, LL.D., were for a time professors in the preparatory department. Rev. Dr. Galusha Anderson, who had been a teacher of mathematics and philosophy at the Hopkins Grammar School, and who had been elected a member of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences, was appointed professor of mathematics and philosophy in the University, and took his seat in the winter of 1853.

The University was opened for the spring term of 1853, and was filled with students by the time of the commencement. The number of students was large, and a complete corps of instructors was maintained. The course of study included the liberal arts, and the University was opened to the admission of women, who were enrolled in the same classes with the men, and were eligible to the same degrees, as were the men. The course of study included the liberal arts, and the University was opened to the admission of women, who were enrolled in the same classes with the men, and were eligible to the same degrees, as were the men.
Hickey was married on August 8, 1858, to Miss Adelaide E. Hazen, at Rochester, Minn. They have three children,—Mary L., Aura F., and Nellie.

Professor Lewis Stuart, M.A., professor of Latin language and literature in the University of Chicago, was born in Glasgow, on December 12, 1847. His father, Lewis Stuart, was a merchant of Glasgow, and was for twenty years an elder in the Barony Parish Presbyterian Church. His mother's maiden name was Mary Hume. Lewis Stuart was educated at the high school, and afterward at the University of Glasgow, where he attended from 1860 to 1863. He then taught one year in Scotland, and one year at St. James's Collegiate School at St. Helens, on the Isle of Mersey. He then returned to Scotland to settle up the estate of his father who had recently died. In 1869, accompanied by his mother and her other three children, he came to the United States, and settled at Grand Rapids, Mich. From 1871 to 1879, he was engaged in Kalamazoo College as professor of Greek, and in the latter year he was elected professor of the Latin language and literature in the University of Chicago. Professor Stuart was married on July 28, 1877, to Miss Eva Louise Winans, at Coldwater, Mich. She was born at Elgin, N. Y., on April 7, 1856. Professor and Mrs. Stuart have three children,—Augusta Glessner, Edna Olson, and Florence Louise.

THE CHICAGO SOCIETY OF THE NEW JERUSALEM.

The early history of this religious organization is given in Volume I. of this work. After the great fire, this society sold its lot on Adams Street, and purchased property on Eighteenth Street and a lot at the corner of West Washington Street and Ogden Avenue, erecting houses of worship, and, at the same time, securing a parsonage adjoining the Eighteenth-street Hall. In 1871, Rev. Mr. Hibbard went to Europe for the improvement of his health. During his absence, the services were conducted by Rev. Calvin Day Noble, and upon Mr. Hibbard's return there was a division in the society, Mr. Noble and his friends organizing a separate society, which, however, soon became extinct. The interests of the Swedenborgian society suffered much through the panic of 1873, and not being able to support their minister, he became a general missionary of the General Convention.

In March, 1874, some members of the church desiring a younger minister and a more central place of worship, formed a new society called the Union Swedenborgian Society. Rev. L. F. Mercer was called to be their pastor, and worship was instituted in Hershey Music Hall, on Madison Street.

In the spring of 1881, the society sold the lot on the corner of Prairie Avenue and Eighteenth Street, purchased a site on Van Buren Street, between Wabash and Michigan avenues, and began the erection of a church-building. The cornerstone was laid on June 8, and the lecture room was occupied on November 6. During the summer of 1881, the Union Swedenborgian Church, worshiping in Hershey Hall, being invited to unite its membership with the parent society, made an application in the name of eighty of its communicants, who were received into the Chicago Society on November 6, the first Sunday in the Van Buren-street Temple. Rev. L. F. Mercer served the society until in January, 1882, when he was formally installed as pastor of the Chicago Society, which office he still retains. In June, 1882, the auditorium was completed and the church dedicated. The cost of the church, with lot, was about $60,000.

The society owns valuable property in the North and West divisions; a lot on North Clark Street, corner of Menominee, on which is erected a temporary chapel; and a lot on Washington Boulevard, corner of Ogden Avenue, on which stands a commodious house of worship, built in 1872. In the summer of 1885, the society sold the Ogden Avenue front of the Western Division lot to the Zion's (Jewish) Congregation, and with the proceeds of the sale paid all its indebtedness, and re-furnished the interior of the Union Park Chapel. All the property of the society is now free from incumbrance. The Lincoln Park and the Union Park chapels have been occupied for some years by congregations composed in part of members of the society. During the summer of 1885, these congregations were organized into Immanuel Church of the New Jerusalem and connected with the General Church of Pennsylvania, a co-ordinate body with the Illinois Association. Since the organization of an independent society, the Chicago Society has resumed the occupancy of these places of worship, and missionary services are conducted in them by the pastor. The present membership of the Swedenborgian Church in this city, is about two hundred.*

CHRISTIAN CHURCHES.

There are three churches of this denomination in Chicago: First Church, corner of West Jackson Street and Oakley Avenue: Central Church, corner of Indiana Avenue and Twenty-fifth Street, Rev. Henry Schell Lobingier, pastor; and West Side Church, corner of Western Avenue and West Congress Street, Rev. John W. Allen, pastor.

Rev. Henry Schell Lobingier, pastor of the Central Christian Church, was born at Laurelville, Westmoreland Co., Penn., on October 27, 1846. His father, Jacob Lobingier, was of German descent, and his mother, Lilias F. (Stewart) Lobingier, was descended from the Scotch-Irish and French. At the age of seventeen he entered Bethany College, V. Va., which, after spending two sessions in College application, he left on account of failing health. In September, 1869, he re-entered the college, and graduated therefrom in 1873. Immediately upon graduation he was called to the church at Morrisiana, N. Y., where he remained over five years. During this pastorate the membership of the church was doubled, and the church itself lifted upon a plane of larger prosperity and greater usefulness. At the invitation of the First Christian Church in Philadelphia, Penn., he removed to that city in October, 1875, and remained pastor over four years, and while there did much to encourage the missionary spirit among his people, which led eventually to the organization of the Third and Fourth Christian Churches. In the summer of 1879, he was called to the church in Chicago having united to form the Central Church, Rev. Mr. Lobingier was invited to occupy the pulpit. The invitation was accepted and he began to preach in January, 1883. He still remains with this congregation and rejoices in its increased harmony, its present peace, and in its bright prospects for the future. Since he came, about sixty new members have united with the church. Rev. Mr. Lobingier married Miss Annie H. Sinclair, of Morrisiana, N. Y. They have two children, a son and a daughter. The Lobingier family were among the pioneers of Western Pennsylvania, and the old homestead has been in their possession for more than a century. The natural beauty of the scenery in its vicinity exerted a powerful influence upon the mind and heart of the boy who grew up in its midst. His imaginative and reflective faculties were rapidly developed by the companionship of mountains and brooks, as is manifest in his literary work, in which he excels. He is a frequent contributor to the press, especially to denominational periodicals, and is now engaged upon a work designed as an answer to the statement of P. C. Mozoomdar, in his book The Oriental Churches, that it is impossible to correctly apprehend the nature of Christ except through oriental eyes.

EVANGELICAL CHURCHES.

First German Emanuel Church of the Evangelical Association.—This church, escaping the great fire of 1871, fell prey to that of July, 1874, when the congregation removed to their present site, corner of Thirty-fifth and Dearborn streets. Two lots were purchased, and the church-ediifice, transferred from another society, was moved and placed upon them. The church—

* The compiler is indebted, for the data contained in this sketch, to the pamphlet of Dr. Alvan E. Small and to Rev. L. F. Mercer.
building is a small frame structure with basement. It has a seating capacity for six hundred persons, and, with the lots, is estimated to be worth $14,000, in the fall of 1884, when the edifice was purchased for $4,500.

The present membership of the church is about two hundred, with a Sunday-school roll of about the same number.

The names of the pastors, during the period covered by this volume, have been as follows: Rev. W. F. Walker, J. F. Grob, Christian Ott, Theodore Alberding, Christian Ott, and Michael Heyl, the present pastor, who was appointed in 1894.

Rev. Michael Heyl, pastor of the First Church of the Evangelical Association, was born on November 17, 1830, at Klusstadt, Hessen-Darmstadt, Germany. His father was Christian Heyl, and his mother Barbara (Resland) Heyl. They came to America in 1837, and settled at Springfield, Ohio, where they remained until 1852, when they came to Cleveland, Twelvetree Well, Ill., and still later went to Mason County. Michael Heyl obtained his education at the public schools of Springfield, Ohio, and in Illinois. In 1861, he entered the ministry, joined the Conference at Des Plaines, and was sent to the Genesee circuit as an itinerant. In 1862, he was sent to the Yellow Creek circuit, and after five months, this circuit being divided, he was sent to the Rush Creek circuit, and there remained the rest of the two years and the third of which time he was sent back to the Yellow Creek circuit. The year 1866, he was on the Genesee circuit, and was stationed at Kankakee. In 1869, he was sent to the Galena circuit, Chicago, and, in 1873, he was stationed at Joliet. From there he was sent to Chicago, where he remained from 1873 to 1876. Thence he was sent to the Twelfth-street Church, Chicago, and in 1875 to St. John's Church, Chicago. In 1881, he was sent to the Centennial Church, where he remained until 1885, when he was sent to his present charge. Since he commenced his labors with this church, it has considerably increased in number and has bought a parsonage on Dearborn Street, for which $4,500 was paid. Rev. Mr. Heyl was married on June 16, 1875, to Miss Catharine Christina Schrod, and has had eight children, seven of whom, four sons and three daughters, are living.

Second Church of the Evangelical Association.—After the fire, this society re-built its church edifice on the old foundations, at an expense of about $9,000. It is a two-story Gothic structure, with a seating accommodation for four hundred. Rev. Hintze, pastor at the time of the fire, was followed by those named below, in the order given: Revs. A. Goecckley, George Escher, Theodore Alberding, C. Ott, H. Rolland, and Martin Stamm, the present minister. The membership of this church is one hundred and seventy-five.

Rev. Martin Stamm, pastor of the Second Church of the Evangelical Association, was born on July 18, 1855, at Stenau, Canton Schaffhausen, Switzerland. He came to America on January 8, 1852, and lived in New York City until 1858, when he went to Kankakee, Ill. In 1861 he entered the ministry, and joined the Illinois Conference of the Evangelical Association. He commenced his labors by travelling, in connection with Rev. John Schneider, through the Naperville circuit, which had ten congregations. In 1862, he was sent to Lockport, Ill., the center of a large mission. In 1863, he was stationed at Perkins Grove, and, in 1864 to the Mason circuit, at which place he built a church. In 1865 he went to Hampshire circuit, in 1866 to Dunkle's Grove circuit, and in 1867 to Mendota, where he superintended the building of a church. He then returned to Naperville, and thence went to Elgin, where he built a parsonage; from which place he was sent to the Folkston Street Church of the Evangelical Association, in Chicago, to harmonize the difficulties existing therein. From Chicago he was sent to Freeport, where he made arrangements to build a new church; from there to Joliet, in 1873, where also he built a parsonage; from there to Aurora, in 1874, where he also built a church; in 1876, he was sent to Geneva, where he remained four years; and then he was sent to Ottawa mission, where also he erected another church. He remained there two years, and came to Chicago as pastor of his present church in 1884. Rev. Mr. Stamm was married, on April 24, 1856, to Miss Magdalena Rupp, of Hryn COUNTY, Ill. They have had five children, four of whom are living, as follows: Samuel N., John T., Daniel S. and Benjamin J.

Evangelical Lutheran Emanuel Church.—At the time of the great fire the pastor of this church was Rev. Christian Koerner, whose pastorate continued until August, 1872. After the great fire, this church was crowded by an influx from the North Side, and the refugees did not remain long. Rev. Louis Hoelter, then a student, supplied the pulpit from September to December, 1872, when he was followed by Rev. L. Lange. Mr. Lange resigned in November, 1878, to become a professor in Concordia College, St. Louis. During his connection with the parish, a large brick building was erected, at a cost of $12,000, for day-school purposes. Four hundred scholars receive in-
struction at this school. A second school-house was built on the corner of Fourth Street and Ashland Avenue, costing $8,000, and is attended by one hundred and eighty children. Rev. Louis Hoelter was called to the regular pastorate from Quincy, Ill., in December, 1878. He has erected a school-house, corner of Cypress and Ashland streets, at a cost of $7,000, which has now two teachers and one hundred and twenty-five scholars. The number of communicants in this parish is about two thousand one hundred. In September, 1884, Rev. J. Leidel was appointed assistant pastor.

Several churches have sprung from this, as follows: Zion's Church, corner of Nineteenth and Johnson streets, having church-edifice, parsonage, two schools and two thousand communicants, with Rev. A. Wagner as pastor; Trinity Church, corner of Twenty-fifth Place and Hanover Street, having church-edifice, parsonage and one parish school, also a school in Bridgeport, on one Brighton and one in Hammond; and St. Matthew's Church, corner of Nineteenth Street and Houston Street, having a church-edifice, parsonage and two schools.

Rev. Henry Louis Hoelter, pastor of the German Evangelical Lutheran Emanuel Church, was born on March 31, 1848, at Cleveland, Ohio. His father, Henry J. Hoelter, was born in Germany about the year 1820, came to America in 1838, and died in 1855. His mother, Mrs. Mary (Balning) Hoelter, is still living. Up to his eleventh year he was educated at the public and parochial schools of Cleveland, Ohio. He then went to Concordia College, Fort Wayne, Ind., where he remained one and a half years, and then, on account of illness, remained at home until he was sixteen years old. At this time he returned to Concordia College, and remained six years, graduating at the age of twenty-two. From Concordia College he went to Concordia Theological Seminary at St. Louis, Mo., from which he graduated in 1873. In this year he commenced his ministry as assistant pastor of a congregation at Quincy, Ill., and, in 1874, became pastor of the church. In 1875, he came to Chicago as pastor of the German Evangelical Lutheran Emanuel Church, where he has since remained. At that time there were two hundred voting members, while at the present time there are three hundred and thirty, and between six hundred and seven hundred families in the congregation. They have erected a school building, at a cost of $7,000, at the corner of Cypress and Ashland streets, and are accumulating a building fund for the erection of a new church-edifice, which it is expected will take place within three years. Rev. Mr. Hoelter, in 1875, to Miss Emilie Seidel, daughter of Rev. Jacob Seidel, then pastor of St. John's German Evangelical Lutheran Church of Quincy, Ill. They have four children,—Edward, Theodore, Gertrude and Clara.

St. Stephen's German Evangelical Lutheran Church.—This church was organized on May 1, 1879, by the present pastor, Rev. L. C. Koehler, Ph.D. The church property was purchased on September 1, 1879. It had previously been occupied by the Second Reformed Congregation, which disbanded on December 15, 1878. The property consisted of three lots on the northwest corner of Wentworth Avenue and Twenty-fifth Street, upon which stands a frame church-edifice with brick basement, having a seating capacity for one thousand persons. For the property the sum of $10,473 was paid, and it is valued to-day at $18,000. In 1879, the house of worship, having been thoroughly repaired and refitted, was dedicated in the fall by the president of the Warburg district of the General Synod of Illinois, Rev. J. D. Severinghaus, A.M. At the time of the dedication there was a debt on the property of $8,000, about half of which has since been paid. The organ, valued at $1,000, was purchased with the property. Improvements have been made in the church from time to time by the church members and the Lutheran Association of the parish. Connected with the society is the parochial school, where English and German are taught; the school is held in the basement, but the society hopes to erect a school building.

Rev. Leonard Charles Koehler, pastor of St. Stephen's Evangelical Lutheran Church, was born on February 5, 1850, at Wipkingen, a suburb of Zurich, Switzerland. His father was Professor Charles Christopher Koehler, of the Freiburg Gymnasium, in Baden. His mother is Mrs. Regnerts Koehler, née Fehr, from Englis- san, Canton Zurich, Switzerland. Both are still living in Loerrach, Grand Duchy of Baden. The subject of this sketch was educated at the Freiburg Gymnasium from 1859 to 1864, and at the Gymnasium at Basel from 1864 to 1867. He then attended an academy at La Cheaux de Fonds (Warm Springs) in Switzerland for eighteen months; afterward the Basle University eighteen months; then the University of Leipsic, and finally the University of Heidelberg, where he studied eighteen months, leaving the University in 1874, having conferred upon him the degree of Doctor of philosophy. Upon completing his education, he immediately came to the United States, and was engaged ten months in teaching history, Latin and Greek in a German-English Academy in Mil- waukee. In 1875, he went to the northern part of Wisconsin, and preached nearly two years at Sandy Bay, Two Creeks and Carlton. In 1877, he came to Chicago, and began to teach Latin, French and German to private students. While thus engaged, he organized St. Stephen's Church in 1879, beginning to preach in January of that year, and organizing a congregation in May. At that time only five families joined the new church. At the present time there are one hundred and twenty families in connection with it, and six hundred and twenty communicants. The church-building and lots were purchased at a cost of $10,473, and about $2,500 for repairs. Rev. Mr. Koehler is a member of the committee of examination for the German theological students of the Warburg Synod, a district of the General Synod of the Evangelical Lutheran Church in Germany. He is also the editor of the American Kirchenfreund, the official church paper of the General Synod among the Germans, and author of the book called "Die Losung der sozialen Frage in den Vereinigten Staaten.

St. Matthew's German Evangelical Lutheran Church.—This church and school is on the corner of Paulina and Hinman streets, under the auspices of Zion's German Evangelical Lutheran Church. In September, 1871, about thirty families belonging to this church organized St. Matthew's Church. The first officers were—H. Karitz, John Wolf and Christian Gipke, trustees; and F. Koening, W. Fascher, F. Krueger, K. Rentner and Carl Bank, deacons. The trustees of the new organization purchased a block of land lying between Twentieth and Twenty-first streets, and Hoyne and Leavitt streets, and in 1872 erected a two-story brick church-edifice. The basement was occupied by a school and was afterward used as a place of worship. The building was erected as a school, the upper story being frame and used for the church services. To raise the money required for its erection, the trustees have sold lots from time to time as occasion required. In 1875, a two-story brick building was erected west of the church, at a cost of $4,000. In 1882, another school-house was erected on the southwest corner of Twenty-first and Hoyne streets, at a cost of $12,000. In 1884, another school was added, on California Avenue, at $5,000. This school is taught by Rev. Paul Brauns, who is also assistant pastor of the church. In 1883, a parsonage was erected at a cost of $3,500. The entire property is worth about $15,000. Rev. H. Engel- brecht is pastor at the present time.

Rev. John Adam Strecker, pastor of St. Peter's German Evangelical Lutheran Church, was born on December 23, 1855, in Ohio. His father was Rev. John George Strecker, born in Bavaria, Germany, on March 3, 1814; died in Chicago on December 12, 1880. His mother, Mrs. Katharina Margarettha (Blassneck) Strecker, was born on August 17, 1815, at Cadolzburg, Bavaria, and died May 19, 1882, at Davenport, Iowa. John A. Strecker entered Concordia College at Fort Wayne, and remained there six years. At the age of eighteen he entered Concordia Theological Seminary at St. Louis, Mo., and remained three years, graduating in 1875. He was then vicar in Chicago for six months, and in 1880 went to Davenport, Iowa, where he remained until 1883. In January of that year, he came to Chicago, and became pastor of St. Peter's German Evangelical Lutheran Church, where he is still located.
Rev. Mr. Streckfuss was married, on January 4, 1853, to Miss Amalie Maria Katharina Mennecke, daughter of Rev. Christian August Mennecke, of Rock Island. They have one child,—John Martin.

 REV. LOUIS F. J. LOCHNER, pastor of the Evangelical Lutheran Trinity Church, was born in Nuremberg, Bavaria, on April 9, 1818, and his father was Conrad Lochner, a weaver, and his mother was Louisa B. (Gauger) Lochner. They came to America in 1839, settling at St. Louis, where Charles Lochner died almost immediately. Mrs. Lochner died in Milwaukee, in March, 1851. The conclusion of the subject of the sketch was received in Concordia College, St. Louis, Mo., he having entered that institution in 1853 and remaining until 1861. From this time until March, 1864, he was an attendant at the Concordia Lutheran Seminary, from which institution he graduated at that time. He then entered the ministry in connection with the Evangelical Lutheran Missouri Synod, and took charge, as vicar, of St. Stephen's Lutheran Church, at A. M. A. This church is near the present day Chicago, and he remained there ten years. His first regular charge as pastor was at Richton, Cook Co., III., where he remained from November, 1864, to October, 1867. At this time he accepted a call to the Evangelical Lutheran Bethlehemit Church at Richmond, Va., where he remained until he died on February 24, 1880. In 1872 he entered the Lutheran Theological Seminary at Philadelphia, where he graduated in 1876. He first served St. Peter's English Lutheran Church at Rhinebeck, N. Y., and remained there until 1871, when he was called to the Church of the Transfiguration, Posttown, Penn., where he resided until 1881; and in the beginning of the same year he was invited to the pastorate of the Church of the Holy Trinity, at Dearborn, Ill. Here he served for five years, and then came to Chicago the congregation was worshiping on the southwest corner of Dearborn Ave. and Elm St., and in 1876 they began to erect the new church with stone front, in modern Gothic style, costing about $50,000. The church has a membership of three hundred, is rapidly growing in numbers and financial strength, and, with large Lutheran material to draw from, has a bright future before it. Its present flourishing condition is largely due to the wisely directed energy of the pastor.

SWEDISH EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN SALEM CHURCH.

—This church was organized in 1868, by Rev. Erl Carlson, with about two hundred members. Three lots were purchased on Bushnell Street by Emanuel congregation for $1,000, and presented to the Salem congregation upon these, in 1870, a church was erected, at a cost of $5,000. This building was dedicated in 1872. Rev. A. Hult was pastor two years, and was followed by Rev. P. Nyquist, who remained until 1875. After his resignation, the pulpit was left vacant for nearly two years. In 1877, a call was extended to Rev. Carl B. L. Boman, who accepted the charge, and through whose efforts the church was greatly strengthened. When he resigned, in October, 1885, there were seven hundred communicants. The old church-building was now too small for the growing congregation, and preparations were made to build a more spacious house of worship, and in a more convenient location. Accordingly, four lots were purchased on Portland Avenue, between Twenty-eighth and Twenty-nine streets, and on this new site a church was erected, with adjoining school-rooms and parsonage, it is a plain but substantial brick structure, and is valued at $35,000. The church was dedicated on March 1, 1885. The congregation now numbers seven hundred and twenty-five communicants, with a total membership of one thousand and fifty. The present pastor, Rev. L. G. Abrahamsson, late of Altona, Ill., has but recently assumed charge of the parish.

REV. CARL EKERNORD LEONHARD BOMAN, late pastor of the Swedish Evangelical Lutheran Church, was born at Dalarne, Sweden, on November 14, 1849. His father was Antonius Boman, and his mother Mrs. Margareta Elisabeth Boman, both of whom are still living at Dalarne, Sweden. The subject of this sketch received his early education in the mission schools at Snidad, Sweden, where he studied from 1870 to 1873. He then came to America, and attended the Augusta College and Seminary at Paxton, and moved to Rock Island with the institution. In 1880 he graduated, having been in attendance there four years. He was engaged a few months preaching at Clinton, Iowa, and Sterling, Ill., and then came to his late charge. At that time the church was on Dearborn Street, and had about three or four hundred nominal members on the roll, though the actual number was considerably less than that, as the church had been without a pastor for three years. There were about seven hundred communicants, and, including Communicants and Confir- ments, about one thousand members. In 1884, through the exertions of Rev. Mr. Boman, a new brick church- edifice was erected, as stated in the history of the church. Rev. Mr. Boman was married June 6, 1872, to Ida Sophie Schiiltz, daughter of Antonius, and Sophia Rovéll, of Carver County, Minn. They have four children,—Hannah Bernhardina, Ida Leontina, Carl Emanuel, and Lilly Victoria.
HISTORY OF CHICAGO.

Angustaiia Chicago, the Dayton Kansas; In KANSKKN, There had In farmer, 1883, She adding lie He 1876, his 1872, loniphan 1876. May He the BRUN, 'ily and his le 111., working Jemshog, chial 1871, C.erman Sweden. His 1868, his 1862, arrived. He emigrated the Augustana College, then at Paxton, Ill., in 1863, and remained there five years. From there he went to Marshall, Wis., as tutor in Augustana College and Seminary. He was ordained in 1870, having received a call from the Lutheran congregations in Kansas; these congregations were at considerable distance from each other, being in Brown, Doniphan and Greenwood counties. Rev. Mr. Brun was the first regular Norwegian Lutheran minister to perform missionary work or to preach in Kansas. Remaining there three and a half years, he then went to Minnesota, performing in that State a work similar to that performed in Kansas, preaching to several congregations in Meeker and adjoining counties. In 1877, he received a call to the Bethlehem Church in Chicago, where he has been ever since located. He preached his first sermon at Chicago, October, and has added considerable numbers to his church membership, which now consists of upward of one hundred and fifty communicants. Besides his ministerial work, he edits and publishes the leading Norwegian language paper, "Lutherske Børnehald," and other children's and Sunday-school literature. Rev. Mr. Brun was married on December 29, 1876, to Miss Ellen Running; who died in 1880; he was married to Miss Amanda Ryman in 1881. There are four living children,—three by the first wife and one by the second. The Rev. J. H. F. Juel, pastor of Our Savior’s Norwegian Evangelical Church was born at Valders, Norway, on September 10, 1838. His father, J. Juel, was a farmer, and emigrated with his family to Manitowoc County, Wis., in 1848. There he grew up on a farm until 1860, when he went to Concordia College, St. Louis, Mo., and remained there four years, graduating, in 1864, from both the collegiate and theological departments. Having received a call from the regular Norwegian Lutheran church at Dodgeville, Wis., he was ordained, and remained pastor of that church two years. He was called to Our Savior’s Norwegian Lutheran Church in New York City, going there in 1866, and remaining ten years. This was a new religious body in 1866, but under Rev. Mr. Juel became a flourishing congregation. Commencing with but a few families, it had in 1876, at the close of his pastorate, forty families and more than one hundred numbers of young people. With his assistance, the congregation built a new church-chapel, costing about $20,000. His labors in New York City were of a character to attract attention in Chicago and was the cause of his call to his present charge. In Chicago his ministry has been marked by unusual success, his church membership now being somewhat over nine hundred. Rev. Mr. Juel was married in 1866, to Miss Gustave Marks Gruda. They have had seven sons and two daughters, and have six children living, all boys. Mr. Juel looks upon Rev. J. A. Ottesen, of Koshkonong, Wis., as the cause of his adoption of the ministry as his life work. He has always been a close student, having read the Bible through in his fourteen through knowledge of the Latin, English and German languages, and also reads Greek.

German United Evangelical St. Peter’s Church.—Rev. Gottolph Lambrecht, whose biography appears in Volume II. in connection with a sketch to date of this church, is still the pastor. The church has enjoyed a steady growth in members and general prosperity. In the summer of 1883, two costly bells were placed in the church tower. In the church and parsonage, $8,000 were expended in adding a commodious basement to the building, together with auditorium decoration at a further expense of $600. The property is worth over $20,000. The ministry of Mr. Lambrecht has been an exceptionally successful one. In 1886, he established a mission church at Jefferson, whose edifice
he dedicated on September 24 of that year. The church services are all in the German language, although Mr. Lambrecht performs many marriage and baptismal services in English.

**German United Evangelical Zion Church.**—Rev. Dr. William Hansen, pastor of this church at the time of the great fire, died in the fall of 1873, and was succeeded in October of that year by the present minister, Rev. Philip Klein. At the beginning of Mr. Klein’s pastorate a debt of $20,000 rested on the church property, $14,000 of which he has succeeded in liquidating. Many improvements have been made in the meantime upon the buildings. The school-building, as stated in the preceding volume, was removed to the city for educational purposes, but in 1881 the parish again occupied it with their own day-school, which, for nearly five years, has been in a flourishing condition, having an attendance of two hundred scholars. The Sunday-school numbers eight hundred children, and the membership of the church is seven hundred. In the spring of 1884, the parish founded a mission on the corner of Wood and Twenty-second streets. In 1885, a two-story brick church was erected at an outlay of $6,000. The mission has become self-supporting, having its own pastor, Rev. Gottlieb Stanger, and is called Trinity Church.

**Third German United Evangelical Salem Church.**—This church was requested to Rev. Carl Wargowski in 1871, who was followed, in 1876, by Rev. John L. Kling, the present pastor. Under Mr. Kling, in 1884, the church property was exchanged for a brick church-educational on Twenty-fifth Street, between Wentworth and Portland avenues, and previously occupied by a Baptist society. It is the brick structure, with basement and auditorium. A day-school is conducted in the basement of the building.

**Rev. John Louis Kling,** pastor of the Evangelical United Salem Church, was born at Neufen, Wurttemberg, Germany, on August 19, 1845. His father was a brick-maker named Jacob Kling, who died in 1873, and his mother, Mrs. Catharina (Berthe) Kling, who died in 1874. John L. Kling’s education was obtained at the public schools, at a Latin Academy and at the mission schools at Basel, where he was in attendance five years, graduating in 1869. His intention was to become a missionary to Africa, but on account of ill health his plan of life was changed, and he was sent to America immediately upon graduation. At first in this country he was pastor of a church at Gallien, Berrien Co., Mich., where he remained one year, and in 1870 he became pastor of the Evangelical United Church in Monroeville, Ohio. In 1871, he went to Northfield, Ill., where he served as pastor of the Evangelical United Church, he remained until 1876, in which year he came to Chicago to assume his present pastorate, the congregation then worshiping in a church building on the corner of Wentworth Avenue and Bushnell Street. Afterward, this property was exchanged for their present church on Twenty-fifth Street, then occupied as a mission by the First Baptist Church of Chicago, which Rev. Mr. Kling has had repaired and painted, and so remodeled as to furnish excellent school facilities in the basement, at a cost of about $5,000. At the present time there are about one hundred families in regular membership and two hundred others in the congregation. Rev. Mr. Kling was married, May 19, 1871, to Miss Christina Kling, daughter of Jacob and Mary (Stanger) Kling. They have four children—Henry Louis, Louis Richard, Maria Wilhelmina, and Lydia Anna.

**Rev. Joseph Hartman,** pastor of the First German Evangelical Congregation, was born on September 18, 1822, at Bornheim, Germany. His father was a brick-maker named Jacob Hartman. His classical education was received at the gymnasia of Sperel and Zwollesacker, and his theological at the University of Bonn, Rhenish Prussia, and at the University of Utrecht, Holland. In 1849, he started, with his wife, for America, and spent his time in Cincinnati, Ohio, in the fall of that year, he found in session there a Conference of the German Evangelical Synod. He examined for admission to the ministry, and was ordained by Rev. Charles Solomon, of Buffalo, N. Y., Rev. Mr. Allen, of Cleveland, Ohio, and Dr. Von Derlack, of Chicago. On the influence of Rev. G. Vogt, he was assigned to the first place in the church at West Turin, Lewis Co., N. Y. After remaining there two years, he came to Chicago and became pastor of St. Paul’s Evangelical United Church, a position which he has filled ever since, a period of over thirty-three years. Rev. Mr. Hartman has been twice married. His first wife was Miss Eva Margaret Obenauer, of Oberhockstadt, Rheinpfalz. By her he had six children, three sons and three daughters. These children have all died but one daughter, who was married to John Bauer, on January 8, 1884. After the death of his first wife, Mr. Hartman was married to Mrs. Louisa von Boden, who is still living.

**The Chicago-Avenue Church.**—This building, which stands at the corner of Chicago and LaSalle avenues, takes the place of the old Tabernacle which stood on the corner of Illinois Street and LaSalle Avenue, and which was destroyed by the great fire of 1871. Immediately after the fire, steps were taken in the direction of a new edifice, but it was not until 1873 that the present building was begun. Owing, however, to the panic, only the basement could be completed, over which a temporary roof was placed, and here the services were held for two years. In June, 1875, the completed structure was dedicated by Mr. Moody and Mr. Sankey. It is a handsome and commodious edifice, with two stories and basement. The cost of the lot was $22,000, that of the building, complete $68,000, and was dedicated free of debt. During the absence of Messrs. Moody and Sankey abroad, a building committee was appointed, and the enterprise carried on and brought to completion. From time to time it has been found necessary to enlarge the class-rooms to accommodate the ever increasing attendance at the Sunday-schools. In the fall of 1884, $8,500 were expended in painting and frescoing.

This society belongs to no denomination, but is strictly evangelical in its character, claiming to be in full sympathy and fellowship with all Protestant

D. L. Moody.
churches. Its government and articles of faith are similar to those of the Congregationalists.

The successive pastors of the society, since the re-organization in the new church have been—Revs. J. Erdman, C. M. Morton, G. C. Needham, and the present minister, Rev. C. F. Goss.

In the spring of 1884, the society founded a "Medical Mission," with quarters at No. 134 Chicago Avenue, whose object is to provide gratuitous treatment and medicine to the worthy poor.

The trustees of the church are D. L. Moody, Watts De Golyer and A. L. Tucker. The deacons are A. A. Weeks, David McNaughton, Charles Herald, John Morrison, R. F. Atchison, Peter McLean, F. H. Keell and J. M. Hitchcock. The superintendent of the Sunday-school is J. M. Hitchcock, who has held the position since its reorganization after the fire, as well as for a long time previously.

Rev. Charles Frederick Goss, pastor of the Chicago Avenue (Moody's) Church, was born in Meridian, N. Y., on June 14, 1852. His father, Rev. Simon S. Goss, was a Presbyterian clergyman, and preached fifteen years in Meridian; he was of American birth, but of English ancestry. The mother of Rev. C. F. Goss was also born in this country, but of German descent. Her maiden name was Mary C. Weaver, and she was the daughter of Mr. Weaver, a farmer of Pennfield, N. Y. Rev. C. F. Goss graduated at Hamilton College in 1873, with the degree of Bachelor of Arts, and in 1876 he graduated from the Auburn Theological Seminary. His first ministerial services were performed in Waco, Texas, where, for eighteen months, he was in charge of the Home Mission under the Presbyterian Board. He then went into the oil regions of Pennsylvania as pastor of the Kendall Creek Presbyterian Church, where he remained three years, during which time he built a new church-edifice. In 1881, he became pastor of the Bethany Presbyterian Church, at Utica, N. Y., where he remained until 1884. In November of this year, at a conven-

THE UNITARIAN CHURCH.

Church of the Messiah.—After the fire of 1871, the house of worship of this congregation was utilized by the Chicago Relief and Aid Society. The church society was scattered in all directions, and it became expedient to sell the church-building for business purposes. It was purchased by H. M. Wilmarth, in December, 1871, for $80,000. Soon after the society secured a lot on the corner of Michigan Avenue and Twenty-third Street. It was during Rev. Robert Laird Collier's pastorate that the Third and Fourth Unitarian societies were organized. After leaving the old church-building, the congregation held their services in Bryant & Stratton's Business College, corner of Indiana Avenue and Twenty-second Street, and in the winter and spring of 1872-73, in Martine's Hall, in the vicinity.

The foundation-stone of a new church-edifice was laid in the fall of 1872, and its cornerstone-stone on May 13 of the following year. The building was carried on under the direction of H. J. Macfarland, James L. Ward and John T. McAuley. The dedication took place on Sunday, November 16, 1873. The ceremonies being conducted by Rev. Dr. Bellows, of New York. The auditorium has a seating capacity of eight hundred. The entire cost of this edifice was about $90,000.

In the summer of 1874, the Rev. Dr. Collier was compelled, on account of ill-health, to resign his pastorate. The resignation took effect on September 1, and was much regretted by the congregation. A call was then extended to Rev. Brooke Herford, of Manchester, England, to preach for three months, with a view to pastoral settlement. The call was at once responded to, and Mr. Herford preached his first sermon on March 14, 1875. In the following fall he was invited by the church to become its permanent pastor, and commenced his labors on the last Sunday in January, 1876. During the interval, the pulpit had been supplied by Rev. J. F. Dudley. With the accession of Mr. Herford, the church entered upon a new era of prosperity. In 1879, the bonded indebtedness of the society was provided for, and since that time they have been practically out of debt. In the summer of 1880, Mr. Herford was allowed a vacation to visit his old home in England, during which time his pulpit was supplied by Rev. Robert Collyer. Each year was marked by financial gains and increased membership, until April 21, 1882, when the pastor tendered his resignation, to accept a call to the Arlington-street Unitarian Church, of Boston, Mass. Much sorrow was felt by the congrega-
tion in being compelled to sever relations which had been, in all respects, so pleasant and profitable. Mr. Herford's successor is the present pastor, Rev. David N. Utter, of Kansas City, who began his labors on January 21, 1873.

Rev. David Utter, pastor of the Church of the Messiah, was born on March 21, 1844, at North Vernon, Ind. His father, William Utter, was a farmer and civil engineer, and helped to build the first railroad in the West, that running from Madison to Indianapolis. This town in Vermillion County, near the capital, whence, in 1853, he removed to Ohio. From this time to 1863, David Utter spent most of his time working upon the farm, going to school during the winter months each year. But his de-
sires of the heart were so great that he found means to go to the fields, and one summer, during the noon resting times, he mastered
common and decimal fractions. At eighteen he began teaching
school, also became a debater in country lyceums, an experience so
common to American youth. At the age of twenty-one he became
a Disciple preacher, and preached his way through the Northwestern
Christian University, at Indianapolis, Ind., graduating in 1867.
He was then sent to the First Unitarian Church of Boston, and attended for a short time the Heathrow School, and then attended the Harvard-Divinity School, graduating in 1871.
The same year he was ordained as successor to Dr. C. Canbeau Pal-
frey, in the city of Boston, and was sent by the American Unitarian Association to Olympia, Washington Territory, to take charge of a little church and to do missionary work in the towns
upon Puget Sound. There he organized a circuit of two hundred
miles in length, with six or seven preaching places, and started
the publication of the Unitarian Advocate, an eight-page monthly
quarter, that lived from January, 1877, to March, 1880. At Olympia,
he built a little church, helped shape the educational work of
the town, did institute work with the teachers, and assisted the
Portland Church while Thomas Elliot, the pastor, sought rest in
Europe. Finding that Olympia was not a growing town, he re-
turned eastward in 1880, and was the second pastor of the First Unitarian
Church in Kansas City, Mo., where he remained until January 1885. At this time he came to Chicago, in response to a call from the
Church of the Messiah, where he is still pastor. Rev. Mr. Utter has
two children,—Margaret, Robert and Richard.

Unity Church—The great fire of 1871 destroyed the
beautiful house of worship belonging to this society,
which had but recently been completed at a total cost, including the ground on which it stood, of $210,000.
On a Sunday, soon after this catastrophe, a few of the
members gathered upon the ruins with their beloved pastor, and pledged themselves to each other that the
church should be re-built. To the church of the same
order throughout the country it seemed of prime im-
portance that Unity Church should be maintained.
The American Unitarian Association, therefore, took it
upon itself to raise subscriptions, with the aid of
Rev. Robert Collyer, during 1872, with the understand-
ing that half the sum raised should be devoted to Unity
Church. Mr. Collyer's salary was provided, by the
generosity of a friend in Boston, for one year.

The result was a donation of $59,387 from the Unitarians
of New England. At a meeting of the society, held
in the Third Unitarian Church on January 8, 1872, it was voted
to re-build Unity Church on the old site, and the following building committee was appointed: Nathan
Mears, Henry T. Thompson, Thomas S. Wallin, William C.
Dow and Edward I. Tinkham, who at once began the
work of re-construction. While this was proceeding,
was held in a temporary wooden building erected by the New England Church, and kindly offered
by that society for the purpose stated. Services
were resumed in the lecture room during the winter of 1872-
73, and on Sunday, December 7, 1873, the house was dedi-
cated. The dedication sermon, the third in the history of the church, was preached by Dr. Furness, of Philadelphia. The total cost of re-construction, includ-
ing the organ, was about $397,377.

The financial difficulties of 1873 had a depressing
effect upon the debt, and ruin was threatened on account of
the debt which had been incurred the previous year.
On October 27, 1874, a new loan of $50,000, for
five years, was voted to take up the remains of past
indebtedness, and the society struggled vigorously. With
the increasing population on the North Side, and a bet-
ter general condition of affairs, the society became more
hopeful. At the annual meeting of the society, on March 1, 1879, a committee was appointed to arrange for pay-
ing the funded debt. Mr. Felix addressed himself to
the task of getting subscriptions for this purpose.
In May, the society was startled by the sudden resignation of Mr. Collyer, who had accepted a call from the Church of the Messiah, in New York. At that time Mr. Col-
lyer was the oldest settled pastor in Chicago, having completed his twentieth year of service with Unity Church. This resignation was accepted on June 23,
1879.

On November 17, 1879, Unity Church celebrated its freedom from debt,—the $30,000 so long due on the church-building having been raised and paid. From June, 1879, until November, 1885, a committee of six, acting with the trustees, invited various ministers to preach with a view to settlement. In November, Rev. George C. Miln, of Brooklyn, after preaching two Sunday services, took possession of the charge, being formally installed on January 2, 1883. On June 19, 1885, Mr. Miln tendered his resignation, which, not being accepted, was finally withdrawn on January 15, 1882.

Owing to a change in the religious opinions of Mr. Miln, the society held a special meeting on February 13, 1882, and Mr. Miln was notified that his connection with the society would cease on the expiration of three months from that time. On July 1, 1882, the society voted to call Rev. George Batchelor, of Salem, Mass. The call was accepted, and Mr. Batchelor's installation occurred on November 5, 1882. The church, however, was ordered to resign on August 15, 1885, on account of ill health.

The church has called, as the successor of Mr. Batchelor, Rev. Thomas G. Milstead, of Taunton, Mass.

Rev. Jenkin Lloyd Jones, pastor of All Souls (Unitarian)
Church was born at Halesoethal, Cambridgeshire, South Wales, on
November 14, 1843. He is the son of Richard Lloyd and Mary
(Thomas) Jones, both of whom were noted for independence of
thought in religious and political matters. In 1844, they came to
America, and settled in Jefferson County, Wis. There they remained
twenty years, when they removed to Sauk County, where they lived
five years. They then moved to Iowa County, where the father
still resides. The mother having died in 1870. The first Unitarian
Church, then known as Socianich, was established in South Wales
county about 1759, under the direction of Rev. Jenkin Jones, from whom the
subject of the present sketch received his instructions. He was brought
up on the farm in Wisconsin, and when old enough alternated be-
tween farm work in the summer and school in the winter until he
was eighteen years of age. He then spent nearly one year in the
Spring Green Academy, at the end of which time he was well
grounded in the English branches, and was somewhat advanced in
algebra and geometry and in the Latin language. It was his in-
tention to then attend the State University; but, after hesitating
for a time between apparent self-interest and patriotism, he decided
to enlist in the Army of the Union, and became a member of the
6th Wisconsin Battery of Light Artillery, on August 14, 1862. He
served throughout the War in the Western army, seeking neither
fame nor promotion. During the winter of 1864-65, he taught a
public school at the village of Arena, Iowa Co., Wis., and spent
part of the following summer on the farm. In September, 1866,
he attended the Theological School at Meadville, Penn., where he listened to the first Unitarian sermon he ever heard. He devoted the first year of study to Latin, Greek and Philosophy, and in the summer vacation of 1868, preached his first sermon in the school-house near his country home, which was the first Unitarian sermon his parents and family had heard in America. He graduated from Meadville Theological Seminary in 1870, before which event, however, he had received a call to a three congregations—two in the East and two in the West. He accepted the one from Winnetka, Ill., the smallest place, and where the smallest salary was offered. Having remained there one year, he removed to Wisconsin, and for one year was State missionary under the auspices of the State Unitarian Conference, with headquarters at Janesville, Wis. At the end of this year he accepted a call to the pastorate of All Souls Church, Janesville. In May, 1872, he was elected corresponding secretary of the Western Unitarian Conference, then in session in Chicago, with the understanding with his parish at Janesville that he should spend one-fourth of his time in the field. For three years he published a series of Sunday-school lessons, the first ever published in the Unitarian denomination. He was mainly instrumental in the organization of the Western Unitarian Sunday-school Society, and was its secretary for five years, and is one of its active officers up to the present time. In 1870, Mr. Jones resigned his charge in Janesville, and moved to Chicago to give his whole time to the duties of the Western Unitarian Conference and to the editing of Unity, the organ of Western Unitarianism, which periodical he aided in starting in March, 1872, and of which for the last five years he has been editor-in-chief. The summer of 1882 he spent abroad, visiting his birthplace, during which time he preached numerous sermons in his native tongue to the Unitarians in Wales. On his return in November, he began a missionary movement on the South Side of this city, which has developed into the church over which he is nowsettled. He resigned the duties of the secretariat in September, 1881, to give his entire attention and energies to the church. A lot has been purchased on the Oakwood Boulevard and Langley Avenue, and paid for, upon which the society purpose soon to build a church-edinic. Rev. Mr. Jones was married the next day after graduating, to Miss Susan C. Barker, who had been for several years assistant-treasurer for Professor F. Huddle- koper, of the Divinity School, and who had for three years been associated with him in Unitarian Sunday-school work. She is a lady of superior literary attainments and social qualifications and has proved herself an invaluable helpmeet to her husband. They have two children.—Mary Lloyd and Richard Lloyd.

THE UNIVERSALIST CHURCH.

FIRST UNIVERSALIST CHURCH.—The First Universalist Church, or St. Paul's Church, before the fire, stood on the corner of Van Buren Street and Wabash Avenue. After the fire, the society removed to Michigan Avenue, between Sixteenth and Eighteenth streets. Here they began to build in 1872, and completed their present house of worship in the summer of 1873. The new edifice is of the modern Gothic style of architecture, in solid stone; it has an auditorium, Sunday-school and lecture-rooms, parson, and all the modern accessories and conveniences of a church. The spire of the church is not yet completed. The total cost of the church, including lot, organ and furniture, was about $180,000, a somewhat remarkable fact, considering the membership, which at the present time is but five hundred and fifty.

Rev. Dr. W. H. Ryder continued his pastorate until April, 1883, having seen the building enterprise completed and the church dedicated without debt, and the society brought into its present flourishing condition. Dr. Ryder was much regretted by his church. He was followed by Rev. Sumner Ellis, who remained for two years. In September, 1884, Mr. Ellis was succeeded by Rev. J. Coleman Adams, of Lynn, Mass.

Rev. John Coleman Adams, pastor of St. Paul's Universalist Church, was born at Malden, Mass., on October 25, 1859. His father, Rev. John G. Adams, D.D., is one of the leading divines in the Universalist denomination. His mother was Mrs. Mary Hall (Barrett) Adams, daughter of William Barrett, and grand-daughter of Colonel Nathan Barrett, who led the Concord company at the battle of Concord Bridge, on April 19, 1775. The education of J. Coleman Adams was received at the common schools, and then at the high school of Lowell, Mass. In 1866, he entered Tufts College, at College Hill, graduating in 1870. He immediately entered Tufts Divinity School, at the same place, graduating from this institution in 1872, and in 1884 he received, upon examination, the degree of Master of Arts from Tufts College. In 1872, he was settled as pastor over New Universalist Church, at Newtonville, Mass., a newly organized church, where he remained eight years. This was a very pleasant and successful pastorate. The membership had increased to one hundred and twenty families, and was in a prosperous and harmonious condition. A new and elegant stone church-edinic was erected at a cost of $25,000. In 1880, he went to Lynn, Mass., as pastor of the First Universalist Church at that place. This is the largest church in the Universalist denomination in this country. While in this pastorate, Rev. Mr. Adams cleared off a debt of $30,000, which had existed for many years, and declined a call to succeed Rev. Dr. Chapin, at New York City. In January, 1884, he received a call to St. Paul's Universalist Church, Chicago, which he accepted on May 1, and commenced his labors on September 1, 1884, as the successor of Rev. Sumner Ellis, D.D. Rev. Mr. Adams was married on July 18, 1853, to Miss Miriam Priest Hovey, daughter of Charles A. Hovey, who is prominent as a temperance worker in Massachusetts. She is a grand-daughter of Colonel Charles H. Hovey, one of the first abolitionists in that State, and who was the founder of the large dry goods house of Charles F. Hovey & Co., of Boston, Mass., one of the staunchest houses in the country.

SECOND UNIVERSALIST SOCIETY.—This society, known also as the Church of the Redeemer, after the resignation of Rev. G. T. Flanders, D.D., in 1872, without the regular pastor was supplied by Rev. J. S. Dennis. Rev. J. E. Forrester followed, taking charge for one year, when Rev. Sumner Ellis, D.D., now deceased, succeeded, in October, 1874. The next regular pastor was Rev. W. S. Crow, who assumed
the pastoral charge in January, 1881, and remained until May, 1884. After another interval, Rev. Charles Conkling, of Chelsea, Mass., accepted a call, and was publicly installed at the beginning of January, 1885.

A new church-Edifice has been erected and dedicated at the corner of Robey Street and Warren Avenue. The lot on which it stands was donated by Mrs. Mary Talcott, and is valued at $10,000. The cost of the building, together with its furniture and organ, will be about $50,000. The society at the present time numbers four hundred, with a Sunday-school of two hundred.

The auxiliary organizations are the Talcott Society, Young Ladies Aid Society, Ladies Aid Society, Re- form Alliance, Young Men's Association, and the Flower Mission.

THE CENTRAL CHURCH OF CHICAGO

Although Rev. David Swing withdrew from the Presbyterians body during the year 1874, he still continued as pastor of the Fourth Church. This fact awakened much comment, and was the cause of a growing discontent on the part of the Presbyterian churches in the city, excepting, of course, his own congregation. It was urged that Professor Swing, with his peculiar views, ought not to occupy a Presbyterian pulpit. This statement, however, not generally accepted, led to Professor Swing's resignation, on November 28, 1875. During the week of his resignation, measures were taken to organize a new society, with Professor Swing as its pastor. The first step was the execution of the following agreement, which is quoted from the records of the Central Church:

"We, the undersigned, believing it to be desirable that David Swing shall remain in the City of Chicago and continue his public teachings in some central and commodious place, and having been informed that the whole expenses of such an arrangement can be brought within the sum of $15,000, including acceptable salary to Professor Swing, do hereby severally, and not jointly, agree to pay such portion of the deficit, if any there shall be, arising from the conduct of such services, to the amount above named, for the term of two years, as the sums set opposite our names may bear to the whole amount of the fund hereby subscribed; provided, however, that in no event shall the liability of the undersigned exceed the amount set opposite their respective names."


Following the execution of this document, a meeting was held on December 4, 1875, at the Grand Pacific Hotel, when a legal society was organized to be known as The Central Church of Chicago. At the first meeting of the board of trustees of this new society, it was resolved to hold meetings in McVicker's Theatre until otherwise ordered, and seats rented to secure about $125,000 per annum. Dr. Swing being paid $7,000 per year. Services were accordingly conducted in McVicker's Theatre until the opening of Central Music Hall, into which congregation removed, and have continued until the present time. The success of Professor Swing and of this organization is so well known as to require little comment. One service on Sunday is held in Central Music Hall, and Mr. Swing's audience is limited only by the seating capacity of the place. The Sunday-school attendance of the Central Church ranges from four to five thousand. There is also a mission Sunday-school under the superintendence of C. B. Holmes, numbering about three thousand five hundred.

THE PEOPLE'S CHURCH.

Early in the fall of 1880, while Rev. H. W. Thomas was preaching at Centenary Church, it was ascertained by certain of his friends that, at the approaching Conference, action would be taken against him for his alleged heterodox teaching, he having already received censure on this ground at the preceding Conference. It was feared that Dr. Thomas would be without a pulpit until such time as the charges and specifications against him had received the attention and decision of the Conference. Accordingly, on October 28, 1880, a number of gentlemen met at the office of Stephen F. Requa, No. 153 LaSalle Street, for the purpose of effecting a legal church organization which should support Dr. Thomas until the action of the Conference should be taken and its issue known. The organization was completed under the corporate name of The People's Church of Chicago, with the following articles:


This being done, the following letter was addressed to Dr. Thomas:

"CHICAGO, October 28, 1880.

To the Rev. Hiram W. Thomas, D.D.

Dear Brother: Whereas the Rock River Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, of which you are a member, at its late session, at Rockford, III., after having passed your character and by a majority vote, without just cause, requested you to withdraw from the Church and the ministry, thereby necessitating you, on your part, to ask for a supereminent relation, therefore, we the trustees, as authorized by the board of directors, extend to you a call from The People's Church of Chicago, to preach the gospel upon such a broad and evangelical platform as to you may seem in accordance with the will of God and best promotive of His cause in the welfare of mankind.

Affectionately,

H. W. Thomas.

Samuel Boyles, S. F. Requa, and others of the board of trustees.

CHICAGO, October 28, 1880.

On November 9, the trustees met, and adopted a code of by-laws for the society. Soon after this, Hooley's Theatre was secured in which to hold divine services. The first service was held in that place on November 14. After the trial of Dr. Thomas, it was decided that The People's Church should now be established on a permanent basis, with Dr. Thomas as pastor, and at a meeting of the trustees, on May 14, 1882, the following creed was adopted:

"As its name implies, it is the aim of The People's Church to provide a place of worship for all; for strangers and those without a religious home, and those of much or little faith, and of different beliefs; and to unite all in the great law and duty of love to God and man, and in earnest efforts to do good in the world.

In form, The People's Church is independent Congregational, and requires no theological tests as conditions of membership. We think and let think. We hold that upon the great questions of the Christian faith and life, the freedom of reason should not be bound
by the opinions of men, but that all should search the Scriptures and believe and do what they think is true and right; and The People's Church welcomes to its fellowship all who are in sympathy with its spirit and work."

From the first service held in Hooley's Theater, Dr. Thomas has been greeted by large audiences, so large indeed that the seating capacity of the place was inadequate to their accommodation. On September 6, 1855, the society removed into the Chicago Opera House, where at the present time it is difficult to obtain even standing-room when Dr. Thomas preaches.

The expenses of The People's Church are met from the sale of seats, which secures annually, for a term of ten months, the other two months of the year being granted to the pastor for vacation and rest. To avoid every possible financial contingency, from the date of the society's organization a board of twenty guarantors have yearly signed a contract, pledging themselves to the amount of $250 each. The trustees, of whom there are nine, are elected by the guarantors from their own number.

Rev. Hiram W. Thomas, D.D., the pastor of The People's Church, was born on April 29, 1832, in Hampshire County, Va. (now W. Va.). His father, Joseph Thomas, was a farmer by occupation, and his mother was Margaret (McDonald) Thomas. The former was of German and Welsh descent, while the latter was of Scotch and English parentage. In 1833, the family moved to Preston County, Va., near the Maryland line, where H. W. Thomas grew to manhood. His time was spent on the farm and in the district schools until he was eighteen years of age, at which time he became interested in the subject of religion, and after being converted he left the paternal roof for the purpose of sitting himself for the ministry. At first he was a pupil of Rev. Dr. McKisson for two years, and then he attended, for some time, Coopersville (Penn.) Academy. After leaving the Academy, he entered Ber-
therefore pursued, with the result of his expulsion from the Methodist ministry and from membership in the Methodist Episcopal Church. But as a general rule its auxiliaries, requiring no such effort, are in each case deemed necessary to pursue the details further. Upon the organization of The People's Church, Dr. Thomas became its pastor, and continues to officiate in that capacity today. The church has been the home of many strong-hearted and zealous workers, animated by its liberality, its eloquence and his fame. But although the intricacies of the trial are not followed here, it is deemed proper to present the views of Rev. Dr. D. B. Mack, the great Bible ideas which lie at the basis of Christian Theology: The atonement, endless punishment and the inspiration of the Scriptures. With reference to the atonement, he holds that it is a measure for securing the moral order of the universe, and for the substitution it be omitted. It implies the idea that the God of all, and will deal in a tender love with all; and as he cannot affirm that any one soul, or the same soul, will remain forever in sin, neither can he affirm endless suffering for any soul. With reference to the Bible, Dr. Mack visited it as the book of old spoke as they were moved by the Holy Spirit; hence it is not the thought nor the language of the Bible that is inspired, but in the Bible we have the thoughts and the words of inspired men. Some have been more, and some less, of the light of God's illumination, and hence all parts of the Scriptures are not equally inspired, nor are the quality and the quantity of inspiration the same in all parts of the religious and the Bible. The Old Testament is largely a history of the Hebrew people, and man's birthright, therefore, is irrelevant and of but little use—much that is uncertain and even legendary; but running through the history can be traced the movement of man from the creation to the present day, and the influences of both, and the guidance inquirers mind. Dr. Thomas was married, on March 19, 1855, to Miss Eveline C. Merrick, a brilliant and accomplished young lady of Pennsylvania. They have had seven children, one of whom, Dr. Homer N. Thomas, is still living. Mrs. Thomas is a lady of cheerful disposition and practical good sense; she has always been a true helpmeet, and has been the patient sharer of his early poverty and trials and the intelligent and genial companion of his more prosperous years.

CHICAGO BIBLE SOCIETY.—An account of the organization of this society, and its work down to the year 1871, appears in the preceding pages.

The tenth canvass of the city in 1875, as shown in the reports of the Society, resulted as follows:

Families visited, 17,541; families destitute, 4,452; families and persons assisted, 21,993. The society refused to return 35,680 Bibles and Testaments, valued at $2,900. Donations of money was received, $2,208.25. The branch societies drew books, during the year 1875-76, to the amount of $370.75, and paid into the treasury $1,576.86. The reports show that during this year no county in the State was, probably, more thoroughly or more frequently canvassed than Cook County. Fifty-seven vessels sailing on the western lakes were supplied with 105 Bibles. Grants to churches and Sunday-schools amounted to 770 Bibles and Testaments, valued at $298.30. Grants to the destitute amounted to $73.94. Grants to the Young Men's Christian Association amounted to $86.93. Grants from the depository amounted to 275 Bibles and Testaments. The total amount distributed during the year was $6,497. The treasurer's statement for the year, as shown by report, was—Receipts, $77,720.77; disbursements, $7,657.01.

The canvass for 1875-77 show that 26,995 families were visited during the year, that 3,783 families were destitute, that 2,581 families were supplied, that 1,210 refused Bibles, that 503 Bibles were sold at a value of $860.73, that 2,012 Bibles were donated at a cost of $1,027, and that 92 Bibles were donated at a cost of $1,966.16. In 200 among these donations, $266.04, and paid into the Society about $884.33.

During 1875, the Society in connection with other societies in the city, and with the aid of the Society of the Propagation of the Gospel, supplied 32,255 Bibles and Testaments on the various railways centering in Chicago, with two or more copies of the Bible, prepared specially for that purpose. Three of the railway lines and forty railway stations in the county were supplied with about 900 copies, amounting to $350.20. The report for 1875-79 shows thirty-three townships and branch societies.
HISTORY OF CHICAGO.

THE JEWISH CONGREGATIONS.

KEHLATH ANSHE MAARAH, or Congregation of the Men of the West.—After the destruction of their place of worship by the great fire of 1871, this congregation purchased a lot on the corner of Twenty-first Avenue and Indiana Avenue, where they are still situated. Rev. L. Adler, called to be the religious teacher of this society in 1861, held this office until 1881, when, in consequence of his advanced age, he was pensioned by his congregation, but continued his official duties until the election, in 1883, of his successor, Rev. Samuel Sale. Various reforms have been inaugurated during the present ministry, among which may be mentioned Sunday worship and the introduction of instrumental music.

REV. SAMUEL SALE, rabbi of the Kehlath Anshe Maarab, was born at Louisville, Ky., on October 20, 1854. His father, Isaac Sale, was born in Bavaria, on April 26, 1822, and was a merchant. He came to America in 1839. His mother was Henrietta (Dinkel- spiel) Sale. His education was obtained in the public schools at Louisville until in 1871, when he graduated from the high school with the highest honors, and was thus, by the rules of the school, entitled to, and received, a scholarship in the Washington College, Lexington, Va. He entered this college, but returned soon afterward to Louisville, and pursued his Hebrew studies there until September, 1873, when he went to Europe, and for five years thereafter attended the University of Berlin and at the same time the Jewish Theological Seminary. In August, he returned to Louisville, and a latter received a call from the Hebrew Congregation at Baltimore, as the immediate successor of Rev. Emil G. Hirsch. He remained there five years, and then, in September, 1883, after presiding at a trial sermon he was called to the Anshe Maarab, Chicago. This congregation is growing somewhat under his ministrations, though perhaps not so rapidly as would be the case were it not so near the powerful Sinai Congregation, and were it not for the fact that it is for the most part composed of conservative members, while Rev. Mr. Sale is in sympathy with the reform movements of the age. He was married to Miss Rachel Goldenberg, on January 12, 1881. They have two children,—Llewellyn and Ashley D.

THE SINAI CONGREGATION.—After the resignation of Rev. Dr. H. Kohler in 1879, and his acceptance of a call to New York City, Rev. Dr. Emil G. Hirsch took charge of the society, beginning his labors in August, 1880. After the destruction of their place of worship on Van Buren street by the fire, the congregation worshiped in various churches and other buildings, such as the present Wabash-avenue Methodist Episcopal Church, the First Presbyterian Church, and Martine's Hall, corner of Illinois Avenue and Twenty-second Street. This latter place was engaged for services on the first Sunday in January, 1873, and was used until the completion of the present capacious and handsome temple. The lot on which the edifice is erected was purchased for $30,000, and is on the southwest corner of Indiana Avenue and Twenty-first Street. The temple was dedicated on August 4, 1876, or about one year from the date of its commencement. It is a substantial stone structure of the early French-Gothic type, at the same time bearing features of a pronounced oriental character. The most noteworthy external characteristic of the building is its massiveness, which is, at the same time, combined with simplicity. The cost of the land, sidewalk, furniture and organ, was $90,000.

Of special interest, as pertaining to this society, are the Sunday services. The first attempt to hold service on Sunday was made during Dr. Chronik's ministry by a small portion of the congregation, but failing to meet general approval was soon discontinued. The reform movement finally was successful, and was unanimously adopted in January, 1873. The movement gained strength under Dr. Kohler, and on his retirement Dr. Hirsch was called with reference to his special fitness for prevailing on this work. During his administration the Sunday services have become practically the most important held in the synagogue, although Sunday has not been adopted officially as the Sabbath and the Saturday services are still continued, although attended by only one hundred and fifty persons, mostly women. These services are conducted according to the reformed ritual of Dr. Einhorn, father-in-law of Dr. Hirsch, the leading reform Jew in the United States. The Sunday services are not so distinctly religious as intellectual. They consist of singing a prayer or of the Kaddish by Dr. Hirsch, a composition by him in place of the Kaddish, or memorial prayer for the dead, and a benediction. These latter services are attended by from five hundred to one thousand five hundred people.

The Sinai congregation is the largest single contributor in the city to the treasury of the United Hebrew Relief Society. The Sabbath-school is superintended by Dr. Hirsch, assisted by Rev. Solomon Kaufmann and Miss D. Simon.

REV. SOLOMON KAUFMANN was born at Wroclau, in the Province of Posen, Prussia, on January 24, 1856, the son of Kaufmann Kaufmann. His education was obtained at the public schools of his native town, where he received special instruction in Hebrew, the Talmud and kindred studies. Later, he went to Samter, remaining there in the high school until he was seven years of age. He then filled the position of religious teacher at Mirrow, Mecklenburg, and there remained teaching and pursuing studies preparatory to entering the Theological Seminary at Berlin until April, 1866, when he entered the seminary as a member of an upper class graduating therefrom in April, 1868. Then he became a professor in the celebrated Jacobson School, at Seesen, Duchy of Brunswick, occupying the chair of Latin, Jewish history and literature and German language and literature. This school was founded by Israel Jacobson, the philanthropist, for the education of poor youth, but it afterward also received scholars who paid in part or in full for their education. Rev. Mr. Kaufmann remained in this position until October, 1869, when he went to Essen, the present location of the Krupp cannon manufactory, to take charge of a Jewish congregation and minister, and where he also had charge of the school of the congregation. There he remained for two and a half years.

In the spring of 1872, he came to America to take charge of the Beth El Synagogue (Temple of Truth) Congregation, at Memphis, Tenn. In the fall of 1873, he left Memphis, and went to Portsmouth, Ohio, where he became minister of the B'nai Abraham Congregation. He remained in this position two and a half years, and in the summer of 1876 accepted the position of professor of the English and German languages and literature and French in the "Philanthropin" College at Frankfort-on-the-Main. This position he held until January 1, 1882, when he returned to this country, and remained one year at Portsmouth, Ohio. On January 1, 1883, he came to Chicago to take charge of the Reform Synagogue, in which position he remained until June of the same year, when he resigned, but still continued to officiate as pastor at holiday services until Easter, 1884. Rev. Mr. Kaufmann was married at Portsmouth, Ohio, to Miss Sarah Fiehler in 1874, by whom he has four children, one son and three daughters.

ZION CONGREGATION.—This society was organized
in 1864, the first religious service being held on Sep-
tember 1. The young congregation then purchased a
Baptist church-building on Desplaines Street, between
Madison and Washington, for which the sum of seven
or eight thousand dollars was paid. This was sold in
1869, to the Arbeiter-Verein, or Workmen's Associa-
tion, the situation being no longer appropriate. The
society next purchased a lot on the corner of Jackson
and Sangamon streets, and erected a frame house of
worship, in which they held their services until Sep-
tember, 1855, when they occupied their new temple on the
corner of Dearborn Boulevard and Ogden Avenue.
This latter structure, one of the most attractive on the
West Side, is of pressed brick, embossed with terra
cotta, and is in the Moorish style of architecture.

REligiOus HISTOry.

The interior is commodious, having a seating capacity for
one thousand five hundred, and is beautifully decorated
and frescoed. A large organ is in process of construc-
tion. The total cost of the temple was about $60,000
and the lot $15,000. One hundred and twenty families
are enrolled in the regular membership. The principal
services are held on Saturday morning; but lectures are
given on Friday evenings and the second Sunday,
are in the German language. This society, with that of
Sinai, is representative of what is modestly called Re-
formed Judaism. Rev. B. Felshenthal has occupied the
rabbi's chair of Zion Congregation since 1864. Since
the fall of 1884, Rabbi Max Heller has been Dr. Fel-
shenthal's assistant. A debt of $20,000, incurred in the
building of the new temple, was readily provided for.

The North Side Hebrew Congregation.—This
society of the Orthodox Jews was first organized in
1867, previous to the great fire, their worship was held
in a rented building on Dearborn Avenue. They sub-
sequently erected a temple on Ohio Street, near Wells
Street, which was destroyed in the great fire. In
1884, they began to re-build, finished the basement and
dedicated it, not having the means to complete the entire
building. The congregation numbers about one hun-
dred, Rev. A. Norden has been the minister since 1871.

Various other congregations of Orthodox Jews of
small membership exist throughout the city; some were
shifts in the small structures which they have built, and
having, in most cases, daily reli-
gious services. Many of these smaller societies are of
very recent date, due largely to the remarkable influx of
Jewish refugees from the Russian persecutions in Pol-
land in 1852.

Rev. AARon norDen, minister of the Congregation of the North
Side, was born at Lissa, Prussia, on June 5, 1824. His father,
Saul Norden, has been a minister forty years. His mother's
maiden name was Eva Spieldelch. Both his parents are living in
Prussia. He received his elementary education at Lissa, and
graduated from the high school there in 1860. He pursued his
rabbinical studies with the celebrated rabbis, Dr. Elias Gutmaier,
and of Graetz, Prussia, remaining under his instruction three
years. One year after completing his studies he remained with his father,
and then came to America, landing at New York City in 1864.
For the next two years he was minister of the Communistic Israe-
lite Francaise, a French Jewish Congregation, and in 1866 he be-
came minister of the Eden-street Synagogue, Baltimore, Md. He
remained with this temple for four years, and in 1870 came to
Chicago, to take charge of the Congregation of the North Side, as
the successor of Rev. A. Ollendorf. The great fire of 1871 de-
stroyed most of the property of the members of this congregation,
and scattering them among themselves to find it practicable to hold services for some time, and, in consequence, Rev.
Mr. Norden went to Natchez, Miss., and remained until his con-
gregation in Chicago was ready for his return. The congregation
was reorganized in 1872, with thirty-five members, and Rev. Mr.
Norden was recalled to continue his ministerial labors. Most of
the time since then they have worshiped in Christian churches, as
in that of the New England Congregational, Grace Methodist Episcopal,
but in 1874 they completed a handsome temple of their own on the corner of Rush Street and Walton

Place, at a cost of $30,000, upon which there is now no debt. Rev.
Mr. Norden was married to Miss Rosalie Gabriel, daughter of
Moise Gabriel, a merchant of New York City, on April 17, 1866.
They have had seven children, all of whom are living—three sons
and four daughters.

The Spiritualists.

It is estimated that at the time of the great fire in
October, 1871, the number of Spiritualists in Chicago
was ten thousand, and at the present time thirty thousand.
There has not existed at any time a permanent organ-
ization of Spiritualists in this city, and hence the lack of
statistics or authentic data. Small societies have been
organized from time to time, but their existence has
been brief. After the great fire, meetings were held in
various parts of the city; but never at any time have
the Spiritualists, as a society, owned any property for
their specific purposes in Chicago. At the present time,
meetings are held in Madison-street Theatre, between
State and Dearborn streets, at which paid speakers
address the audiences.

It may be stated here, that the Religio-Philosophical
Journal, perhaps the chief organ of the Spiritualists in
the United States, is published in Chicago, and has a
circulation in the city and vicinity of about ten thousand
copies.

Mrs. Cora L. V. Richmond, pastor of the First Society of
Spiritualists, was born at Culpe, Allegany County, N. Y., on April
21, 1840. Her father was Dan'l Scott, a farmer, and her mother
was Lodeny (Butterfield) Scott, daughter of Oliver
Butterfield, also a farmer. Her early life was spent at her father's
home in New York, but in 1852, when she was eleven years old, she
remained with her family and moved to Washington,
and thence to the latter, because of the spiritual
influence came to her shortly after this removal. She
was seated in an arm chair in her father's garden, preparing to write a con-
versation for school. While thus engaged she was in
a trance, during which the slate was written over in an unfamiliar
handwriting. Upon awaking, Cora took her slate to her mother,
and said, "Some one has written my slate all over while I was asleep."
The communication was addressed to "My Dear Sister,"
and purported to be a message from a sister of the mother, who
had died several years before. This experience produced a pro-
found sensation in the mother's mind. A few days afterward
she was thrown into a second trance, while sitting by her mother's
side, and the latter, thinking it was a swoon, tried every restorative
at hand; but, seeing the hand move, she remembered the previous
writing, and brought the slate. The following message soon ap-
peared, written on the slate, "We are the spiritual friends; we will not
harm the child; but we have found a method of holding converse with the earth." These were the first instances
known of trance-mediumship. The education of Cora Scott, up to
this time, had been that usually received by country children in
the district school; and since that time she has received no further
instruction in the schools, nor from teachers of any kind, other
than her "Spirit guides." One of these guides, she says, is a son of
Adin Balon, who founded a small community called Hopecliff, Mass.,
and who was then a Universalist, but later a Spiritualist. The son
died when nearly eighteen years old, and was one of the first to"influence" the medium. Her first form of mediumship was that of
writing; and the neighbors hearing of the singular phenomenon
frequently thonght the house to discover, if possible, what this new
thing might be. Her teacher, Miss Mary Felton, afterward Mrs.
Hayes, of Madison, Wis., a woman of profound piety, was so
moved with an earnest desire to know if this extraordinary gift
were from the angels, that in the privacy of her room she prayed
the spirit of the departed father to appear, and to reveal to her
the real purpose of this new power. During the four years this physician
controlled the medium, he frequently prescribed for diseases,
speaking in the French, German and Italian languages, with which
the medium was entirely unacquainted, and yet, so far as physicians
could determine, with singular success. This woman thus early experienced,
and was so effectively influenced, as to be a convinced believer in spiritual
medicine. Numerous instances of the exercise of her healing power are
given, but they can only be referred to in a sketch of this char-
acter. At the thirteenth year of her age she was married to a
native county, in New York, and held frequent meetings, teaching
the assembled audiences the new spiritual gospel and healing the
sick. On her return to Wisconsin, her father prepared a large room in his own house, to which the public were invited one evening in each week to listen to a discourse. When she was fifteen years old, the power of healing was withdrawn, to give place to teaching and speaking, and at sixteen she went to New York, where the phenomena manifested through her were investigated by a company of literary and scientific gentlemen, composed of Drs. Gray and R. T. Hallock, Professor Magie and Judge Edmonds. From that time to the present she has delivered upward of three thousand discourses, upon almost every conceivable topic, and all of which are entirely extemporaneous and impromptu. In 1872, as Mrs. Cora L. V. Tappan, she visited England, and remained there and in the provinces until 1875. During this period she delivered from one to five discourses each week, most of which were

Mrs. Tappan was married to William Richmond, of this city, son of the late W. Thomas Richmond, and grandson of Hon. Thomas Richmond, a pioneer in Chicago, who had lived here forty years. Mr. Richmond shares the faith of his wife and is a most earnest supporter of her public work.

The Religio-Philosophical Journal is a large eight-page weekly, established in 1865, and devoted to modern Spiritualism and general reform. It was originally a monthly, but was converted under a special charter, but in 1866 it was wrested from the hands of the original managers, and Messrs. Jones & Bundy lost control of the concern. In nine months’ time the new managers had wrecked this business. This obliged Mr. Hall, editor and S. S. Jones then revived the paper and general publishing business as a private enterprise, associating Colonel Bundy with him. Mr. Jones being the editor-in-chief of the journal, the business management devolved upon John C. Bundy.

On March 15, 1877, Mr. Jones was murdered in his office, and Mr. Bundy took possession of the paper and became its editor and manager, acting as administrator of the estate, and in 1879 became sole owner by purchase. Like all newspapers, it had a struggle for life, but finally, in 1879, under good business management, became strong in circulation and financially healthy. In 1871, the office was located at Nos. 187–189 South Clark Street, where the fire swept them out of existence. Property worth over $20,000 was lost; the mail-list and books of account alone were saved. Fifteen dollars was the total amount realized from insurance policies aggregating $7,000. In about twenty-four hours after the loss, they had secured a place on the West Side, and had issued a small paper, and mailed it to their subscribers. The enterprise shown by this management was rewarded, for subscriptions poured in from all directions, and delinquents sent in remittances to balance old accounts, until the winter following found them nicely situated and with more money than they needed, their subscription list meanwhile reaching twenty thousand copies. This is the only paper in Chicago devoted to Spiritualism, and is an able exponent of the scientific and educated wing of Spiritualists. The paper is well suited of life and numbers among its friends the brilliant Rev. H. W. Thomas, D.D., Hon. W. K. McAllister, Rev. Robert Collyer and others. It is unsectarian, non-partisan, and thoroughly independent, and lends its active support to any movement adapted to the amelioration of man. It has a national circulation, and nearly a thousand copies are taken in foreign countries, quite a number going to India, Australia, Russia, and a still larger number to England and Germany.

Stevens S. Jones, formerly editor and publisher of the Religio-Philosophical Journal, was born in Harris, Vt., on July 22, 1813. His father was a farmer, and was an intelligent, liberal-minded man. At the age of nineteen he entered, upon the study of law, and was admitted to practice at the November term of court of that year. He entered upon a successful practice in Harrisburg Park soon after he was admitted, and remained there until his removal to St. Charles, Ill., in the spring of 1838. For many years he confined himself to his profession, and ranked high as a lawyer, and was thence elected judge of the Kane County Circuit Court, and sustains his former reputation as an able and impartial jurist. In the early days of the railroads in the Northwest he was actively engaged, always taking a prominent part in matters of enterprise. He was liberal in religious matters, and during his younger years was a supporter of the Universalist denomination. Generally he was presiding officer at Universalist State Conventions and was present at all representative gatherings in the State. He drew the charter of the Religio-Philosophical Publishing Association, and secured its passage through the Legislature. Under this broad charter he organized an association for the publication of books and papers, and established the Religio-Philosophical Journal in May, 1855. The institution flourished and gave excellent promise of success, but in the full of 1866 a change of management threw the control into other hands, and Mr. Jones was retired. Nine months thereafter the Religio-Philosophical Journal appeared in the size and weight of its former, and it continued to thrive, through the failure of the association. In 1871 his office was entirely destroyed; but not in the least deterred, he immediately went to New York City and purchased a new outfit, and in five weeks sent his new paper full size to his subscribers. After he had supplied his subscribers and friends with a small-sized sheet, his success was pronounced, and he flourished as a publisher until March 15, 1877, when he was foully murdered in his office at No. 94 Jackson Street. He was buried at Hinsdale, Ill., and his widow, Lavinia M. Camp, daughter of Philo G. Camp, on May 1, 1838, and there are two children living,—Mary E., wife of Colonel John C. Bundy, and Clara M., wife of Robert B. Parson, of the Hinsdale Baker Company of Chicago.

John C. Bundy was born at St. Charles, Kane Co., Ill., on February 16, 1841. His parents, Asahel and Betsy (Minard)
political history.

from the free soil movement of 1848 to the present time. — the history of the municipal politics of Chicago necessarily bears close relation to the great organized parties, and the process of writing it is like grafting new branches upon old and well-rooted trunks. whatever may have been the causes that divided the early voters of Chicago by distinct party lines, they were never wholly obliterated in local elections by issues involving the interests of the growing city itself until the close of the civil war.

whether originally bound together by the leadership of pioneer spirits; the bond of self-preservation that united all in common cause against the indians; the clearing of the forests, the tilling of the soil; the building up, expansion and improvement of the city—any or all of these influences gave way in time, after serving their brief purposes, to the great issues leading up to and involved in the abolition agitation,—the free soil movement of 1848, the lincoln-douglas debates, the election of lincoln to the presidency, and the crisis of the great war of the rebellion.

the anti-slavery movement.—the majority of local voters from 1830 to 1853 were of the democratic school, except in 1840 and 1848, when the party strength was divided by internal dissensions. the party split in the latter year was on the slavery issue, the anti-slavery wing expressing its sentiment in Chicago by giving to martin van buren, free-soil democrat, 4,543 votes for president. only four years before this the popular refrain of the whig opposition had been—

"oh, oh, oh, the country's risin'.

for henry clay and frelinghuysen." but the country did not rise to the extent anticipated. the whigs were not strong enough to overcome the democrats; and although the brilliant "harry clay" was immensely popular in Chicago, and the city gave him 850 votes to polk's 136, the latter carried cook county by 2,027 votes to clay's 1,117. the news of the election came by stage, and it was two weeks before the news of clinton and polk was heard in new york state had been. the news came as a "special" way-bill, along with the letter sack, to ellis & fergus, publishers of the democratic advocate, and the jubilant democrats celebrated the election of polk and dallas by building bonfires on clark street and by extemporaneous oratory.

some account of the abolition movement, the agitation over the "black laws," the kansas excitement, the alleged mobbing of stephen a. douglas at north market hall, and other stirring incidents leading up to the rebellion were given in a preceding volume, and it is not the intention here to give a resume of national politics, except sufficiently to show the bearing and influence of the great questions of the times upon the people of Chicago, and the men who were active and prominent in leadership.

the few abolitionists here in 1840 gave their votes to james g. birney, of michigan. in 1844, after his second nomination, he received 269 votes in Chicago and a total of 317 in cook county.

when the free soil party was organized, its main principle, as enunciated in its platform, was hostility to the further spread of slavery; but this, alone, did not seem sufficient to commend the party to the suffrages of the disaffected voters of all parties.

while van buren carried Chicago and cook county by a plurality in 1848, four years thereafter the democrats carried the city by 2,853 and the county by 3,767 for franklin pierce. winfield scott, the whig candidate, got 1,765 votes in the city and 2,089 in the county, and john f. hale, the free soil candidate got but 424 votes in the city and 793 in the county,—fewer by far than van buren had polled as the first free soil candidate. it was not until the republican party was formed, and john c. fremont was chosen as a leader, under the bold, broad and stirring declaration that there should be no further extension of slavery, together with other popular principles embodied in the platform, that all unsettled elements united in a distinct, strong and formidable party.

during all of this excitement and agitation, hooper warren and zebina eastman may be said to have been the leading spirits in every movement in behalf of freedom.

in 1842, zebina eastman established in Chicago
the "Western Citizen," in response to the request of such early abolitionists as James H. Collins, Calvin DeWolf, Philo Carpenter, Shubael D. Childs, Dr. C. V. Dyer, H. L. Fulton, Newton Rossiter, Lemuel C. P. Free: J. Johnston, Rev. F. Bascome and other brave spirits, who, moved by their hostility to slavery and incensed by their recollections of the murder of Elijah P. Lovejoy by a pro-slavery mob at Alton in 1837, and the continued threats of pro-slavery men that no abolition paper should be established in Chicago, determined that such a paper should be established, and that the man who had written the obituary of the veteran abolitionist, Benjamin Lundy, and established the Genius of Liberty, as the successor of the Genius of Universal Emancipation, at Lowell, LaSalle County, should be the editor and guiding mind of the new venture. They felt that the abolitionists of the Northwest needed an organ to represent their principles and defend them in their agitation of the anti-slavery movement. The paper was established, and filled this want. In 1853, the name of the pioneer journal of freedom in Chicago was changed to The Free West.

While the stimulating, as it was then called, had but 142 known voters in Illinois in 1837, it had 10,000, and was then strong enough to break down the long continued power of the Democrats, and four years later controlled the State, and had solidified and strengthened into the new political power that made Abraham Lincoln president in 1860. The party was composed of anti-slavery Democrats, anti-slavery Whigs, and anti-slavery Americans, all animated with the hope of checking the aggressive movements of the supporters of the slave power in their efforts to control the National Government.

In April, 1854, a meeting of prominent Chicago and State politicians, including Democrats and Whigs who were opposed to the course of Stephen A. Douglas in the Senate, was held in Room 4, Tremont House. There were present Abraham Lincoln, Lyman Trumbull, Mark Skinner, O. H. Browning, John E. Stewart, David Davis, Norman B. Jud, J. Young Scammon, Francis C. Sherman, and others equally well known. They present pledged themselves to the support of an "Anti-Nebraska" party, and appointed a committee to agitate the subject. This led to that fusion of sentiment that revolutionized the politics of the entire northern part of the State.

The first formal move in the direction of organizing a party, was at a meeting of Anti-Kansas-Nebraska editors, held at Decatur, on February 22, 1856. The most prominent Chicago men present were Dr. C. H. Ray, of the Tribune, George Schneider, founder of the Stas Zeitung, and William B. Ogden. This meeting formulated a call for a State Convention, to be held at Bloomington on May 29. Among Cook County men present were James McKee, who was a vice-president of the Convention; C. L. Wilson, one of the secretaries; Dr. C. H. Ray and Norman B. Jud, who were made members of the State Central Committee; and John Wentworth. On June 17 following the great meeting of Anti-Slavery Democrats and Whigs of the North, was held at Philadelphia, and John C. Fremont was nominated by the National Convention party, the name already adopted by the organization in Illinois. Although in the ensuing election Fremont carried Chicago by 6,370 and Cook County by 9,020 votes against 4,913 and 5,680 in city and county respectively for Buchanan, the latter carried the State by a plurality of 9,156, but the Republicans elected Bissell governor over Richardson, by a majority of 4,697. The Republican party had, in four years, absorbed the Whig and Free Soil parties in Cook County, and weakened the Democrats fatally.

II. GENERAL POLITICS.—Hon. John Wentworth, in his "Reminiscences of Adams, Benton, Calhoun, Clay and Webster," relates that the idea of the formation of the Republican party may be said to have originated in the House of Representatives in December, 1853, at the time of Thomas H. Benton's great speech against the repeal of the Missouri Compromise. Mr. Wentworth says:

He (Benton) was elected as a Democrat of the regular organization who had all his life opposed the principle of slavery, and as one upon whom the mantle of General Andrew Jackson had fallen. But when he manifested opposition to the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, his venerable head had to receive all the blows that once were leveled upon that of Mr. Adams. But the latter was from a free State, whilst Benton was from a slave State. As Missouri was admitted into the Union under the provisions of the Missouri Compromise, and as Colonel Benton was one of its first two Senators after admission, and as he was very decided in his opposition to the repeal, there was a very great desire among its opponents that he should make a speech. Yet, with his style of speaking, slow even for a Senator, how much could he say in one speech? And we feared, with the Speaker, that he could obtain no extension of his time. And then we knew that he had frequently said that he never would print what he did not speak. Frs were, consequently, among men of all political parties opposed to the repeal as the best means of obtaining for him a full hearing. And here may be said to have originated the idea of the Republican party, when such life-long Democrats as William H. Sissel of Illinois, Reuben E. Fontaine of New York, Galusha A. Grow of Pennsylvania, Hannibal Hamlin of Maine, Nathaniel P. Banks of Massachusetts, and myself met with men whom we had ever before opposed, to consult upon a common object. We had an almost impossible task of us dared to speak to Colonel Benton upon the subject, for fear he would stand upon his dignity and refuse to speak at all. Our opponents had deliberated, and had come to the conclusion that they would not hold him the courtesy of hearing before delivering a written speech when he objected to its publication without delivery. At length he obtained the floor, and as he produced his manuscripts, it was evident that a scene must ensue. The Senators came over, and the galleries were soon filled. A Senator, for thirty years, was addressing the House. And, as he progressed, every eye was intent upon the chairman's hammer, to see it denote the close of the hour allotted to him. Fortunately, I had not spoken, and, still more fortunately, I made as good time in rising as the hammer did in falling, and my voice was simultaneous with the hammer's sound. I was recognized, and suggested that the gentlewomen from Missouri ask the sustaining power of their house, of which I was entitled. But loud objections from the friends of the repeal were made all over the House. Then commenced the first of those series of exciting parliamentary struggles which continued until the Rebellion broke out, between the men of opposite politics who were thereafter to be organized into the Republican party and their opponents.

Colonel Benton visited Chicago in the spring of 1857, while Mr. Wentworth was Mayor, to deliver a lecture. He held a reception at the Tremont House, which was largely attended by the best people of the city. Mr. Wentworth, in his Reminiscences, says:

While I was conducting him about the city, his language was prophetic as to the approaching condition of the country. Often did he say: "Somebody must be hung. Hanging alone will arrest the progress of the traitors. Hanging ought to commence now." Said he: "Does your man Douglas expect to be nominated for President the next time? Does he expect that the South, while likening his treason to the North in the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, will not show its distrust of the traitor? What good does he expect a nomination will do him? Does he believe in the settlement of the questions of God? What assurance can he suppose God Almighty sent the Convention down to Charleston, S.C., that hot-bed of treason, for, but to make a Babel of it?"

The lecture was before the Young Men's Association, on Tuesday evening, 12th, May, 1857, in the First Presbyterian Church, southwest corner of Clark and Washington Streets. The

* Mr. Wentworth finally moved an amendment, which opened up the discussion anew. Benton addressed the chair, was recognized; Mr. Wentworth moved, and thus Benton was enabled to finish his speech within the time allotted to Wentworth.
following passages from it are well remembered, although the
lecture was not reported. "There are sages of the past and there
are sages of the future, and I stand here to-night as the connecting
link between those sages of the past and those sages of the future." The cheering was subdued when he uttered the following
sentiment which has ever been the sentiment of every man who
voted against the dissolution, unnecessary, and peace-destroying
repeal: "When I am gathered to my narrow home, I desire that
my friends shall deeply engrave upon my tombstone: 'He voted
against the abrogation of the Missouri Compromise, and gloried in
the deed.'"

In 1852, the combined Whig and Free Soil vote
was 2,189 in the city and 2,882 in the county, as against
2,835 Democratic votes in the city and 3,767 in the
county. During the years these important elec-
tions occurred, the vote on Congressmen in the
district including Cook County followed the same
tendency of sentiment. John Wentworth was elec-
ted in 1842 and served four successive terms as
a Democrat, from the then fourth district. From
1851, to 1853, the district was represented by
Richard S. Molony, Democrat, of Belvidere, who
was elected over C. C. Coffing, Whig, by a majority
of 983 out of 4,743 votes polled. The census of 1850,
increased the State representation in Con-
gress from seven to nine members, and the num-
bers of the districts were changed. In 1852, the
first district extended from Galena to Waukegan,
and although not a Chicago district its politics are
worthy of mention here, for the reason that under
the abolitionists, the voters of the Liberty party
were advised not to throw away their votes; they
then held the balance of power in several districts.
This course elected Elihu B. Washburne, of Galena,
a Whig, over Thompson Campbell, Democrat, or
"Locofoco." Mr. Washburne made no pledges,
but was thought to be an abolitionist at heart,
and afterward proved to be a sincere friend of the
cause. He represented the first district from 1853
to 1855, and the third from 1865 to March 9, 1869,
when he resigned to accept the office of Minis-
ter to France. John Wentworth was again elected
to Congress, as a Democrat, in the second district,
and served from 1853 to 1855, and from the first
district from 1865 to 1867. James H. Woodworth
was elected in the second district as a "Know
Nothing," over Turner, Douglas-Democrat, and
served from 1855 to 1857.

The names of succeeding Congressmen and the
changes in the political complexion of the Chicago
districts are given in a tabular addendum to this
chapter.

The names of Owen Lovejoy, Lincoln, Douglas,
Trumbull, Ficklin, McClernand, Browning, Ingerson,
Yates, Oglesby, Logan and Grant are as familiar to
Chicagoans as are those of their own early representa-
tives, and they were all sufficiently identified with the growth
of political sentiment in Cook County to come within
the purview of an article dealing with the subject.
The triumph and martyrdom of Lincoln: the
mournful pageant accompanying his remains through
Chicago to his former home, that gloomy April day in
1865: the grand achievements and resplendent fame
of Grant,—all belong to the great city which is the center
of our noble State, but their deeds are blazoned on the
records of the Nation, and need no more than passing
mention here. But the interests of a great and ever-in-
creasing municipality, in their relations to politics, is a
theme that must be embellished by many statements of
dry facts, in order to produce connected results.

JOEL CLARKE WALTER, one of the pioneer merchants
of Chicago, was born at Goshen, Litchfield Co., Conn., on October 30,
1810. He resided there through his boyhood, and during his early
manhood went to Alabama, where he carried on merchandising for
about two years. He then returned to the North and determined
to locate in the West. In June, 1837, he arrived in Chicago, and
shortly after the firm of Norton & Co. began doing a general
merchandising business at their store on South Water Street,
between Dearborn and Clark Streets. Mr. Walter was the com-
pany, his partner being a wealthy gentleman from Connecti-
cut. In 1839, Mr. Walter "squatton a piece of government land at
the corner of Dock and River Streets, and when the property came
into market the firm purchased the lot. In 1840, they built a
warehouse for the storage of grain, although the firm had been
handling that commodity for a couple of years prior. H. Norton
& Co. was the first firm to make a grain shipment from Chicago to
Buffalo. They bought the grain from the Hoosiers, and shipped it
in sacks by boat. Their warehouse was soon changed to an
elevator run by horse power. The Daily American, of March 18,
1842, speaking of the new elevators, said: "That run by H.
Norton & Co. is the largest, being one hundred and forty feet in
size. It is on the Reservation; work in the elevator will be per-
formed by horses. The wheat, instead of being shipped from it by
the usual slow and tedious process [transferring the grain by
carts and boxes] will, after being raised to the upper storey by
means of elevators not unlike the revolving buckets of the dredg-
ing machine, glide thence into the hold of the vessel in double quick
time." The firm continued to run the elevator in this way for a
number of years. The wooden elevator was finally burned down,
and in its place a stone structure was erected. In 1842, Edward
K. Rogers became a member of the firm of Horace Norton & Co.,
in the storage and forwarding business. Mr. Walter was also
connected with Mr. Rogers in the coal and iron business for about
fifteen years. Mr. Walter was also connected with Washburns &
Willard in the ice business for a number of years. In the organiza-
tion of the Chicago Board of Trade in the spring of 1848, Mr.
Walter took great interest. He, of course, was one of the original
members, and in after years served on several committees of the
Board. He belonged to the Old Volunteer Fire Company, and was
one of the first members of Engine Company No. 1. In 1861,
when the War spirit was awakening, Mr. Walter signed his name

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Mayor, James H. Woodworth; City Attorney, Giles Spring; Marshal, Ambrose Burnham; Collector, A. D. Taylor; Treasurer, W. L. Church; Assessor, South Division, Thomas Church; Street Commissioner, O. Morrison; Assessor, North Division, P. J. Donald; Assessor, Street Commissioner, Andrew Nelson; Aldermen—Seventh Ward, Elisha Granger; Eighth Ward, W. L. Herrick; Ninth Ward, John H. Kinzie.

The election was held on March 7, and resulted as follows:


The Independents also elected their Assessors and Street Commissioners in the North and South Divisions, and the straight Democrats theirs in the West Division, where they had no opposition. The Independents also elected their alderman in the Eighth Ward, and came near getting John H. Kinzie through in the Ninth, but his opponents defeated him by Samuel McKay by only one vote, as the following resolution will show:


It will be seen that three other Independents were elected in the Fourth, Fifth and Sixth Wards who did not have the direct endorsement of the Independent element. The election was an exciting one, and the summary, as given, shows better than any amount of description, even in this early day, that something besides the nomination of a well organized party is necessary to political success.

There had been a feeling prevalent for some time that the city was becoming disorderly and that reform was necessary. On March 4, 1848, the City Council adopted the following:

ORDINANCE. Richard C. Ross, City Marshal, has proved to be an inefficient officer, by countenancing gambling houses, particularly keno tables, and with his full knowledge tolerated violations of the license ordinance; therefore, be it resolved, That R. C. Ross, City Marshal, is clearly censurable for gross neglect of duty.

On March 18, 1848, the City Council passed the following:

AN ORDINANCE TO SUPPRESS KENO. Be it ordained by the Common Council of the City of Chicago, That no person, or persons, who shall keep within the City of Chicago, a keno game, or who shall run or otherwise use the same, or determine any chance or hazard by which any person, or persons, are to receive any money, check or checks, bank notes or bills or other valuable thing, shall for each offense pay a penalty of $25, to be recovered by the City of Chicago before any justice of the peace or any court having jurisdiction thereof.

JAMES H. WOODWORTH, Mayor.

HENRY B. CLARKE, Clerk.
PASSED MARCH 18, 1848.

The above is believed to have been the first anti-gambling ordinance passed by the Chicago City Council.

For two years following the adoption of the new Constitution containing the "Negro" clause, the agitation of the "black laws" in general was kept up. On July 8, 1850, Isaac N. Arnold, J. H. Collins, John M. Wilson, Edwin C. Larned, George Manierre and Grant Goodrich issued a joint challenge, in which they proposed to contend against any orators that the Fugitive Slave Law was unconstitutional and should be repealed. About this time action was taken on the matter in

to the muster-roll of "The Old Guard," one of the military organizations composed of citizens over forty-five years of age. He was first married to Miss Ophelia, a daughter of Dr. Philip Maxwell, an early settler of Chicago. Her death occurred on October 18, 1847, leaving four children; Charles J. now residing at Lake Geneva, Wis., Mrs. Julius Steele, of Chicago, Annie, who died in 1857, and Philip Edward, who died in 1881. Mr. Walter was again married, on December 3, 1866, to Mary E. Mudge, a Boston lady. They have one son; Alfred X., now attending Harvard School.

LOCAL POLITICS—In 1847, the population of Chicago was 16,859. On February 16, the city limits were extended on the south to Twenty-second Street, on the west to Western Avenue, east to the Lake, and north to Sedgwick Street and Fullerton Avenue. Nine wards were created, and subsequently two more were added; the population rapidly increased, and in 1865 it amounted to 66,652 persons. By the revised charter of 1863, the territory of the city was extended to Thirty-ninth Street on the south, Western Avenue on the west, and Fullerton Avenue on the north, while to the eastward the limits included one mile of the bed and waters of the Lake. This area was divided into sixteen wards.

The following facts regarding the vote on the adoption of the new State Constitution of 1848 are taken from the files of the Chicago Daily Democrat for May and June of that year:

The vote in Cook County on the clause prohibiting escaped slaves from coming to Illinois was 400 for and 1,024 against. Comparing this with the city vote on the same, as given in the Democrat March 7, 1848, of 176 for and 1,092 against, shows the vote outside of the city to have been 362 for the clause and only 32 against it. The vote in the whole State (Democrat, April 19) was 49,666 for the clause and 26,884 against. By divisions, the vote was as follows: For the negro clause, North Division, 40; South Division, 45; West Division 47; total, 176. Against the negro clause, North Division 388; South Division 454; West Division 190. Majority against, 818.

The vote on the Constitution direct, by divisions, was as follows:

For the Constitution, North Division 170; South Division 566; West Division 154; total 986. Against the Constitution, North Division 226; South Division 319; West Division 86. Total 666. Majority for, 324.

For the 2-mill tax, North Division 164; South Division 473; West Division 193. Total 770. Against, North Division 299; South Division 145; West Division 38. Majority for, 328.

The Democrat of April 19, 1848, under the head of "Voting as yet Viva Voce," had the following:

Many appear to be under the impression that the voting at the next August election will be by ballot under the new Constitution. This is not true. Section 15 of the schedule of the new Constitution provides that the General Assembly, after their first session after the adoption of the new Constitution shall pass laws regulating the mode of voting by ballot, etc., but that until such laws are passed, the voting at all elections shall be viva voco as at present.

The Democratic City Convention of 1848 was held Monday, February 28, and resulted as follows:

For Mayor, James Curtiss, nominated on the second ballot, receiving 15 votes and L. C. Kercheval 11. For Marshal, R. C. Ross 21 votes; B. Daily 5 votes. For Collector, James Fitzsimmons 201; A. D. Taylor 7; H. Barnes 3. For Treasurer, Andrew Getzler 24; C. Taylor 2; W. Wright 2. For Attorney, P. Ballingall 21 votes; G. Manierre 2. For Surveyor, Asa P. Bradley 22; G. W. Clark 8; James Carney 3. For Auditor, Division, Nathan H. Bolles; Street Commissioner, Charles Baumgarten. Assessor, North Division, George O'Brien; Street Commissioner, Patrick Duffy. Assessor, West Division, B. Gaflly; Street Commissioner, Patrick Denny.

Aldermen—First Ward, Edward Manierre; Second, Henry L. Mack; Third, William Jones; Fourth, C. L. P. Hogan; Fifth, T. Blaney; Sixth, Joseph Berry; Seventh, Peter Turbot; Eighth, John Daley; Ninth, Samuel McKay.

The Independent Democrats and Whigs held a convention, and made nominations as follows:
the Common Council, Alderman Dodge offering the following:

Whereas, the Fugitive Slave Act recently passed by Congress is revolting to our moral sense and an outrage upon our feelings of justice and humanity, because it disregards all the securities which the Constitution and laws have thrown around personal liberty, and its direct tendency is to alienate the people from their love and reverence for the Government and institutions of our country; therefore,

Resolved, That as the Supreme Court of the United States has solemnly adjudged that State officers are under no obligations to fulfill duties imposed upon them as such officers by an Act of Congress, we do not, therefore, consider it our duty, or the duty of the city officers of the City of Chicago, to aid or assist in the arrest of fugitives from oppression; and by withholding such aid or assistance we do not believe that our harbor appropriations will be withheld, our railroads injured, our commerce destroyed, or that treason would be committed against the Government.

There is no record of what the ultimate action on this resolution was, but it was probably adopted; for the reason that a similar resolution, offered by Alderman Throop, that day, 21, 1850, found a majority of nine ayes to two noes. Alderman Throop's resolution was as follows:

Whereas, The Fugitive Slave Bill virtually suspends the Habeas Corpus Act, and the Senators and Representatives in Congress of the free States who sneaked away from their seats and aided and abetted in the passage of this bill richly merit the reproach of all who value freedom and are only to be ranked with the traitor Benedict Arnold, and Judas Iscariot, who betrayed his Lord and Master for thirty pieces of silver; therefore,

Resolved, That the citizens, officers and police of the City of Chicago be, and they are hereby, requested to abstain from any and all interference in the capture and delivering up of the fugitives from unrighteous oppression, of whatever nation, name or color.

Resolved, That the Fugitive Slave Law, recently passed by Congress is a cruel and unjust law, and ought not to be respected by an intelligent community, and that this Council will not require the city police to render any assistance for the arrest of fugitive slaves."

The amendment was accepted, and the resolution adopted as a whole by the vote mentioned.

A meeting of those who favored the law, and some who feared Congress would retaliate upon Chicago for the action of the Council, by cutting off the harbor appropriations and railroad grants, was held at the City Hall on October 23. Senator Douglas addressed the meeting, expounding the Fugitive Slave Law, and advocating it as a wise and necessary measure. Resolutions were adopted, eulogistic of the Congress, and implicitly indorsing the Fugitive Slave Bill, and B. S. Morris thereupon introduced the following resolution, which was also adopted:

Resolved, That our Senators and Representatives in Congress of the United States are entitled to our most profound gratitude for their exertions in procuring the passage of several laws at the late session of Congress, calculated to insure the completion of a railroad through the center of our State, and to restore its credit to that position it is entitled to occupy.

The people of Chicago, repudiate the resolutions passed by the Common Council of Chicago upon the subject of the Fugitive Slave Law, passed by Congress at its last session.

At a meeting of the Common Council, held the following night, October 24, Alderman Dodge moved to reconsider the action on the Fugitive Slave Law. Carried; ayes 12, noes 1. Alderman Hamilton then offered a resolution to expunge the resolutions from the record; which, on his own motion, was laid upon the table until the next meeting.

The following tabular statement shows the presidential and congressional vote by counties in the fourth congressional district in the campaign of 1848:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Counties</th>
<th>Cash</th>
<th>Farmer</th>
<th>Taylor</th>
<th>Hamilton</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Boone</td>
<td>395</td>
<td>450</td>
<td>414</td>
<td>436</td>
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<tr>
<td>Bureau</td>
<td>306</td>
<td>566</td>
<td>376</td>
<td>453</td>
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<tr>
<td>Champaign</td>
<td>287</td>
<td>374</td>
<td>297</td>
<td>324</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cook</td>
<td>1,622</td>
<td>2,120</td>
<td>1,768</td>
<td>2,183</td>
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<tr>
<td>DeKalb</td>
<td>374</td>
<td>427</td>
<td>223</td>
<td>520</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DuPage</td>
<td>623</td>
<td>528</td>
<td>313</td>
<td>559</td>
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<tr>
<td>Grundy</td>
<td>207</td>
<td>63</td>
<td>123</td>
<td>225</td>
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<tr>
<td>Iroquois</td>
<td>222</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>266</td>
<td>333</td>
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<tr>
<td>Kane</td>
<td>783</td>
<td>1,220</td>
<td>855</td>
<td>910</td>
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<tr>
<td>Kendall</td>
<td>375</td>
<td>347</td>
<td>392</td>
<td>552</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lake</td>
<td>446</td>
<td>1,085</td>
<td>321</td>
<td>950</td>
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<tr>
<td>LaSalle</td>
<td>1,235</td>
<td>573</td>
<td>862</td>
<td>1,244</td>
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<tr>
<td>Livingston</td>
<td>130</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>82</td>
<td>108</td>
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<td>McHenry</td>
<td>528</td>
<td>1,016</td>
<td>618</td>
<td>952</td>
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<td>McLean</td>
<td>926</td>
<td>94</td>
<td>73</td>
<td>532</td>
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<tr>
<td>Vermilion</td>
<td>758</td>
<td>69</td>
<td>942</td>
<td>739</td>
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<tr>
<td>Will</td>
<td>807</td>
<td>540</td>
<td>713</td>
<td>979</td>
</tr>
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</table>

Total: 9,920 9,032 9,181 11,857 8,302 3,159

The Gem of the Prairie, of August 19, 1848, gave as follows the official returns of Cook County in the congressional contest between Jonathan Young Scammon and "Long John" Wentworth, and for other officials.


The preceding congressional convention, held at Ottawa, on June 6, 1848, was divided upon the slavery question, some of the delegates favoring Lewis Cass for president, and some Martin Van Buren. The convention therefore, by a harmonious agreement, adjourned without passing any resolutions. The vote in the district, as will be seen by the totals, was comparatively close. The seventeen counties then organized stood One for Cass and eight for Van Buren, each running slightly ahead of the Whig candidate.


All the votes, but six scattering ones, were cast for John Wentworth, and he was declared the unanimous nominee.

The following resolutions were adopted:

1. That the sympathies of the Democratic party are now, and ever have been, with the cause of the oppressed everywhere, and that it will never neglect any constitutional means to encourage and
HISTORY OF CHICAGO.

protect those struggling to be free who are capable of maintaining their freedom, remembering the important aid extended to this Government by foreign lands when striking for its independence; and that ample evidence of this feeling, on the part of the Democratic party, is furnished by the fact that whilst the Whig party has invariably opposed the Democrats, as invariably supported every proposition to acquire new territory or to admit new States into this confederacy.

2.—That the United States and the territories thereof should be the safe refuge for exiles from all countries, in accordance with the established policy of this Government.

3.—That the Democratic party is neither the friend nor the enemy of the Chrisant or decreed, it favors none. It pro-

4.—That the Democratic party is in favor of a strictly economical government, and of a retrenchment of public expenditures in every possible respect, and views with abhorrence the great increase under the present administration, and more especially it is alarmed at the enormous expenditures for private claims in which the officers of the Government are personally interested. And, whilst the money to meet the expense of the Government is raised from a duty upon imports, they are in favor of so levying such duties as to favor alike all classes, assisting with an equal hand the farmer and the manufacturer, encouraging mechanics and capitalists at home, opening upon the most liberal terms all foreign ports to American bread-stuffs, and uniting in a peaceful and profitable commerce all the nations of the earth.

5.—That the Democratic party is still opposed to a National Bank, and to all banks, on the part of the General Government, with banking institutions or other corporations; and that experience proves that under the present policy of receiving, safe-keeping, and disbursing the public moneys, the people’s treasury was never managed with less expense, greater convenience, or so few losses.

6.—That the delegates of this convention have heard with great pleasure of the passage of the harbor-and-river bill as an act of justice, long delayed, and that that pleasure has been increased by seeing the names of so many distinguished Democrats recorded in its favor; this fact gives a refutation to the charge of the Whigs, that because Democrats are opposed to commencing and carrying out a general system of internal improvements within the States, they are not necessarily opposed to such public works as are National, not State—general, not local.

7.—That the members of this convention have every confidence in the ability, integrity, and Democracy of Hon. John Wentworth, and believe that in his long experience in Congress, and in his proverbial habits of industry and perseverance, the people of this district have an ample guarantee that he will make a faithful and efficient member of Congress.

The area embraced in Congressman John Wentworth’s district under the census of 1850, now embraces nineteen counties.

The candidates against Mr. Wentworth in the ensuing election, held November 2, 1852, were Cyrus Aldrich, Whig, of Lee County, and James H. Collins, Abolition, of Cook County. The result by counties was as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Counties</th>
<th>Wentworth</th>
<th>Aldrich</th>
<th>Collins</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cook</td>
<td>3,423</td>
<td>2,493</td>
<td>585</td>
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<td>Rock Island</td>
<td>659</td>
<td>750</td>
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<td>Whitesides</td>
<td>538</td>
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<td>Lee</td>
<td>508</td>
<td>565</td>
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<td>DeKalb</td>
<td>858</td>
<td>457</td>
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<td>DuPage</td>
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<td>399</td>
<td>373</td>
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(Total, 16,124) | 7,535   | 6,437  | 2,149  |

As an interesting reminiscence of Mr. Wentworth’s editorial career, and as a specimen of early newspaper art, the following extract is given; it having been issued as a carrier’s address:

Faciesnil.

The Colonel,
Mounted on his celebrated war horse Davy Crockett, and his INAUGURAL ADDRESS.

PILLOW-CITIZENS: it is hardly necessary for me to premise that I appear before you in a novel and unexpected attitude. But tremble not! For, though clothed in the habiliments of war, my governing motive is “peace on earth, good will to all men.” To be sure the step upon which I ride cannot at times like this be that of the war horse; and in my very trump, inundates the thunder of the cannon, but remember, he is a mere animal, and has caught the warlike fever of the army, without involving the moral passions and restraints of humanity. But, though hardened in his inflexibility, I can assure you he is still held by the hand of discretion. I know my steed much better than you know my master, if the signs of my glittering sword and nothing plume fill your breast with any uncouth emotions, finish, then, the least gnomon of my heart, and consider me, as ever before, your fellow-citizen and your equal whenever I shall have discovered, and, giving notice to glittering epochs, shall have retired once more to the shades of private life. Yes, fellow-citizens, rest assured that nothing would afford me greater enjoyment than more opportunities of talking to you in daily intercourse; but the imprisonment of this republic would not drive me to any other course than that of human liberty, should only be in that of injured
John Martenby
Circa 1
modesty and innocence. (Loud cheers and great waving of handkerchiefs among the ladies.)

"The war for war is my motto. For this alone have my deserts been rewarded with the rank of Colonel, and this alone will explain the glitter of my eye, the intensity of my look, the invincibility of my face; and, if you will see me, like Napoleon at the bristle of Lodii, following my command to advance, you will believe that I am the bravest, the boldest, the wisest, the fittest, being glory enough for me to have served under such a chief. And, if I did not, I might be accused of being before my time. If I might not possess a moulder until a tailor man shall himself be found to bury him and erect a monument to his memory, I would not be killed. It is only the sight of the last request, fellow-citizens, that any purty arms shall be raised for my outmoded arms. America has already accomplished many of my plans, and I have no further wishes to make. But, I have said, I am the bravest, the boldest, the wisest, the fittest, and here I remain, and I believe I can do more than throw myself upon the gratitude of these United States, at the close of General Harman's term, the nearest like him in bravery and persecution. At any rate, however, my resignation is in regard to my home, though I have no further wish to remain in my present term. But for the present, fellow-citizens, one and all, rest assured, you have property, you have means, you have power, and if you have means for anything do not make them trampled under my feet. But I may die with it in my hand, but I do not know to take good care of my horse and don't let Capt. Hunter steal my pistols."

The following, issued prior to the close of his term in 1861, was the first proclamation issued concerning the Rebellion, and the last proclamation of Mayor Wentworth, and evinces how he could write when the honor of the Nation was assailed:

WHEREAS, Rebels and traitors have taken possession of the forts and other public property of the Union, and the Constitution of the United States has been set at defiance, and men who are sure to protect them all, not only fail to discharge their duty in this respect, but have the appearance of encouraging rebellion and treason.

WHEREAS, An honorable exception to this charge is furnished in the conduct of Major Anderson, who took the responsibility, without awaiting for orders from those who would have left him in a weak position, either from a disposition to make him easy prey to rebels and traitors, or from a desire to have the support of official dignity. Behold me, then, as I, lifted above you and render ye homage to the man who doth the service of God in the face of the enemies, the German apostle. "And faith," says an Irishman, "this is the first step in a mule's career." You have heard, fellow-citizens, that republics are ungrateful. But it is certain for the men of the United States who would do the service of the Nation would make the charge, and I, in the calumny hung in his teeth, and

Whoever dare these words repeat

May 'tall oak from little acorn grow!' (Loud cries of "Bravo! Bravo!"

I make a common cause with the people, and whoever shall be the least of them, I am as much of one as the forefathers and my posterity, and Governor Carlin will find me true to the common cause. He who dare not be sure, may dare to have been a traitor to his fathers—many have gone down to the sepulchre before me, and I believe there will be thirty thousand more for all account for this. They died before their time. They had lived long enough to see the chopping of the wood. Look at that case, fellow-citizens! Suppose I had been shot, last winter, when one, fresh troops, I might have met my colleagues and captains, members, thrashed for my blood, I would not have gone down to my duty then. I believe I might have been a good soldier then. And would not man about the principles of philosophers and political economists, if this might have been the governing motive of my opponent? For I will not deliver the Union, a part of the people, and place it above all this. His keen vision, promptly, generated the long vista of time, and produced every man a little citizen has from the time before, should sit, in the Alexander, Napoleon, Washington and Jackson. In the black and white, and the red and blue, and the world, and the handkerchiefs of the ladies are waving in their white hands, the Union, one man, two men, and we will make a sacrifice of that. One man, you well know, fellow-citizens, is a man. The one of our country and nothing. Who would have fought against the cause we have fought it. You have looked around to become satisfied that none but men of wisdom and sobriety can we have a constitution. But a little man could not have ambition run away with his religion. In fact, it has always been considered as the duty of our country to kill more by doing what we will over by pitting men, though they be as high as myself. That he feared this I have no doubts. But perhaps we must kill the future by the cause. He must be as familiar with my early history, my rise and progress. (Loud cries of "What is it?"

"Tell it all, sir," I do so with pleasure."

"The History, it must and shall be preserved.

Therefore, on that day the public offices of this City will be closed, and I recommend that the business of the City generally be suspended; and that the people congregate in such places as may seem to them best, to adopt the necessary measures to declare the arms of the Federal Union to the public, and, in support of their declaration, with a firm reliance upon the protection of Divine Providence, to mutually pledge to each other their lives, their fortunes, and their sacred honor.

I also recommend that the flag of the United States be continued to be the flag of the Union, and that all the powers and companies and other organizations take such steps as they may deem due to the memory of a Jackson and the gallantry of an Anderson. At sunrise, thirty-three guns will be fired in honor of the memory of the United States, and the Union shall be a day of honor of Major Anderson, of fifty-six guns, corresponding with his age.

During the firing of these guns, the bells will be rung throughout the City. At sunset, a salute will be fired in honor of the memory of General Andrew Jackson, to the number of seventy-eight guns. During this salute, the bells will be tolled throughout the City, not so much in consequence of the loss of General Jackson (as all men must die), but because of the absence, in the General Government, of his patriotism and courage, which did not wait for overt acts among nullifiers and dissensions. In the evening, I recommend the meeting of our young men, at such places as may be best selected for them, for the purpose of all the day's work, and in order that they may be able to promptly respond to any calls that may be made upon them to aid in the defense of the Union and the Constitution.

JOHN WENTWORTH, MAYOR.

CHICAGO, 5th January, 1857.

Mayor John Wentworth was the first Mayor elected after the formation of the Republican party. The election was held on March 3, 1857, and was bitterly contested. Great disorder prevailed at the polls; voters were struck, drunkennes was prevalent and the rioting resulted in the killing of one citizen and the wounding of several others. Charles Seifert, a respectable German citizen, was killed at the second
precinct of the old seventh ward, northwest corner of Division and Sedgwick streets, leaving a wife and several children. George Armour, deceased, was one of the number who were severely wounded at the first precinct of the same ward, southeast corner of Kinzie and Wells streets.

Mayor Wentworth, in 1857, introduced the first steam fire engine, the "Long John," and in 1866, during his second administration, he introduced two more, the "Liberty" and the "Economy." It was during his administration, in 1857, that he made his celebrated raid upon "The Sands." The lawless and criminal classes had taken possession of the lake shore beach on the North Side as squatters, and erected shanties, which were the scenes of drunkenness, revels and vice of every description. The police, by order of the Mayor, razed these domiciles to the ground, burning many, and clearing "The Sands" of their lawless occupants.

Mr. Wentworth served twelve years in Congress altogether, and was Mayor of the city two terms. He introduced in Congress the first bill ever drawn in favor of the bonded-warehouse system. He early saw the importance of this question and knew legislation must be devised to control the great interests involved. February 17, 1846, in pursuance of previous notice, he asked and obtained leave to introduce a bill (No. 241) to establish the warehousing system, which bill was read a first and second time and referred to the committee on commerce, of which Mr. Wentworth was a member. The other members of the committee were afraid of the bill, and thought action ill-advised at that time, while all admitted that some day it would be a necessity and have to be adopted. Mr. Wentworth never ceased his agitation of the subject until the bill became a law. The bonded-warehouse system now in vogue, therefore, originated in Chicago. Of course New York and the great eastern cities would not let Chicago have it exactly as she wanted it; but here the system originated, and Mr. Wentworth is entitled to the credit of being its first champion.

National Issues.—The last municipal election prior to 1848, in which issues that disturbed the great National parties cut any figure, was in the spring of 1846, when John P. Chapin, Whig, was elected Mayor over Charles Follansbee. The latter was defeated by the Irish Democrats, who bolted his nomination because he was one of the signers of the "Native American" petition, which favored an enactment requiring twenty-one years' residence in the country of all foreigners before they could become naturalized citizens. The Democrats re-united in 1847 and elected James Curtiss as Mayor, and in 1848, and again in 1849, elected James H. Woodworth to the office. In 1851 and 1852 Walter S. Gurnee was elected Mayor, and in 1853 Charles M. Gray. The Democrats were so greatly in ascendency that no strong and well organized opposition was offered to their candidates, and there was no real party issue. In 1854, Isaac L. Milliken was the successful Mayoralty candidate of his party. There was a genuine surprise in store for the electors in the following year, when Dr. Levi D. Boone, who was a pronounced "Know Nothing" and opposed to foreigners holding office, was elected by a decisive majority, together with a full "Know Nothing" Council. The election was an exciting one, and created differences and engendered ill-feeling between many good and staid citizens that did not subside for years afterward. A newspaper called the "Native American," was published by W. W. Danenbower, father of Lieutenant Danenbower, celebrated for his connection with the Arctic expedition of 1853, in which the names of Philip A. Hoyne and other prominent citizens were published as of foreigners holding office. The paper ceased to exist after being published for one year. W. W. Danenbower and Dr. Levi D. Boone were presidential electors on the Fillmore ticket in 1856. The ticket received 37,531 votes in the State as against 96,278 for John C. Fremont and 105,528 for Buchanan. The Democrats had a majority in both houses of the State Legislature, Samuel Holmes was elected Speaker of the House over Isaac N. Arnold, by a vote of 36 to 28.

An account of the riots which made Mayor Boone's administration memorable is given in Volume II. In 1856, Thomas Dyer, Democrat, defeated Francis C. Sherman, who was placed at the head of his ticket as an anti-Nebraska Democrat, in order to take advantage of a sentiment which at that time was believed to hold sway over a majority of the voters. The ticket was called "Nebraska Nothing" except Mr. Sherman, and his nomination was mainly due to the efforts of John Wentworth, who gave him the unqualified indorsement of the Chicago Daily Democrat. The following year "Long John" was elected Mayor, on the issues involved in the inevitable political struggle. The Republican party in Chicago was just fully formed, and with the new principles for a platform and Mr. Wentworth's personal popularity, the ticket won a decisive victory. John C. Haines, Republican, was elected Mayor, in 1858, and re-elected in 1859; and in 1860 "Long John" was again elected to the office. Sectional issues began to run high about the close of his term, and in March, 1861, Julian S. Rumsey, who had been selected by the Republicans as their candidate, met a vigorous and bitter opposition, but he was successful, and was known as the first "War Mayor." In April following his election, Mayor Rumsey, in company with Stephen Clary, president of the Board of Trade, at the head of a committee of one hundred, started for Washington, to see if it were not possible, by wise counsels, to avoid a conflict with the South. As members of this committee were such well-known citizens as Richard Wilson, of The Evening Journal, George H. Phelps, Joseph Clarkson, Philip A. Hoyne, W. D. Houghteling, Tertius Wadsworth, Dwight Booth, William F. Tucker, W. C. D. Grannis, Norman B. Judell, Isaac N. Arnold, and many others. They were entertained in the Senate restaurant, upon arriving at Washington, by Stephen A. Douglas and John F. Farnsworth, who, on account of the radical difference of their politics, were not on speaking terms. The committee called on William H. Seward, General Winfield Scott, Andrew Johnson and other notables, but received small encouragement that hostilities could be averted. The second day they waited upon President Buchanan, and were received by him in the blue-room of the White House. The committee were assured by Mr. Buchanan that he was doing all in his power to heal up the sectional troubles without recourse to arms; but many of them felt, firmly convinced that the President believed the country had grown so large and the interests so diverse that separation was inevitable. They had joined by Charles M. Larrabee, a bright but somewhat erratic lawyer, and a member of Congress from the La Crosse, Wis., district, and as they were about to leave the President's presence, Congressman Larrabee upbraided him by saying: "If you had not forced the quarrel against Douglas in our own party this trouble would now be upon the country." Buchanan did not lose his temper, but replied with great earnestness, that Democratic party politics had
nothing to do with the attitude of the South, where the chivalrous spirits that led the people believed they were contending for as vital a principle of liberty as the people of the North were. The President closed the interview by saying that it used to be thought that the Democratic party could not survive after Jackson, and now thought it could not live without Douglas. He warmly denied, however, that he had precipitated the quarrel with Douglas.

Every reader interested in the political history of Chicago is informed upon the subject of the Douglas and Lincoln Debates, which occurred in 1858. Mr. Lincoln was a frequent visitor to Chicago, and took an active interest in politics, as will be noted by his presence at the Tremont House Anti-Nebraska Caucus in April, 1854. Mr. Douglas made his first public appearance in Chicago in 1850 taking up his residence here in 1847. In a speech, on October 24, 1856, he defended the Compromise and Fugitive Slave Bills, and denounced the principles which became embodied in the Kansas-Nebraska Bill, in 1854. In 1854 occurred what various chroniclers have termed the "mobbing," or denial of the right of free speech, to Douglas at North Market Hall. Many maintain that Douglas was not insulted or interrupted except by persons in the audience asking him questions which they desired him to answer.

Mr. Douglas was nominated for President by the Democratic National Convention at Baltimore, on June 18, 1860. Mr. Lincoln was nominated by the Republican National Convention, which assembled in the Wigwam Building, southeast corner of Lake and Market streets, on May 16, 1860.

There were four Presidential and four State tickets in the field. The Lincoln and Hamlin electoral ticket was headed by Leonard Swett. It received 171,117 votes in the State, and of the number, 14,785 were given to Mr. Lincoln in Cook County. Among the Douglas and Johnson electors were S. Corning Judd, James L. D. Morrison and Calvin A. Warren. The highest vote the ticket received in the State was 155,257, and in Cook County, 9,516. The Bell and Everett electors received 4,851 votes in the State and 107 in Cook County. This ticket was called by many the "Straight Whig" ticket and by others the "Constitutional Union" ticket, the latter from the convention of twenty States that met in convention at Buffalo, on May 16, 1856, and the Free-Soil ticket, called the Bourbon, or Southern Democratic ticket, received 2,258 votes in the State and 87 of them were cast in Cook County. In this election, Isaac N. Arnold, Republican, defeated Augustus M. Herrington, Douglas, in the House of Representatives, getting 10,971 votes in Cook County, to 9,791 for Herrington, who ran slightly behind Douglas. The total vote for Congressman in the district was 47,856, of which Arnold received 30,534; Herrington 16,950, scattering 2,729.

The Twenty-second General Assembly convened on January 31, 1860. The Chicago delegation numbered William B. Ogden in the Senate; and in the House, J. Young Scammon, William H. Brown, S. M. Wilson and Homer Wills. April 23, Governor Richard Yates convened the General Assembly in extraordinary session, to take action upon President Lincoln's call for 75,000 men to put down the rebellion and preserve the Union. Governor Yates in his message to the Assembly, in referring to the services rendered him in his efforts to raise troops and money, said:

"Our principal city (Chicago) has responded with contributions of men and money worthy of her fame for public spirit and patriotic devotion. Nearly a million of money has been offered to the State, as a loan, by our patriotic capitalists and other private citizens, to pay the expenses connected with the raising of our State troops and temporarily providing for them."

Lyman Trumbull, who had just been elected United States Senator, and John A. McClernand, who had been returned to Congress from the sixth district, ably ad

dressed the Senate and House in January in favor of the prosecution of the War and crushing the rebellion.

The patriotic principles and generosity of disposition of Senator Douglas were exemplified by his visit to President Lincoln shortly after his proclamation calling for 75,000 troops had been issued, and his assurance to his Excellency that he would be successful in raising the requisite 75,000 men as long as his country was in peril. It was then the famous "Douglas dispatch" was formulated and sent to the country through the medium of the Associated Press. It was as follows:

April 18, 1861, Senator Douglas called on the President, and had an interesting conversation on the military situation of the country. When the subject arrived of the maintenance of the Union, Senator Douglas stated he was confident that he could successfully preserve the Union, that he would not yield an inch of territory to the Confederacy. A firm policy and prompt action was necessary. The President was in favor of maintaining the Union, and asked to be sent to the South to see the situation. Mr. Douglas replied: "No, Mr. President. It is a case of necessity, and we have no time for a visit to the South." The President at once requested that Mr. Douglas would send a letter to the Southern States, requesting them to desist from secession and to preserve the Union, and he proposed to have the same published in the newspapers of the North. Mr. Douglas consented, and the following letter was written:

The General Assembly of Illinois having passed a joint resolution requesting Senator Douglas to address them on the great issues of the hour, he arrived at Springfield, and addressed the two houses on April 25. The following are excerpts from the speech:

"For the first time since the adoption of the Federal Constitution, a widespread conspiracy to-establish the best government which can be superadded to the most magnificent form of government that exists in the world has reached the ears of the country. The whole political system of the Union has been violently attacked and now is in danger of being overthrown. An invading army is marching upon Washington. The fugitive slave law is enforced from the very centers of the State of Illinois, that by the first of May the rebel army will be in possession of the National Capitol, and by the first of July the National independence will have been destroyed."

The only question with us is, whether we will surrender to this conspiracy the last vestiges of our sovereignty, or, by a loud and an unqualified expression of views, resist with all our resources and strength the incursions of our enemies. And here I would ask, do you think it will be expected of you, on behalf of this Republic, to act like a minister of a monarch, and to yield the life of the Union as you would a life of your own, the life of your children, the life of your country, the life of your children's children? Such a course is beyond the power of every man to determine. It is not an easy task to decide whether it be better to be conquered, or to sacrifice the best of all worlds, to secure the other. But I do not say, my friends, that it will be easy to sacrifice the Union."

Arrangements were made for an immense mass meeting to be held at the Wigwam Building, in Chicago, and Mr. Douglas was asked to address the assemblage. He went direct to Chicago from Springfield, and addressed the meeting, saying:

"I beg you to believe that I will not do you or myself the injustice to think that this magnificent event, this astonishing demonstration, is merely that it expresses your devotion to the Constitution, the Union and the flag of the Republic. I will not content myself with the vast audience presents—that whenever political differences or party questions may have divided us, you yet had a conviction that, when the country should be in danger, they could be united. That is now the great question. It is the present danger which I am addressing you about."

"Are we to submit to this government or resist? There is a question involved. Are we to submit to the invasion of the Union and the independence of the States that compose it, or are we to resist? The question is, Are we to allow this government to be continued?"

"I was present at the inauguration of President Lincoln, and I was present when the document was read, and I was present when the manifesto was given you. I am here to answer the question, what is the opinion of our country in respect to the present struggle?"
HISTORY OF CHICAGO.

This was the "Little Giant's" last patriotic appeal to his countrymen. At its close he went to his rooms at the Tremont House, was taken ill, and died on June 3, 1856.

The first real break of the Democratic grasp upon the politics of the State, in which prominent Chicago men took an active part, was at the time of the Kansas-Nebraska excitement. In the Senate of the XIXth General Assembly, which convened January 1, 1855, were Norman B. Judd, Burton C. Cook and John M. Palmer, all Anti-Nebraska Democrats. A United States Senator to succeed Senator James Shields was to be elected. Abraham Lincoln was the big candidate and General Shields the Democratic. The balloting began in joint session February 8, and resulted as follows:

1st ballot—Shields, 41; Lincoln, 45; scattering, 13.
2d ballot—Shields, 41; Lincoln, 45; scattering, 15.
3d ballot—Shields, 41; Lincoln, 41; scattering, 16.

On the second ballot General Shields' name was withdrawn and that of Joel A. Matson substituted. The result was, Matson, 44; Lincoln, 38; scattering, 16.

At the third ballot, Lincoln's name was withdrawn, and on this ballot Matson received 47; Lyman Trumbull, 35; scattering, 16.

The result of the tenth ballot was, Trumbull, 51; Matson, 47; scattering, 15; and Trumbull having received a majority of all votes cast, succeeded the senator-elect.

It is related that when Mr. Lincoln found that he could not get the votes of Messrs. Judd, Cook, Palmer and that of Henry S. Iaker, an Anti-Nebraska Whig, who would secure his election, he, while standing in the lobby, reached over and directed a member of the House to withdraw his name, which, being done, Trumbull was elected on the succeeding ballot.

Lyman Trumbull was re-elected United States Senator, on January 10, 1856, by a vote of 46; The Republicans had a majority in both branches of the Legislature, and it was the first time in the history of the State that any party other than the Democratic had a majority in both houses.

On January 15, 1857, Mr. Trumbull was again re-elected United States Senator, this time defeating T. Lyle Dickey by a vote of 76 to 33.

Senator Douglas challenged the manner in which the first election of Trumbull was brought about in his second joint debate with Lincoln, at Florence, on August 27, 1857. These two giants of the stump had debated before this at Chicago. On July 9, at Chicago, Douglas made a deliberate and carefully phrased criticism on Lincoln's speech of June 16, and the following day (July 10), Lincoln made a brief review of Douglas's speech of the 9th. This preliminary crossfire of words led to the challenge of Douglas to a joint debate by Lincoln on July 24. Challenge and reply were written in Chicago, both at the Tremont House, and Lincoln's challenge was handed to Douglas by Norman B. Judd, who then represented Cook County in the State Senate. Douglas fixed upon the places of meeting, and Lincoln accepted the list on July 31. In his address at Freeport, Mr. Douglas said:

In 1854, after the death of Clay and Webster, Mr. Lincoln, on the part of the Whigs, nominated to the anti-Slavery Whig party, to dissolve it, turning the members into the Abolition camp, and making them train under Abolition leaders. Trumbull undertook to dissolve the Democratic party, by taking them into the Abolition ship. Mr. Lincoln was aided in his efforts by many leading Whigs throughout the State; your member of Congress, Mr. Washburne; the next most active, Mr. Foraker of Ohio, and Mr. Lincoln's general, Mr. Sumner of Massachusetts. The Whigs having agreed to put a man named Senator, Mr. Lincoln being elected. The Whig party, as you all know, was an offshoot of the old time Democratic party, had been an old time Whig, in order to cope with the Whigs, and Trumbull seemed to be in a position to do both. Senator, Mr. Lincoln pre-

hands upon. The voice of the people is the voice of God. It is authoritative with God. That voice will be heard. That voice will be obeyed. That voice will be followed. That voice will be true. That voice will be right. That voice will be the voice of the living God. Whatever the fruits of this meeting will be. I hope it will not be an execration for the society and the people of each. I desire to see your companies and train them at home for any emergency which may occur. I want you to see the worthy mer- chant and gentleman of New York, who have been in Washington, and to ask the lawyers, the doctors, the physicians, come down with the names of men of war to aid the men who are fighting. I want you to go, and to show the men at home. I see before me at least a regiment of the 23rd Illinois. What are you doing here? You've all get your property at the post office.

A. B. E. N. O. L. D. S. SPEECH. — From the Nation's capital, all through the South to Illinois and Indiana, the vast uprisings of the people, with a fixed, stern determination, at any cost, to effect the object, to destroy the State's rights and the civic condition of the Northwest, and the city of the Northwest, that the zeal and energy of patriotism is most active and most intense.

Illinois is nipping for itself and her children a glorious record. She has been the first State to arise in the Mexican war, and has from the very beginning provided a plenty of men to work for the public good. Now, there is a sentiment stronger than the last, and that is the last of the people, and every man who is a loyal citizen, wherever he may be, will stand by his native land, and will work for her welfare and prosperity for the future.

The suicide of slavery is being enacted before our eyes. The curbed barbary, the war-like spirit, the feeling of nationhood, the struggle of life, the determination of the people, the fear of the future, the hope of the past, are all given to it the moral wound; yet no timid northern dough-face attempt to stay the hand. But the National government is in the hands of the people. We would do more for the gallant Germans, the countrymen of Silesia and the Frenchmen of the Rhine, than we have ever been permitted to do. And we shall not fail to give them the means to share in the benefits of the protection and the welfare of the Union.

The records in the office of the Adjutant-General of the State show that Cook County furnished 23,456 soldiers for service in the immoral struggle for union and liberty.

It is a notable thing that the three speakers at this meeting were re-elected to Congress from their respective districts in the ensuing November election by increased majorities. Isaac N. Arnold, was elected over Francis C. Sherman, Demo- cratic candidate, to represent the first district of Cook County. F. Farnsworth defeated Neil Donnelly, Democrat, in the second district, receiving 12,612 votes to his opponent's 4,785. Owen Lovejoy was returned from the sixth district over two opponents, the vote being 11,683; Thomas J. Henderson, 11,020; Benjamin Graham, 617.

In the election for delegates to the convention to frame a new State Constitution, which took place in November, 1861, and the Chicago representatives elected were John Wentworth, Melvillie W. Fuller and Elliott Anthony. The Democrats had a majority of fifteen in this convention over Republicans and Fusionists. The Convention, however, undertook a number of extraordinary acts, among others an ordinance appropriating $250,000 for the benefit of the sick and wounded soldiers of Illinois, but Governor Yates held that the duties of the Convention were simply to frame a new Constitution, and he refused to recognize the legality of any other act.

The new Constitution, as submitted to the voters for adoption, provided that no negro or mulatto should migrate to or settle in Illinois, nor should any negro or mulatto have property, or hold, vote or hold office in this State. These articles were voted upon separately and both were carried by large majorities, while the balance of the Constitution was defeated by a majority of 25,515 in the State.

In the summer of 1864, the third year of the War, the peace movement had reached its height. Many eastern papers had been deploring "coercion" measures for months, without cessation. In Illinois the Democratic Legislature had passed a "peace" resolution in the spring of 1864, against which the minority had made a hopeless fight with a counter resolution. Owing to the bitterness of feeling and the danger of having all of the war measures undone in this State, Governor Yates had proroged the General Assembly until January, 1865. The Democrats in a speech to the people had pronounced this action unconstitutional and "would pay any price" Democrats had been re-inforced by the stay-at-home Republicans. Clement L. Vallandigham, the Ohio apostle of peace, was making speeches in the West calling for a cessation of hostilities. He spoke to a large concourse of people in the Court House Square, and was replied to by John Wentworth. The following reference to this meeting, together with Mr. Wentworth's reply, is from the Chicago Tribune of August 28, 1865:

On the retirement of Vallandigham from the stage, the crowd called for "Long John," who, "Wentworth," with two names being synonymous in Chicago during the war, was immediately and applauded police officer, and whereupon the Uprising of the People, with a fixed, stern determination, at any cost, to effect the object, and destroy the State's rights and the political condition of the Northwest, and the city of the Northwest, that the zeal and energy of patriotism is most active and most intense.

M. C. seiisi to-day in the service of the Board of Trade. You would have noted, and your efforts will tell in all the Northwest, and he felt within the loyal States, and I do not doubt the gallant soldier you raise will go to follow the barbarians in arms against our country.

Every great war has underlying it a great idea. What is the great idea which governs and insures victory in this war? It is our nationality. The grand idea of a great continental republic, ocean bounded, and extending from the lake to the sea, commanding the respect of the world, is an idea implanted deep in the American heart, and it is one for which every American patriot will fight, and it is one which the whole Union, and the people of the Northwest, will not see this grand Republic split up into contemptible Mexican prov- inces. It is a great national idea, and it is one which every man in the Union will see, and every man of the Northwest will see, and every man of the people in the Northwest will see, and will be the cause of the Northwest being forced into a state of national and, and every man of the Northwest will see, and every man of the people in the Northwest will see, and will be the cause of the Northwest being forced into a state of national and—becoming every day stronger—is another, that this grand Republic will be one and indivisible.

The suicide of slavery is being enacted before our eyes. The curbed barbary, the war-like spirit, the feeling of nationhood, the struggle of life, the determination of the people, the fear of the future, the hope of the past, are all given to it the moral wound; yet no timid northern dough-face attempt to stay the hand. But the National government is in the hands of the people. We would do more for the gallant Germans, the countrymen of Silesia and the Frenchmen of the Rhine, than we have ever been permitted to do. And we shall not fail to give them the means to share in the benefits of the protection and the welfare of the Union.

The records in the office of the Adjutant-General of the State show that Cook County furnished 23,456 soldiers for service in the immoral struggle for union and liberty.

It is a notable thing that the three speakers at this meeting were re-elected to Congress from their respective districts in the ensuing November election by increased majorities. Isaac N. Arnold, was elected over Francis C. Sherman, Democrat, to represent the first district of Cook County. F. Farnsworth defeated Neil Donnelly, Democrat, in the second district, receiving 12,612 votes to his opponent's 4,785. Owen Lovejoy was returned from the sixth district over two opponents, the vote being 11,683; Thomas J. Henderson, 11,020; Benjamin Graham, 617.

In the election for delegates to the convention to frame a new State Constitution, which took place in November, 1861, and the Chicago representatives elected were John Wentworth, Melvillie W. Fuller and Elliott Anthony. The Democrats had a majority of fifteen in this convention over Republicans and Fusionists. The Convention, however, undertook a number of extraordinary acts, among others an ordinance appropriating $250,000 for the benefit of the sick and wounded soldiers of Illinois, but Governor Yates held that the duties of the Convention were simply to frame a new Constitution, and he refused to recognize the legality of any other act.

The new Constitution, as submitted to the voters for adoption, provided that no negro or mulatto should migrate to or settle in Illinois, nor should any negro or mulatto have property, or hold, vote or hold office in this State. These articles were voted upon separately and both were carried by large majorities, while the balance of the Constitution was defeated by a majority of 25,515 in the State.

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HISTORY OF CHICAGO.

at this session the “black laws” were repealed, and appropriations were made for the care of soldiers’ orphans and for the purchase of the tract in which the remains of Stephen A. Douglas were interred.

The following memorial was sent from Chicago:

MEMORIAL OF THE PUBLIC MEETING OF THE CHRISTIAN MEN

To His Excellency, Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States:

Your memorialists, of all Christian denominations to the City of Chicago, being of opinion in solemn convention assembled, do hereby humbly pray, that the President of the United States, being our chief magistrate, may be moved to...
in the slave State less extensive and influential than before. But the memo-
reformists of the country have been more advanced in these dispu-
ties. The present is the period of new and advanced action by the President in behalf of the country such as was required by the circumstances of oppression, and the need for action, to be seen that if success in our military affairs was supposed to render such action unnecessary, it is evident that it will become all the more an idle word and God's voice of remonstrance and warning an unmeaning utterance.

What is presented in the memorandum is one upon which I have thought much for weeks past, and I may even say for months. For a long while I was aware of the fact that by religious men, who are equally certain that they represent the Divine will, there is a higher class is malaria and with increased belief, and perhaps in some respects both. I hope it will not be irreconcileable

In disordered the bond, must People's suppose that $507,703.58. April, yet was a wave

The date 1871, it, A. cry Fondly were wringing to which I was connected with a county, it might suppose it would reveal it to be seen that I was more inclined to and was not inclined to and was more inclined to delude myself than I often am. I am inclined to believe that I am often deluded, but not very far in that matter, and if I can learn what I can do, I will do it. But there are the days of drizzle and the days of rain. The
derain appears to be wised right. The subject is difficult and good men do not agree. The

The council had to a great deal more knowledge, I fear, than our own copies, and expecting God to favor their side.

Would I not open the door to slavery, when I cleft not even the Constitution in the rebel States? And what reason is there to think that it would have any greater effect upon the slaves than the late law of Congress, which offers protection and freedom to the slaves of rebels who come within our limits? And suppose they could be induced by a proclamation of freedom from me, to throw themselves upon us, what should we do with them? Under-

stand, I raise no objections against it, on legal or constitutional grounds; for as Commander-in-Chief of the army and navy, in time of war, I suppose I have a right to any measure which may best subdue the enemy. Nor do I urge that this be done in the interest of possible consequences, instruc-
tion and measure at the North. I view the matter as a practical war

The committee returned, hoping that their mission would not be in vain.

Upon the face of this petition of the Christian men of Chicago, as contrasted with the President's subsequent act, it is not presuming too much to believe that it had great influence in his conclusions and in directing his course.

This petition was more fully answered by President Lincoln in his address and by his utterances later on in the course of the next annual tax seal, of April 4, 1864, to A. G. Hodges, of Franklin, Ky., he said:

DEAR SIR:—You ask me to put in writing the substance of what I verbally stated the other day, in your presence, to Governor Brumfield and Senator Pettus, as follows:

I am a naturally anti-slavery, if slavery is not wrong, nothing is wrong. I can only see what is right and not what is felt; and yet I have come to the belief that the presidency conferred upon me an unrestrictive right to the possession and protection of my ability, a right to the possession and protection of my ability, to preserve and defend the Constitution of the United States, and, therefore, the country's ability to do so, without taking the oath.

But the Constitution does not authorize me, as a citizen, to control my allegiance to the Union, or to declare that the Constitution is not the law of the land. The Constitution is the law of the land, and I am bound to support it, as the law of the land.

It may seem strange that any man should dare to ask a just God's assistance to perform a moral duty, despite whatever others have done. We judge not, that we do not judge. The prayer of both shall not be heard—of neither has been answered. The Almighty will do his own work. But I do not know that God, who is true and righteous altogether.

In April, 1862, Francis C. Sherman was elected Mayor as a Democrat and in 1863-64, when the two years' term began, he was re-elected. In 1865, John B. Fire, a member of the Republican ticket: the assassination of Lincoln blackened any other candidate's hopes might have had; and as public sentiment and sympathy were universal in the one direction, Mr. Rice was elected without opposition. Mr. Rice served the two years' term and was re-elected for two years more in 1867. On March 10, 1869, the General Assembly passed an act dividing the city into twenty wards and changing the name of the city election from April to November. Mayor Rice and his colleagues continued in office until the first Monday in December, 1869. In the November election, Roswell B. Mason was elected Mayor on the "People's ticket." Corruption was rampant, and the press united with the best citizens in forming and supporting a People's Party. At the close of Mayor Mason's term, in the fall of 1871, the remainder of the party which had elected him formed what was called the "Fire-Proof" ticket, at the head of which, for Mayor, was Joseph Medill, editor of the Tribune. It was during the last year of Mayor Mason's administration that the city was almost oblitered and municipal government disrupted for the first time by being the great fire.

The fire of David A. Gage, the City Treasurer, was an additional calamity. While charges of corruption were made without reserve during Mayor Mason's term, and Gage had been elected on the first People's ticket, and again on the Fire-Proof ticket, it was not yet known, in 1871, that he was a defaulter to the enormous amount of $537,703.58. It is believed to be behind him rallied, and forced his renomination on the Fire-Proof ticket, in order to hide the true condition of affairs. Gage was known sufficiently about the city as "A. Gage," and it has been frequently observed that rottenness in city politics began with the election of the first "good fellow." The destruction of the City Hall, public departments and records, the water works, and other improvements, together with the destruction of Gage, involved the city in debts from which the process of recuperation was slow and expensive. Various quantities of city "scrip" were issued by successive administrations, and the principal part of the cash collected from tax levies was required to pay the interest on the bonded debt and to redeem this scrip. The tax levy after the fire was reduced to 10 mills, which left the treasury in a disordered state. The Constitution prohibited the city from borrowing beyond the limit of the next annual tax levy, and to avoid this restriction and yet obtain funds, the Council of 1872-73 issued city scrip in a lavish manner.

During the first part of his term Mayor Medill was opposed to the closing of the saloons on Sunday, but being urged by Citizens' Committee of fifteen, requested the City Council to pass a law prohibiting the sale of intoxicating liquors on Sunday. On February 1871, the City Council passed a law closing the saloons on Sunday, and in January 1872, the City Council closed the saloons for Sunday. In his veto message, Mayor Medill said he did not believe a majority of the people wanted liquor sold on Sunday, and would like to see the question put to a popular vote.

In November 1873, the popular vote was taken, and the result was the election of Harvey D. Colvin, Democrat, over L. S. Bond, Republican, the latter having been nominated by the weakened party represented by the Fire-Proof ticket. Besides a demand for reform and economy, other issues entered the election. The reform element demanded Sunday and midnight closing of the saloons and other restrictions, which a large foreign element deemed an infringement upon their rights. The "personal liberty" cry was raised, and Mr. Colvin announced that he would not run as a Democrat, but as a Liberal candidate. The national campaign of 1868 opened at Chicago in May. General U. S. Grant, of Illinois, and Schuyler Colfax, of Indiana, were nominated here by the Repub-
The American National Convention on May 20, for President and Vice-President. The Democratic National Convention was held at New York on July 4, and Horatio Seymour was nominated for President and Francis P. Blair for Vice-President. Local issues were last sight of in National questions. John M. Palmer was the Republican candidate for Governor, and John R. Eden the Democrat. John A. Logan was the Republican, and William W. O'Brien the Democratic, candidate for Congressman-at-large. Logan's vote was 249,422 in the State and O'Brien's 199,789. In the first Chicago district, Norman B. Judd, Republican, defeated M. R. M. Wallace, Democrat, for Congress by a vote of 27,414 to 19,233, and in the second district, John F. Farinworth, Republican, defeated A. M. Herrington by a vote of 26,725 to 6,397. The Seymour electoral ticket received 199,143 votes in the State, and the Grant electors 250,297.

John C. Gore and Jasper D. Ward were elected to the State Senate of 1869, from the Chicago districts, and Cook County was represented in the House by H. B. (Buffalo) Miller; L. L. Bond, J. S. Reynolds, F. Munson, John C. Knickerbocker, Iver Lawson and E. S. Taylor the latter a resident of Evanston. James P. Root, of Cook, was elected clerk of the House over J. Merrick Bush, of Pike County, by a vote of 56 to 23.

Delegates having been elected to a Constitutional Convention, to amend, alter or revise the State Constitution of 1848, which the State had outgrown, the Convention met at Springfield on December 1, 1869. The delegates from Cook County in this Convention were Joseph Medill, S. S. Hayes, John C. Haines, William F. Coolbaugh, Charles Hitchcock, Elliott Anthony and Daniel Cameron. A Convention was framed which has been pronounced one of the best instruments of the kind ever devised for the government of any commonwealth.

The State campaign of 1870, was spiritless, devoid of issues and interest. The principal contest in Cook County was that between Charles B. Farwell and John Wentworth for Congress, in the first district, which is aliunde to elsewhere. Farwell defeated Wentworth, his vote being 20,342, to the latter's 15,025.

In the second district, John F. Farinworth was re-elected, receiving 8,396 votes to 6,516 for J. C. Stoughton and 2,429 for Richard Bishop.

The new Constitution provided for increased representation, and the XXVIth General Assembly of 1871 was the largest ever convened at the capital, consisting of fifty senators and one hundred and seventy-seven representatives.

On October 13, this Legislature, in accordance with the proclamation of Governor Palmer, issued October 15, met in special session to take action with reference to the great calamity of the Chicago fire. The cry of homeless thousands for help had gone forth, and the needs of the crippled municipality were urgent. The emergency was great, and Governor Palmer notified all members of the Senate and House, by telegraph, of his proclamation, and at the appointed time they were in their seats, ready for action.

A clause in the new Constitution of 1870 forbade all special legislation, and there was great doubt as to the ability of the Legislature to take effective and legal action for the relief of the stricken city. Governor Palmer, however, recognized the fact that something must be done, and he issued a message, in which he pointed out the manner in which relief might be afforded. The Legislature had passed an act, in 1865, providing for the completion of the Illinois and Michigan Canal in pursuance of the plan adopted by the State in 1836, and intrusting the work to the City of Chicago, restricting the expenditure to $2,500,000, which was ultimately to be paid by the State. The city had already expended in this work the full amount limited by the act of 1865, and the Legislature, pursuant to Governor Palmer's advice, promptly made an appropriation of $5,000,000 covering principal and interest of the investment, to re-imburse the city, on the payment of which the Canal was surrendered to the control and management of the State. In his outgoing message Governor Palmer referred to the clash of the State and Federal governments at the time of the Chicago fire, in regard to the respective duties of each at that time. Governor Palmer contended that the State was able to preserve order and protect the property of its citizens, and that the National authority, if exercised at all, was to be subordinate to the State authority.


In the Assembly of 1873, Daniel Shepard, of Cook, was elected clerk of the House over Joshua L. Marsh, of Cook, by a vote of 86 to 61.

John L. Beveridge, who had been elected Lieutenant-Governor in the fall of 1872, became Governor through the election of Governor Oglesby to the United States Senate. Lyman Trumbull was Governor Oglesby's opponent for the Senate, but he was defeated, receiving 62 votes in joint session to 84 for Oglesby.

The State campaign of 1874 did not awaken much interest or enthusiasm in Chicago. The Liberal Republican, or Greeley party, had ceased to be a political factor, such men as Joseph Medill retreating back to the Republican fold, and the few Democrats who had voted for Greeley renewing their older affinities. Out of the scattered remnant of the Liberal movement was formed the Anti-Monopoly party.

The vote for the respective candidates in the Chicago Congressional districts was as follows:

First District, Bernard G.CAulfield, Dem., 10,211; Sidney Smith, Rep., 9,803.
Third District, Charles B. Farwell, Rep., 8,177; John V. LeMayne, Dem., 7,991; Francis A. Hoffman, Jr., 139.

In the ensuing General Assembly of 1875, the Democrats, by a fusion with the Independents, gained a majority of both houses. Jere J. Crowley, of Cook, was elected clerk of the House over Daniel Shepard, by a vote of 81 to 68.

This Legislature passed the act for the reorganization of cities, under which Chicago subsequently became reorganized as a municipality.

The Greenbackers had become sufficiently organized throughout the State, in 1875, to take an active part in the campaign. They favored action on the part of the Government which would make and keep the paper, or "Greenback," money, in our standard National currency, and were opposed to the resumption of specie payments. The party was made up of original flat or paper-money men and the scattered followers of the Liberal and Anti-Monopoly movements. They nominated a State ticket, and the party also had a National ticket in the field, nominated May 17, at Indianapolis, with
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Peter Cooper, of New York, for President, and Samuel F. Cary, of Ohio, for Vice-President.

The Republican State Convention nominated Shelby M. Cullom for Governor, Andrew Shuman, of the Chicago Evening Journal, for Lieutenant-Governor, and James K. Edsall for Attorney-General. There were no Chicago men on the Democratic State ticket.

The Republican National ticket, nominated at Cincinnati on June 14, contained the names of R. B. Hayes, of Ohio, for President, and William A. Wheeler, of New York, for Vice-President; and the Democratic National ticket, nominated at St. Louis on June 17, the names of Samuel J. Tilden, of New York, for President, and Thomas A. Hendricks, of Indiana, for Vice-President.

At the outset, the campaign on the Republican side was spirited and tame, while the Democrats generally were well pleased with their ticket, and entered at once into a vigorous and sustained canvass. The usual Republican majority in the State was greatly reduced.

The vote in the State, on Lieutenant-Governor, was, Andrew Shuman, Rep., 278,167; Archibald A. Glenn, Dem., 255,970; James H. Pickrell, Greenback, 18,553.

On the Hayes ticket, for electors, were the names Peter Schuttler, George Armour and Louis Schaffner, of Chicago; on the Tilden ticket, William F. Coolbaugh, Thomas Hoyne, S. S. Hayes and Arno Voss; on the Cooper ticket, A. J. Grover, A. C. Cameron, John M. Thompson and A. J. Streeter. The highest vote in the State for the Hayes electors was 278,321; for Tilden, 258,601; Cooper, 18,241.

In the Congressional districts the vote was as follows:

First District, William Aldrich, Rep., 16,578; John R. Hoxie, Dem., 14,101; George S. Bowen, Greenback, 486.
Third District, Lorenz Brentano, Rep., 11,722; John V. LeMoyne, Dem., 11,435.

The Republicans and Independents united and organized the XXXth General Assembly of 1877. Lieutenant-Governor Shuman entered upon his duties as presiding officer of the Senate on January 9.

An exciting contest resulted when the two houses met, on January 18, to select a Governor for a United States Senator. John M. Palmer was the Democratic caucus nominee and John A. Logan the Republican.

On the first ballot the vote stood: Logan, 99; Palmer, 88; William B. Anderson, 7 senators; David Davis, 6 representatives.

On the twenty-second ballot Governor Palmer's name was withdrawn, and on the taking of the ballot the result was, Logan, 99; W. B. Anderson, 85; John C. Haines, 7; William C. Goady, 7; scattering, 4.

On the twenty-fourth ballot the name of General Logan was withdrawn, and on the ensuing ballot the result was, David Davis, 97; C. B. Lawrence, 86; John C. Haines, 7; scattering, 8.

On January 25, a total of 200 votes were cast, and on the fourth ballot the result was, David Davis, 101; C. B. Lawrence, 94; John C. Haines, 3; John A. Logan, 1; William H. Parish, 1.

David Davis, having received a majority of all the votes cast, was declared the duly elected Senator.

In the campaign of 1878, the Greenback party again placed a State ticket in the field, and the contest in Chicago and Cook County, as elsewhere, was a triangular one, but devoid of excitement or interest, except in Cook County, where the Socialists ran candidates in most of the districts, thus narrowing the majorities between the parties down to a close margin.

The candidates, and the votes polled by each in the Chicago Congressional districts, were as follows:

Second District, George R. Davis, Rep., 10,347; Miles Ke-
On May 26, 1850, seven days prior to the meeting of the Convention, the convention chamber was turned over to a subcommittee of the National Committee; and upon the assembling of the Convention, General William E. Strong was unanimously elected sergeant-at-arms.

The Convention is worthy of mention at length, for the reason that it was the great Convention of the Republican party and fairly inaugurated the Era of Conventions in Chicago. The efforts of the supporters of James G. Blaine to nominate that great leader and opponent of the movement of the recent men in the "Old Commander;" the gallant stand of the "396;" the "Third Term" cry; the fact that Elihu B. Washburne was made an unwilling candidate in Cook County against Grant; and that the leaders of the Convention were caused by partisanship in Illinois—all contribute to make it of the greatest local importance.

It is even maintained by many politicians that the defeat of Mr. Blaine, and the downfall of the Republican party four years later, can be traced to the differences growing out of this Convention.

During the first day's proceedings of the Convention, General John A. Logan introduced the following resolution:

Hundred, That the committee on the distribution of tickets be invited to furnish the following: 5,000 tickets to the Illinois delegates, and 1,500 to the Convention of the American voters. And,

GENERAL LOGAN then said: "I desire to say one word, sir, in reference to this resolution. The candidates have made a movement in the City of Chicago, and are here, and have expected that at least they would be treated as they have been in other places. In 1846, in the Convention, I was chairman of the Veteran Association, and hurried into the Nation, and I find that 1850 is the same. Therefore, the resolution was made to the National Committee for its admission to this Republican Convention, and I am the first of the truth of the statement—and it was voted down in that committee. If that be true, it is because there are gentlemen who have made every other convention where the application has been made. On looking around at this Convention, I do not see that we will do it. I do not see that we, as a committee, will say that to the veterans, among them, as many of them wearing wooden legs—the men who have fought with the Committee, and who have made this Convention as it is. If this be the truth, why, then, I ask what are we going to do? I ask what are we going to do to this Convention? It is not for that I ask their admission; but it is that these men, who have fought for their country, and who, nine-tenths of whom are Republicans, should not be denied their rights.

In regard to the status of the contest between Illinois delegations and the minority and minor panels of the committee on credentials. The majority report was as follows:

FIFTH, ILLINOIS. — The Committee recommended the admission of the following delegates and alternates within the State of Illinois, for the purpose of sitting members:


The committee find that a State Convention was held at Springfieid, III., on the 10th day of May, to elect delegates to the National Convention. During the Convention the delegates from each of the foregoing Congressional districts assembled and organized, took their seats, and elected committeemen and delegates to two alternate to the Chicago Convention, by a clear majority of the delegates elected to the State Convention. In each of said districts, as determined by the credentials accompanying this report, the State Convention, was made a committee of one from each Congressional District, selected, and afterword assumed to elect, from said delegates, delegates to the National Convention, including the sitting members from said districts, the delegates from each of which filled in the State Convention protests against said elections by the State Convention.

FIFTH. — The committee report against the validity of the con-
test in the second district of Illinois, of the seats of sitting members.

SIXTH. — The committee report against the objections to the seats of the four delegates-at-large from Illinois.

MINORITY REPORT.—With reference to the State of Illinois, the minority respectfully reports the following:

It was understood, when notice was given of this contest in the Convention, that the contest related merely to delegates in the First, Second, Third, Fifth, Sixth, Ninth, Tenth, Tenth, and Seventeenth Congressional districts; but upon the assembling of the committee, a memorial was presented to it, very general in its character, signed by the contesting delegates and their adherents, and claiming to the political convention; and to this general memorial, in which this general charge is embodied, we first address ourselves.

This corrupt and dishonest scheme was proclaimed by the public officers of the City of Chicago on Monday morning, and a full history of the conference which led to it given in the Chicago
Tribune, Horace M. Singer, whose integrity seems to be unquestioned, a steadfast and life-long Republican, is chairman of the Cook County Central Committee, and, as such chairman, he devoted himself to the calling of the convention. With the utmost fairness, he tried to do, after having consulted with various gentlemen, representing all interests, as to the policy he should adopt.

He individually visited, as presiding officer, in effecting a temporary organization, to place in nomination George Struckmann, a well-known citizen and a prominent "Washburne" delegate. Calling the convention to order, he proceeded to nominate Mr. Struckmann. He was at once interrupted; unable to be heard; a scene of confusion ensued.

Some one in the body of the hall proceeded to make another nomination, which was declared carried. Mr. Singer was violently ousted by a crowd, but returned and, by proper order, announced, as he himself and as the Chicago Tribune, in its detailed report of the proceedings of this convention, states, his desire only to submit the name of Mr. Struckmann to the convention for its action; but utterly unable to secure order, and, as Mr. Singer declares, the proceedings being so riotous and tumultuous that no business could be conducted, declared the convention adjourned to meet at the Palmer House club-rooms.

The fact that Mr. Singer declared this convention adjourned is studiously and steadily ignored by the contestants and their representatives, but the fact exists, nevertheless, and upon this point we submit the statement made by Mr. Singer himself. It is also worthy of note that the proceedings thus far have been in the nature of an adjournment; there was no conspiracy whatever, except the conspiracy which the Chicago Tribune promulgated to stifle the voice of three Senatorial districts in that Convention, and to deprive them of their right to have a delegate to the State Convention.

At the close of the description of this conspiracy thus to stifle the voice of three Senatorial districts, the Chicago Tribune, in its article already referred to, says:—

"In the absence of a committee, the business of the morning was ended so far as preliminaries were concerned, and the delegates meted through the platform to Farwell Hall, where the speaking was expected to begin at ten o'clock sharp."

This is all the conspiracy, and the only conspiracy of the existence of any necessity for the selection of new officers and officials of this convention. Upon the adjournment of the convention by Mr. Singer, a large body of delegates required, pursuant to the adjournment, to the club-rooms of the Palmer House, where they were called to order by Mr. Singer, and an organization was effected.

Ninety-two delegates were selected by Senatorial districts, and upon the assembling of the State Convention appeared there, contesting the right of the so-called "Farwell Hall" delegation. The fragment left of the Farwell Hall convention proceeded to its work. threw out the regularly elected delegates from the Twelfth Ward, thus securing a majority of the Second Congressional District; seated the fraudulently elected delegates of the First Ward, thus securing a majority of the Second District. These delegates, under the order of the convention, cast their votes in each of the three districts, of which it is a tradition that, on the fourteenth, elected delegates to the State Convention, thus, a Central Committee, recognizing the contest, gave to both delegations the privilege of seats in the gallery of the convention hall. A committee on credentials was selected, composed of one from each Congressional district, to which committee the whole question was submitted, and three reports were made, one recommending the seating of fifty-six of the "Farwell Hall" delegates and thirty-six of the "Palmer House" delegation, and another recommending the seating of sixty delegates in the "Farwell Hall" delegation. There was no effort to stifle discussion upon this committee on credentials in the State Convention. That committee had the question under consideration for nearly a day and a half before they reported.

Upon the presentation of these reports to the State Convention, time was allowed to each side to present the case in the term of a few minutes. The delegates from both sides were fully and promptly heard. First upon the report recommending the seating of the entire Farwell Hall delegation, which was rejected by a majority of eighty, and which has been erroneously stated to be a majority of sixty, the qualifications of which were submitted, then came the report recommending the admission of fifty-six of the Farwell Hall delegation and thirty-six of the Palmer House delegation, which was adopted by the convention by a majority of eighty, with the vote of the National Committee, and the convention and participated in all the subsequent proceedings.

A permanent organization being effected, a resolution was offered that the delegates to the National Convention be selected by a committee of one from each congressional district, to be appointed by the chair. This motion led to long and animated discussions, consuming many hours, and was finally adopted by a positive majority. The chair named a committee, and that committee, after consulting with the National Committee, re-appointed delegates, selecting two from each congressional district, pursuant to the call of the National Convention, and four delegates from the State-at-large.

On the motion to adopt the report of that committee, dissection was bad, and the report was adopted by a decisive and positive majority. All the delegates thus selected, and whose selection was thus reviewed and endorsed by the action of the National Convention, appeared to be in every respect, considerations that the minority was entitled to only just and fair consideration, and to not rule, and that the committee itself could see in recognizing the claims of the contestants nothing but danger and peril in the future.

The question occurred upon the division of the report, and was debated as to all the States present contesting.

General Green B. Kavan, Eliot Anthony and Emery A. Storrs were heard upon the question of the adoption of the majority report relating to Illinois.

GENERAL RAUB, of Illinois.—Mr. President: I rise on behalf of the sitting delegates, whose seats the minority report, if adopted, would deprive them of. It is asked by the other gentlemen, who have not been present in the proceedings of this Convention, why we have not been present in the State Convention. I must state that my name was placed on the ballot as a candidate for the presidency of the Republican State Convention by the Illinois delegation, and that I was carried by a majority of one hundred and thirty; therefore I am there. Being a member of this Convention, I may say there is not a candidate for any office, as far as my knowledge has reached, who has not been present. A report of the proceedings was made by Mr. President, and to the honorable gentlemen of this Convention, that the Illinois delegation from the State Convention was in no wise in conference with the minority, and that the minority was not consulted in any other form by the statements which have been made before the committee; for it is conceded upon all hands that, whatever other selections of delegates may have been made, such delegates were selected in accordance with the convention for its action, and no report of such selections were ever made, or evidence furnished to the State Convention, save as such may be embodied in the protests filed by the various Congress districts, as the Convention was about closing its deliberations.

Then followed a copy of the call for the State Convention, with comments thereon, and many precedents in the history of the party in the State, then a report concluding, that the minority was entitled to only just and fair consideration, and not to rule, and that the committee itself could see in recognizing the claims of the contestants nothing but danger and peril in the future.

The question occurred upon the division of the report, and was debated as to all the States present contesting.
They took their instructions from the State Convention, and went to the National Convention in the State of Illinois.

And how were those delegates selected? They were not selected otherwise than by the conventions of the several districts of the State of Illinois, under the ordination of the National Convention, in which the delegates were instructed to the State Convention, to report the necessary delegates, and their report was received by the convention.

How was it in 1852? I state these facts, Mr. President, from actual knowledge, and, in strict conformity with the rules of the convention of the Republican party in the State of Illinois, in selecting their delegates to the National Convention.

The convention of the Republican party in the State of Illinois, having been called under the ordination of the National Convention, was held in Chicago in 1852. The report of the necessary delegates was made, and the report was received by the convention.

Why? Mr. President, the fact is that the Republicans of Illinois have always and everywhere selected delegates to the National Convention, so that there is no evidence that they have claimed the right to select delegates that would not be acceptable to the National Convention, and that they would have reported the necessary delegates; that report was received by the convention, and it was ratified, and those delegates were selected.

And in 1852? That committee was raised under the orders of the convention—one office was held by each of the two parties, and the other parties were under the orders of the convention.

In 1852? That was the year when the convention of the Republican party in the State of Illinois was held in Chicago. That was the year when the convention of the Republican party in the State of Illinois was held in Chicago. The convention of the Republican party in the State of Illinois was held in Chicago in 1852. The convention of the Republican party in the State of Illinois was held in Chicago in 1852. The convention of the Republican party in the State of Illinois was held in Chicago in 1852.

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POLITICAL HISTORY.
I hope that Maine. I hope that Ohio, looking bark to
their troublesome history us Kepu blican Sum-si, \\ ill noi undertake to Ji u ve
upon us tlifir iiR'tlioils. It is very clear that they had heller adopt ours. The

publican majorities.
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sional districts, furwimm be speaks, the supreme credit of being the RepubThe l-irsi. Second and Third Congreslican party of the State of Illinois.
sional districts two years ago, gave Democratic majorities of 17,000. So
much for history. The gentleman must have been out of the purty, and have
he
e
vent.
I
stand
here
forgotten
to-night with the only evidences of title as
a de civile to this Convention that a delegate from theBtateof niinoisever
presented, It is a question of title. No delegate froin Illinois ever appeared
iu a National Convention that did not bear with him the credentials of the
State which In- represented in that body
never; and the 1 Ilinoisan who got
into the ( 'on vent ion on any other terms crawled in tinder the canvas, or was
I

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He never got in in the regular way. It is a question
appointed doorkeeper.
of title. I hold to- night the credentials from the State Convention, and my
he eighteen deletitle is no belter because the evidences are tin- Maine as ol
gat es whom you propose to exclude. You admit me, and you exclude them,
on precisely the same evidences of title. Reconcile the inconsistency if \ou
know how. Since IS.Vi, this Slate has held Republican State Conventions,
and there has never been an instance in its history not one in which a delegate \v as appointed to a National Convention Where the authority to make
do not ran?
the appointment did not proceed from tin- Convention-at-Iarge.
how vigorous, declamatory, noisy or vehement the assertion to tin- eonti ai \
may in-. That is the history of the State. When committees were formedwere
formed
because the Convention an
for the selection
delegates, they
Is the creature, I ask this body, superior to the
Imri/.ed In -in io be. formed.
creator? If It was a committee, selected by the Congressional districis.it
was lecaiise, in every Instance, the Convention authorized the organization
of the committee, ami directed the body from which it should be constituted.
And on all occasions the committee, clothed with this power, derived its aut

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thority not to select, not to appoint, but merely to name delegates to the
National Convention and their action was reported hack to that.body for Us
approval or its disapprobation. That has been the history of the Slate. Now
it is
.roposed to change it. n has hc'-n n rged, however, thai a great, blessed
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In obedience to instructions which I should never dare to disregard,
expressing also my own firm convictions. I rise, therefore, to announce,
in the name of the public service and of the party with which the country
and the Republican party can best be served, that he has no right to
expect, under any circumstances, to retain the confidence of the people;
that he, therefore, has no vote.

The name of a candidate who can carry New York—nor, indeed, of any candidate
of the four who have been considered as having a chance—would
be included in a list of names which should be presented to the public.

I am bound to say that to retain the confidence of the Republican party,
and to be included in a list of names which should be presented to the
country, a man must be known to be capable of being trusted;
that he must have the confidence of the people;
that he must be known to be capable of being trusted;
that he must have the confidence of the people;
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The name of a candidate who can carry New York—nor, indeed, of any candidate
of the four who have been considered as having a chance—would
be included in a list of names which should be presented to the public.
elected, the German Republicans of Cook County, as elsewhere throughout the State, bolted the nomination of Charles T. Stratton, the Republican nominee for superintendent of public instruction, and gave their votes to Henry Raab, the Democratic candidate, for the reason that Stratton, while a member of the assembly, had voted in favor of submitting to the people a powerless prohibition amendment, prohibiting the manufacture and sale of spirituous and malt liquors. The Greenbackers and the Prohibitionists had both petitioned and although the latter were urged to vote for Stratton, they, because the Republican State Convention had voted down a resolution favoring the submission of the Constitutional amendment, voted straight out for their candidate, Mrs. Elizabeth B. Brown. The result was the election of John C. Smith, Republican candidate for State Treasurer, by a small plurality of 6,137, and of Henry Raab, the Democratic candidate for superintendent of public instruction, by the still smaller plurality of 2,869, and it was maintained that the vote of the Germans in Cook County alone brought about Raab's election.

In the second congressional district there was a hotly contested contest between John F. Finerty, editor of "The Citizen," an Irish-Nationalist weekly, who for ten years had been a well known journalist connected with the Chicago Times, and Henry F. Sheridan, also a prominent Irishman, identified with many powerful Irish societies.

The result of the Congressional elections in the city was as follows:

First District —Ransom W. Dunham, Rep., 11,571; John W. Ioane, Dem., 9,498; Free-Soil, 1,844; Independent, 514.


Third District —George R. Miller, Rep., 11,839; William I. Black, Dem., 10,524; Independent, 1,276.

Fourth District —George K. Adams, Rep., 11,686; Lambert Tree, Dem., 9,846; Frank F. Cudmore, Prohibitionist, 965; Christian Meyer, Anti-Monopoly, 915.

In the XXXIIId General Assembly, which convened on January 3, 1883, W. J. Campbell, of Cook, was elected president, pro tempore, of the senate over Thomas M. Shaw, of Marshall, by a vote of 23 to 15; and in the house, Lorin C. Collins, Jr., of Cook, was elected speaker over Austin O. Sexton, of Cook, by a vote of 75 to 73.

On January 16, the two houses voted separately on the question of electing a successor to David Davis in the United States Senate. Shelly M. Cullom, nominee of the Republican caucus, received 107 votes, and Mr. Palmer, nominee of the Democratic caucus, 95 votes. There were no vacating votes, and there was consequently no election. January 17, the two houses met in joint session and balloted, Mr. Cullom receiving 107 votes, and Mr. Palmer 95. Mr. Cullom was declared duly elected senator. February 7, on account of the resignation of Governor Cullom, Lieutenant-Governor John M. Hamilton became Governor, and William J. Campbell acting Lieutenant-Governor.

Early in this session, Representative Harper, of Cook, introduced a bill intended to create a uniform license for the sale of spirituous liquors, known as the "Harper Law." The bill provided almost the united opposition of the retail liquor interests of the state, and Chicago dealers were especially active in their opposition to the proposed measure. The bill was under discussion nearly five months. It passed the House on June 8, by a vote of 79 yeas to 65 nays, and the senate on June 15, by a vote of 30 yeas to 20 nays.

William H. Harper was born in Tippecanoe County, Ind., on May 4, 1845, and when a child moved with his parents to Woodford County, Ill. His boyhood days were passed on a farm during the Civil War. Returning to school in the winter. When he was nineteen years old he enlisted in the 145th Illinois Volunteers, and remained with the command until it was mustered out. He then returned tonormal, and entered the Eastman Business College, and a year later graduated. He returned to Woodford County, and engaged in the stock and grain shipping business until 1867, when he came to Chicago. For four years he was engaged in the commission business, when he was appointed chief grain inspector. Mr. Harper filled this position for two years, and then he was called to the duties allotted to him to the entire satisfaction of all interested in the grain trade. In 1873, Mr. Harper built the Chicago and Pacific Elevator "A," with a capacity of 650,000 bushels. In 1882, he sold a half-interest in the structure to Almer Taylor. In 1883, they erected Elevator "B," which has a capacity of 1,000,000 bushels. In the campaign of 1882, Mr. Harper was elected to the Legislature by a large majority, and was the author of the famous liquor amendment, which was passed by the State, but finally became a law. In 1884, he was re-elected with a very large majority, receiving 16,627 votes, being the largest, with two exceptions, of any one hundred and fifty-three members elected in the State. Mr. Harper is an energetic, active business man, and very affable in demeanor. He is president of the Indiana Club, a member of Apollo Commandery, No. 1, K. T., and the Chicago Law Firm, S.P.R.S., and a member of the Board of Trade, Citizens' Association, Union League, Washington Park Club, Union and the Fifth Presbyterian Church. Mr. Harper was married in 1868, to Miss Mary J. Perry, of Metamora, Woodford Co., Ill., and resided on September 18, 1854, leaving three children, Fannie A., Roy B. and Hazel G.

The "Harper Law," governing the sale of spirituous liquors, was, at the time, to a long line of measures affecting the liquor traffic which have at times been presented to our legislators for action. A committee of ladies, bearing a petition signed by 30,000 voters and 100,000 women, asking the passage of a law allowing women to vote on questions relative to the liquor traffic, waited on the floor of the Representative House, March 6, 1879. Among the Chicago ladies on the committee were Miss Frances E. Williams, president of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union of Illinois; Mrs. T. B. Carse, president of the Chicago W.C.T.U.; Mrs. J. B. Holby, Mrs. Patrici Rimball, Mrs. A. Cummings, Mrs. R. Greenlee, Mrs. L. A. Hagens, Mrs. Willis A. Harms, Mrs. C. H. Case and Mrs. D. J. True.

On motion of Representative Sol. P. Hopkins, of Cook, Miss Williams was invited to address the House. The same committee presented the petition to the Senate, and, by a vote of 24 to 19 against, a recess of thirty minutes was taken, during which time Miss Williams addressed that body. The Senate took no action, but the House considered a bill introduced for an amendment to the Constitution allowing women over twenty-one years to be registered as voters, and that before a saloon could be kept the keeper should be able to show to the municipal authorities that he had secured the consent of a majority of both men and women over twenty-one years of age in the community. The bill was ably championed and as ably opposed. It reached a third reading on May 20, when it was laid over 15 days and 53 years. It is claimed the agitation set on foot throughout the State by the temperance women had much to do in securing the passage of the Harper Law in 1883. In the House, 70 Republicans and 3 Democrats voted for the bill, and 54 Democrats and 6 Republicans against it. In the Senate, 26 Republicans and 1 Democratic voted for it, and 19 Democrats and 1 Republican against it. Thus the Republicans assert, and are clearly entitled to the claim, that the passage of the Harper Law was a Republican measure and passed by substantially a party vote.

Mayors' Administration.—Mayor R. B. Mason's message, delivered before the Common Council on December 5, 1879, and, in so far, to the legislature, that the annual net increase of the city was $1,230,000; that the bonded debt of the city, on December 1, 1879, was $33,352,000, less $820,000, principal and interest provided to be paid out of the revenues from the Water Works, and $3,500,000 expended for deepening the canal, which was to be reimbursed by the State; leaving net city debt, on December 1, 1870, to be paid from taxation, $6,611,000. It was stated that the work on the canal would be completed early in 1871. The message continued:

Besides the advantage of drainage gained by the work, the navigation of nearly one-third of the entire canal will be much improved, and if a comparatively small outlay be made on other portions of the canal to obtain a greater depth of water, the tonnage of traffic will be much increased, and the value of the canal will be much increased.

And in the completion of the fillpools River improvement, so as to give a better communication between Chicago and St. Louis, during the entire season of navigation, the facilities of the present canal, which is a point of great interest to the entire State, is given to a greater or less extent, the rates of eastern bound freight between St. Paul and St. Louis. There is a great deal of farming work within the canal by which it will be possible to connect the river vessels, and in this manner an equalization, the advantages of which would be to provide for three improvements, so as to provide for the improvement of the canal, as well as for the navigation of the Illinois River.

Some idea of the extent of the work is given in the map of the city, which is now being constructed by the State, and is in rapid progress, the canal will be substantially extended to Peoria, and the work of advance, at a very early day, to the mouth of the Illinois River. The City of Chicago is deeply interested in the completion of this work, and the completion of the canal will be of immense commercial value to the city as a means of reinvigorating itself at an early day for expansion and development.

Assuming that the total (of saloon licenses) issued for the year ending June 30, 1871, will be 2,300, and that 2,000 will be for saloons for every 100 inhabitants, including men, women and children. If we calculate from the 2,000 the amount of the increase of saloons, this gives one saloon for every twenty-six men in the city. That this state of things should be remedied laws are now pending in the legislature, and it may be done by limiting the number or increasing the rate of saloon licenses. I earnestly recommend your favorable attention to this subject.

Among Mayor Mason's appointments were J. K. Botsford, appraiser of the school lands; J. E. Chadwick, fire commissioner; Grant Goddrid, C. G. Hammond and Louis Wahl, inspectors of

The last meeting of the Council prior to the fire was held on October 2. A special meeting was called for October 10, when they passed a resolution to permit any temporary city building in the sales of food to sufferers by the fire. The price of a twelve-ounce loaf of bread was fixed at eight cents, and a penalty provided for any violation of the order. On October 30, another special meeting was held, and it was announced that an informal meeting of members of the Council and city officials it had been decided to select the High School and the Ogden primary school, on West Monroe Street, as the places where to organize and contract for and receive the city government and action not being satisfactory to all, a committee of nine was appointed to select a suitable building wherein to locate the city offices. Seven members of this committee presented a report in favor of the Madison-street Police Station for the meetings of the Council, the erection of temporary buildings on the Court-House Square, and that the Board of Public Works cause plans to be prepared for the erection of a permanent building on the City Hall site.

The minority favored the use of the High-school building. Business having gone mainly to the West Side after the fire, many believed that section could be made the business section of the new Chicago. The West Side aldermen voted in favor of the adoption of the minority report, but the majority report was carried by a vote of 15 to 12. At this meeting, a communication was received from Mayor Stearns stating that but nine or ten in the same of the City Government were located by law in the South Division, he had located his office, temporarily, at the corner of Walsh Avenue and Hubbard Court, which he hoped would give general satisfaction. Mayor Stearns again expressed himself in favor of temporary city buildings being located on the City Hall site, business blocks would spring up around them, and capital, knowing there was to be no change in the center of business held at once seek investment in the re-building of the former trade center.

Mayor Mason's administration was upon the whole quite satisfactory to the citizens of Chicago, his opponents being mainly those who were opposed to his views in reference to the licensing and control of the liquor business, which element of opposition during the ensuing administration of Mayor Medill developed and crystallized in the "People's Party" movement.

Ticket: The Fire-Proof, or Republican, Convention, which nominated Mr. Medill for Mayor, met in the High-school building on West Monroe near Halsted Street. Charles F. H. Holden, his opponent, nominated by the Democrats, had been alderman from the Tenth Ward and president of the Common Council under the Mason administration. The election was held on Tuesday, November 7, 1871, and resulted as follows:


The full set of twenty constables was elected but were not sworn in by the Council, and the minutes of the convention being read, as there were doubts as to the legality of their election. A report was made to the Council on November 27, signed by Murray P. Taylor, alderman, J. N. Hoiles, city attorney, and the members of the Committee on Judiciary, in which the opinions were given that there could be no valid election for constables, unless in the Fifteenth and Twentieth wards respectively, where there were vacancies in the above. It was recommended that the committee be given to any of the majority candidates, and that they be left to the legal action of any.

MARCUS CUYLER STEARNs, the oldest surviving member of the Board of Trade of Chicago, was born at Naples, Ontario Co., N. Y., on May 25, 1816. He was reared in his native town, but when only a little more than fifteen years of age, he was obliged to seek his living by his father having died shortly before his birth. On March 1, 1832, he was taken into the family of his grandfather in Ostrander, of Knox, Steuben Co., N. Y., and he was given an insig-
had been a matter of the utmost public concern since the time of the fire, when criminals from every section of the country drifted into the city.

The management of the Police Force and the Fire Department also was in the hands of the Board of Police and Fire Commissioners, which had become reorganized at the time of the election of the Mayor and Fire Department of Milwaukee, and Jacob Rehm, and subsequently, in the spring of 1872, by the appointment of E. F. C. Kloke to the Board, to succeed Jacob Rehm, resigned. To the public the power looked for safety and protection, and property was much apprehended. The local press and Jacob Rehm removed Superintendent of Police Kennedy, and three weeks thereafter made Elmer Washburne superintendent of the force. Mr. Washburne was a man of the military and administrative board, and supported by the Fire-Proof administration maintained that Mayor Meilill's selection of a head for the department at this critical time was unwise, for the reason that Mr. Washburne was unacquainted with the investigations of crime in a great city, and inexperienced in the management of a force of men who had been accustomed to the direction of superiors who had been promoted from the ranks. Besides the agitation conducted by the Committee of Seventy, a committee of twenty-five, representing the three divisions of the city, was appointed at a meeting of citizens held in the Chamber of Commerce on Market Street, on September 12, and presided over by Henry Greenbaum. On October 7, at a meeting of the committee, which sought to put pressure on the Board, were ad\n
Mancel Talcott, chairman of the Board of Police Commissioners, who coincided with their views, and insisted that the epidemic of lawlessness and crime was caused mainly by drunkenness, and advocated the employment of the police force for the purposes of the city. The sub-committee of fifteen was thereupon sent to Mayor Meilill to urge the enforcement of the Sunday-closing ordinance. Mayor Meilill at his committee's suggestion, was impracticable, for the reason that both sellers and purchasers would deem it an arbitrary and inconsistent interference with their prerogatives on one certain day out of the seven in the week; that the law was directed against the keepers alone and not against the drinkers as well, therefore being discriminative; and further, because it would require one policeman for each drinking-place to see that the law was enforced, or say three thousand altogether, whereas the Board had but a force of two hundred and fifty policemen. The Committee published a reply on October 8, claiming that although the liquor interest was active and united and exerted a controlling influence in politics, the facts went to show that whenever an honest effort had been made to enforce the Sunday liquor law, it had been successful, and accused the administration of cowardice. Mayor Meilill claimed this reply to be unfair, but, on October 10, he sent a communication to the Board of Police Commissioners, in which he referred to newspaper reports in reference to a conference between members of the Committee and the Board, in which it was stated that the Board anticipated in enforcing the Sunday liquor law, it had been destined to express in a political movement. Agitators and demagogues were working among the foreign-born element. The Democrats, who were almost solidly opposed to Meilill, helped along the growing movement, and finally the People's Party was born in a series of mass meetings, controlled and addressed in the main by persons whose subsequent records went to prove that personal ambition was the principal incentive to their actions.

The People's Party—The People's Party was, therefore, the outcome of a public feeling against the Meilill administration, and a movement in favor of personal liberty. It was anti-Washburne, anti-Gage, anti-Sunday closing, and anti-police lighters. The first notable meeting was held on May 14, in Thielmann's Theater, on Clybourn Avenue, which was addressed by many prominent Germans, among the number being A. Hild, Jacob A. Medill, Henry Wright, Mrs. Kennedy, [illegible]. At this meeting, H. H. (Buffalo) Miller, denounced the Republican party. Suitable resolutions were adopted and a plan of action agreed upon. A great mass meeting was held, on May 20, at Asylum Turner Hall, on Milwaukee Avenue. Ex-Alderman John Budler, acted as chairman, and the speakers were A. C. Hesing, Francis A. Hoffman, Jr., Emil Dietrich, General Hermann Lieb and others. At a meeting of the Chicago Turgenem, held in the North Side Turner Hall, on May 21, resolutions were adopted denouncing all legislation and official action opposed to personal liberty, and inviting all liberal societies to select five members each for "mutual consultation and united action." On May 24 and 29, the Tribune contained articles showing that the Germans were drifting away from the Republican party, and that the movement was rapidly spreading. Delegates from eight or ten liberal meetings met in Bismarck Hall, in the Tentoon Building, and selected an Agitation Committee, composed of

Carl Niekamp, Richard Michaelis, A. C. Hesing, Carl Beutner, Peter Hall, A. C. Medill, Francis A. Hoffman, Jr., Frank Schwartz, William Florio, G. Tegtmeyer, Dr. Mathes, N. K. Hild, Dr. A. C. Hesing, O. S. Rehm, Pierre A. E. Rehm, Dr. Wehrlig, Philipp Heinl, W. Mathis, W. Schenkel, and Charles Winter. These resolutions were unanimously adopted as the incentive of the new organization, recited that the temperature and Sunday laws were obnoxious to a large and respectable portion of our people; that our civil service of the general State and local governments had become a mere instrument of partisan tyranny and personal
ambition: that the arrest of any person whose offense was only punishable by a fine, instead of procedure by mere process of summons, was an outrage, and that the police power of the State, county or city should not be wielded in the interest of factions of society. 4

That the appointment of inspectors of all beverages sold, to detect impurities, and that an ordinance be passed prohibiting the granting of licenses to persons of bad repute, and disenfranchising principle that a person should be held responsible only for his own wrong-doing, and for this reason not landlords, but saloon-keepers, be held accountable for liquor sold on premises, and not schoon-keepers, responsible in their bond. At this meeting it was agreed, on the suggestion of A.C. Hesing, to hold a mass-meeting.

The movement had gained such headway by this time that a number of liberal leaders thought it wise to favor it. This meeting was held on Sunday afternoon, August 31, 1873, in Greenebaum's bank, at which were present, among others.

The spirit denounced the Medill administration as leaning to despotism and for having sold out to the "Law and Order" men. A committee was selected to confer with the Committee of Argument in reference to holding a mass-meeting. After several modifications to the conference had been held a joint committee was formed and a public meeting held at the magazine on October 22, 1873.

The meeting was a notable one in the political annals of the city. H. B. Miller occupied the chair of this meeting, and the speakers were A. C. Hesing and others.

The following was adopted as the platform of the party:

Resolved, That in the present state of the public finances, it is imperative that our city and county be administered in an economical manner, and that the difficulties be lessened as far as possible. That our proposed municipal tax be reduced by a just and discriminating government, and the expenditure be made for the benefit of any particular class, but for the benefit of the entire community.

We support the education of the youth of our country is one of the most effective agencies for the suppression and prevention of crime; that this object can be achieved by a larger expenditure of public funds than to attempt to enforce morality by legislation.

Resolved, That the people are the sole owners of the government and the protection of any street or sidewalk or right of way of any one or any class of individuals, to do or what is not a public nuisance or day shall be enforced by a fine payable by a fine to the public.

Resolved, That there ought also be appointed by the proper authorities, judges and those found innocent, and those found guilty to be freed, and that the latter be sentenced to the free and enlightened people.

Resolved, That it is a constitutional principle that a person should be held liable for his own wrong-only, and that this principle be enforced in the enactment of the order or landlord of premises which are kept for the purpose of engaged in immoral or other unlawful business, and that such persons be held strictly accountable for their acts committed while being employed in any public service or in any public employment or in any public business, and that all persons engaged in such employment or in any public business be subject to the maritime law of the United States, and that the same be enforced, and that all persons be subject to the maritime law of the United States, and that they be held liable for their acts committed while being employed in any public service or in any public employment or in any public business, and that all persons engaged in such employment or in any public business be subject to the maritime law of the United States, and that they be held liable for their acts committed while being employed in any public service or in any public employment or in any public business.

Resolved, That the frequent arbitrary arrest of our citizens in cases where fines are not imposed for breaches of city ordinances and who violate of constitutional rights, and that should not be tolerated by a free and enlightened people.

Resolved, That we consider it a constitutional principle that a person should be held liable for his own wrong only, and for that reason we are opposed to the statute which makes the order or landlord of premises which are kept for the purpose of engaged in immoral or other unlawful business, and that such persons be held strictly accountable for their acts committed while being employed in any public service or in any public employment or in any public business, and that all persons engaged in such employment or in any public business be subject to the maritime law of the United States, and that the same be enforced, and that all persons be subject to the maritime law of the United States, and that they be held liable for their acts committed while being employed in any public service or in any public employment or in any public business, and that all persons engaged in such employment or in any public business be subject to the maritime law of the United States, and that they be held liable for their acts committed while being employed in any public service or in any public employment or in any public business.

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Joseph K.C. Forrest offered the following as an additional declaration of principles, which was also adopted:

2. That the President be respectfully requested to convene Congress in extraordinary session, with the object of securing the advice of a sufficient amount of legal-tender currency, based upon the deposit of National Security, and that the Treasury be compelled to retain, as shall attract it to the United States, and that Congress be instructed to adopt the payment of post money in banks which do not pay it out on demand. At the same time such currency should be held in the treasury to the extent of 25 per cent of the existing liabilities of the government, and that the government should not be allowed to issue any additional currency, which would simply enable the banks to save themselves at the expense and to the disadvantage of the individual citizen.

The free and commercial mode of calling out currency from its hiding places is to make it the interest of holders to part with it.

The city of Chicago should promptly issue a sufficient amount of notes to keep the mechanics and laborers now engaged in municipal improvement fully paid.

With this declaration of principles, we submit the cause of the People's Party to our fellow citizens.
We claim that every person has a right, so far as human law is concerned, to his own opinions, and that he has a right, and it is his duty, to engage in any lawful traffic, and to all the privileges which the law affords to him.

But upon the question of what kinds and modes of traffic are injurious to the public, as promoters of such traffic, as those who are engaged in a consequent unnecessary taxation, the aggregate will of the people is supreme. 

We are, however, not at liberty to be governed by the caprice of the few. The amount of a certain proportion of such deposits. Mr. Hesing charged that one bank could be specified which held a note of Gage for $42,000, to which he offered $60,000 of city deposits on condition of an extension being granted him on the note; and it was also alleged that Gage would pay all of the expenses of the People's Party, if they should nominate him for city treasurer, and that he would hold the county treasurer job. In a sworn affidavit, Hesing deposed that he had been approached by emissaries, who offered if he would use his influence to secure Gage the nomination of the People's Party for city treasurer, Gage would give him the control for two years of one-fifth of the city deposits.

Then became whispered about in public resorts that there were urgent reasons why Gage wanted to retain the office of treasurer, and the story of the People's Party made as much capital as possible out of the rumors and demanded a count of the money by the authorities until December 1873, when Mayor Colvin had taken his seat, but it had been charged by A. C. Hesing, in the Staats Zringen, that Gage had deposited funds with banks, upon agreement of their officials, that he should extend to him personal credit, but there was no amount of a certain proportion of such deposits.

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HISTORY OF CHICAGO.

Charles Kern, one of the most prominent representative German-American citizens of Chicago, is the third son of John and Mary (Stemmler) Kern, and was born at Osterbach, in Rheinland, Bavaria, in 1844. He was brought up to the trade of merchant by his father, and under his guidance was apprenticed to a wholesale dealer in groceries and restaurant, which he conducted until the democrats, in 1862, elected him sheriff of Vigo County. Mr. Kern's success in this contest was gratifying and unexpected. The county had been hitherto republican, and Mr. Kern was the first to contest the election as an independent, and his election as probable. The majority which he received proved both his popularity and the public confidence in his character. His administration of the sheriff's office was characterized by such executive ability and sterling integrity as to win from his political opponents the title of "The best sheriff Vigo County ever had." At the close of his official term (in 1864), he became interested in the management of the Galt House, at Cincinnati, and remained there until October, 1866, when he removed to Chicago, and opened a restaurant which was, from the opening day, a financial success. He was in the full tide of prosperity when the great fire came upon the city. Although he had rented away his interests as a small percentage of his insurance, he was enabled to meet all his obligations in full, and scarcely had the smoke cleared away ere he had completed a temporary structure on the old site and was ready for business. Like his father, Mr. Kern's tastes were such as to characterize him in all the relations of life. To facilitate business he converted his dwelling, No. 458 Wabash Avenue, into a restaurant which he occupied until August, 1872. In the preceding June, the re-building of large business structures was being continued to vacate the ground he had occupied, and he rented a building near the corner of LaSalle and Monroe streets, one of the first substantial edifices erected in the burned district. One year later he removed to his present location, No. 110 LaSalle Street, adding the adjoining number, 108, a few years later. He has since enlarged his accommodations so as to occupy nearly all the basement of the house, in which he has been constantly building. Mr. Kern's political career in Chicago began in 1868, when he was the democratic nominee for sheriff of Cook County. The county was then largely republican, and as a matter of course he failed to secure an election. In 1870, and again in 1872, he was the unanimous choice of his party for the office for which he had been defeated in 1868. The result of the elections proved his popularity, since, although defeated, he ran 4,000 votes ahead of the remainder of the ticket. In 1876, he was again for a fourth time unanimously placed in nomination, and elected by a majority of 6,000, receiving 16,000 more votes than the other candidates on the democratic ticket. He was re-nominated for the fourth time by the convention of the state, and won the election by a vote of 45,000. Of his management of the office, it is enough to say that his political antagonists accorded him the heartiest praise, the republican journals and lawyers with the general public in praising his administration, and his administration has been characterized by the virtues of fidelity and scrupulous economy. In 1878, he was re-nominated, but the story arising from the failure to seat Mr. Tilden had demoralized the democratic party in Cook County, and the ticket was defeated by 15,000 majority. Mr. Kern, however, ran 10,000 ahead of his ticket, and lacking only about 3,000 votes of being elected. Subsequently his name was prominently mentioned in connection with several other important public offices, but he declined to enter the propositions, preferring to devote all his time and energies to his private business. In December, 1885, Mr. Kern was elected president of the Cook County Democratic Club, a position which he merited by reason of his public political services and his standing as a representative citizen. He has also served a term as vice-president of the Iroquois Club, of which he is an active member. Mr. Kern possesses, to a remarkable degree, the qualities of frontier leadership. His control over men is so well known that a kindly suggestion from him carries with it more weight than would a peremptory command from most men. His success as a political leader is mainly due to five causes,—his ability to organize, tireless and untiring; his public spirit and integrity, and personal popularity. When he takes an active part in a campaign, he can, his political opponents say, declare the result for the day before as after election, so systematically and thoroughly has he every previous event to it. Under his influences. His influence as a member of the aristocratic Iroquois Club is no less potent than in the councils of the more moderate. He is a regular working member of the organizations with the old Iroquois Democratic Club. His advocacy of the election of a man, in the adoption of a measure is generally considered equivalent to success. Mr. Kern has all his life been very fond of field sports, and is accounted one of the best shots in the country. His annual vaca-
tions are invariably spent on the prairies, among the lakes, or along the rivers of the far Northwest. Being a true sportsman, he has taken an active part in the framing, amendment, and enforcement of the game laws of the State. He was president of one of the first sportsmen’s organizations in Chicago, the Prairie Shooting Club, which has been presided over by the Addaon Club; and in 1855, was elected president of the Illinois State Sportsman’s Association. While not a turban, in the sense in which the term is often used, he nevertheless takes a lively interest in all prominent events, is a member of the Washington Park Club, and always has several good readers in his stable for his private use. His Kern married, in 1852, Miss Mary A. Whitman, of Lyons, N. Y. They have two children—Josephine and Harry W. He is a member of Ashland Lodge, No. 293, A.F.&A.M.; of Washington Chapter, No. 43, R.A.M.; and of Chicago Commandery, No. 19, K.T.

ELIHU S. HAINES, for many years editor of the Legal Advertiser, and one of the best known political characters in the State, is a native of Oneida County, N. Y. His father died when he was six years of age, and soon afterward he went to live with a farmer in the neighborhood, with whom he remained for some five years. The boy, with the idea of independence which has always marked him as apart from the common crowd, started West with John C. Haines, his brother, and arrived in Chicago in May, 1851. The village had just been opened a few hundred people, the Indian traders being the most important portion of the population outside of the garison. Soon thereafter he moved to Joliet, where he remained till the spring of 1856, when he went to what is now Lake County and worked upon a farm. There were then no schools in the county; in fact, for the age of seven years he obtained his education, regularly, only in the winter. Notwithstanding this drawback, and the fact that for many years he was obliged to provide not for himself but for a widowed mother, he had acquired in early manhood an education in the common branches, and the Latin and German languages, and was quite proficient in the art of surveying. When he first removed to Lake County, he joined an organization of settlers who were banded together to protect themselves in their landed rights. Becoming much interested in the legal aspect of this rude attempt to establish justice in a community which was almost without protection of constituted authority, his mind turned to the study of law, and he commenced reading with the ardor and determination which have continually brought him into public prominence. He was admitted to the bar in 1854, and opened a law office in Chicago, continuing, however, to reside in Waukegan. In 1855, Mr. Haines compiled a compilation of the laws of Illinois relating to township organization, containing notes of decisions and forms for proceedings in various cases. The work so attracted the attention of the Legislature that a large edition was ordered for distribution to the public officers in every township in the State. It also went into popular use and is much prized by the legal fraternity generally. These compilations were prepared by him for the States of Michigan, Missouri, Wisconsin and Minnesota, the last two by order of the Legislature. In 1855, Mr. Haines also published a work on “The Powers and Duties of Justices of the Peace in Illinois,” which to day is standard authority. In all probability there are few people who are as acquainted with the political history of Illinois for the past thirty years, who are not thoroughly conversant with Mr. Haines’ independence, fearlessness and originality in action and thought. Naturally an agitator and a radical, practical thinker, politics seem to have always had a charm for him, and he appears never to have been satisfied with taking a passive part in the political machine. He was originally a democrat, but the slavery question drove him to the republican party, which he assisted to organize. In 1859, 1861 and 1863, he was sent to the State Legislature as a representative of Lake County. He com- procession there were eighty-five members and the republicans had but one majority, so that Mr. Haines held the balance of power, as he did in 1855, during the contest for the speakership and the United States senatorship. Upon both occasions he acted independently, in one case being greatly instrumental in shaping the anti-monopoly element in the State constitution, and in the other being a power in the choice of a senator. Mr. Haines was re-elected to the Legislature in 1870 and in 1874, representing, during the latter year and under the apportionment of the new constitution, the counties of Lake and McHenry. At the session of 1875 came the contest for speaker of the House. The independents again held the balance of power and Mr. Haines was called to the post of honor—the third officer under the State government. He was re-elected in 1882 and 1884, serving again as speaker of the House during the session of 1885.

MAJOR COVIN’S TERM.—In his inaugural address to the Council, on December 1, 1873, Mayor Colvin referred to the issues between the two parties in the preceding canvass, and promised economy and reforms. The following are excerpts from his message:

During the last municipal administration the attention of our community has, to a great extent, been diverted from all questions referring to economic management of the public finances, or to the production of life and property, either as fruitful as they were frugal, or to the expansion of the same. In this point of view, the enjoyment of the people of the State is in the hands of the public school. It is not intended to denounce that practice, but merely to state that, within the past year, it has become distasteful to a large portion of the community. In our late election the issue has been fairly and squarely made whether the existing ordinances shall be retained and enforced, or, upon the other hand, either repealed or so modified as to be in conformity with the present state of public opinion in our community. A majority of our people are convinced that it would be preposterous to designate their decision as a “snap” judgment, or to exalt its meaning less divide the question in favor of the latter alternative. It behooves all good citizens who believe in the principles of our republican form of government to accept that popular decision, and which, following the advice of my predecessor in office, they have appealed. There is no reason to fear that those who consistently believe in the existing ordinances upon the subject to be deterred by a spirit of religious intolerance inconsistent with the spirit of our age, will, on their own part, defy the spirit of mutual toleration. If the Common Council, in its wisdom,
and having undoubtedly full power upon the subject, should determine either to arrest the party without production of any bond, and to try the cause on Sunday, as the law requires, or to fullly secure the parrties exercised a portion of our citizens from any injury, by immediately apprehending and securing such persons in the person of citizens, it will do no more than its duty toward the majority of the people.

Our police system should be conducted upon the principle of the prevention of evil, and it is the especial duty of the legal authority to prevent the city from being profited by means of any of the prevalent forms of vice. When it does, he became the principal instrument of the police to prevent the enforcement of the various ordinances of the city, and to prevent the misuse of the funds raised by the various ordinances of the city, and to prevent the misuse of the funds raised by the various ordinances of the city, it was not until the 350,000, when the amount in the hands of the city was $1,000,000.

1871. Shortly before the fire, however, the water fund was known to be over $1,000,000, whereas, from the records, the amount in the hands of the city was $250,000.

Mr. Tucker confessed that he was short $350,000, and Mr. Sherwood said subsequently he understood from Gage he had confessed to Mr. Bond and Comptroller Barry that he was short $350,000. Mr. Gage related to Mr. Bond that the evidence was such as to establish the intention, in which to straighten matters up. Mr. Sherwood consented, insisting that the books should be fully written up, and entered the interview feeling satisfied Gage would make up the deficiency before he was compelled to make a settlement with his successor. The finance committee made up a report to the Council, which Mr. Sherwood refused to sign, on account of his knowledge of the facts above given. The deficit at the end of Gage's term was $607,705.58. The amount stated in the demand of his successor, Treasurer O'Hara, of which $147,000 remained in the banks, leaving the actual claim against Gage $660,705.58. The re-indictment of Gage for perjury was imposed by Judge McVicker on March 26, 1873, on the ground that in his affidavit Gage omitted the word "unlawfully" before the word "use," and that the affidavit was therefore merely a voluntary offering and not a legal document within the meaning of the law. On remand for further proceedings, Gage moved a change of venue to Lake County, and finally defeated the city in this criminal charge also.

In March, 1873, a judgment was rendered in the Circuit Court of Cook County against David A. Gage, and his bondsmen, William F. Tucker, Albert Croxley, John H. Sherman, James H. McVicker and Nathaniel P. Wilder, for the sum of $250,000. The case was taken to the Appellate Court by error, by the defendants, and that court rendered judgment of affirming the judgment of the Circuit Court, reversing the judgment of the Circuit Court. The city appealed from the judgment of the Appellate Court to the Supreme Court, and in that court, at its September term, 1873, the judgment of the Appellate Court and directed the latter court to enter judgment confirming the judgment of the Circuit Court, which was done accordingly. In December, 1873, David A. Gage and wife executed to George Taylor a deed of trust of several pieces and parcels of land to secure the city on account of Gage's indebtedness, and containing a power of sale, etc. Of this land a certain portion described as being in Township 35, Section 1, was not owned by Gage, but he did own 90 acres in Township 35, Section 1, which he claimed was the land he intended to convey, but that a mistake was made in the description. He subsequently conveyed the tract in Township 35, Section 1 to another party, and the trustee thereupon filed a bill to have the latter conveyance set aside and the description in the trust deed corrected.

While T. J. Dickey was corporation counsel, he filed a bill in the Circuit Court of Cook County, for condemnation of land to be sold to a corporation for the purposes of a farm, and to raise funds for the county, the city to sell a tract of 254 acres, known as the "Gage farm," another party, a non-resident of the State, claiming interest as a creditor of Gage, filed a cross-bill, and upon his petition the cause was removed to the United States Circuit Court, but on motion of the corporation counsel, the United States Court remanded the cause to the Superior Court, holding that it was not removable therefrom under the Act of Congress. From this order the corporation counsel in the cross-bill took an appeal to the United States Supreme Court, which court affirmed the order of the court below, remanding the cause to the Superior Court of Cook County.

Mr. Gage also assigned, in 1873, to George Taylor, as trustee, for the use of the city, certain choses in action, such as bonds, life insurance policies, etc. Up to February 19, 1880, Trustee Taylor had realized for the city from real estate sales and other sources $100,000, which amount was credited on the judgment against the bondsmen.

On January 10, 1881, Corporation Counsel Adams recommended to the Council that authority be conferred upon the Mayor and Corporation Counsel, to make such laws and issue such ordinances for the better government of the city, as might be necessary to prevent the city from losing anything in which it had a legal interest, and the Council accordingly made the title of the city to the 30 acres in township 35. How much the city will realize upon the total deficiency will not be known till all of the lands have been sold.
Council appointed a committee of expert architects, composed of J. M. Van Osdal, chairman; W. W. Boyington, A. Bauer, Edward Buring, J. J. Eagan, and O. L. Wheelock, to examine the foundations of the Custom House, consult with the Government engineers, and report to the City Council. The architects subsequently reported that, in their estimation, the foundations were sufficiently secure to support the contemplated structure. They also put in a claim for pay for their services, and as this contingency had not been provided for, various embarrassment ensued before the claim was ultimately satisfied.

On April 23, 1875, during Mayor Collin's term, an election was held on the question of the proposed organization of the city under the resolution of the charter, and a question of minority representation in the Council. The call at this time was in favor of the new charter and against minority representation; and while the voters did not take much interest in the question, they had not been fully discouraged; the aldermen went out in their wards and succeeded, by reason of a light vote, in carrying the election to suit themselves. The vote as canvassed on May 5 was—For organization of the city under the general law, 11,717; For minority representation in the Council, 1,550; Against, 5,544. On June 25, 1875, the Committee on Police, to whom had been referred the organization relative to the abolishment of the Board of Police and Fire Commissioners, reported an ordinance creating the present Police and Fire Departments and the offices of City Marshal, Superintendent of Police and Fire Marshal, and on June 28, after a careful examination of the ordinance, the Council at large passed it with a vote of 23 to 5. In March, 1876, the ordinance creating the Fire Department was amended so as to put the appointive powers and full control and management in the hands of the fire marshal. The same day the Board of Aldermen was organized. Mayor Collin, on July 30, 1875, appointed George L. Dunlop the first city marshal under the new law.

On February 28, 1876, the Council passed an ordinance redistricting the city into eight wards, thereby reducing the number by two wards.

At a special meeting of the Council, on March 24, 1876, Alderman Woodman moved that the city clerk be instructed to call a "Special election for Mayor, April 15, 1876, to fill the existing vacancy." The motion was lost by a vote of 21 nos to 16 ayes. On March 27, the Council judiciary committee reported an ordinance creating a certain portion in answer to the petition of a large number of citizens for a special election. The ordinance was defeated by vote of 22 nos to 16 ayes. At the Council meeting of April 28, 1876, Alderman White offered a resolution, which was adopted, calling upon the Law Department for an opinion upon the following questions:

1. Is it the duty of the City Council to canvass the votes cast at the recent election for City Clerk?
2. If not, can this Council or its successors declare a vacancy to exist in the office of the City Clerk?

The Law Department, at the meeting held on May 1, 1876, submitted an opinion by Egbert Juniewicz, city attorney, in which both questions were answered in the negative.

The Council proceeded to other business, and began to attack the financial policy of the administration, and there were quite a number of citizens in favor of the repudiation of the payment of their taxes, and they also favored repudiation on the part of the city of the payment of the outstanding city scrip, or the certificates issued subsequently to the adoption of the new charter. On February 21, 1876, Comptroller S. S. Hayes, in an exhaustive communication, rebutted any possible legality in such action on the part of the city.

By the adoption of the new law, the re-districting of the city and other improvements in the system of government noted, the old and cumbersome machinery of many confusing boards and much paper work were displaced, and the administration of the laws and ordinances was simplified and made more direct in the hands of the Mayor and heads of departments.

Moses Jones Wentworth, attorney at law, is a son of Colonel Joseph and Sarah F. Jones Welles, and was born in 1848. He attended the schools of his native town during his youth, and then entered Harvard University, from which he graduated in 1865. He came to Chicago at the age of twenty-three years, 1867, and entered the University, graduating in 1871. In 1874, he was elected a member of the Legislature, re-elected in 1876 and 1878, and was nominated for the fourth term, but declined the honor. During his three terms in the Legislature, he never failed upon a par for Wessex, and was born at Sund-
HISTORY OF CHICAGO.

At the meeting of the Council on June 21, Alderman McCrea presented the following communication:

"HON. M. A. MCREA (Chairman):

Dear Sir: I came into this office one year ago, and I have endeavored, in my public position, to fulfill the trust of the people. I have made every effort to make the city as efficient as possible. In order that the city affairs might not be embarrassed, and that I could do my best for the city, I have been compelled to make some disbursements. It has come to my knowledge that I have been using the money of the city in a way that cannot be justified. It is therefore, therefore, that I present to the Mayor and Aldermen the following resignation of the appointment and confirmation of J. A. Farwell to the position."

A communication from Mr. Colvin, wherein he named Mr. Farwell for comptroller, and the appointment was confirmed by a vote of ayes 26, nays none.

The vote by which the ordinance abolishing the office of comptroller and transfering the duties to the city clerk was passed, was thereupon reconsidered, and on a motion of Alderman Thompson to again pass the same ordinance, thirty votes were cast; the ordinance was then incorporated into a joint building for the new Court House and City Hall, pursuant to resolution, the chair at this meeting appointed Alderman Van Oss, Abich, Kerber, Gilbert and White a special committee, with instructions to arrange for the removal of the old Court House and the new Court House.
correct an erroneous impression of the invalidity of the official acts of Mayor Monroe which seems to exist to some extent, that the communication was notified at.

JOHN H. THOMPSON.

A. W. WALDO.

FRANK LAWLER.

JAMES H. GILBERT.

Committee on Judiciary.

The closing features of the Colvin administration were a report of the special committee appointed to consider the matter in favor of abolishing the Board of Public Works and the Board of Health, and reorganizing in the same; the Board of Public Works under a commissioner at a salary of $3,000 a year, and the Board of Health under a health officer at $1,500 a year, and a report of the Finance Committee adverse to the resolution to disband the Police and Fire Department.

FRANK LAWLER, justly called the workingman's friend, has risen to his present enviable position from the humblest walks of life. Born in Rochester, N. Y., on June 25, 1812, he was early left to rely upon his strength. He came to Chicago in 1834, and began business life in a brick yard at thirteen years of age. He carried newspapers, then advanced to the position of news agent on the railroad, and next apprenticed himself to a shipwright and caulker. As a journeymen he became noted for his skill, but eventually drifted into intellectual employment for the benefit of those hard-pressed classes with whom he was in such close sympathy. As president of the Protective Association connected with his trade, and in which he had long served as a member, Mr. Lawler came into contact with the relations of craft and also with those in laboring on other lines. After he had acted as general agent of the Workingman's Advocate for a time, in furthering the advance of the eight-hour law and other legislation, in the interest of his fellows, he returned cheerfully to labor at his trade. In 1868, he was appointed a letter-carrier by General McArthur, and in 1875 was transferred to a position in the registry department of the Chicago post office. In 1877, he was transferred to the third department in order to take his place in the new City Council as alderman from the Eighth Ward, having been elected in the spring of that year. Into this body he brought the same spirit of helpfulness to the workingman which he has ever exhibited. His campaign against the tax-fighters of 1877, 1873 and 1874, and later against the employment of convict labor in any form, especially on the new City Hall, will go into the political history of Chicago as a very important chapter. As an index of how his efforts were looked upon by the leaders of business the following resolution, which explains itself, is presented:

"INTERNATIONAL TYPOGRAPHICAL UNION.

DIEGO, Mich., June 7, 1876.

"The following resolution was adopted by the International Typographical Union in convention assembled (delegates being present from all the cities in the United States, the territories, and Canada) in the City of Detroit, Mich., on the day and date above mentioned.

"Resolved, That the thanks of the International Typographical Union are hereby tendered to Mr. Frank Lawler, of the Common Council of the City of Chicago for his successful and energetic opposition to the employment of convict labor on the new City Hall of that city.

"J. H. O'DONNELL, Secretary.

D. W. STREET, Treasurer.

The ordinance which passed the Common Council, during his first term of service, requiring the bridges to be closed from 6 to 7 o'clock a.m., and from 5:30 to 6:30 p.m., was also Mr. Lawler's measure, conceived for the benefit of thousands of workingmen, to whom delays at these times of day might lose them their places or be of serious inconvenience to them. Among other measures which have now become a part of the municipal law, and for which the laborers of Chicago must thank their unselfish and consistent friend, may be mentioned the ordinances by which the working classes are released from their toil at four o'clock Saturday afternoon; requiring merchants to furnish seats for their female employes; and forbidding the employment of factors of child labor under two years of age. These are but a few of the actual results of his exertions. It is not out of place to here call attention to the fact that Mr. Lawler, although not an orator and making no pretensions in that line, by his labors in the City Council to establish a municipal system of tenement-house inspection, is entitled to no small share of the honors which attach to those who are at the foundation of the present State law on that subject. He has, of necessity, met with great abuse from those whose spirit which has prompted him throughout his career and who, perhaps, are jealous of the hold which he has obtained upon the confidence and hearts of his constituents, hot faith in the honesty of his intentions and the efficiency of his work, is evident from his triumphant election in November, 1854, to a seat in the National House of Representatives, from the Second Conception District, in the face of the coarseness and one of the other of the democratic nominees were defeated by over 5,000. His term as alderman of the Eighth Ward expired in May, 1856, and he qualified in the popular branch of Congress on March 4, 1857, succeeding John P. Finley. His success is a tribute to honesty and hard work unaccompanied by rhetorical flourishes. In addition to his connection with the various labor organizations of the city, Mr. Lawler is a member of the Ancient Order of Hibernia Division 7 of the Western World; the Oddfellows Lodge; and of the Independent Order of Foresters, Fidelity Court. He was married at Chicago, on December 5, 1876, to Miss McQuaid. They have four children.

CHARLES C. LARSEN. Lieutenant of police at the Chicago Avenue Station, has been a resident of this city for over twenty years and a member of the Police Department since 1873. His name has been familiar to the community for many years, having served as a brave and efficient officer at routine duty, but also as identified with many noted detective exploits, and his recent promotion to a position of importance and responsibility has been the result of marked ability and observance of duty. Lieutenant Larsen was born at Copenhagen, Denmark, on May 14, 1854, and is the son of Christian and Clara Larsen, of that city. There he received his early education, and in 1865 he immigrated to America, and, after a brief sojourn in New York City and on Long Island, came to Chicago, for permanent residence, in the summer of 1866. In August, 1873, he joined the city police force, entering upon duty as a patrolman at the West Chicago-avenue Station, where he was located for nine years, a portion of the time being detailed on detective duty on special service. In 1881, he was promoted to a desk-sergeantcy, and in the fall of the succeeding year entered on a similar position at his present station. He was joined in 1882 by his father, who also served as a police officer. For a time, he was also clerk of the Police Court. On February 13, 1885, he was promoted to the position of patrol sergeant, and transferred to the Harrison-street Station, where he remained until December 25, 1885, when he was returned to the Chicago Avenue Station. On February 19, 1886, he was promoted to a Lieutenancy, to take the place of Lieutenant Shippar, transferred to the Homan-street Station. Lieutenant Larsen is familiar with every branch of police service, routine, patrol, clerical and detective, and his record for efficiency, bravery and ability is not surpassed by any member of the force. In connection with Ex-Chief of Detectives Garfield, he worked the celebrated Dr. Mayer poisoning case, and was also prominent in the Johnson-Hultgen assassination murder. In the line of promotion and duty he enjoys the confidence of his superior officers and the esteem of his associates. Lieutenant Larsen was married in Chicago, in the presence of the Rev. Mr. Peters, pastor of the New Covenant Presbyterian Church, and is the father of two daughters.

Vlademar and Dagmar.

MAYOR HEATH'S ADMINISTRATION.—On July 17, 1876, the Council met in regular session and suspended the voice of the special election of July 12 for Mayor, the result being as follows: Monroe Heath, Republican, 19,298 votes; Mark Kimball, Democrat, 7,509; J. J. McGrath, Independent, 3,797. Monroe Heath was declared the elected Mayor for the term ending March 1, 1877; his official bond, signed by Monroe Heath, William F. Milligan, Peter Schuttler and Christopher Hotz, was approved.

Charles Tarnow was declared elected Alderman of the Seventh Ward, to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of James H. Hildreth.

The tax collection bill, under which the tax commissioner and city assessor had been operating, having been declared unconstitutional by the Supreme Court, the Council adopted a resolution calling on the Mayor to discharge the assistants and employes of both of these offices and to remove the officials themselves. An order was also passed directing the Board of Education to withhold the construction of proposed school buildings, and the Committee on Schools to report a list of all leases of school property, and the dates of expiration of the same, with the view of selling a portion of the property in order to help the city out of its financial strait. The special committee, appointed to consult with architects and the Committee on the construction of the new Board of Education, was discharged, and their duties transferred to the Committee on Public Buildings, and the Council refused to instruct the city attorney to take steps to join the county from proceeding with its suit against the district. The order of the Board of Health and reorganizing it under a Commissioner of Health was adopted, and the office of city physician was done away with. The first appointment made by Mayor Heath was that of Peter Brockholst McVickar, but he was not confirmed by the Mayor as the Commissioner of Health, who was promptly confirmed by the Council.

Mayor Heath, on the advice of the corporation counsel, on July 26, vetoed the ordinance which permitted the taking off of half of the street lamps from being lighted at night. At the meeting of the Council on July 26, an ordinance was passed reducing the pay-roll of the Fire Department twenty-five per cent.; the pay-roll of the Board of Public Works per cent.; the pay-roll of the Board of Public Works per cent. per dollar.; the salaries of the comptroller and his clerks,
of the gas inspector, and of the police justices and clerks were reduced, and the offices of city tax assessor and city tax commissioner were abolished.

On July 31 the following resolution, offered by Alderman J. L. Thompson, was adopted by the Council on unanimous vote:

Resolved, That the city taxes collected by virtue of the tax levy of 1876 are hereby referred to the Committee on City Affairs, to whom the collections were referred, recommended that they be paid and accounted for on the basis of the ordinances referred to, and ordered the Clerk of the City to accept all such collections as valid, and that the same be paid into the city treasury.

On September 18, the Council formally, by ordinance, abolished the old Board of Public Works and vested their rights and duties and the Commissioner of Public Works with the President of the Council.

During Mayor Heath's first term was carried on what was known as the "sign war." Complaints having been made that the ordinance regarding street obstructions was violated in hundreds of instances, Mayor Heath ordered the signs to be removed, and all such obstructions removed, and the Police and Fire Departments were instructed to carry out the order. The Council finally decided to amend the ordinance, and the Mayor was requested to withhold the removal of the signs, but prior to the action of the Council the signs had been removed by bodies of police, and several street encounters and much excitement was the result.

On May 13, 1877, the Council, on the recommendation of the Board of Finance, passed an ordinance revising the City Treasurer's accounts.

Under the provisions of the Acts of the Legislature changing the name of the City of Chicago, approved March 9, 1877, the Council, on March 13, passed an ordinance re-districting the city into new election precincts.

Under the new city charter, foreign insurance companies were obliged to place a bond with the city treasurer of $5,000 for two per cent. of their collections as security for collection of the city taxes, giving as his reason that the compensation of the town collectors was fixed by statute, and that by virtue of the general revenue law of the State the city taxes were extended on the books of the collector, the same as State and county taxes.

Under the provisions of the Acts of the Legislature changing the name of the City of Chicago, approved March 9, 1877, the Council, on March 13, passed an ordinance re-districting the city into new election precincts.

On March 22, 1877, the Council passed an ordinance ordering a tax levied for the purpose of putting the City Hall and other public buildings into repair, and paid into the city treasury, and, by a fair and equitable apportionment of the city taxes among the various municipalities, the cost of the City Hall and other public buildings shall be limited to $100,000 or more is now justly credited to the building or city hall fund; and it is here recommended that the Council of the city of Chicago, as the next step in the resolutions of the City Council, provision was made for the whole of the city hall fund, together with the amount of the money thus unappropriated, to be added to the general revenue of the city.

The money belonging to the building or City Hall fund has been, to the extent stated, collected from the taxes levied on the property in the city, and is now properly credited to the building or city hall fund.

On July 12, the Council adopted a resolution, of which the following is self-explanatory:

WHEREAS, The revenue from taxes which was anticipated, of those belonging to this city, and was expected to be, and was secured to, and paid into the city treasury, and, by a fair and equitable apportionment of the city taxes among the various municipalities, the amount of the city hall fund may be limited to $100,000 or more is now justly credited to the building or city hall fund; and it is here recommended that the Council of the city of Chicago, as the next step in the resolutions of the City Council, provision was made for the whole of the city hall fund, together with the amount of the money thus unappropriated, to be added to the general revenue of the city.

WHEREAS, The citizens of Chicago believe that the present Council has been wasteful and unwise, and have resolved that

Be it further Resolved, That the Mayor of the city, and the City Council and the Comptroller of the city are hereby, and are hereby, requested to bring all such matters before the Council at their earliest convenience, and to make all such arrangements as shall be necessary, at the cost of the city, for the purpose of enforcing obedience to the laws, returning and suppressing rebellion.

On Tuesday, April 3, 1877, the first election for Mayor under the new law, changing the time of election from fall to spring, was held, and Monroe Heath was re-elected Mayor for the ensuing two years.

The city, having brought suit against George Van Holten, ex-
Under the provisions of this ordinance, E. S. Chesbrough was appointed commissioner of Public Works, on January 12, 1879.

On April 28, 1879, the following was passed by the Council:

Resolved, That the thanks of the City Council be, and are hereby tendered to the Hon. Monroe Holmes, in appreciation of the manner in which he has managed the affairs of the city during his administration.

Mayor Heath said:

This resolution is a very flattering one. If I have been enabled in my administration to do anything for the good of the city, it has been because I have followed the co-operation of the Council. I must acknowledge the thanks of the city for its hearty support of my administration.

I thank you, gentlemen, and will now announce the inauguration of the new members.

Mayor Harrison’s Administration.—The municipal election was held Tuesday, April 1, 1879, and was memorable among the political annals of the city. There was three full city tickets in the field, the Republicans, Democrats and Socialists having candidates for the various offices. Among the Republicans there was some dissatisfaction, one faction demanding the re-nomination of Mayor Heath and another favoring Abner M. Wright. Mayor Heath refused to allow the use of his name and Mr. Wright was nominated and the voters and achieved a splendid majority in the elections as follows:

Democratic Ticket.—Mayor, Abner M. Wright, 5,665; City Treasurer, William C. Selig, 2,276; Attorney, Jonas S. Crittenden, 2,411; City Councilors, Abby M. Martin, John C. Dunne, Frederick A. Farnsworth, Peter E. Mclain.

Republican Ticket.—Mayor, Abner M. Wright, 4,046; City Treasurer, Martin A. Farwell, 2,665; City Clerk, Peter Hunter, 2,574.

Socialist Ticket.—Mayor, Ernst Schwab, 1,829; City Treasurer, Frank A. Stotter, 1,874; City Attorney, Henry Ribetti, 1,856; City Clerk, Henry M. Hildreth.

The total number of votes cast in the election, including three hundred and sixty-one vacancies, was: Mayor, 5,821; Treasurer, 5,951; Attorney, 5,826; Clerk, 5,777.

Eighteen Aldermen were elected, the vote for the various candidates as follows:

First Ward—Arthur Dixon, Rep., 1,657; John Ellis, Dem., 729; N. J. Johansen, Socialist, 1,150. Second Ward—Alfred Baldwin, Rep., 1,500; Samuel J. C. Dunton, Dem., 1,320; John M. Clark, Rep., 1,420; A. C. Seebach, Dem., 760; H. L. Hull, Ind., 1,424. Third Ward—Alvin Grannis, Rep., 1,320; John Hall, Ind., 1,265. Fourth Ward—William Cowan, Dem., 1,305; A. Dier, Rep., 867; J. J. Alpers, Socialist, 1,583. Fifth Ward—Michael McAleny, Dem., 1,458; Andrew King, Rep., 865; E. C. Morgan, Ind., 1,311; James McFarland, Dem., 1,528; William Seward, Ind., 1,580; O. W. Barrett, Rep., 775; Henry Stahl, Socialist, 519. Ninth Ward—James Peayer, Dem., 1,689; Richard Jones, Rep., 816; E. R. Pratt, Socialist, 977. Sixth Ward—Michael McNamara, Dem., 1,078; E. Lawrence, Ind., 437; Robert Rook, 361; E. C. Christenson, 23. Seventh Ward—George B. Swift, Rep., 2,066; W. B. Batehame, Dem., 827; H. Johnson, Ind., 1,116. Eighth Ward—Lowery Everett, Rep., 2,550; O. A. Noehl, Dem., 1,155. Ninth Ward—George A. Armstrong and Thomas Brennan for members of the Board of Education. The names of James, Allen and Reinhart were subsequently withdrawn. The other appointments were all afterward confirmed, with the exception of M. J. Baker and C. H. Schilling for City Auditor; and John F. Holzner, for City Treasurer, whom the appointment of Mr. McKee was referred, reported recommending that he be confirmed. Mr. Hailor was confirmed to the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Mr. E. G. Webster. The following councilmen were confirmed to the various offices:

Gentlemen of the Council: One year in the history of our city, and which is as the index to the past and the harbinger of the future, is hindered by the limitations of the peculiar character of our office. Whether we have fulfilled the expectations of our constituents in the exercise of our powers and duties, or not, is for the people to decide. Whether our deliberations will ever prove for the best interests of the municipality, our history alone can demonstrate; but we have no doubt each member has done that, which in his best judgment, he thought at the time was for the best interest of the city.

On June 24, Mayor Heath sent to the Council the names of John A. Farrell, for city comptroller, Joseph F. Bonnell, for corporation counsel; A. N. Linscott, for prosecuting attorney; Michael Hickey, for general superintendent of police; George B. Anderson, for deputy superintendent of police; Louis Wall, John C. Haines, and Charles G. Hammond for inspectors of the Hospital of the Menor's Home; W. H. Broom, for Alderman, of the third ward; Louis M. Zulch, for city physician; J. A. Flaming, for city treasurer; Louis M. Fick, for city assessor; James A. Dunne, for city physician; John D. Murphy, for inspector of steam boilers; J. A. Flaming, for inspector of steam engines; Dr. B. A. B. Bennett; Louis M. Zulch, for city assessor; E. J. Dooley, for inspector of steam boilers; L. B. Haines, for city assessor; George B. Armstrong and Thomas Brennan for members of the Board of Education. The names of James, Allen and Reinhart were subsequently withdrawn. The other appointments were all afterward confirmed, with the exception of M. J. Baker and C. H. Schilling for City Auditor; and John F. Holzner, for City Treasurer, whom the appointment of Mr. McKee was referred, reported recommending that he be confirmed. Mr. Hailor was confirmed to the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Mr. E. G. Webster. The following councilmen were confirmed to the various offices:

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Harry Rubens and D. R. Storey, directors of the Public Library; Luther L. Etherington, auditor; Henry A. D. Waldron, clerk of the circuit court; J. F. South-

From the Daily Chicago Tribune

On May 19, majority and minority reports from the committee on the prevention of closing saloons for the special session were received. The majority report opposed any interference on the part of the Council with the "personal liberties" of citizens, and insinuated the future created by similar attempts under the Municipal Act as an administration of the law. The minority report was signed by Aldermen Ryan, Neisen, Elzing, and Lodding. The minority report, signed by Alderman Collerton, advised the passage of an ordinance to enforce the State law and close all saloons on Sunday.

On December 8, Mayor Harrison sent to the Council a communication setting forth the difficulties encountered by the police in enforcing the 12 o'clock, midnight, saloon-closing ordinance, and requesting, in the interest of the health of the community, that saloons be allowed to employ at night in the business districts, so that saloons be allowed, upon payment of $104, in addition to the regular license fee, to re-
novate the 12 o'clock lawfulness. A communication was also sent by the Mayor, embodying reports of the Police Department and intended to show that there had been no increase in crime and lawlessness.

On December 22, the Council extended the freedom of the city to Charles Stewart Parnell and John Dillon, in the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Mayor be, and he hereby, authorized to extend the banished condition of the law against the representatives and sympathizers of oppressed people of Ireland, Messrs. Parnell and Dillon, now on route to this country.

On February 9, 1880, the Council accepted an invitation from the Irish Land Reform and Relief Association, to attend the public demonstration and reception to Mr. Parnell and his associates, on Monday, February 9. On Thursday, January 29, the Mayor appointed Al-

The new elected members of the Council took their seats on May 10, Alderman Ballard presenting resolutions declaring James H. Byrnes, who was unreelected, and Alderman Plessey, who was elected Alderman, to be duly installed.

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POLITICAL HISTORY.

1881, Mayor Carter H. Harrison was nominated by acclamation for re-election to the mayoralty; Rudolf Brand was nominated for city treasurer, Patrick J. Howard re-nominated for city clerk, and Julius S. Grinnell re-nominated for city attorney.

John M. Clark was the nominee for Mayor by the Republican convention, John Raber for city treasurer and W. D. Underwood for city attorney.

The election occurred on Tuesday, April 5, and resulted as follows:


In this election, Timothy O'Mara ran, as an Independent, for Mayor, receiving 764 votes. The Socialists nominated George Schilling for Mayor and Frank A. Stauber for treasurer, serving no purpose whatever, as there could be no combinations of their movement in politics since the election of two years before. Schilling received 240 votes and Stauber 1,099. There were 1,585 scattering votes on city attorney and 1,536 on city clerk.

The aldermanic vote in the various wards was as follows:

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party machinery, and certain aldermen who had the worst elements of the population subject to their commands. A committee of citizens, representing both parties, was organized to consider this subject and take action in reference to placing a "reform ticket in the field. They met in Fairbank Hall, Central Music Hall Building, and became known as the "Fairbank Hall SilK Stockings." The Republicans duly held a convention and a compromise was effected with the Fairbank Hall people, whereby by Eugene Cary was nominated for mayor, Dennis O'Connor for treasurer, B. F. Richolson for city attorney, and Emil Dietzsch for city clerk.

The Democratic convention held, at the Palmer House, re-nominated Carter H. Harrison, by acclamation, and John M. Dunphy for city treasurer; Julius A. Jr., for councilman; John G. Neumeyer for city attorney and John G. Neumeyer nominated for city clerk.

The election occurred on Tuesday, April 3, and was an exciting one. The result was as follows:


In the wards the vote for aldermen was as follows:


The appointments of officials made by Mayor Harrison in 1883-84 were as follows:

T. T. Gurney, comptroller, re-appointed; Oscar C. DeWolfe, health commissioner, re-appointed; D. W. Oettinger, commissioner of Public Works, re-appointed; Anna D. Doyle, superintendent of police, re-appointed; H. A. Johnson, comptroller of the City Department, re-appointed; Eugene Frazier, all inspector, School Inspectors—M. J. Dineen, to succeed M. H. Mass; George D. J. McArthur, to succeed E. G. H. A. Hoe; John M. Clark, to succeed H. M. Jeffries, J. B. 4. Doerner, to succeed ex-officio members of the Board of Education, 1. W. Koster, to succeed himself; Bernard Gallagher, to succeed himself; H. L. Wallace, to succeed H. R. Koster, manager of the Bindery and Press Department; Patrick Tierney, Inspector of steam boilers: W. C. Odin, city collector; F. W. Dering, city attorney; Frederick L. W. Goman, treasurer; Leonard W. W. J. Doake, sergeant-at-arms; Frederick T. Kinsey, police magistrate, East Chicago-avenue Station; Charles Wylie, police magistrate, South Chicago-avenue Station; Daniel J. Smith, police magistrate, South Chicago-avenue Station; Peter Fiske, police magistrate, Harrison- street; have prepared the accompanying resolutions, which I herewith submit for your approval and action.

CARTER H. HARRISON, Mayor.

On motion of Alderman Sanders, the Council adopted the resolutions unanimously, and resolved to attend the funeral in a body. The following are the resolutions:

WITNESSES. There was killed in the late railroad disaster in New York state a citizen of Chicago whose close connection with the interests of the city and faithful services in behalf of the people render his death a public misfortune.

Resolved, That the death of Thomas Hoyne, the City of Chicago has lost one of its most patriotic, public-spirited and honorable citizens—a man whose efforts are in behalf of all that he believed to be for the interest of this community entitled him to the respect and admiration of all good citizens.

Resolved, That all city offices be closed during the hours of the funeral, as a mark of respect to the memory of the deceased.

Resolved, That these resolutions be duly published in the proceedings of this city, and that hereafter be furnished the press for publication and sent to the families of the deceased.

JOHN E. VAN PEIT, member of the Board of Commissioners of Cook County, was born at Burlington, New Jersey, on July 23, 1836. When he was three years of age his parents removed to Jerseyville, Illinois, where he was reared and educated. When quite a young man he engaged in the grain and lumber business, and this he continued with gratifying success. Mr. Van Peit is to-day one of the leading and best known politicians in Chicago, and is one of the most active and persistent workers for the principles of his party in the country. Politics, it may be said, he has always possessed a strong inclination for him, when he and hardly passed his majority he entered the field for which he had a penchant. He was one of the most active politicians of Jerseyville, and in 1862, when only twenty-six years old, he was elected treasurer of Jersey County, and held the office for two terms, or four years. In that position he discharged his duties faithfully and honestly, and retired from the office without ablemish upon his character or a reproach on his ability. He declined further political positions which were proffered him, preferring to attend to his legitimate business, although continuing to work most industriously in the ranks of the Democratic party and for its best interests. In the spring of 1873 he was nominated for Mayor of Jerseyville by the Democrats. The contest was an exciting one, Mr. Van Peit being elected by a good majority, and being the only candidate elected on the Democratic ticket. In 1874, he moved to Chicago, and engaged in the grain commission business on the Board of Trade. In December, 1882, he was elected chairman of the Cook County Democratic Central Committee, and has twice been re-elected to
that position which he has filled so acceptably. In the fall of 1883, Mr. Van Velt was elected County Commissioner, and he has held that important office up to the present time. He has served as chairman of Committee on Public Service for one year, on Public Charities, and on Judiciaries for one year. Mr. Van Velt is recently elected General Manager of the Chicago Commercial and Financial News Company. Personally, Mr. Van Velt is a sociable and agreeable companion, a genial gentleman, and one who is esteemed by all as a true public man. In politics he is a prominent Democrat, a member of the Iroquois Club, and a conspicuous figure in State and County politics.

Mr. Williams, who has been identified with Chicago's most progressive commercial interests for over a quarter of a century, was born in London, England, in 1837, and has been a resident of this city for over thirty years. His business and personal career, varied and active, show the growth of enterprise and ability with which this metropolis owes its growth and prosperity, as for a manufacturer in his especial line, Mr. Simons has been almost a pioneer. As a public man, he has made a noble record of practical benevolence to the public. He was elected to the City Council, on the largest majority ever attained in the Eleventh Ward. Mr. Simons resided in London until 1853. His father dying, he came alone to America, where he was the age of eight, with the elements of the carpenter's trade mastered. His business career in this city, since he commenced in 1855, is detailed on page 490, Volume II. Mr. Simons, in public life has been a familiar figure to the community for some years. A strong representative of the business interest, he first became a candidate for office in 1858, when he was elected alderman of the Eleventh Ward, there being no opposition. In 1885, he was re-elected, having a majority of over 1,700 votes, the largest ever cast in the ward. His political influence has been directed the past several years for public benefit, and he has procured the paving of miles of streets and alleys; has secured the fire-engine house on Curtis Street, the former of which was erected at a cost of $20,000; located several school-houses; caused night flags and grade-crossings to be placed at railroad crossings; and, circulating among the people largely, has secured numerous other material benefits for the ward he represents and the municipality at large. He was foremost in the transfer of Union Park and other parks to the West Park Commissioners, and was instrumental in obtaining legislative enactment on this matter, securing additional levies to pay the expenses of the same. Mr. Simons is interested and interested, in the growth of enterprise and ability to Williams, who was born in Utica, N. Y.; she died in 1880, leaving two children,—Samuel and William. He was married a second time, in 1892, to Mrs. Frances A. Gittings, of Chicago.

A special election for alderman of the Ninth Ward, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of John H. Foley, was held May 13, 1883. W. F. Mahoney received 950 votes and James Murray 54. Alderman Mahoney was duly installed on May 19. On May 24, a special meeting of the Council was called to take action in the death of Alderman Michael Gaynor, of the Ninth Ward. Alderman Gaynor was assassinated by James Hickey, a so-called "erank," who had unprovoked imagined personal grudge against Alderman Gaynor. Appropriate resolutions were submitted brokering remarks were made by Aldermen Lowder, Dixon, Bond and Ryan. On July 15, a special election was held in the Ninth Ward, and John Gaynor, brother of the deceased Alderman, for the unexpired term without opposition, receiving 706 votes.

At the general election, on November 4, 1883, a vote was taken in the city on the proposition to authorize the Council to appropriate $900,000 toward the purchase of land for the purpose of forming the police force. The proposition was carried in a vote of 64,562 out of a total of 100,975 votes. It was charged by the Press generally that the appropriation was illegally carried by means of the many frauds entered into the election.

On April 13, 1885, in view of the fact that certain newspapers charged that certain ballot-boxes, that should have been in the custody of clerks, were not in the custody of the police, Aldermen Noyes, Hull and Dixon were appointed a committee to investigate the matter. The boxes in question had been used in the municipal election of April 3, and it was declared that some of them remained out. The committee made an investigation, and reported to the Council that boxes sufficient in number to correspond with all the precincts were in the city clerk's vault, but that many of them were without numbers, improperly sealed, and generally in a bad condition.

At the same meeting, resolutions were offered by Alderman Cullerton, denouncing the statements of a partisan Press in reference to the last election, and directing the Council to a fair, honest and careful canvass of the returns; and by Alderman Ryan, directing the Mayor and Chief of Police to use every effort within their power to bring to justice persons engaged in any of the other offenses against an honest, free and fair election. Both resolutions were referred to the committee on elections. The committee, at the next meeting of the Council, recommended the passage of the resolutions, together with a resolution calling on the Governor to draw upon the contingent fund, for the purpose of procuring funds to assist an investigation of the facts and of bringing the perpetrators of such frauds to justice.

The balloting culminating the ballots cast in the Third Precinct of the Third Ward was stolen from the office of Howard's livery stable on Twenty-second Street, at night after the judges had finished their count of the returns. The only arrests made by the police were in connection with this affair. "Dutchy" O'Keefe was finally convicted of this bold and treasomorous effort to thwart the voting franchise of the people, and was sentenced to a term of five years in the penitentiary.

The judges of this precinct, Isaac Howland, Dr. Quinan and George Toddi, having preserved an abstract of the returns, forwarded the same to the Council. The Democratic majority in the Common Council returns, and the judges passed an order requesting of the corporation council an opinion as to what constituted legal returns.

On April 23, the Council adopted the following resolutions by a stately party vote, directing the Democrats voting for the resolutions and ten Republicans against:

WHEREAS, The city is at present in a state of alarm and excitement resulting from the result of the recent election, produced by the utterances of certain partisan newspapers and rash millionaires, who have been incapacitated by the Municipal Council of this city from exercising their privilege of expression, public opinion,

WHEREAS, in their wild and wanton utterances, the fair name of the Democratic party has been traduced, and the Democratic system has been spread abroad that Chicago is not only a stockhouse of all the disreputable characters, and that the voters of the city are more given to applauding criminals and ballot-box adulterers and disreputable characters generally,

WHEREAS, A large number of honest intelligence and general information, have come to regard these leaders, through repeated utterances of theirs, as a corrupt representation of the true condition of affairs in Chicago, and

WHEREAS, The tendency of all these representations has been, not only to injure the fair credit and standing of the city, but drive away trade that has its natural market here; therefore be it

Resolved, That the City Council hereby most emphatically denounced such utterances, and characterizes them as malicious and unbounded, pure delusion of disgruntled and disappointed adversaries and partisan tactists, and challenge the proof to show that Chicago is not as orderly, peaceable and law-abiding an any city in the country. We can most confidently and truthfully assure people in all parts of the country, that not only are the lives and propriety of our citizens perfectly safe and secure, but that our city is not and never has been intoned with crime and lawlessness than any city in the United States, in proportion to its population. Our streets are tidy and clean. Lake Street was never less panamura, a less number of the vicious class, and a less amount of crime.

Be it further resolved, That the election which these defamers of the city declare was carried under fraud, was one of the most pure, clean and fair elections the city has ever had, and that when a calm and sober second thought proceeds the passions of daily party passions, the council will be fully satisfied and convinced to the enthainment of which result this council hereby pledges itself by a fair, non-partisan, careful canvass of the entire returns.

Alderman R. B. Forrester.

Resolved, That the election which these defamers of the city declare was carried under fraud, which declaration, on the part of the council, we think will be fully satisfied and convinced, as a result of the contest of this election, and that when a calm and sober second thought proceeds the passions of daily party passions, the council will be fully satisfied and convinced to the enthainment of which result this council hereby pledges itself by a fair, non-partisan, careful canvass of the entire returns.

Alderman Robert B. Forrester.
The legal authorities consulted declared that judges of election were allowed by law to correct errors in their returns; that the returns certified by the judges as the returns must be accepted as such by the returning officers of the several counties.

The vote of the municipal election was finally canvassed by the Council on June 1, 1885, the result declared having been already given to Mayor Stronger, Clerk and Attorney, and being as follows on the Aldermen:

**First Ward—**Arthur Dixon, Rep., 1,692; Patrick White, Dem., 1,907.
**Second Ward—**Benjamin Bennett, Rep., 1,663; John M. Clark, Dem., 1,700. (There were 8 votes for George McManus, Ind.)
**Third Ward—**Charles C. Brown, Rep., 1,694; James L. Young, Dem., 1,777.
**Fourth Ward—**R. H. Wetherell, Rep., 1,650; Robert Abbott, Dem., 1,757.
**Fifth Ward—**H. F. Sheldon, Dem., 4,899; John J. Keane, Rep., 2,842.
**Sixth Ward—**C. E. F. Boyer, Rep., 2,847; Charles A. Mosher, Dem., 2,951.
**Seventh Ward—**Thomas Healy, Dem., 3,538; Fourth Ward—R. H. Wetherell, Rep., 2,532. (George Brann, 57; F. Dunn, 59.)
**Eighth Ward—**P. L. E. Cullom, Dem., 4,937; George Montgomery, Rep., 3,975.

The placing of presidential candidates in nomination began in the evening of the third day’s session. Hon. Shelby M. Collum nominated General John A. Logan; and James G. Blaine, of Maine, was nominated in nomination by Judge William H. West, “the blind orator,” of Ohio; and Chester A. Arthur by Martin I. Townsend, of New York.

The first ballot was taken on the fourth day, Friday, at 12 o’clock, with the following result: Whole number of delegates 1,290; second choice, 411; whole number cast 918; James G. Blaine, 534; Chester A. Arthur, 278; George F. Edmunds, 69; John A. Logan, 62; John Sherman, 36; Joseph H. Hawley, 13; Robert T. Lincoln, 4; W. T. Sherman, 2. Of the 44 Illinois votes John Logan received 40; Arthur 1; Abner Taylor; and Blaine 3. A. L. Woodruff, of Chicago, and George H. Davis, of Illinois, were nominated for Vice-President. When Illinois was reached on the roll of the fourth ballot it was decided for John Logan, 6; for Arthur, 3; John H. Hamilton, Abner Taylor and R. B. Raymond, 1. The nomination of Mr. Blaine having been made unanimous, the Convention adjourned until evening, when candidates for Vice-President were presented. B. Plumb, of Ohio, nominated General John A. Logan, and the nomination was seconded by representatives of various States. Motions were made to make the nomination by acclamation; but the roll being called for, a ballot was taken resulting in the nomination of Logan, 773; W. O.震惊, 533; I. F. Foraker, 1. General Logan’s nomination was made unanimous.

The canvass preceding the election of delegates to this Convention was a close and exciting one throughout the country, and many incidents happened to widen the apparent breach in the Republican ranks. It was charged that the “Stalwart” adherents of General Grant and Adirondack Conkling would defeat Mr. Blaine if he were nominated. A new influence in politics—a strong independent faction—came into existence, that was opposed to Mr. Blaine on the score of his record and the desire for reforms more radical than it was considered he would inaugurate if elected, especially in reference to the civil service. The tariff was the important feature of the campaign, Blaine being anavoed protectionist, while the Democratic party contained a large faction in favor of tariff-reform, or tariff for revenue only, which was widely opposed to the “Stalwart”s, who have been the first step toward ultimate free trade. In every Republican meeting and convention held throughout the country, Chester A. Arthur was endorsed, and his able administration raised by resolutions and speeches and his friends were earnestly desirous of his nomination. In Illinois there was a strong Arthur movement, represented in Chicago by such newspapers as the Daily News and the Inter Ocean, which papers offered decided opposition to John A. Logan as a presidential candidate. General Logan’s friends, however, controlled the State Central Committee, district committees, and the bulk of the party machinery, and the plea that he should have the delegates of his own State, and especially those from Chicago, his own city, finally prevailed. There were charges made of bad faith on the part of the representatives of two of the Chicago Congressional districts, and this had additional effect in decreasing the Republican vote in November. The Inter Ocean rendered a faithful party service, the Daily News, 6; J. C. Gresham; 6; J. B. Foraker, 1. General Logan’s nomination was made unanimous.

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Benjamin F. Butler, who had already been nominated for the presidency by a section of the People’s Party in the East, was present as a delegate in the Democratic Convention and a recognized candidate for the presidential nomination. On the evening of July 5, the local labor organization in favor of the establishment of the Knights of Labor, and it was viewed by not less than fifty thousand spectators along the line of march. General Butler attempted to address the multitude from the Palmer House, but the uproar was so great he could not make himself heard, and was forced to retire. It was known that the New York delegation was divided, and that forty-nine delegates were for Cleveland, the remaining twenty-three being for Flower, Bayard and Sloan, and all for Carter. General Butler would make a bluster fight to defeat Cleveland’s nomination. All of this added to the excitement and the intense interest everywhere manifested as to the probable outcome of the convention.

The Illinois delegation organized as follows:

John M. Palmer, chairman; W. H. Barnes, secretary; A. J. O’Connor, resolution; W. A. J. Sparks, permanent organization; William R. Morrison, resolutions; S. Corning Judl, national committeeman; A. E. Stevenson, member; Anthony Norton, vice-president; Harry Rubens, convention secretary.

The Democratic National Convention was convened to have been the most representative gathering ever held by the party. A short time prior to the convention, Hon. Samuel J. Tilden, the popular standard-bearer of 1876, who had a powerful following in the ranks of the Democracy who favored his candidacy, wrote a letter announcing that he would not contest the nomination. A comparatively new man in national politics, Grover Cleveland, governor of New York, developed surprising strength as a Presidential candidate. He was advantageously located in the State containing the greatest number of voters, and both parties were fighting, and had the indorsement of the Independents of the East, who were satisfied with his record as a reform governor.

The convention was called to order at 12 o’clock, July 8, and the first division occurred on the question of enforcing the unit rule as to the New York delegates, in accordance with the instructions of the Saratoga Convention. During the debate, Carter H. Harrison spoke in opposition to the enforcement of the unit rule. The National Committee presented a resolution providing for the government of the convention by the same rules as those that government of the convention by the same rules as those that governed the Republican Convention in 1876, which removed the unit rule. Senator Grady, of New York, offered an amendment providing for the recording of the votes of individual delegates. The amendment was lost, and the unit rule was adopted by a vote of 445 to 390.

The committee on platform met in the rooms of the Iroquois Club, and found themselves in a deadlock on the tariff question, the vote on chairman being eighteen for William R. Morrison, tariff reform, to eighteen for George L. Converse, protection. A compromise was made on the following terms as the majority wishes of the committee. The committee was addressed in behalf of the Irish National League of America, in opposition to absentee landlords in this country, by Alexander Sullivan, of Chicago, president of the League.

William H. Vilas, of Wisconsin, was made president of the convention.

On July 9, another test vote between the two elements in the convention was taken, on a motion to lay on the table a motion to proceed with the nomination of candidates. When New York was called, Chairman Manning announced 72 votes “no,” and was sustained by the chairman of the convention in voting his delegation as a unit, under the instructions of the New York State Convention, and the vote of the convention, as recorded, stood ayes 282, noes 180.

The convention proceeded to the nominations, brilliant speeches being made by many eminent speakers in favor of Senator Bayard, Senator McDonald, Senator Thurman, John G. Breckinridge, Grover Cleveland, Samuel J. Randall and George Hadley.

Mr. Lockwood, of New York, presented Cleveland’s name, and the nomination was seconded by Carter H. Harrison. Senator Bayard, Senator McDonald, Senator Thurman, John G. Breckinridge, Grover Cleveland, Samuel J. Randall and George Hadley.

The first ballot was taken at 12 o’clock midnight, resulting Hadley, 3; Carter H. Harrison, 228; Cleveland, 1; M. J. Flood, 145; Alexander M. Hamilton, 115; Thomas G. Turner, 78; John A. Logan, 50. Cleveland’s vote was cast by the Illinois delegation, 50 votes; for Carter, 2; for Cleveland, 25; for Hadley, 25; for Hamilton, 25. The latter vote being that of Alderman E. F. Cullerton, of Chicago.
On the morning of July 11, it early became apparent that the Indianians and local friends of Hendricks were present in the convention in large numbers. On the second and last ballot the voting had proceeded on the call of States and the Democratic hopefuls were heard as Illinois, and when the chairman of the Illinois delegation began to announce the vote, as Hendricks,—there suddenly broke out a scene of wild and enthusiastic tumult, the cheering drowing every other sound and concourse of voices. It was too late to stifle the convention, however, and the further announcement of 35 votes from Illinois for Cleveland somewhat lessened the enthusiasm. It was seen that Illinois was named.

Illinois first changed to 37 for Cleveland, Hendricks 1, Bayard 3, McDonald 2, and then to 44 votes solid for Cleveland. On the official record Illinois was credited with 39 votes for Hendricks, 11 for McDonald, 4 for Bayard, and 3 for the third man. The representation of the Democratic Convention on the tariff, and bidding for the support of the labor element of the country. The idea became prevail- ing that for the good of Illinois, and to perpetuate the candidacy but was a rate to draw off Democratic votes and thereby bring about the result desired. He received but few votes in the result.

To the representations made of their intentions, the Independents gave their active support to the Democratic ticket. They were called "mugwumps" by the Republican party organs. In Chicago there was a strong local organization, which sent out vast quantities of literature and enrolled thousands of names throughout the State. The executive committee was composed of Franklin MacVeagh, General A. C. McClung, W. T. Barker, Ed- ward G. Mason, George C. Clarke, James F. Choffin, Henry A. Gardner, Mason Thompson, and Edwin Burtin Smith. The State Campaign was also replete with excitement and interest, and close contests were waged between rival candidates for Congress.

In the first Chicago district, the Republicans renominated R. W. Dunning, and the Democrats named as his opponent William M. Tilden, a cousin of Samuel J. Tilden.

In the second district, the Democrats suffered to nominate John F. Finerty, who two years before, as an Independent Democrat, had de- feated Henry F. Sheridan, the regular Democratic nominee, if he would support the National Democratic ticket. Mr. Finerty, however, made no effort to win, and was content to cast his fortunes on the influence of his paper, The Citizen, an Irish National weekly, with Illinois for a protective tariff. The Democrats thereupon nomi- nated Frank Lawler, alderman from the Eighth Ward, who had a strong following among the working elements of the district.

In the third district, the supporters of George J. Davis and William E. Mason were divided by the result of the primaries. A contest ensued as to who should stand as the Republican candidate, which was carried to the National Committee for arbitration. A decision was rendered in favor of Mr. Mason, and Mr. Davis apparently withdrew, but upon his return from the East his supporters placed General James F. Trimaine in the field against Mr. Mason.

The Democrats, in this favorable emergency, nominated James J. Ward as their candidate in the district.

In the fourth Chicago district, the Republicans re-nominated George F. Adams and the Democrats re-nominated E. C. Altgeld.

In their State Conventions, the Republicans renominated Richard J. Ogleby for Governor and the Democrats nominated Carter H. Harrison, Mayor of Chicago, as their candidate. Both candidates made a personal canvass and stumped the State from end to end.

The official vote of Cook County in the general election of No-


A few days after the general election of November, 1884, it became generally known that the two houses of the Assembly in joint session would probably be a tie as between the Democrats and the Republicans, so that a single vote, either in the House or Senate might elect a United States Senator. It has been charged that this situation brount about the famous Brand-Leman imbroglio in the Eighteenth Ward of Chicago.

The Eighteenth Ward Case.—The excitement attending the Democratic National Convention had not died away in Chicago when the discovery was made, and announced to the public through the Press, that a bold and treasonable fraud had been perpetrated in the Second Precinct of the Eighteenth Ward, where the result had been so tampered with as to change the result in the precinct, giving a fraudulent majority for State Senator to Rudolph Brand as against Henry W. Leman. It is but justice to Mr. Brand to say, that neither then nor since has he been in any way cognizant of this fraud. Before even the magnitude of the outrage was known, Mr. Brand announced that he would not accept an election that was in doubt, and demanded a re-count. The excitement and investigation had raged, and a citizens’ committee was formed in the Eighteenth Ward for the purpose of hunting down and bringing to justice the miscreants who had perpetrated the frauds. Many leading citizens co-operated in this movement, among others E. Nelson Blake, A. A. Carpenter, Mc- iville E. Stone, General L. N. Stiles, Edwin Lee Brown, A. M. Day, E. F. Cragin, Eshrine M. Phelps, M. W. Fuller, and many other prominent representatives of both political parties. A. M. Day was chairman of the committee.

Examination of the ballot-box of the Second Precinct of the Eighteenth Ward showed that, after it had been placed in the custody of the county clerk and was in the vault of his office, the original ballots had been abstracted and a number of bogus or forged ballots, printed as fac-similes of the genuine ones, with the exception that they contained Brand’s name instead of Leman’s had been substituted. The fact that the General Assembly elect was to ballot for a United State Senator, and a careful canvass of the State had shown that the Senate and House were apt to be a tie between the two parties.

The whole case was a fraud, and the county clerk and the city clerk were charged with having knowingly in the course of the canvass of the elections, the county ballots had been forged so as to correspond, and

* A complete list of senators and representatives elected in Cook County Districts, since the organization of the General Assembly will be found in the list of those who have been elected at the close of this session.

** The vote as canvassed, without Brand’s apparent plurality being frauds. Governor Hamilton issued the certificate of election to Leman.
HISTORY OF CHICAGO

clever counterfeiters of the signatures of the judges and clerks of election were affixed. The Eighteenth Ward Citizens’ Committee, and the Federal authorities co-operating, arrested the judges and clerks of election. The following Know-Nothing, who desired to be a printing editor of the Daily News discovered where the bogus tickets had been printed, at P. L. Hancsom’s printing office on Madison street, and secured a proof slip of the bogus tickets. W. H. Wright, printer, and junior members of the firm of P. L. Hancsom & Co., stated that Joseph C. Mackin, secretary of the County Court-Central Democratic Club, assistant secretary, and William L. Hancson, secretary, of the County Court Democratic Club, had ordered the tickets printed and they had been delivered to him at his room in the Palmer House. Joseph C. Mackin was indicted by the federal grand jury for this offense on seven counts and the chief being from the returns of an election in which a Congressman was to be elected.

Melville E. Stone, editor of the Daily News, became convinced that the fraud was the result of a conspiracy, and made the newspapers that appeared on the surface. He procured photographs of the tally-sheet, and, after examining over one hundred specimens of handwriting, fixed upon William J. Gallagher, a saloon-keeper on State street, and a close and confidential friend of Mackin’s, as one of the conspirators. Mr. Stone swore out a warrant for Gallagher’s arrest, charging him with having forged the tally-sheet and the names of the election judges and clerks. The indictment against Mackin was dropped, and Mackin, Gallagher and Arthur R. McKee—hitherto a clerk in the County Clerk’s office, who was charged with having connived at the substitution of the fraudulent ballots while the genuine were in his custody—were proceeded against by information in the Federal Court on the relation of United States District Attorney Tuthill.

The trial was a sensational one, and resulted in the conviction of the defendants and the indictment of perjury in their behalf. Charles Emery Glimore and Jeremiah Sullivan. The prosecution was conducted before Judge Henry W. Blodgett, by District Attorney R. S. Tuthill, General J. N. Stiles, and Hon. John B. Hawley, and the defense by Judge Turtle, of Indiana, and Frank Turner for Mackin; Henry Wendell Thompson for Gallagher; Swett & Grosscup and W. S. Young for Gleason. An appeal was taken by the defendants on a petition for a writ of error, which was argued in the Supreme Court. The facts were: Judge W. Q. Gurnsey, by Emery A. Stors; the writ was refused, and the case certified to the United States Supreme Court, the defendants Mackin and Gallagher being held in bonds of $50,000 each, and Gleason in bonds of $10,000. In the meantime a special grand jury had been impanelled in the Criminal Court of Cook County, before which Mackin was summoned. He there denied having procured the spurious tickets, and the trial on perjury at the State Supreme Court continued.

The trial continued without interruption for a year, and in the end the jury found the defendant not guilty on all counts.


POLITICAL HISTORY.

On April 7, 1857, he was elected city treasurer by over one thousand five hundred majority. To the position he never had any aspiration whatever, but, on the refusal of Mr. Healy to accept the office, the friends of Mr. Devine unanimously selected him as his nominee. He was an active member of the Iroquois and Irish-American Clubs, and of the County and City Democratic Central Committees. Mr. Devine was married to Miss Catherine McNamara, of Camden, N. J., on October 1, 1869. They had six children, three sons—James A., William P., and Austin F.—three daughters, Lizzie, Arthur, Mary, Marcus A. and Gracie.

The following is a list of Senators and Representatives elected to represent Chicago and Cook County in the General Assembly since 1857:

The result of this election, and the constant repetition of frauds at the polls, brought about a non-partisan movement in favor of a new election law that would have the effect of repressing and preventing the frauds as easily as possible, and the movement were Marshall Field, A. C. Carpenter, M. E. Stone, I. N. Stiles, S. Corning Judah, A. F. Seeberger, John A. King and others.

A bill known as the "Citizens Election Bill" was intro-
duced, submitted to the Legislature, and passed. There was some doubt about the constitutionality of the measure and the manner in which it should be submitted to the voters for adoption; and in the meantime, it was to have it submitted to the voters at the fall election in November, 1855, for county commissioners and Supreme and Su-
perior Court Judges, pending a decision by the Supreme Court as to its constitutionality, representative citizens and leading members of the Bar, without reference to party connections, united in peti-
ting Judge Prendergast to issue an order directing the county clerk to submit the law at the county and judicial election. The order was issued, the law submitted and it received a majority in every ward in the city. It was also adopted by the voters of the

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During 1857–1858, the City of Chicago was governed by a Board of Aldermen, a Mayor, and a City Council.

The Board of Aldermen consisted of four members, Presidency at large. The Mayor was elected from the Board of Aldermen, and was to hold office for one year. The Council consisted of ten members, elected by the people at large, and was to hold office for two years. The Mayor and Council had power to appoint all officers of the city, and to fix their compensation.

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The following is a list of Senators and Representatives elected to represent Chicago and Cook County in the General Assembly since 1857:
There have been elected in Chicago, and from districts of which Cook County formed a part, twenty-two Congressmen, whose names, politics, districts and duration of terms will be found annexed:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Politics</th>
<th>District</th>
<th>Duration of Term</th>
<th>1847-1850, 1853 and 1854</th>
<th>1848 and 1857</th>
<th>1855 to 1857</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>John Wentworth</td>
<td>Democrat</td>
<td>Fourth, Second and First</td>
<td>1847 to 1850</td>
<td>3,430</td>
<td>3,510</td>
<td>2,103</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Richard S. Motley</td>
<td>Democrat</td>
<td>Fourth, Second and First</td>
<td>1847 to 1850</td>
<td>3,430</td>
<td>3,510</td>
<td>2,103</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>James H. Woodworth</td>
<td>Republican</td>
<td>Fourth, Second</td>
<td>1847 to 1850</td>
<td>3,430</td>
<td>3,510</td>
<td>2,103</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>John F. Barnsford</td>
<td>Republican</td>
<td>Second</td>
<td>1847 to 1850</td>
<td>3,430</td>
<td>3,510</td>
<td>2,103</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Isaac Arnold</td>
<td>Republican</td>
<td>First, Second and Third</td>
<td>1847 to 1850</td>
<td>3,430</td>
<td>3,510</td>
<td>2,103</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Norman J. Kidd</td>
<td>Republican</td>
<td>First, Second and Third</td>
<td>1847 to 1850</td>
<td>3,430</td>
<td>3,510</td>
<td>2,103</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Charles H. Fairwell</td>
<td>Republican</td>
<td>First, Second and Third</td>
<td>1847 to 1850</td>
<td>3,430</td>
<td>3,510</td>
<td>2,103</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>John L. Heverdige</td>
<td>Republican</td>
<td>Evanson</td>
<td>1847 to 1850</td>
<td>3,430</td>
<td>3,510</td>
<td>2,103</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>John B. Rice</td>
<td>Republican</td>
<td>First</td>
<td>1847 to 1850</td>
<td>3,430</td>
<td>3,510</td>
<td>2,103</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bernard G. Canfield</td>
<td>Republican</td>
<td>First, Second and Third</td>
<td>1847 to 1850</td>
<td>3,430</td>
<td>3,510</td>
<td>2,103</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>William H. Davis</td>
<td>Republican</td>
<td>First, Second and Third</td>
<td>1847 to 1850</td>
<td>3,430</td>
<td>3,510</td>
<td>2,103</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>James D. Hamlin</td>
<td>Republican</td>
<td>First, Second and Third</td>
<td>1847 to 1850</td>
<td>3,430</td>
<td>3,510</td>
<td>2,103</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>George E. Lincoln</td>
<td>Republican</td>
<td>First, Second and Third</td>
<td>1847 to 1850</td>
<td>3,430</td>
<td>3,510</td>
<td>2,103</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>George V. Le Moyne</td>
<td>Republican</td>
<td>First, Second and Third</td>
<td>1847 to 1850</td>
<td>3,430</td>
<td>3,510</td>
<td>2,103</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lorenzo S. Hunton</td>
<td>Republican</td>
<td>First, Second and Third</td>
<td>1847 to 1850</td>
<td>3,430</td>
<td>3,510</td>
<td>2,103</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Henry B. Jones</td>
<td>Republican</td>
<td>First, Second and Third</td>
<td>1847 to 1850</td>
<td>3,430</td>
<td>3,510</td>
<td>2,103</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E. W. Dunham</td>
<td>Republican</td>
<td>First, Second and Third</td>
<td>1847 to 1850</td>
<td>3,430</td>
<td>3,510</td>
<td>2,103</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>John F. Finney</td>
<td>Republican</td>
<td>First, Second and Third</td>
<td>1847 to 1850</td>
<td>3,430</td>
<td>3,510</td>
<td>2,103</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>George E. Adams</td>
<td>Republican</td>
<td>First, Second and Third</td>
<td>1847 to 1850</td>
<td>3,430</td>
<td>3,510</td>
<td>2,103</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Frank Lawler</td>
<td>Republican</td>
<td>First, Second and Third</td>
<td>1847 to 1850</td>
<td>3,430</td>
<td>3,510</td>
<td>2,103</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>James H. Ward</td>
<td>Republican</td>
<td>First, Second and Third</td>
<td>1847 to 1850</td>
<td>3,430</td>
<td>3,510</td>
<td>2,103</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The following comparative table, showing the vote in the city of Chicago by wards since 1854 and the registration of voters, is accurately compiled from official returns and the registration lists in the office of the Commissioners of Election:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Wards</th>
<th>1870-1872</th>
<th>1873-1875</th>
<th>1876-1878</th>
<th>1879-1881</th>
<th>1882-1884</th>
<th>1885-1886</th>
<th>1870-1886</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>41,063</td>
<td>40,974</td>
<td>40,840</td>
<td>40,711</td>
<td>40,582</td>
<td>40,453</td>
<td>41,063</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table showing the number of voters registered and their nationalities, by wards, and population by wards according to the School Census:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>1860</th>
<th>1865</th>
<th>1870</th>
<th>1875</th>
<th>1880</th>
<th>1885</th>
<th>1890</th>
<th>1895</th>
<th>1896</th>
<th>1900</th>
<th>1905</th>
<th>1910</th>
<th>1915</th>
<th>1920</th>
<th>1925</th>
<th>1930</th>
<th>1935</th>
<th>1940</th>
<th>1945</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Populations</td>
<td>25,822</td>
<td>30,478</td>
<td>46,876</td>
<td>54,764</td>
<td>79,180</td>
<td>100,500</td>
<td>112,376</td>
<td>120,912</td>
<td>127,489</td>
<td>130,711</td>
<td>143,670</td>
<td>168,280</td>
<td>206,180</td>
<td>258,125</td>
<td>277,156</td>
<td>296,233</td>
<td>315,326</td>
<td>325,655</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total registration</td>
<td>3,237</td>
<td>3,576</td>
<td>4,574</td>
<td>5,791</td>
<td>7,484</td>
<td>8,576</td>
<td>9,572</td>
<td>10,574</td>
<td>11,574</td>
<td>12,574</td>
<td>13,574</td>
<td>14,574</td>
<td>16,574</td>
<td>20,574</td>
<td>25,574</td>
<td>30,574</td>
<td>35,574</td>
<td>37,574</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

John Moore Southworth, attorney and counsellor, is the son of Epesus and Phoebe Southworth, and was born at Bradford, York, on May 21, 1819. The Southworth ancestral tree is traceable to the oldest of English families, and their descendants first appear in this country in the records of Massachusetts for 1628. When seventeen years of age he came, with his parents, to Kane County, this State, and in the following year removed to McHenry County, where he began his education. After teaching school two years, he entered in April, 1851, for three months' service in the first regiment organized in this State,—the 7th Illinois Volunteer Infantry. Subsequently he joined the 8th Illinois Cavalry, with the rank of lieutenant. He saw active service with his regiment in the Army of the Potomac, and participated in the historical battles of Williamsburg, Manassasville, Gaines' Mill, the Seven Days' Fight, Chancellorsville, Fredericksburg, Antietam, and others. When honorably discharged in 1865, at the close of the war, he held a commission as major by brevet. Returning to McHenry County, he was elected sheriff, and afterward was made clerk of the Circuit Court. In the mean time he read law, and in 1873 was admitted to practice. He was appointed commissioner of the Julien Penitentiary shortly afterward, and filled that office nearly four years, when he located in this city, and was for two years associated with Colonel J. F. Farnsworth, M. C. Since the latter date, he has been alone in the general practice. Major Southworth's experience and observation of the criminal classes while penitentiary commissioner, induced him to inveigh against the use of cruel punishments of convicts, and, largely through his efforts, they were abolished in this State. His work in this respect was supplemented by his drawing of the Habitual Criminals Act, and subcommittee E to the General Assembly, by which was made a law. The wisdom and efficiency of this stringent procedure has been made apparent, by the effective riddance of the great majority of professional criminals from the State.