

**CHICAGO
CITY
MANUAL
1909**



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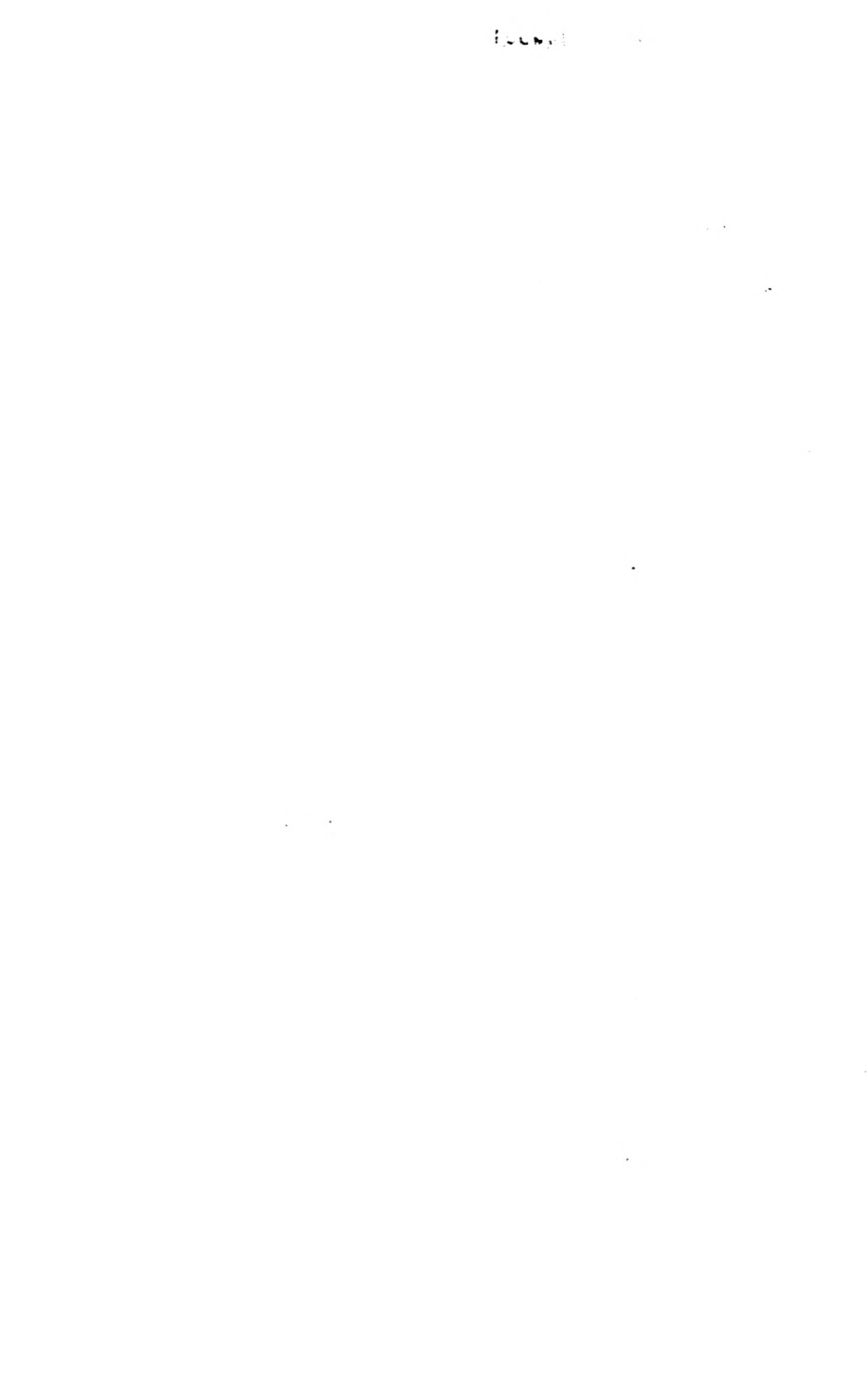
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CHICAGO CITY MANUAL

1909

CONTAINING

The Names and Official Addresses of the Executive
and All Other City Officers with Descriptions
of Their Functions

Lists of the Aldermen and of the Committees of the
City Council and the Rules Governing
That Body

And Many Other Matters Relating to the City and
Its Institutions

Prepared by
FRANCIS A. EASTMAN
City Statistician



CHICAGO:
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1909

THE FRONTISPIECE.

The half-tone picture on the opposite page, gives a perfect view of the site of the City Hall as prepared by the contractors on the foundations and as turned over by them to the contractors for the superstructure. A few words of description will inform the reader of what has been placed below the surface of the site to support the enormous weight of the building when that is completed.

From the records in the possession of Alderman Francis W. Taylor, Chairman of the City Hall building Committee, it appears that the wrecking of the old City Hall was commenced on August 11, 1908, and that work on the new foundations was begun on January 4, 1909. In this latter month 733 men were employed, in three shifts, thus carrying on the work day and night. So far as possible the stone in the old building was crushed on the spot and utilized in the manufacture of concrete. As fast as spaces were cleared the excavating for caissons was started. In the frontispiece are seen tent-like indications of where the caissons are placed. Every day these marks were changed as the work advanced, as may be seen on the series of blue prints furnished, one each day, by the contractors to the Board of Public Works and to Chairman Taylor. The tent or cap of the completed caisson shows a bar directly across it. There are 124 caissons in all, their diameters varying from four and one-half feet to eleven feet. The reason of this variation is, the different weights that will have to be supported by them. Where the lightest weight will be, of course the caissons will have the least diameter, and where the heaviest weight, the caissons will have the greatest diameter. There is an average of 8,000 cubic feet of concrete to each of these supports, which are of the average depth of one hundred and fourteen feet and six inches below the city datum. In a number of instances, where it was uncertain whether the bed rock, and not a boulder, was struck, the excavating was carried eight and a half feet further. An idea as to the combined extent of these works may be had, when it is stated that were the caissons placed one on top of the other, and this repeated one hundred and forty-four times, there would be had a column ten feet square and over a mile high.

The rapidity with which the caissons were put down is the boast of the contractors. In the construction of the New LaSalle Hotel one caisson a day was the record, which beat the world's record up to that time. The workmen on the City Hall foundations put down one caisson in three-quarters of each day that the work was proceeding; thus they themselves beat the world's record.

The contract for the foundations called for the completion of them and their turning over to the contractors for the superstructure on April 28, 1909. They were completed fifteen days ahead of contract time. The second set of contractors are under a bond in the sum of \$1,100,000 to secure the proper doing of their work, and under a \$400 a day forfeit clause for every day they are behind time at the completion of the building.

Their contract requires them to have the new City Hall completed and ready for occupancy by October 10, 1910. It will have one floor more than the County Building, and contain 335,000 more cubic feet than its twin edifice; while the cost will be \$146,000 less.



CITY HALL FOUNDATIONS NEARING COMPLETION

(VIEW TAKEN FEBRUARY 13, 1909)

206499

Telephone Number for all City Offices.... Main 447.
For Information, call City Clerk's office, 82 Fifth Avenue, 2nd Floor.

DIRECTORY OF CITY OFFICES

LEHMAN BUILDING

200-206 Randolph Street

FIRST FLOOR

Assistant Superintendent of Police Room 101	Custodian, Police Department, Room 108
Detective Headquarters and Chief of Detectives Room 113	Secretary, Fire Department, Room 103
Chief Clerk, Detective Headquarters Room 107	Chief Clerk, Fire Department, Room 104
Secretary, Police Department, Room 105	Attorney, Fire Department, Room 102
Telegraph Division, Police Depart- ment, Room 106	

SECOND FLOOR

City Council Chamber	Bureau of Firearms, Room 203
City Council Committee Rooms	Bureau of Vehicle Inspection, Room 203
Secretary, Finance Committee, Room 206	City Press Association, Room 202
Sergeant-at-Arms, City Council, 201	

THIRD FLOOR

Board of Local Improvements, Room 300	Chief Clerk, Special Assessments, Room 301
Secretary, Board of Local Improve- ments Room 302	Special Assessment Rebates, Room 301
Bureau of Sidewalks, Room 301	

FOURTH FLOOR

Civil Service Commission, Room 405	Bureau of Compensation, Room 401
Fire Marshal, Room 407	House Moving Permits, Room 401
Bureau of Streets, Room 402	Street Permits, Room 401
Bureau of Sewers, Room 403	

FIFTH FLOOR

City Comptroller, Room 500	Track Elevation Department, Room 502
City Auditor, Room 500	Special Park Commission, Room 501
City Paymaster, Room 500	Bureau of Statistics and Municipal Library, Room 501
City Real Estate Agent, Room 500	

SIXTH FLOOR

Corporation Counsel, Room 600	Law Department, Board of Local Im- provements, Room 606
Traction Expert, Room 602	

SEVENTH FLOOR

Mayor's Office, Room 700	Chief of Police, Room 701
Secretary to the Mayor, Room 700	Secretary to Chief of Police, Room 701
Commissioner of Public Works, Room 705	Department of Supplies, Room 703
Deputy Commissioner of Public Works, Room 705	Business Agent, Room 703
	Chief Accountant, Department of Public Works, Room 705

EIGHTH FLOOR

City Engineer, Room 810	Consulting Engineer, Intercepting Sewers, Room 806
Chief Assistant Engineers, Room 807	Division of Subways, Room 807
Chief Clerk, Bureau of Engineering, Room 810	Testing Division, Room 804
Bureau of Bridges and Harbors, Room 801	Water Pipe Extension Division, Room 802

ASSESSORS' BUILDING

82 Fifth Avenue

FIRST FLOOR

City Collector Deputy City Collector

SECOND FLOOR

City Clerk Assistant City Treasurer
Chief Clerk to City Clerk Firemen's Pension Board
City Treasurer

THIRD FLOOR

Bureau of Police Records, Room 301 Building Department, Room 302
Photographer, Police Department, Superintendent of Horses, Police Department, Room 300
Room 300

FOURTH FLOOR

Department of Electricity, Room Gas Inspector, Room 411
400-2 Bureau of Maps and Plats
City Electrician, Room 400

GALBRAITH BUILDING

215 East Madison Street

FIRST FLOOR

Information Office, Health Department

THIRD FLOOR

Commissioner of Health Bureau of Vital Statistics
Secretary, Health Department Burial Permits
Division of Contagious Diseases Ambulance Service
Bureau of Sanitary Inspection

FOURTH FLOOR

Assistant Commissioner of Health Food, Milk and Ice Inspection
City Laboratory

HAMILTON BANK BUILDING

80 La Salle Street

BASEMENT

Battery Room, Fire Alarm and Telegraph

FIRST FLOOR

Superintendent, Bureau of Water Chief Clerk, Bureau of Water
Assessor, Bureau of Water Cashier, Bureau of Water
Meter Division, Bureau of Water Water Inspection, Bureau of Water
Shut-Off Division, Bureau of Water

SECOND FLOOR

Permits, Bureau of Water, Room 21 Division of New City Hall Construction, Room 22
Plats, Bureau of Water, Room 21

THIRD FLOOR

Office, Fire Alarm and Telegraph, Room 35

JOURNAL BUILDING

117-125 Market Street

FOURTH FLOOR

City Architect

FIFTH FLOOR

Department of Weights & Measures, Police Pension Board, Room 504
Room 505 Testing Laboratory, Board of Local
Board of Examiners of Plumbers, Improvements, Room 502
Room 500 Board of Examining Engineers, Room 503

SIXTH FLOOR

Examination Rooms and Labor Bureau of Civil Service Commission

REAPER BLOCK, 95-97 Clark Street
FIRST FLOOR

Smoke Inspector Inspector of Boilers and Steam Plants

RAND-M'NALLY BUILDING, 158-174 Adams Street
 Second Floor—Board of Election Commissioners

FIRST NATIONAL BANK BUILDING, 119 Monroe Street
 City Attorney, Room 822

ASHLAND BLOCK, 59 Clark Street
 Prosecuting Attorney, Room 513

TRIBUNE BUILDING, 143 Dearborn Street
 Board of Education—Sixth Floor

MUNICIPAL COURT BUILDING, 148 Michigan Avenue
 Chief Justice, Judges, Clerk and Bailiff, Municipal Court

**CHICAGO PUBLIC LIBRARY BUILDING, Michigan Avenue and
 Washington Street**

BORLAND BUILDING, 181 La Salle Street
 Board of Supervising Engineers—Tenth Floor

TRUDE BUILDING, 67 Wabash Avenue
 Oil Inspector, Room 505

City Physician 72 East Madison Street
 Harbor Master Lake Street Bridge
 Chief Vessel Dispatcher Anchor Line Building, LaSalle Avenue and the River
 City Warehouse and Garage 204 Michigan Street
 Municipal Lodging House 12 North Union Street
 House of Correction California Avenue, between 26th Street and the River
 Dog Pound Sacramento Avenue and 29th Street
 Board of Examiners of Moving Picture Operators 107 East Madison Street

PREFACE

The first issue, some ten months since, of the Chicago City Manual was at the time regarded as an experiment, but it soon came to be known as a necessary thing that would take its place as a regular annual. The time chosen for issuing it, is the Spring, and as early as possible after the April election. Thus in all years, any changes in the offices of the county and state, resulting from the November elections, and also those made by the municipal voting in April, every four years for Mayor, and every two years for other elective city offices, and each year for half the number of aldermen; all such changes may be duly noted on the pages of the new issues of the Manual. In every successive issue a complete roster of officials of rank will be given, together with concise descriptions of the functions of the various departments and bureaus. To do this is the main purpose for which the City Manual is compiled; but at the same time, opportunity is afforded to assemble between its covers much other valuable and interesting matter.

Those members of the Administration, and there were a number of them, who advised that a City Manual be compiled, were well pleased at learning of the eager reception that was given it. Instantly there was a demand for it. To be sure, there was involved in the move, the abandonment of a previous occasional publication that had been addressed to a small class, composed mostly of specialists at a few of the educational institutions of the country. In that document, statistics of a kind that are valuable and interesting when appearing in the annual reports of the heads of departments, accompanied as they are by lucid explanations, were at irregular intervals put forth. But separated as they were from an appropriate context, they failed entirely to edify or interest the public of our city. Summaries of such are often helpful and desirable, and these are not excluded from the present work, but care is taken not to anticipate the reports of the Departments by borrowing from them and anticipating their own printing. The Departments, Commissions, Boards, Police Superintendent and the Fire Marshal, should be undisturbed in their clear right to be the first to give the details and results of their great labors to the people for whom they labor.

That those who were for having a City Manual, did not err in their opinion of its probable popularity, was proven by the fact that two thousand copies were taken up by City Hall officials and members of the public, in less than three months, and that frequent unavailing calls are made for it up to the present time. Thus it becomes necessary to put forth, of the second issue, a considerably larger edition. The compiler does not wish to insinuate it as his belief, that the Manual has great merit, other than in its timeliness. The local public are greatly interested, and now more than ever before, in their city government. They are able to measure its growth in importance and power.

They confidently hope for immense benefits from it. The more familiar any citizen is with existing municipal conditions the more optimistic he becomes. Here is a city of 2,500,000 souls, and by the time the boys now at school shall have attained the voting age, there will be 4,000,000. What is the city of that period to be like? A contemplation of the attractive new enterprises, some of them of the greatest magnitude and importance, that lately have been officially outlined and proposed, is awakening a high degree of enthusiasm in the people. These enterprises have for their objects the material grandeur and the beautifying of the city. These things are for the future—but not a distant future! Already, consequently, the thoughts of many citizens are on such a city of the future as Frederick Harrison has described. "The citizens of the coming time," he writes, "will live in a city, through which silver streams will flow, in which the air will be spotless of soot, when water will bubble forth in fountains and reservoirs at every corner, where gardens, promenades, open squares, flowers, green lawns, porticos and noble monuments abound; the air and water as fresh as at Berne, with gardens and statues as plentiful as they are in Paris, and more beautiful in art . . . No town will be worth living in, if it does not offer a free library, a good art-gallery, lecture and music halls, baths and gymnasia free to all and within reach of all."

To conclude: It should be known in what respects the citizens have assisted in the preparation of this issue of the City Manual. By their inquiries at the Bureau of Statistics they have unconsciously designated the subjects they would have adverted to and elucidated on its pages. Nearly every item that is to be found on the succeeding pages is in a way an answer to some question that has many times been asked during every month of the past year. This will sufficiently explain the presence of a number of historical matters, that otherwise might be deemed out of place.

May 15, 1909.



HISTORICAL MISCELLANY

University and Cathedral: A Refutation.

In Andreas' History of Chicago, on pages 198 and 199, is a paragraph on the "bridge and ferry troubles commenced when Chicago became a city," and in particular to the controversy that was had regarding a proposed bridge at Clark street. To quote in full: "The South Side opposed the Clark street bridge, in order that the prairie schooners might not reach those warehouses (on the North Side) and thus be compelled to trade on the south bank. The old Dearborn bridge, the first drawbridge ever built in the city, had been demolished in 1839, and a scow ferry substituted. At Clark street there was another ferry; these were not of the most approved pattern. They were simply scows hauled to and fro by ropes. The North Side warehouses were in sore distress. They needed a connection with the other two towns. The Council was evenly divided. At the time when the question was at its height, Messrs. Newberry and Ogden presented to the Catholic ecclesiastical authorities the two blocks now occupied by the Cathedral. It was said at the time that the present was to influence votes on the bridge question. It undoubtedly was. The North Side won her bridge. Mayor Raymond cast the deciding vote."

In the first issue of the Chicago City Manual, in a sketch of the first Mayor—William B. Ogden—a casual reference was made to the subject-matter of the above quoted paragraph; a reference that is much regretted, for the reason that it was entirely erroneous. Only one of the two blocks was donated by Mr. Ogden, and the acquisition, either by gift or purchase of the two blocks in question had no connection with the old-time bridge controversy, and could not have had. The Clark street bridge was built in 1839, and there was no Catholic Bishop of Chicago till 1844, or five years later. There was no St. Mary's of the Lake till 1844, for in that year the University of that name was founded by Bishop Quarter, who then had just arrived to take charge of the new Diocese of Chicago. Besides, the block on which St. Mary's of the Lake subsequently stood, and which was given by Mr. Ogden, was not that where now stands the Cathedral, but the block next to the north. The Cathedral ground was purchased by the Bishop in 1851, and the price he paid for it was that current at the time in that locality. From all which it is certain that one block was acquired five, and the other block eleven, years after the bridge controversy was terminated. By making timely note of these facts of record, any future writer on local history will never commit the grievous error of connecting together these several innocent transactions.

Some Events That Added to Chicago's Fame.

Natural causes, those that arose from superior geographical position, from the vast breadth of soil of the adjacent prairies, its original readiness for the plow and the seed, and the temperate climate: all these causes together served to proclaim Chicago, as they did in the reports of voyageurs and explorers of the early time. And no sooner was the sound of the hammer heard in the construction of primitive dwellings and stores, than several new circumstances concurred to advertise the place; so that when but few civilized souls were here, conditions at Chicago were in the minds of many people in the older sections of the country. When in 1837 the city was chartered and civic life commenced, the knowledge was already abroad that a city of destiny had here come into being. Then the land craze was on, and speculators from everywhere boomed the little place. Such were the beginnings of Chicago's future fame.

At this period the project of the Illinois and Michigan Canal was in process of materialization, and that enterprise, coupled with the name of Chicago, was prominently before the country. The canal afforded a problem in politics, and wherever suggestions for internal improvements were discussed, Chicago came up for a share of attention. Just then, in the money panic of 1837, the frantic speculations in land ceased; but, as if on purpose to keep Chicago in the thoughts of the people at large, a sensational event occurred. The Indian chief, Black Hawk, from his hill on the west shore of the Mississippi river, descended, and with a force of his warriors invaded Illinois. The State was suddenly up in arms, and the Washington authorities sent federal troops to repulse the invader. Nothing like war to arouse a whole people: the Black Hawk War was afoot, and Chicago the center of the field of interest. General Winfield Scott was on his way to the front; he arrived; and the circumstances he fell into, of alarm at reports of attacks by savages, and of burnings and scalplings, were reported throughout the nation. Thenceforward Chicago was as widely known as Boston or Philadelphia.

The first municipal enterprise that was aided by foreign money was for the construction of water works. The village of Chicago, and for a short time the city also, was supplied to some extent with water from wells sunk but a few feet in the ground next to houses, but mostly from carts with barrels atop, that made morning and evening trips to and from the lake. In 1834 the trustees paid \$95.50 for digging a well in Kinzie's addition. Then the Hydraulic Company was organized and water works were built on the edge of the water at the foot of Lake street. This company was private, but later it was forced to sell to the city. The money the city paid the Hydraulic Company for their property was borrowed in New York, thus giving the financiers of

that metropolis their first information that officials in the far western city were applicants for loans based on the public credit.

In point of time, we just have passed one of the greatest events, namely the River and Harbor convention of July, 1846. This called hither what for the day was an immense concourse of distinguished citizens of the various states. Its deliberations were methodical, its utterances brilliant, and the effect of it all upon the country was as great as permanent.

Next came the railroads, and first among them was the Illinois Central, which was in large part financed by English capitalists, through whom the alluring expanse and wonderful resources of Illinois, and the infinite possibilities of Chicago, were made known to Europe. Similarly the other great railroads were each scarcely less helpful to the making of our city.

In 1849 there was an increased influx into this country, of seekers after homes in the land of liberty and opportunity for all. In that and the following year Chicago received thousands of those immigrants as permanent settlers here. They nearly all were well educated, and the most brought with them considerable sums of money and lost no time in employing it in small or large enterprises.

In the early years Chicago was scantily provided with educational facilities. It can hardly be recalled, without a feeling of astonishment, that sixty-four years ago there was not a city-owned school building here, nor what properly could be called a public school; and that fifty-two years ago there was not a single High School. Letters and newspaper writings of the period were loaded with complaints on this score, and with warnings to people against their removing their families hither, if they had children to educate. The Catholic church was the first organized body to take measures to put an inviting face on the educational situation.

The college of St. Mary's of the Lake was founded in 1844, by Rt. Rev. William Quarter, the then newly appointed Bishop of Chicago. It was commenced with two professors and six students in the building that had been occupied by the old St. Mary's church at the corner of Michigan avenue and Madison street; and in December, 1844, it was reorganized under a charter granted by the State legislature, and named the University of St. Mary's of the Lake. But it was not till 1846 that the University was prepared to receive students. In that year it was heralded to the country, and its situation described, by the bishop: "It is situated in the city of Chicago near the borders of Lake Michigan. The location is pleasant, healthy, and sufficiently removed from the business portion of the city to make it favorable to the pursuance of study. The handsome grounds and extensive meadows in the vicinity afford the student an opportunity to enjoy healthy exercise and abundant recreation." The branches taught were the same as were embraced in the curriculum

of the oldest University in the country. The board and tuition of pupils was \$150 a year. In 1862, so large had been the increase in the number of students, a fine new building was proposed and one wing of it actually erected, at a cost of \$35,000. There were five more years of prosperity; and then its decline and discontinuance, caused by the establishment of similar institutions in other localities. Thenceforward the building was occupied by the St. Joseph Orphan Asylum. But a great work had been done, and fame given to Chicago as a place where in the new West, the higher education was obtainable. St. Mary's of the Lake, from its professors and graduates, furnished to the Catholic church three bishops, a principal to Notre Dame University, one distinguished soldier of the Civil War, Colonel James A. Milligan—and many lawyers and business men of future prominence; among these latter was Redmond Prindiville who served for three terms in the City Council and for six years as member of the old Board of Public Works; and who still survives.

On the 16th of May, 1860, the second national convention of the Republican party was convened in this city. It was the first assembling in the West of politicians to nominate a candidate for the presidency. The leading citizens of Chicago showed their appreciation of the compliment by erecting a suitable building to accommodate the delegates and visitors. It was located on the Southwest corner of Randolph and Market Streets, and called the Wigwam. More of the important people of the country attended on the occasion, than were ever before seen here, not excepting the large influx of such in 1845 to attend the River and Harbor Convention. Hotel accommodations were insufficient and delegates and visitors were assigned to welcoming families throughout the town. Chicago was then, truly, the Garden City, open cultivated spaces were around all the best houses; and every neat cottage stood behind maple or cottonwood trees, in the midst of flowers, and hung with vines. The assembled statesmen and politicians, and their wives and daughters, liked the place and, when the convention was over, they went away with praises on their lips, to be repeated many times to their friends at home. The immediate result was a vigorous lift given to the fame of Chicago, and the remote consequence was the establishment of this city as the convention city of the United States.

It is not always easy to derive fame from great calamities, and never is this done but in cases where the manner of recovery from the direct effects, is highly creditable to the sufferers, and by consequence to mankind in general. The conflagration of Chicago on the days, 9, 10, and 11, in the month of October, and the year 1871, was a stupendous calamity, and yet in such a spirit did the inhabitants accept it, and resolve to rise superior to its terrible disasters, that their fame for perfect fortitude and indomitable courage went out together into all lands. The rebuilding of the city in so short a time as three years, caused the world to marvel and applaud.

Forgotten Fort at Chicago.

If an ancient Canadian map be not false, and numerous references to it in reports and letters by French explorers are true, it is certain that a Fort stood on the site of Fort Dearborn one hundred and eighty-five years before the latter was built. Sometimes the earlier structure is alluded to as Durantaye's fort, after its credited builder, a French officer of that name who was for a while stationed at Mackinac. This Frenchman made explorations southward to the head of Lake Michigan and found it necessary to erect here a secure shelter, probably in the fashion of the frontier stockade. The map which locates this fort was made at Quebec in 1688, by J. Baptiste Louis Franquelin, according to whom, it was on the shore of Lac des Illinois or Michiganay; and in the narrative of Rev. J. B. de St. Come, a French priest who visited at this point in 1699, there is mention of a fort on the little river, having the lake on one side and a beautiful prairie on the other. It continued to be indicated on French maps down to 1744, at which date it disappears from all the maps.

The earliest American settlers in Chicago had their doubts that a fort earlier than Fort Dearborn ever existed here. They asserted that the Indians they found still here, knew nothing of it, either from observation or tradition. But there is a testimony of white men to the fact, as early as 1718. In that year, James Logan, who was an agent of Gov. Keith of Pennsylvania to explore some of the routes to the Mississippi, reported as to the route by way of Chicago, and he mentioned a fort at the mouth of the river that was not regularly garrisoned. Its name, as he gave it, was Fort Miamis. And it is clear that as late as 1798 the fact that the questioned fort once existed, was known to many, for by the treaty of Greenville, Ohio, made in that year, "one piece of land, six miles square, at the mouth of the Chicago River emptying into the Southwest end of Lake Michigan, where a fort formerly stood," was by the Indians ceded to the United States, and, so far as the record shows, not one of their number in attendance raised an objection to the description of the ceded land whereon the future Chicago was to have its original seat. The present writer has searched through all available antiquities to find, if possible, at any time quoted more than one Indian as distrusting the historical evidences in the case. But no second has been found. Alone in this regard was "Little Turtle;" he more than once is reported as denying that any fort, prior to Fort Dearborn, ever stood at the place named. His people, he insisted, had no tradition that such a work ever was erected hereabouts, and therefore, in his opinion, nothing of the kind ever existed. Now, his conclusion may not be disrespectfully scouted, though it cannot be accepted, for "Little Turtle" was no common Indian. He was a warrior who efficiently aided

the British in the war of the Revolution, but who lived to have a change of heart, and to leave the forest and become the friend of the United States. He visited at the East, was well received in Philadelphia, and there had the greetings in person of President Washington. He was Chicago's first great orator. But, he was not an authority on the subject of historical maps relating to this region. Then no one was.

Primary Founding of Chicago

It was in 1793; in August of that year was made the treaty of Greenville, Ohio. By order of President Washington, General Green summoned to his camp at Greenville, certain Indian chiefs with their influential followers, aboriginal owners of the country around the southern extremity of Lake Michigan, to discuss terms of peace. The first President had given much thought to the exposed state of the great west, and already had recommended that the rivers and lakes of the Ohio country be connected by canals. It cannot therefore be doubted that he was considering the then strategic importance and the future commercial value of the point of Illinois country that touched upon Lake Michigan. Doubtless it was owing to his prevision that one outcome of the Greenville parley was the ceding by the Indians of a "piece of land six miles square," the same which became the site of the future Chicago. Accepting, then, the date of that treaty as marking the primary founding of this city, it is certain that an epic having this city for its subject would have to deal with one hundred and fourteen years.

The building of Fort Dearborn is yet a very distinct event, which commonly is referred to as marking the beginning of Chicago. That was in 1803. Next set down the figures 1837, and so have the date of the city's organization seventy-two years ago. Three years more and the city will have attained the respectable age of seventy-five, a proper age, some perhaps may think, to be municipally signalized by a civic and industrial celebration. But this by the way.

We have seen that President Washington secured to the country the ground upon which Chicago stands. The next President to take a hand in the measures of destiny at this point was President Jefferson. It was in the year of the acquisition of the Louisiana territory, and was intended to safeguard on the north that added empire. He ordered that a Fort be constructed at the mouth of the Chicago river.

On August 17, 1803, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, Captain John Whistler arrived on the site of the future city and at once set himself about the erection of Fort Dearborn. He had with him Lieutenant Swearingen and a troop of soldiers. Their presence here

was in obedience to an order of the President, made through General Henry Dearborn, who at the time was Secretary of War. Before the end of the summer the Fort was completed. It consisted of four loghouses, and two block houses, which also were made of heavy logs. Three cannon were implaced, and the whole was surrounded by a palisade twelve feet high and surmounted by pointed iron. A garrison took possession in the following December.

On September 30, 1809, Captain Whistler was recalled and the command of the Fort turned over to Captain Nathan Heald, whose misfortune it was three years later to receive General Hull's order to strike colors and move out. This he did, August 12, 1812, and on that fateful day the massacre occurred, in truer words, as the war was on, the battle of Chicago was fought about two miles down on the lake shore. There were killed in the action, Captain William Wayne Wells, Surgeon Van Voorhis, Ensign George Ronan, thirty-six men, two women and twelve children. The next day the Indians set fire to the Fort.

In Henry Adam's History of the United States, covering the period of James Madison's administration, are two references of interest in this relation. The first tells of the surrender by General Hull of Detroit: "As General Bock, after placing his troops under cover, ascended the brow of the ground to reconnoiter the Fort, a white flag advanced from the battery before him, and within an hour the British troops, to their own undisguised astonishment, found themselves in possession of the fortress. The army, already mutinous, submitted to the necessity it could not escape."

The second reference is to the evacuation of Fort Dearborn: "On the same day at the same hour Fort Dearborn at Chicago was in flames. The government provided neither for the defense nor the safe withdrawal of the little garrison, but Hull was sent an order to evacuate the Fort if practicable. In the process of the evacuation, August 15, the garrison was attacked and massacred by an overwhelming body of Indians. The next morning the Fort was burned, and with it the last vestige of American authority on the Western lakes disappeared. Thence forward the line of the Wabash and the Maumee became the military boundry of the United States in the Northwest, and the country felt painful doubt whether even that line could be defended."

Length of Chicago's Lake Front.

The length of Chicago's shore line from the Indiana State line on the south to Indian Boundary and Howard avenue (city limits) on the north is 134,801 feet or 25.5 miles.

The City Harbor jurisdiction extends 3 miles into the waters of Lake Michigan along the whole 25.5 front of the city, from the north-

ern limits to the Indiana State line at the South, or a water area of 49,348 acres, and the Sanitary or Board of Health jurisdiction goes five miles still further into the waters of Lake Michigan.

Chicago City Datum

The city datum is ascertained by referring to the degree of elevation of this city above an observed level, that is universally accepted as the standard, or that is well enough established to serve in engineering practice on these streets. It is this level that is referred to when the term "city datum" is employed by professionals; but it is certain that not all of these have more than a hazy conception of what the term precisely means. This is not astonishing, as nothing has been so often inquired into, and yet so little found out. Or as John W. Alvord, the accomplished civil engineer put it, in a recent conversation with the writer, "The City datum is at once the best and the least known fact of local history."

Among the investigators of the subject, Mr. Alvord is prominent and was one of the earliest. He started at the traditional point, the supposed action in 1847 of the commissioners of the Illinois and Michigan Canal, whereby the low water mark of that year was taken as the datum for their calculations when doing work on the canal. He had some exceptional opportunities to investigate the records of the commission with reference to the establishment of the Chicago City datum, and he improved his opportunities with admirable patience. The conclusions at which he arrived, he incorporated in a lucid paper which he read before the Society of Western Engineers. But these conclusions did not cover the whole case. He found, in the course of his studies, that Engineer Gooding on the canal works in 1836 investigated the fluctuations of Lake Michigan, in order to establish a safe level for a deep cut at the summit, out of which the water was to flow to Lockport. But Mr. Gooding's notes Mr. Alvord did not find. In 1847, it seems, an observation was taken with results duly recorded and preserved to the present time. The Canal Commissioners indisputably took the lowest water of that year, as marking the proper level on which to proceed in the making of calculations with reference to the canal. Probably the young city appropriated to itself this marking, indeed, it is the opinion of Mr. Alvord, as it is of other competent judges, that Chicago City Datum was established from the low water of 1847. It is their conclusion, that the city datum, the canal datum, and the low water of 1847 are one and the same plane.

Samuel H. Greeley, who still survives, was City Engineer in 1855, and it became his duty to run levels for the streets then for the first time raised according to a general plan. He had resort as a beginning, to the water marks that were recognized as

declaring the stage of water in 1847. They were on the stone water table in "Loomis' Store" at the southwest corner of Clark and South Water street. Eight feet and 47 one hundredths below the top of that table was low water in 1847. From the top of this table he ran his levels, and accordingly the streets were raised to an average of 8 feet above datum. Since then they have been raised to an average of 14.50 feet. This would seem, on the part of the city, to be a recognition of the traditional datum. But Mr. Alvord, in 1899, said there had not up to that year "been discovered any records showing that Chicago City datum had been legally established by resolution, ordinance, or otherwise, either by the Commissioners of the Illinois and Michigan Canal or by the Board of Sewer Commissioners of the City of Chicago."

In 1900, Desmond Fitzgerald, Chief Engineer of the Drainage Canal, made a report for the special drainage commissioners of that period in which he discussed the Chicago City datum. Among other things he said, "The datum known as the Chicago datum is supposed to represent the above level (low water of 1847), but I cannot find that there is any real authority other than that of usage for assuming that it was established by the Trustees in 1847, neither do the State records of Illinois, nor the City records of Chicago show any legal establishment of a datum in 1847." Later on in his report the Chief Engineer admits that "there is no doubt that what is known as Chicago datum is substantially the low water that was accepted in 1847 as the lowest water known in Lake Michigan for a period of thirty years, but it is doubtful if there ever was any formal establishment of that level by the Trustees of the Illinois and Michigan Canal." Nevertheless, it to be said that the Commissioner of Public Works through the appropriate bureaus in his department, is by a comparatively recent ordinance authorized to and he actually does recognize the Chicago datum as Low Water of 1847. The different street elevations in the various parts of the city all bear mathematical relation to this datum.

The Seal of the City

In general knowledge, a Seal is an attestation of authority. The people, by law, having designated certain persons to exercise specific duties, also adopt a symbol pertaining to the office, which, impressed upon or attached to all official documents, certifies that they were issued by formal legal process and in accord with the laws of the land.

In Chicago, the meaning of the Seal of the city is that the people having established a city government, have elected certain officers to transact the public business, in a lawful manner, and as an evidence that the business of the city is conducted in proper legal form, and that all documents requiring the signature of the mayor drawn or issued

are in accordance with the ordinances, a symbol or Seal was adopted by ordinance and given in charge of the city clerk, to be used by him in attesting or guaranteeing the genuineness of executive acts and papers.

Chicago has never been without a Seal. The first was adopted by the city council in 1837, and it was continued in use down to 1905, when a new Seal was designed by Dr. Bernard J. Cigrand and adopted by the city council as the Seal of the city.

Curiosities of Street Naming.

Many of the numerous questions very often asked of the Bureau of Statistics, have reference to street nomenclature. Certain of Chicago's streets have names that challenge, and in some instances unavailingly, an accounting for their origin. This cannot be done without making an assiduous study of deeds, other legal papers, and of the earliest city directories; which would be as unprofitable as laborious. But acceptable light on the subject may be had by referring to certain epochs in the city's existence.

The first naming of streets was done immediately after the St. Louisian, James Thompson, made a survey of the canal lands with a view to the laying out the village of Chicago, when the second street (numbering from Lake street) on the South, the village's limit in that direction, was named Washington, after President Washington; then the street at the Western extremity was given the name of Jefferson, after President Jefferson; but to the North, no more eminent name was found for the purpose than Kinzie; a meritorious selection, as commemorating the earliest settler. On the East the boundary was distinguished by taking for it the name of the author of Fort Dearborn. All to the east of Dearborn street was, by express reservation, U. S. Government land.

Then other nomenclature was employed.

South of the river, what now is South Water street was "the levee" in imitation of St. Louis' river front, with provision only for buildings on one side; hence to this day, the shallowness of the river lots. First street was what now is Randolph.

West of the river, and East of Jefferson, was Clinton street, after DeWitt Clinton of New York; next Canal, and then West Water street.

On the South side, and next to the river was Market street, so called because one of the three city markets was in the "middle of the road" at Market and Randolph streets. The strip of land on which the market stood extended along the center of the thoroughfare as far as the present Madison street. This land was privately owned. There were no buildings on the river front, which was public property. In the process of time, the corporation deeded away in

exchange for the said strip, water lots, which were shallow for most of the way. But Market street was much widened as still may be seen.

Next was Franklin, after Benjamin Franklin, then Wells, for Captain William Wells who was murdered in the massacre. This street now is Fifth avenue, an absurd designation, as it is neither the fifth from the river nor the lake. It should be changed back to Wells, and on the North side, this street, to correspond with La Salle and Dearborn, should be Wells avenue. La Salle, of course, was named for Sieur de La Salle, the French explorer. Clark was so called after Gen. George Rogers Clark of historic renown. And then Dearborn street.

In the city's first decade, national politics ran high throughout the country, and here the federalist minority and republican majority fought as though their clashing could affect general results. This was the epoch of the earliest heated presidential elections. Chicago was growing and new areas were added. A street was laid out just south of Washington, and the federalists were for naming it Adams, after the second president, and the republicans had a mind to call it Madison, and the latter's wishes prevailed. Still, between Washington and Lake streets there was First street, but soon the citizens demanded that it be given the name of some great man. "Randolph" was suggested. No quarrel arose at the time in consequence, but in after years, and down even to this year, 1909, the question as to which of the two noted Randolphs it was sought to commemorate, has often been raised. Two distinct traditions have long since grown up, with this contention in the air. According to the one, it was John Randolph of Roanoke; while the other is all for Peyton Randolph, a saner statesman than the former, who was president of the Continental Congress, in which position he was virtual president of the co-operating colonies. It would be difficult, if not impossible, to determine this question from any record or document, as it is not known that any such exists. But the better opinion is that the tradition carrying the name of Peyton Randolph is the more respectable, and probably the truer one.

Below Madison street for a short time, the next was Fourth street, but soon it was named Monroe. Then, after a space, the federalists rallied and gave to Fifth street the name of Adams, after President John Adams; this was the last of their triumphs.

In quick succession Sixth street was called after President Jackson, Seventh after Van Buren. The whig aldermen named Harrison street, and the democrats all the rest, till the fashion changed. By grace, however, they gave to a short street the name of Quincy, darkly after President John Quincy Adams. President Zachary Taylor was honored by a street eponym in the West Division.

Another epoch, that of the Mexican War, was responsible for the naming of a number of streets in memory of decisive battles or famous generals. These streets were in the South Division. The present Twenty-second was Ringold Place; Twenty-third had the name of Palo Alto Place; Twenty-fourth, Monterey Place; Twenty-fifth, Buena Vista Place; Twenty-sixth, Rio Grande Place; Twenty-ninth street had the name of Hardin, after Colonel Hardin. All these streets remained decorated with those striking names down to comparatively recent days.

It is not to the present purpose to go afield and account for the nomenclature more widely prevailing. But Halsted street—the longest thoroughfare in the city—deserves to have its name's derivation known. One Mr. Halsted, a Philadelphian, in the early time, invested largely in lands both on the West and North sides, and when the street of that name was laid out, it ran through portions of his holdings and, as some live to say, he freely gave valuable rights of way.



Freda Busby

FINANCIAL SOUNDNESS OF THE CITY OF CHICAGO

By Mayor Fred A. Busse in His Second Annual Message
to the City Council

"In my first message to your honorable body I said, 'It has been a fashion in mayors' messages to discuss at length the city's unsatisfactory financial condition; that seems to me like thrashing over old straw. We all know how the city is hampered by limited borrowing power and inequitable division of the tax levy. . . . Apparently all we can do is to make the best of what we have and push on for legislative relief.'

"I desire to repeat and emphasize that statement of the situation. The city's unfortunate financial situation, due entirely to causes over which the municipal government has absolutely no control, ought to be so clear to the most superficial observer of local conditions as to render further discussion of the subject unnecessary. But, inasmuch as there seems to be a disposition in some quarters—whether born of well intentioned ignorance or of wilful intent to misrepresent does not matter—to blame the city's lack of financial resources upon lax administration or undue increase of expenditure, it is in order to point out a few salient facts bearing upon this subject.

City's Immense Resources.

"In the first place, there is absolutely no excuse for the careless, if not malicious, speaking and writing which have a tendency to spread broadcast the impression that the city of Chicago is bankrupt, or nearly so. Nothing could be further from the truth. The city of Chicago has come up to its present standing as the second largest city and one of the best governed cities in America, with expenditure of less money and with the creation of less debt in proportion to its population, area, and property value than any other large city in this country.

"Chicago's bonded debt is only a little more than one-third that of Philadelphia, and only about one-quarter that of Boston. The city of New York pays annually interest on bonded debt a sum practically the same as the total bonded debt of Chicago. This city is rich instead of bankrupt, but, like many a rich individual, it lacks available cash for its running expenses because it does not receive its fair share of the revenue raised by taxation on the property within its limits.

Division of the Taxes.

"Most citizens probably have an impression that increased taxation is always chargeable to the municipal government, and that the greater

portion of the taxes they pay goes to the city. Of course, the contrary is the case.

“Out of every \$100 of taxes assessed in 1907, and collected in 1908, the city of Chicago received only \$28.83. And this small portion included the taxes for support of the public library. The remaining \$71.17 out of each \$100 was distributed as follows:

To the state.....	\$ 6.80
To the county.....	10.61
To the parks.....	11.35
To the sanitary district.....	6.40
To the schools.....	35.50
Miscellaneous.....	.51

“Less than one-half the income of the municipality is from taxes. The remainder comes from licenses, etc.

“I would not be understood as advocating nor do I believe that taxes should be levied without limit, but I do feel that Chicago should be made an up-to-date city in every respect and that sufficient revenue should be provided to bring about that result along economical and conservative lines.

Face an Unfair Shortage.

“Unfortunately for carrying forward the work so well started of making Chicago an up-to-date city, we shall have less money during the current year than we had last year. This phase of the question concerns all of us—members of the city council as well as executive and administrative officers of the city government.

“We face this shortage not because we overspent our resources last year or drew on future income or committed any other offense against good business policy, but we face it because we have been deprived of resources which we had a right to expect would be ours.

“Last year was the year for the quadrennial revaluation of all real property by the assessing boards. We had a right to expect that the total assessed valuation of property in this growing and prosperous city would show a natural handsome increase which would add something both to the city’s share of the tax levy and to its bonding power.

“On the contrary, the board of review reduced valuations, working a slight reduction in the city’s share of the tax levy and leaving us with power to issue \$3,000,000 less of bonds than we issued last year to help pay for permanent improvements.

Must Stay Within Income.

“In the face of this decreased revenue we have all shared in the responsibility of passing an annual budget which carries appropriations for more than \$1,000,000 in excess of our prospective revenue. To spend up to the limit of this over-appropriation and so end the fiscal year with a floating debt hanging over us is not to be thought of.

“The only course for all of us is to hold expenditures in the various departments and for the various purposes named in the appropriation bill so far below the amounts appropriated as will enable us to end the year with a clean set of books, free of red ink entries on the wrong side of the ledger.

“It is a hard task, but it can be achieved if we approach it open eyed and determined to achieve it. I have already impressed upon all department heads the imperative necessity of this course, and I am assured of their co-operation.

“I here and now ask the co-operation of your honorable body through the work of your various committees and through your legislative functions in helping to secure this result—the checking of expenditures at every possible point, so that our financial outgo may be held sufficiently below the face of the appropriation bill to keep the total of expenditure well within our resources.

GREATER HARBOR FOR CHICAGO.

But a few years hence the enterprising men of business in Chicago, finding themselves enormously benefited by the Greater Harbor which then will have been constructed here, will like to have a reminder of the precise date when the great work was first officially proposed and seriously advocated. After but a few years (as a consequence of the completion of the Panama Canal and the deep waterway) will be seen here, mingled with the shipping of the Lakes, many vessels employed in the South American trade and in that of the Pacific Coast States. These all then will be gathered here, in these now largely abandoned waters. It were well therefore to preserve in the City Manual the date of the first definite outlining of plans for the commencement of harbor improvement—January 6, 1908; that is the date of the message of Mayor Busse on the subject to the City Council. This message here follows:—

CHICAGO, ILLINOIS, January 6, 1908.

To the Honorable, the City Council:

GENTLEMEN:—I desire to call your attention to the pressing need of giving careful and comprehensive consideration at the earliest possible date, to the question of Chicago's harbor facilities. It is a notorious fact that the lake commerce of Chicago, once the pride and boast of this city, has been steadily decreasing for a number of years. This city now, I believe, ranks fourth in lake commerce, where once it stood first and far ahead of its nearest competitor. Without counting the ore shipments from the iron beds of the Northwest, the city of Duluth, which is but a pigmy compared with Chicago and which serves as a distributing center for a much smaller territory, ranks about even with this city in general lake commerce.

The one and only reason for Chicago's decline in this respect is the inconvenience and inadequacy of its harbor facilities. We have been inclined to rest easy in the belief that the tunnels formed practically the only obstruction to commerce in the Chicago River and that the lowering of the tunnels will end all of our difficulties in this respect. I agree with many who have studied this question, that the tunnels constitute only a small part of the conditions which hamper shipping in the Chicago River. Even with the tunnels lowered to any depth, the largest boats in use on the Great Lakes would still find it difficult to make free use of the Chicago River on account of its narrowness and crookedness. Many millions of dollars could be spent in straightening and widening this river without making it in any degree adequate for the demands of lake commerce that ought to come to Chicago, for so long as we have bridges across the river (and we cannot do without the bridges), boats will be delayed in coming in and going out and every such delay means a hampering of commerce in the matter of time, and high towing charges which are a burden upon the freight carriers. Similar reasoning applies to the harbor that has been developed at South Chicago, and with almost equal force. As the city grows in that vicinity, more bridges will be built over the Calumet River.

The time has come when Chicago must decide whether it will depend for the future, entirely upon the harborage afforded by the Chicago River and Calumet River or whether it should not take steps to utilize at least some portion of its lake front for shipping purposes. Legislation was enacted at the last session of the General Assembly, which contemplates turning over to the various park boards, practically all of our lake front for development and beautification as adjuncts of our park systems. We are all proud of our splendid systems of parks and boulevards. We all want to see them grow, but no city, and particularly no strictly industrial and commercial city, such as Chicago is, can thrive on beautification alone. Lake commerce played a large part in making Chicago what it is. I do not believe it wise to ignore entirely that advantage which Chicago has by reason of its location, and it is only a question of time when that advantage will be lost, unless we secure other harborage facilities than those afforded by the Chicago and Calumet Rivers. If lake commerce cannot find convenient accommodation at Chicago, it will go to the harbors being developed just over the State line in Indiana, just as certainly as water runs down hill.

Practically all of our lake front that has not been already dedicated to park purposes, is that comparatively short stretch of shore-line lying between Twelfth Street and Jackson Park. Under the legislation enacted last spring, this will also be turned over to the South Park Board as soon as the War Department gives its consent. Holding the views I do on this whole subject, I have asked the Secretary of War



Bernard J. Mullane

to withhold this consent until the City of Chicago can consider and determine whether it may not desire to use some portion or all of this shore line between Twelfth Street and Jackson Park, for commercial and shipping purposes, a copy of which communication is attached. If it should be determined that the lake front or some portion of it between Twelfth Street and Jackson Park ought to be used for commercial purposes, I have no doubt that the national government, with its usual liberality in promoting commerce, could be induced to build a breakwater which would amply protect that portion of the lake front and make it an admirable harbor, surrounding such docks and other improvements as might be constructed either as private or municipal undertakings, to accommodate the shipping of the Great Lakes.

Consideration of this question of utilizing the lake front as indicated for shipping purposes, might properly include also consideration of the ever present very pressing railway terminal problem. While I have no fixed views on this part of the subject, I can see that it might be possible in developing a harbor on the lake front as indicated, to acquire sufficient land made by filling in the submerged land incident to building docks and breakwaters, which might serve railway terminal purposes. This, however, is simply incidental to the main proposition. Attached hereto is an outline map of the City of Chicago, showing the locations of the various parks and boulevards and the portions of the shore line already dedicated to park purposes; also showing that portion of the lake front which remains available for commercial purposes.

In view of the situation, as I have undertaken to outline it in this communication, and if it meets with the approval of your Honorable Body, I respectfully ask the adoption of the accompanying resolution providing for a commission to make a comprehensive study of and report on this whole question.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) FRED A. BUSSE,
Mayor.

GOVERNMENT OF THE CITY OF CHICAGO

1909-10.

Hon. Fred. A. Busse,
MAYOR.

In the absence of comprehensive provisions of law, it is not possible precisely to define the duties of the Mayor. Whatsoever were his duties in general, ten or five years ago, they are not the same now. The office of Mayor at the present time is as little like what it was at the date of the World's Fair as then it was to the same office prior to the great fire of 1871. Along with the growth of Chicago the official functions of this officer have strengthened, and his obligations have multiplied; and this in great degree without direct contributions through state law or city ordinances. Accordingly, it is generally recognized that the position is largely what, in each term, the new incumbent makes it to be. The Mayor, if he have the right quality, is the leader and inspirer of the citizens in respect of material progress. He recognizes the best public tendencies prevailing in the city toward municipal betterment, and strives to further them by his measures of administration. He employs both the conservative and the compelling forces that ever are present in the community, and that may be relied upon whenever called forth to safeguard existing municipal values and to put, for a calculable period, beyond hazard the prosperity and peace of the city.

The only prescribed qualifications for the office of Mayor are these: The incumbent must be a citizen of the United States, a qualified voter, and shall reside within the limits of the city. His powers and duties, as stated in the Cities, Villages and Towns Act, are: To preside over all meetings of the city council, and, in the case of a tie, to give the casting vote; to annually, and from time to time, give the council information relative to the affairs of the city, and to recommend for their consideration such measures as he may deem expedient; to preserve the peace; to perform all such functions as are or may be prescribed by law or by the city ordinances; and to take care that all the laws and ordinances be faithfully executed. His powers are, to remove incompetent or unfaithful officers appointed by him, subject to the approval of the council; to exercise within the city limits the lawful resources possessed by the sheriffs to suppress disorder; to call out, when necessary, every male inhabitant of the city over eighteen years of age to aid in enforcing the laws and ordinances, and to invoke

the militia to aid in suppressing riots and disorderly conduct, subject to the authority of the governor as commander-in-chief of the militia; to release any person imprisoned for violation of any city ordinance, reporting the same, with the cause thereof, to the council at its first session thereafter; and, finally, he has the power at all times to examine and inspect the books, records and papers of any agent, employe or officer of the city. These duties and powers may, one and all, be exercised, and still the city have mainly an unsatisfactory administration. It will be unenterprising and slow, and fall deplorably short of being what citizens that are thoroughly alive ever wish it to be—the energetic employer of necessary forces to advance Chicago to the front rank of American citizens.

In the world there are but three cities larger than Chicago, and only one of them—New York—is comparable in its municipal organization with this city. The mayors of both cities appoint the heads of departments and other executive officers that require to be confirmed by the council; and their respective duties and responsibilities are much the same. But the mayor of New York performs less official labor than does the Mayor of Chicago as, for one thing, he does not preside over the meetings of the council. In this city, and one year with another, there are fifty-two sessions, regular and special of that body, and all except the special sessions are held at night. Their duration on the average is an hour and a half each, making a total for the year of seventy-eight hours that the Mayor of Chicago is in the chair of the common council.

Secretary to the Mayor.

Secretary—BERNARD J. MULLANEY

Assistant Secretary—Vernon L. Bean

In the city ordinance which created the office of Secretary to the Mayor an attempt was made to specify the duties that originally attached thereto. That was many years ago, and when the mayoralty itself was a small affair and the Secretary to the Mayor was scarcely recognized as an official. According to that specification the duties were “to keep in the Mayor’s office all books and papers which are usually filed, or are required by law to be filed, therein; to deliver to the city council and to the respective departments of the city all messages from the Mayor in writing; to attend in the Mayor’s office during the usual office hours, and to perform such other duties as may be required by the Mayor in person.” Though that would do fairly well for a statement in mere outline of the duties now performed by the Secretary, it fails to indicate, except in little, the importance of his office, and the large amount of work done by him, even though the specified duties taken all together are seen to carry the command that the Secretary shall serve the Mayor and assist in administration.

The instances of such serving and the extent of such assistance are determined by circumstances of hourly occurrence. They have a wide range and include daily scores of important, and often difficult, matters which by reason of the preoccupation of the Mayor with the greater public questions and measures, he cannot on the moment give personal attention to. So he is relieved of much of the pressure of his office, which were he continually to feel the entire force of, would be heavier than could be borne by him, or any other man. Every intelligent observer of things executive or administrative, in high offices, has been long aware of the greatly enhanced value of the services rendered by personal secretaries, both to the head of the government and to the general public.

To a late president of the United States recently was imputed the saying, that for the smooth and efficient running of the executive department, the private secretary deserves more credit than commonly is given him; and any Mayor of Chicago, who shall take upon himself in their full gravity the labors and responsibilities of his office; who shall earnestly strive to improve and develop the city on a scale commensurate with its destiny; must needs have an appreciation of the assistance given by his secretaries, in the ordinary, every day matters of administration, like that expressed by one of the greatest of presidents toward his confidential secretaries. And the people that have their own occasions for calling at the Mayor's office, will share in the same opinion. The secretary is quick to recognize, in the order due, each one of the scores and hundreds that appear daily in the Mayor's waiting-room; he loses no time in eliciting from each the object of his visit; he makes prompt answer, so far as he can, to every inquiry or appeal; thus doing his best to serve every one according to the merits and possibilities in each case.

Department of Finance

Comptroller—WALTER H. WILSON.

Deputy Comptroller—Louis E. Gosselin.

Chief Clerk—C. J. O'Connor.

Auditing Clerk—Joseph Harvey.

General Accountant—Mark M. Foote.

Real Estate Agent—Joseph F. Peacock.

In describing the office of City Comptroller, there may be borrowed the words of the United States statute, by which was created the Department of Finance near the beginning of the first administration of President Washington. By the terms of that law, it became the duty of that department (known now as the Treasury Department) "to digest plans for the improvement and management of the revenue and the support of the public credit; to prepare and report estimates of revenue and expenditure; and to grant warrants on the treasury for all appropriations according to law."

By a law of the State of Illinois, supplemented by ordinance of the City Council, the City Comptroller is made head of the Department of Finance, which embraces the City Comptroller, the City Treasurer and the City Collector. He is appointed by the Mayor and confirmed by the Council, and executes a bond in the sum of \$100,000 for the faithful performance of the duties of his office. He has the management and control of all matters pertaining to the department. He appoints, according to law, such assistants, clerks and other subordinates as the City Council shall authorize, and he may remove any such person or persons at his discretion according to law. Any such person as has custody of the public's money, he may remove for any reason he may deem proper. He exercises a general supervision over all the offices of the city charged in any manner with the receipt, collection and disbursement of the city revenues, and their return into the treasury. He is the fiscal agent of the city in all matters that are not otherwise provided for by ordinance or law. He has supervision of the contracts, bonds and other obligations of the city, and the payment of interest; and has charge of all public property of the city; and, under the Mayor, he exercises control over all interests of the city that in any manner concern or relate to the finances, revenues and property. He takes account of the receipts and revenues and formulates the estimates of all needed appropriations and reports the same to the City Council.

Also, he requires all officers charged in any manner with the receipt, collection or disbursement of the city revenues, or having authority to incur expenses on account of the city, or charges whatsoever against the city revenues, to make monthly statements in writing, under oath, showing in detail all such revenue, expense, or charges, and file the same in his office. Any such officer who shall fail to make such statement is notified, he and his sureties, by the Comptroller, and a settlement of his accounts demanded forthwith; and if, after the expiration of five days, such settlement is not made, the fact is reported to the Mayor who immediately removes the delinquent and causes proceedings for the recovery of any moneys due the city to be instituted against him and his sureties.

Department of Public Works.

Commissioner—JOHN J. HANBERG

Deputy Commissioner—Paul Redieske.

Assistant Deputy Commissioner—K. E. Valentine.

Private Secretary to Commissioner—T. J. Sullivan.

Chief Accountant—John A. Kliene.

Bond and Contract Clerk—Frank Murphy.

The office of Commissioner of Public Works has great financial importance, because of its close relation to the shaping of contracts, and for the reason that it is the most extensive disbursing depart-

ment of the city government. The office is manned by the Commissioner as executive head, the city engineer, the superintendent of streets, the assistant superintendent of streets, the superintendent of water, the superintendent of sewers, the superintendent of maps and plats, the city architect, and such other assistants and employes as the city council may, by ordinance, provide.

The Commissioner of Public Works is appointed by the mayor by and with the advice and consent of the city council. Before entering upon his duties, he is required to execute a bond to the city in the sum of \$50,000, with such sureties as the city council shall approve, conditioned upon the faithful performance of the duties of his office. He in turn requires good and sufficient bonds, running to the city, from all subordinate officers and employes in the Department of Public Works who perform any or all the duties of keeping the time of employes, certifying to pay rolls and making out or delivering time checks for employes, and the register in the bureau of water.

The commissioner has power, subject to the ordinance of the city, to regulate and control the manner of using the streets, alleys, highways, walks and crosswalks, bridges, viaducts, docks, wharves, public landings, grounds and parks, market places and public buildings.

He has charge and direction of all work done by the city in the rivers and harbor; of all improvements, the construction, maintenance, operation and repairing of all the city water works, the laying of all mains and supply water pipes, the improvement and repair of the streets, sidewalks and public ways of the city, except where such repair, construction or improvement is to be paid for wholly or in part by special assessment.

He has charge also of the cleaning of the city's streets and alleys, including the removal and disposition of garbage, filth, litter, dirt, ashes and other materials and substances from the streets and alleys; also of the assessment and collection of all water rates or assessments; the construction or repair of all public or private sewers and catch basins laid on or in any public street, alley or way, except where the cost of such construction is to be paid for wholly or in part by special assessment; of the issuance of all permits for connection with, or repairs to, the sewerage system of the city; and of all matters pertaining to street numbers and of records of maps and plats recorded in the city.

Department of Law

Corporation Counsel—EDWARD J. BRUNDAGE.

Chief Clerk and Sec'y. to the Corporation Counsel—Joseph H. Huhn
Assistants—Robert N. Holt, W. D. Barge, George M. Bagby, John J. Beilman, Clarence N. Boord, Otto C. Bruhlman, Frank L. Childs, Charles E. Cruikshank, Robert L. Campbell, Clyde L. Day, Franklin A. Denison, George E. Dierssen, Charles M. Haft, Howard

W. Hayes, Frank J. Hogan (also Attorney for the Fire Department), Robert R. Jampolis, Edwin D. Keith, Albert W. May, William K. Otis, Oscar H. Olsen, James F. Burns, William S. Stahl, Nelson Thomasson, Jr., Otto Kolar and Adolph Traub.

Special Assessments—George A. Mason, Assistant Corporation Counsel and attorney for Board of Local Improvements; Eugene H. Dupee, Edgar R. Hart, William T. Hapeman, William E. Mason, Assistant Corporation Counsel and Assistant Attorneys for Board of Local Improvements.

The Department of Law, an executive branch of the government of the City of Chicago, embraces the Corporation Counsel, the City Attorney, the Prosecuting Attorney, and such assistants and clerks as may be necessary. The head of this Department is the Corporation Counsel, who is appointed by the mayor and confirmed by the council. He appoints all of his assistants and clerks, and may remove any or all of them. He superintends, and with the assistance of the city attorney and prosecuting attorney, conducts all the law business of the city. He employs and is represented by an attorney at law, at the headquarters of the fire department. The attorney so employed is subject to the jurisdiction of the Corporation Counsel and of the fire marshal, and performs all duties that are by either of them imposed upon him. The Corporation Counsel causes to be kept in proper books provided for the purpose a register of all actions in court, prosecuted or defended by his office, and all proceedings had therein, and such books are at all times open to the inspection of the mayor, comptroller, or any member or committee of the city council. He drafts such ordinances as may be required of him by the city council or by any committee thereof. He draws any deeds, leases, contracts, or other papers required in the business of the city, when requested so to do by the mayor, the city council or the head of any department. He furnishes, whenever required to do so, written opinions upon subjects submitted to him by the mayor or the city council or by the head of any department. These opinions together constitute a body of municipal law and legal constructions that govern the actions of all the responsible officials of the city. They are numerous and many of them elaborate. A volume recently issued by the Department of Law, contains some five hundred selected opinions, and two hundred and eighty citations of authorities. The Corporation Counsel, on or before the first day of February of each year, reports in writing to the city council the transactions of his office during the preceding year, together with such other information as he may deem necessary or proper. He prepares and submits to the comptroller on or before the first day of February of each year an estimate of the whole cost of providing for and maintaining his office and the office of the prosecuting attorney during the current fiscal year; which estimate in detail is laid by the comptroller before the city council with his annual estimate.

Office of City Attorney

City Attorney—JOHN R. CAVERLY.

Chief Assistant City Attorney—Clyde A. Morrison.

Assistant City Attorneys—Edward C. Fitch, Harry T. Aspern, Joel F. Longenecker, Bernis W. Sherman, Daniel G. Gerst, George Shriber.

Trial Attorneys—D. Herman Wamsley, Joseph J. Sullivan, Frank J. Snite, Henry J. Frecks, Madison R. Harris, Alfred O. Erickson.

Assistant Trial Attorneys—Frank J. Lammers, Richard W. Donovan, Aaron R. Eppstein, Herman Breidt, David T. Alexander.

Chief Law Clerk—Arthur S. Friedman.

The office of City Attorney is included in the law department, and the incumbent of the office is appointed by the corporation counsel, with the approval and consent of the mayor. He executes a bond in the sum of \$5,000 conditioned for the faithful performance of his official duties. He has the power of appointing and removing all or any assistants and clerks. He assists the corporation counsel in conducting the law business of the city, and has especial charge of all actions against the city arising out of damages or injury caused by defective streets or sidewalks, and performs such other duties as may be required of him by the city council. The City Attorney, annually, on or before the first day of February in each year, reports in writing to the city council the transactions of his office during the preceding year, together with a statement of all actions prosecuted and pending in court, or defended by his office, to which the city is a party; and such report contains the names of all defendants and complainants, the nature of the action, the date of its commencement, the status of each suit, and manner of settling any cases that have been disposed of since his last report.

He makes in detail and submits to the city comptroller, to be laid before the city council, estimates of the whole cost and expense of providing for and maintaining his office during the current fiscal year.

Office of Prosecuting Attorney

Prosecuting Attorney—GEORGE H. WHITE.

Chief Assistant—Henry M. Seligman.

Second Assistants—Anton T. Zeman, Edward J. Smejkal, Arthur V. Lee.

Assistants—Robert C. Busse, James W. Breen, Francis C. Day, Daniel M. Elliot, Harry A. Riley, Frank N. Hillis, Sigmund S. Jonas, John L. McInerney, Walter M. Krimball, John J. McManaman, Andrew T. Powers, Julius H. Quasser, David Revell, Victor Sarner, Charles L. Swanson, William H. Troyer.

Chief Clerk—Robert W. Link.

Law Clerk—James S. Nelson.

Stenographer—Lillian A. Reichardt.

The Prosecuting Attorney is appointed by the mayor by and with the advice and consent of the city council. He gives a bond in the sum of \$5,000 with approved sureties, conditioned for the faithful performance of the duties of his office. He is charged with the prosecution of all actions for violation of the ordinances of the city, and with the conduct of all such proceedings before the municipal courts, or upon appeal to the criminal court. He is required to institute an action in every case where there has been a violation of any city ordinance, when instructed to do so by the city council, or by the chief officer of any department, or upon the complaint of any other person, when, in his judgment, the public interest requires that the same be prosecuted; but he may, with the consent of the corporation counsel, discontinue any action brought for the violation of any ordinance upon such terms as to him may seem equitable. He reports every year before the first day of February to the corporation counsel the transactions of his office during the preceding year, and submits an estimate of the whole cost and expense of providing for and maintaining his office during the current fiscal year.

Department of Health.

Commissioner of Health—W. A. EVANS, M. D.
 Assistant Commissioner—F. W. Reilly, M. D.
 Secretary—E. R. Pritchard.
 Assistant Secretary—H. W. Davis.
 Director of Laboratory—J. F. Biehn, M. D.
 Chief Medical Inspector—Heman Spalding, M. D.
 Ass't Chief Medical Inspector—I. D. Rawlings, M. D.
 Chief Disinfection Staff—Lyman Cohen, M. D.
 Registrar Vital Statistics—M. O. Heckard, M. D.
 Assistant Registrar of Vital Statistics—C. St. Clair Drake, M. D.
 Chief Hospital and Ambulance Service—Geo. C. Hunt, M. D.
 Chief Sanitary Inspector—Charles B. Ball.
 Acting Chemist—Frank J. Seiter.

The Commissioner of Health is the head of the Health Department, which embraces the Commissioner of Health, the city physician and such other assistants and employes as the city council may by ordinance provide. He must be a physician duly licensed to practice medicine and is appointed by the mayor by and with the advice and consent of the city council. He has general supervision over the sanitary condition of the city. He appoints an assistant commissioner of health, a secretary, a registrar of vital statistics, medical, meat and milk inspectors, disinfectors, bath and hospital attendants and sanitary policemen and sanitary police-women, and such other employes as may be necessary. He gives to the mayor and other city officials such professional advice and information as they may require, with

a view to the preservation of the public health. He is charged with the enforcement of all laws of the state and ordinances of the city, and the rules and regulations of the Department of Health in relation to the sanitary condition of the city.

Department of Police

General Superintendent—GEORGE M. SHIPPY.

Assistant Superintendent—Herman F. Schuettler.

Secretary Police Department—Si Mayer.

Private Secretary to Chief of Police—James M. Markham.

Chief Clerk—Phil McKenna.

Drill Master—John Bauder.

Custodian—Dewitt C. Cregier.

Inspectors—Central Division—P. J. Lavin.

—1st	..	John Wheeler.
—2nd	..	Nicholas Hunt.
—3rd	..	Chas. C. Dorman.
—4th	..	Edward McCann.
—5th	..	John L. Revere.
—6th	..	Stephen K. Healy.
—7th	..	W. P. Clancy.

The superintendent of police is appointed by the mayor by and with the advice and consent of the city council, and before entering upon the duties of his office he executes a bond to the city in the sum of twenty-five thousand dollars for the faithful performance of the same. The department of police embraces the general superintendent of police, an assistant superintendent, a secretary, a private secretary to the general superintendent, one inspector of police for each police division, one captain of police for each police district, and such number of lieutenants, detective sergeants, desk sergeants, patrolmen and other employes as may be provided by ordinance. The general superintendent has management and control of all matters relating to the department, and of its officers and men. He has the power to remove from the department any officers or employes in the manner provided by law. He has the custody of all fire arms, military equipments, books, records and other property belonging to the department. He executes and enforces all ordinances and orders of the city council and the orders of the mayor.

Department of Fire

Fire Marshal—JAMES HORAN.

First Assistant Fire Marshal—Charles R. Seyferlich.

Second Assistant Fire Marshal—William J. Burroughs.

Third Assistant Fire Marshal—Thomas O'Connor.

Fourth Assistant Fire Marshal—P. J. Donahoe.
Department Inspector—J. C. McDonnell.
Department Attorney—Frank J. Hogan.
Secretary—William C. Gamble.
Assistant Secretary—John P. Murphy.
Clerk and Storekeeper—Arthur J. Kelly.
Chief Clerk—Joseph O'Donohue.

Batalion Chiefs—1st, Edward J. Buckley; 2nd, Frank Conway; 3rd, Thomas Hackett; 4th Charles N. Heaney; 5th, Ener C. Anderson; 6th, John W. Powers; 7th, Jeremiah McAuliffe; 8th, James Ward; 9th, Benjamin O'Connor; 10th, David J. Mahoney; 11th, Martin Lacey; 12th, Joseph L. Kenyon; 13th, Frank Conway; 14th, Michael R. Driscoll; 15th, John Lynch; 16th, John Smith; 17th, Geo. H. McAllister; 18th, Eugene Sweeney.

The fire marshal is appointed by the mayor and confirmed by the city council. He has the management and control of all matters and things pertaining to the department. He executes a bond in the sum of twenty-five thousand dollars for the faithful performance of his duties.

He has absolute control and command over all persons connected with the fire department of the city, and possesses full power and authority over its organization, government and discipline. He inquires into, and causes to be investigated by the fire department attorney, the cause of all fires that may occur, and requires to be kept a record of such investigations and the evidence in each case is filed in his office.

Building Department

Commissioner—MURDOCH CAMPBELL.

Deputy Commissioner—Robert Knight.

Chief Fire Escape Inspector—Peter J. McGinnis.

Secretary—James M. Slattery.

Assistant Secretary—Bernard J. Larkin.

The head of the building department is appointed by the mayor; he must be an experienced architect, civil engineer, builder, or competent building mechanic, and before his appointment shall have been engaged in the city in some one of these capacities for a period of ten years. The deputy commissioner and the chief fire escape inspector must have the like practical qualifications. The commissioner is under bond to the city in the sum of twenty-five thousand dollars, conditioned upon his faithful enforcement of all ordinances relating to the erection, construction, alteration, repair, removal or safety of buildings. He inspects or causes to be inspected all public school buildings, public halls, churches, theaters and all buildings used either for manufacturing or commercial purposes. Also all hotels, apartment houses and other buildings occupied by large numbers of people, for the purpose of determining the safety of such buildings; the sufficiency of their doorways, passages, aisles, stairways,

corridors, exits or fire escapes, and generally their facilities for egress in case of fire or other accident, and the strength of their floors, and makes returns of all violations of the various provisions of ordinances to the law department. But the commissioner may himself decide any question of the safety of any building in a case so urgent that failure to properly carry out his orders relative to any building may endanger life or limb, and his decision is absolute and final.

Office of City Collector

City Collector—ERNEST J. MAGERSTADT.

Deputy City Collector—J. F. McCarty.

The office of City Collector is appointive, the mayor appointing and the council approving. He executes, before entering upon the duties of his office, a bond in the sum of \$250,000.00, conditioned upon the faithful performance of the duties of his office. He appoints according to law such assistants, clerks and subordinates in his office as the city council may authorize, and he may remove any such appointees in accordance with law. He is, by the terms of the ordinance creating the office, responsible for the fidelity of any person appointed by him, who shall have the custody of public money, and he may remove any such person in his discretion for any reason he may deem proper. It is made his duty to file with the comptroller a daily and monthly statement of all moneys received by him, and from whom and on what account they shall have been received. He keeps books and accounts, in which he is required to show all receipts of moneys paid in to him; and other matters pertaining to his office. Amounts for which he thus accounts are license fees, fees for inspections, fees for permits, compensation for franchises and all other payments of money, not otherwise specifically provided for, to the city, are paid direct to the City Collector and such payments are by him transmitted daily to the city treasurer. Also, collections of fines by the police courts are paid direct to him. In the ordinance there is this proviso, that, where the public convenience requires it, the department of finance may authorize the payment of license fees and fees for permits to be made to the officer authorized to issue permits and licenses; and it is further provided that collections by the water bureau shall be paid direct to the city treasurer.

The City Collector, collects special assessments on improvements which are ordered by the board of local improvements of the city of Chicago, and for all uncollected special assessments on the warrants as forwarded to him by the county court, he makes a delinquent return to the county collector each year. All attaches of the office of City Collector are under bonds personally to the city of Chicago and Collector combined.

Civil Service Commission

Commissioners—**ELTON LOWER, President:** M. L. McKinley, Hiram D. Fargo.

Chief Examiner and Secretary—Percy B. Coffin.

Attorney—Howard O. Sprogle.

The Civil Service Commission was created by act of the Legislature of Illinois in the year 1895. It is composed of three members, each member holding his office for three years; but at first, that all should not go out together at the expiration of that time, the appointments were made for one, two and three years respectively. Since then one member is appointed each year, with a tenure of three years, or until a qualified successor appears to take the place. Two members constitute a quorum. Not more than two members at any time may be members of the same political party. The commissioners classify all the offices and places of employment in the city with reference to examination thereafter to be made. These constitute the classified civil service of the city; and all appointments to this service are made in accordance with rules provided according to law by the civil service commission. All rules, and all changes in the rules, are printed for distribution, and notice is given in one or more daily newspapers when the rules are to go into effect. All applicants for offices or places in the classified service are subjected to a public examination, competitive, and free to all citizens, with certain specified limitations as to residence, moral character, etc. Examinations are practical in their character and relate to matters that will fairly test the relative capacity of the persons examined to discharge the duties of the positions to which they seek to be appointed. Questions of politics and religion are excluded. The commission controls all examinations, and designates the examiners, who may not be all of one political party. Notice of the time and place of examinations is published for two weeks preceding in a daily paper, and by posting the same in a conspicuous place in their office. From the reports of the examiners the commission prepares a register for each grade or class of positions competed for, on which the names and ranking of the candidates are entered. The commission provides for all promotions in the service according to its rules. Upon notice being served by any head of department or office that a vacancy exists, the commission certifies to the appointing officer the name and address of the person standing highest upon the register; and such person receives the appointment. Removals are made only for cause. The officers excepted from the classified list, are those elected by the people, or by the city council, or whose appointment by the mayor is subject to confirmation by the city council, judges and clerks of election, members of the board of education, the superintendent and teachers of schools, heads of any principal department of the city, members of the law department, and one secretary to the mayor.

Office of City Treasurer

City Treasurer—ISAAC N. POWELL.

Assistant Treasurer—W. A. Moulton.

Attorney—Marquis Eaton.

The office of the City Treasurer is elective, but he may not be elected for two consecutive terms. The City Treasurer receives and is custodian of all moneys belonging to the city; and renders at the end of each month, and oftener if required, a statement under oath to the city comptroller, showing the state of the treasury at that time; such statement sets forth all the moneys received by him, and from whom and on what account, and also all moneys paid out by him, and on what account.

Moneys are disbursed by the Treasurer upon warrants drawn on the treasurer, signed by the mayor and countersigned by the comptroller. His assistants, clerks and subordinates are appointed according to law, and of such of these as receive, or have the care, custody or handling of any moneys belonging to the city, he requires good and sufficient bonds. His own bond is in the sum of \$2,000,000.00, as he is now on salary, and the interest on all moneys deposited in the banks is paid to the city. Formerly, when the conditions were the reverse of those existing at present, the amount of the City Treasurer's bond was \$22,000,000.00, or the amount of the total tax and the special assessments. The \$2,000,000.00 bond is sufficient to cover the current funds in the possession of the City Treasurer. He immediately places to the credit of the school funds all of the interest that may be received by him, which has accrued on deposits of such funds. He makes monthly report of all interest received, and the name of the bank or depository paying the same; and the average sum of money on deposit in each bank or depository during the calendar month. This report is made and submitted to the city comptroller for verification. Depositories in which city funds are placed are designated by the city council. The City Treasurer is treasurer ex-officio of the following funds as provided by statute:

Firemen's Pension Fund; Public School Teachers' Pension and Retirement Fund; Public School Employes' Pension Fund; Municipal Employes' Pension Fund; Public Library Employes' Pension Fund. The City Treasurer is custodian of the city clerk's official bond.

Board of Local Improvements

Members—HENRY S. DEITRICH, **President**; John Minwegen, Vice-President; Chauncey Dewey, Albert F. Keeney, Felix A. Norden.

Committees—Committee on Streets, Minwegen and Norden; Committee on Sewers and Drains, Keeney and Minwegen; Committee on Sidewalks, Norden and Keeney; Committee on Water Mains and Water Service Pipes, Dewey and Norden.

Sec'y. and Supt. of Special Assessments—Charles A. V. Standish.
Chief Clerk, Special Assessments—Timothy Sullivan.
Chief Engineer—C. D. Hill.
Chief Engineer of Streets—John B. Hittell.
Chief Sidewalk Inspector—N. E. Murray.
Bookkeeping Department—John C. Hendricks, in charge.
Testing Laboratory—Harry Bailey, in charge.

The Chicago Board of Local Improvements was created by Act of the Legislature of 1897. It consists of five members, who are nominated by the Mayor and confirmed by the Council. No one of the members shall be the head of any department of the government of the city or hold any other office or position therein. The board elects from its members a president, a vice-president and an assistant secretary. The superintendent of special assessments is ex-officio secretary. Daily sessions are required to be held for the transaction of business. The salaries for the board are provided by the Council. All ordinances for local improvement to be paid wholly or in part by special assessment or special taxation must originate with the board of local improvements, but the board may be petitioned for such. In either case the board adopts a resolution describing the proposed improvement, which resolution is at once transcribed into the records of the board. Whenever the proposed improvement will require that private property be taken or damaged, such resolution describes the property proposed to be taken, and a day and hour for a public hearing on the proposed improvement is advertised, but it may not be less than ten days after the adoption of the resolution. Estimates of the cost in each case are made a part of the resolution. At the time and place fixed for the public hearing the board meets and hears the representations of any person desiring to be heard on the subject of the necessity for the proposed improvement, the nature of it or the estimated cost. If any person so appears to object to the proposed improvement the board adopts a new resolution abandoning it, or adhering to it, or changing the extent, nature, kind, or estimated cost, under certain limitations and if the proposed improvement be not abandoned, then the board causes an ordinance to be prepared therefor to be submitted to the Council.

The laying, building or renewing of any sidewalk, water service pipe or house drain, is not subject to the above described proceedings.

Department of Supplies

Business Agent—WILLIAM A. COLEMAN.

Assistant Business Agent—Philip C. Schaefer.

Stationer—Daniel R. Fenton.

The mayor appoints the Business Agent of the city, who becomes the head of the Department of Supplies. He executes a bond to the city in the sum of \$50,000 for the faithful performance of the duties of

his office. His clerks and employes give each a bond with like obligation to him, the assistant business agent a bond in the sum of \$10,000, the stationer a bond of \$10,000, and all the other employes bonds ranging in penalty from \$2,000 to \$5,000 each. The Business Agent in all things pertaining to the Department of Supplies, is under the direction, control and supervision of the city comptroller. He makes all purchases of materials and supplies for the use of the city, and lets all contracts for labor to be performed for the city, in cases where the cost of such materials, supplies, or labor is less than the sum of \$500. Requisitions are made for all purchases to be made and all contracts to be let by him, and such requisitions are required to be approved in writing by the heads of departments for which supplies are demanded. There is an exception in favor of the commissioner of health, who makes all purchases of supplies and materials for his department, in cases where the cost of the supplies or materials shall be less than the sum of \$200. The Business Agent lets all contracts on competitive offers from at least three persons or corporations. He receives all bills for supplies, materials and labor and certifies to their correctness, and then presents the same to the heads of departments receiving such supplies, for certification and approval, and when so certified and approved the bills are presented to the comptroller for payment.

Other important duties of the Business Agent are to collect and sell all unused and discarded material of whatever nature belonging to the city. No other department and no bureau of the city government has authority to dispose of any such material, either by way of exchange or sale. The business, under this head, done by the Department of Supplies, frequently amounts to \$150,000 a year.

Department of Track Elevation

Commissioner—WALTER J. RAYMER.

Engineer—Morris K. Trumbull.

Secretary—Fannie Specter.

The first ordinance passed by the city council for the elevation of the roadbed and tracks of the railroads using any of the streets or parts of streets of Chicago has the date May 23, 1892. Mayor Washbourne made the first mention of the subject to the council. In a message he said: "Two years ago my attention was directed to the constant menace to life and limb from railroad grade crossings. Being duly interested in a subject which removed from our midst one citizen per day and left many others to bear through life the evidences of our barbarism, I undertook its consideration with the hope of evolving some method by which this crying evil might be overcome or at least abated." Accordingly, he made inquiries and learned that several eastern and many European cities had solved the problem by the elevation of railroad tracks above the surface. These facts he communicated to the council

and in response that body passed an ordinance, which has continued in force down to the present time. At first, the appropriate committee of the council and the city engineer had charge of operations under the ordinance. This required expert and clerical forces and after a while a Commissioner became necessary. Hence, but without formal action thereto by the council, other than appropriating the money for its maintenance, the Department of Track Elevation. The mayor appoints a special committee to work with the Commissioner, who also is appointed by the mayor with the advice and consent of the city council.

Board of Street Railway Supervising Engineers.

Chairman and Chief Engineer—BION J. ARNOLD.

Representing City—George Weston.

Representing Chicago City Railway Co.—Harvey B. Fleming.

Representing Chicago Railways Co.—John Z. Murphy.

Representing Calumet and South Chicago R. R. Co.—A. L. Drum.

Assistant Chief Engineer—George Weston.

Secretary—F. K. Park.

Assistant Secretary—L. H. Davidson.

The Board of Supervising Engineers was organized under the ordinance of the city council, passed February 11, 1907, relating to the Chicago City Railway Company and the Chicago Railways Company, immediately upon the acceptance of said ordinance by those companies. By requirement of the ordinance, there was appointed by the officials of each company an engineer to represent them on the Board, the names and addresses of the engineers so appointed to be reported in writing to the mayor; and the city was required to appoint, within thirty days thereafter an engineer as its representative on the Board—this engineer to be appointed by the mayor, subject to the approval of the city council, and the Company to be notified in writing of his name and address. It was by the ordinance provided that "The said City or the Company may respectively, at any time, and from time to time, remove its representative on said Board, and may also respectively from time to time, appoint an engineer to represent it upon said Board, whenever and as often as it shall fail to have a representative upon said Board from any cause whatever. No such removal or appointment shall take effect until written notice thereof has been given to the other party by the party making such removal or appointment." Bion J. Arnold was named in the ordinance as the third member of the Board and he was designated as Chief Engineer. Next the ordinance stipulates that "The City and the Company may, at any time and from time to time, remove the third engineer from said Board, and may also select and appoint a third engineer to be a member of said Board, whenever and as often as a vacancy in said Board shall occur from the death, resignation, removal, refusal or inability to

act of the third engineer upon said Board." A majority of the Board is authorized at all times to exercise the powers conferred by the ordinance.

Similar action to the foregoing was taken with reference to the Calumet and South Chicago Railway Co. This company received its charter March 30, 1908, and named its representatives on the Board of Examining Engineers.

Board of Education.

Offices: Tribune Building.

President--OTTO C. SCHNEIDER.

Vice-President—Alfred R. Urion.

Secretary—Lewis E. Larson.

Superintendent of Schools—

Attorney—Frank Hamlin.

Architect—Dwight Perkins.

Business Manager—John A. Guilford.

Chief Engineer—Thomas J. Waters.

Auditor—George E. Custer.

Members—R. A. White, 6800 Prairie avenue; Modie J. Spiegel, 182 Wabash avenue; Mrs. Isabelle O'Keefe, 4912 Michigan avenue; Dr. John Guerin, 3958 Ellis avenue; Dr. Alexander L. Blackwood, 31 Washington street; Raymond Robins, 372 W. Ohio street; Wiley W. Mills, 79 Dearborn street; Louis F. Post, 205, 357 Dearborn street; John J. Sonstebly, 507, 153 La Salle street; Joseph Downey, 108 La Salle street; Alfred R. Urion, 809, 205 La Salle street; Chester M. Dawes, 209 Adams street; Theodore W. Robinson, 1524 Commercial National Bank Building; Daniel R. Cameron, 73 E. Lake street; John R. Morron, 422, 218 La Salle street; Dr. Alfred R. Kohn, 1010, 103 State street; Oscar F. Griefenhagen, 1911 Deming place and 215 Madison street; Adolph F. Gartz, Union League Club; Otto C. Schneider, 356 La Salle avenue.

Committees

School Management—Robinson, Chairman; Dawes, Cameron, Mrs. O'Keefe, White, Kohn, Post, Sonstebly. Member ex-officio, The President.

Buildings and Grounds—Downey, Chairman; Gartz, Griefenhagen, Urion, Spiegel, Morron, Guerin, Mills, Robins, Blackwood. Member ex-officio, The President.

Finance—Spiegel, Chairman; Robinson, Gartz, Dawes. Member ex-officio, The President.

Regular meetings of the board are held on alternate Wednesday evenings.

Meetings of the Committee on Buildings and Grounds are held every Friday afternoon at three o'clock.

Meetings of the Committee on School Management are held every alternate Thursday afternoon at four o'clock.

Meetings of the Committee on Finance are held on alternate Tuesday afternoons at four o'clock.

Bureau of Engineering

City Engineer—JOHN ERICSON.

Principal Assistant Engineer—Daniel W. Church.

Chief Clerk—William J. Roach.

Division of Construction—John H. Spengler, Asst. Eng. in charge.

Division of Operation—Wm. J. Burns, Chief Eng. of pumping stations.

Division of Tests and Inspection—H. C. Parks, Chief Tester.

Division of Water Works Shops and Repairs—F. A. Miller, Supt.

Lake Cribs—Daniel Donovan, City Diver, in charge.

Division of Intercepting Sewers—Wm. S. MacHarg, Consulting Eng. in charge.

Division of Subways—R. C. St. John, Chief Asst. Eng.

The City Engineer is the executive and engineering head of the Bureau of Engineering, department of public works, and is in direct charge of all work pertaining to the construction, maintenance and operation of the water works system, which includes eleven pumping stations, forty-seven miles of water tunnels, five intake cribs, and twenty-two hundred miles of water main; intercepting sewers and sewage pumping stations; all river and harbor work; and the construction, repair and maintenance of the city bridges over the Chicago River and its branches.

He also performs such other duties as may be required of him by the commissioner of public works, of the ordinances of the city of Chicago, and all such services in the prosecution of public improvements as may require the skill and experience of a civil engineer.

Bureau of Bridges and Harbor.

Chief Engineer—THOMAS G. PIHLFELDT.

Division of Repairs and Maintenance—John A. Lennartson, Assistant Engineer.

Division of New Bridge Construction—Clarence S. Rowe, Assistant Engineer.

Superintendent of Bridges—Patrick White.

Harbor Engineer—Robert Madden.

Harbor Master—Capt. Walter Scott.

Chief Vessel Dispatcher—Capt. F. B. Higgin.

Division of Bridge Designing—Alexander VonBabo, Chief Draftsman.

The Bureau of Bridges and Harbor has the general charge, direction and supervision of all bridges and viaducts and of all work on the harbor. The Bureau is divided into the Bridge and Viaduct Division and the Harbor Division, and each has special charge and control of such portion of the work of the bureau as may be assigned to them. The Bridge and Viaduct Division prepares designs and drawings for new bridges and viaducts, directs and supervises construction and

erection, has charge of bridge and viaduct repairs and maintenance and bridge operation. The Harbor Division exercises control over the Chicago Harbor, which is officially described as consisting of the Chicago river, its branches, forks and slips, the Calumet river and all slips connecting therewith, the drainage canal, all piers and basins, and Lake Michigan from the north to the south boundary lines of the city and three miles out into the lake from shore and for a further distance of five miles beyond, or east of the outer line of the sanitary jurisdiction of the city of Chicago.

Office of City Clerk.

City Clerk—F. D. CONNERY.

Chief Clerk to City Clerk—E. J. Padden.

The City Clerk is elected. He keeps the corporate seal, and all papers belonging to the city; he attends all meetings of the city council and keeps a full record of its proceedings in the journal; and copies of all papers filed in his office, and transcripts from the journals and other records and files in his office, certified by him under the corporate seal, are evidence in all courts in like manner as if the originals were produced. He records all ordinances passed by the city council. He has power to administer oaths and affirmations upon all lawful occasions. He issues notices to the members of the city council, when directed so to do by that body, also to members of the different committees and to all persons whose attendance is required before any committee, when requested to do so by the chairman of such committee. He issues all notices of special meetings of the city council. He delivers to the Mayor without delay all ordinances or resolutions which may require to be approved or otherwise acted on by the Mayor, together with all papers upon which the same are founded. He files in his office the originals of all ordinances. The clerk issues and attests all licenses issued under ordinances of the city and keeps a record of the issuance thereof.

Department of Electricity

City Electrician—WILLIAM CARROLL.

Superintendent of Construction—Harry Leser.

Chief Operator Fire Alarm Telegraph—Frank W. Swenie.

Chief of Electrical Repair Shop—Jacob F. Mehren.

Chief Operating Engineer—Frank B. Flynn.

Chief Arc Lamp Trimmer—Michael J. Malloy.

Chief Electrical Inspector—Geo. D. Bayle.

Gas Inspector—Wm. B. Burke.

Chief Clerk—John B. Porter.

The City Electrician is appointed by the mayor, by and with the consent of the city council. He has the management of the fire alarm

telegraph and police telephone systems, of the municipal street lighting (electric, gas and gasoline), of the inspection of all electric wiring within the city, both inside the buildings and above, beneath and upon the surface of the streets, and of all electrical matters in which the city is interested, and appoints, in accordance with law, all subordinate officers and assistants in the department.

The ordinance provides for the control by the fire marshal of all fire-alarm operators and the location of fire-alarm boxes, the City Electrician being in charge of and responsible for the technical part of the work—the electrical, mechanical and operative—the fire marshal's control extending to that part of the operation which pertains to the proper and efficient transmission of the fire department's telegraphic and telephonic business.

In all matters pertaining to the operation of the electrical service of the police department, the City Electrician is required to consult with the superintendent of police.

Office of Paymaster

City Paymaster—JOHN L. HEALY.

Assistants—S. B. Wharton, T. D. Chadwick, J. H. Seaver.

The office of City Paymaster is in all respects equipped as a distinct bureau, but notwithstanding that fact, it is an inseparable part of the department of finance. The Paymaster comes to his position by a certification from the civil service commission, but before he assumes its duties, he executes a bond, in the sum of \$100,000, with such sureties as the city comptroller shall approve, conditioned upon the faithful performance of his duties. He has charge and control of all payments to the city employes on account of wages or salaries. There is an assistant, who likewise is under bond to the city in the sum of \$75,000. And the comptroller requires also good and sufficient bonds to be given by such other assistants, clerks and messengers as may receive or have the custody, care or handling of any money or other valuable thing belonging to the city of Chicago. All these bonds must be approved by the mayor. All warrants drawn upon the treasurer on account of payrolls showing wages and salaries due city employes are signed by the mayor and countersigned by the comptroller, stating the particular fund or appropriation to which the same is chargeable and made payable to the City Paymaster, who is required forthwith to disburse the same to the persons lawfully entitled thereto. Such disbursements or payments made on account of wages and salaries, are made by pay checks, which in addition to the signatures which may be required by law, shall be signed by an assistant city paymaster and countersigned by the City Paymaster, or by the first assistant city paymaster.

Department of Smoke Inspection

Smoke Inspector PAUL P. BIRD.

Chief Assistant Smoke Inspector—Robert H. Kuss.

Under the terms of an ordinance providing for smoke inspection and its abatement in the city of Chicago passed by the city council on July 8, 1908, a Smoke Inspector is appointed by the mayor, such appointee to be qualified by technical training and experience in the theory and practice of the construction and operation of steam boilers and furnaces and also in the theory and practice of smoke abatement and prevention. A chief assistant smoke inspector, appointed by the Smoke Inspector, is bonded in the sum of \$5,000.00 conditioned upon the faithful performance of his duties, and his required qualifications are similar to those of the Smoke Inspector. The ordinance further provides that the mayor may appoint eight members of a smoke abatement commission, to serve without compensation. This commission may name an advisory board of mechanical engineers, consisting of three members, compensated to the extent of \$10.00 per meeting per member. The Smoke Department is employed in the detection and prosecution of violators of the provisions of the ordinance, and in the supervision of the construction or reconstruction of plants where heat or power or both of them are generated. In the supervision of construction the officials are required to approve only such proposed installations as provide adequate means for the prevention of smoke. Dense smoke coming from the chimney of any building or premises owned privately or by the city, or from the chimney connected with any boat or locomotive, is forbidden by the ordinance.

Department of Weights and Measures

Inspector of Weights and Measures—JOHN KJELLANDER.

Chief Deputy—William F. Cluett.

The Inspector of Weights and Measures is appointed by the mayor. Before entering upon the duties of his office he executes a bond to the city in the sum of five thousand dollars. He examines once a year all weights, measures, scale beams, patent balances, steelyards and other instruments used for weighing and measuring in the city, except track scales and scales for capacity of three tons or upward, which are inspected once in every six months. He stamps with a seal all weights and measures and scales used which he may find accurate and delivers to the owner a certificate of accuracy. He has a scale of fees ranging from \$3.50 down to 5 cents. He turns in daily to the city collector all fees he has received; and at the same time he makes a report in writing to the city comptroller, showing in detail his transactions for the day.

Office of City Physician

City Physician—L. BLAKE BALDWIN, M. D.

The City Physician is appointed by the mayor. He is a member

ex-officio of the department of health, but exercises no powers and performs no duty as such member, other than to advise and consult with the commissioner when he is requested to do so. He, when directed to do so by the superintendent of police, or any police officer in charge, examines and makes provision for the care of all persons found to be sick or injured or insane at any police station; and when directed so to do, by the corporation counsel, city attorney, superintendent of police or a police officer having charge of any police station, he investigates and examines all cases of physical injury or illness claimed to result from defective streets, alleys, sidewalks and bridges or from any cause which might render the city liable for damages, and reports the result of his visit and investigation. He examines employes of the city and reports the physical conditions found. He is medical examiner in juvenile court cases of delinquent children. He makes monthly visits to the house of correction, the juvenile detention home, the city infants' hospital, the house of the good shepherd and the erring women's refuge, and submits a report of the medical service of these institutions to the city comptroller at the end of each month.

Department of Local Transportation.

Local Transportation Expert--M. B. HERLEY.

This officer is appointed by the Mayor, the council concurring, and before entering upon the duties of his office he executes a bond to the city in the sum of five thousand dollars. He appoints such assistants as the council by ordinance provides. His duties are, to receive complaints concerning the service furnished by companies engaged in the business of local transportation, or concerning the failure of such companies to comply with the terms of their grants or with the general ordinances of the city, applicable to them; to investigate and consider all such complaints and to take such action thereon as the facts may warrant; to investigate, without complaint of citizens, and to keep himself and the committee on local transportation informed as to the kind, quality and sufficiency of the service furnished by the companies engaged in the business of local transportation in the city; and also to make special investigations, and to procure special information, for the council or the committee on local transportation when ordered by them to do so.

Sanitary District of Chicago.

Board of Trustees—William H. Baker, Adolph Bergman, Wallace G. Clark, Henry F. Eidmann, Paul A. Hazard, Thomas J. Healy, Robert R. McCormick, George W. Paullin, Edward I. Williams.

Officers—**ROBERT R. McCORMICK, President**; Isaac J. Bryan, Clerk; Charles L. Hutchinson, Treasurer; George M. Wisner, Chief Engineer; John C. Williams, Attorney; Isham Randolph, Consulting Engineer; Edward B. Ellicott, Electrical Engineer; Hoyt King, Manager Real Estate Department; Edward E. Ertzman, Marshal.

The Sanitary District of Chicago is a municipal corporation, organized under an Act of the General Assembly of the State of Illinois, approved May 29, 1889. Its affairs are administered by a Board of Trustees elected by the voters resident in the district. The first Board of Trustees was elected December 12, 1889, by vote of the people, entered upon the discharge of their duties as such trustees in January, 1890.

The original district included all the city north of Eighty-seventh street except Norwood Park and Rogers Park and about forty-two square miles of adjacent territory on the west. Its total area was 185 square miles. Legislation was passed later by the General Assembly of Illinois which annexed to the old district all of Chicago south of Eighty-seventh street, 78.60 square miles on the north of the city known as the North Shore District, and on the south 94.50 square miles, known as the Calumet District, making the area as follows:

City of Chicago.....	190,638	square miles
Country.....	167,462	“ “
Total of.....	358,100	“ “

The law provides that “The Corporation may borrow money for corporate purposes, and may issue bonds therefor, but shall not become indebted, in any manner, or for any purpose, to an amount in the aggregate to exceed five per centum of the valuation of taxable property therein, to be ascertained by the last assessment for State and County taxes previous to the incurring of such indebtedness.”

Office of Oil Inspector

Inspector—CHARLES W. ANDREWS.

The Office of Oil Inspector was created by the state. By authority given him by an act of the legislature of 1874, the mayor appoints with the approval of the city council, an Oil Inspector for the city of Chicago. His compensation, is paid by the party or parties requiring his services at a rate fixed. He gives a bond in such sum (at present it is \$10,000) as may be exacted by the council, with one or more sureties approved by the mayor. The statute enumerates the various oils to be inspected—coal oil, naphtha, gasoline, benzine and other mineral oils and fluids, the product of petroleum. It is a misdemeanor to offer any such oils for sale that are below the approved standard. Upon the application of any manufacturer, refiner or producer of or dealer in any description of coal oil, or any other person,

to test such articles, the Oil Inspector tests them by the approved methods and instruments. He appoints as many deputies as may be needed, and for them he is responsible.

Water Pipe Extension Division

Superintendent—H. L. LUCAS.

Assistant Superintendent—John P. Allen.

Chief Division Clerk—Charles H. Goll.

Information Clerk—Albert Laplant.

Complaint Clerk—Edward Coman.

Chief Division Engineer—R. S. Spalding.

Chief Plumbing Inspector—John J. Mitchell.

Chief Water Pipe Inspector—George E. West.

Chief Tapper—E. J. Bassett.

Foreman of Pipe Yards—George R. Bard.

The bureau of water pipe extension is a division of the department of public works. The superintendent of the bureau has special charge of the extension of the city's water mains, repairs and maintenance.

In especial, it is his duty to advise the commissioner of public works whenever application is made for extension of any water main, and the facts of each case, that the commissioner may report to the city council the proposed location and extent of the same, together with the size of the pipe necessary to be laid and the probable expense thereof. If the council approves, the Superintendent, under the direction of the commissioner, proceeds with the work. He has charge also of special assessments for water mains and pipe extension.

Bureau of Fire Arms

Superintendent—Sergeant CHAS. M. ATKINSON.

Pursuant to the passage of two ordinances in March 1908, one making it unlawful for any person domiciled in the city of Chicago to own or purchase fire arms unless having a permit or license therefor, the other an ordinance making it unlawful for any dealer to sell such fire arms at retail without first procuring a license for the sale of the same to individuals thus licensed to purchase and own the same, the Bureau of Fire Arms was organized and placed under the jurisdiction and control of the police department. It receives all applications of persons for individual permits or license to own fire arms. It investigates such applicants as to their fitness to own such weapons, and records, tabulates and indexes such applications; also their weapons so registered; and keeps a record of all applications that are rejected; also a list of all confiscated weapons and the persons in whose possession they were found. A record is kept of all dealers and their daily reports of sales are required to be furnished by them to this Bureau.

Inspection of Boilers, Steam and Cooling Plants

Chief Inspector—J. J. HOULIHAN.

Chief Deputy Inspector—M. J. Ryan.

Supervising Engineer—R. B. Wilcox.

The head of the department for the Inspection of Boilers, Steam and Cooling Plants, is the Chief Inspector, appointed by the mayor. The person so appointed shall be qualified from practical experience in the design or construction and operation of boilers or other apparatus under pressure of whatsoever kind, to enable him to judge of their safety. The supervising engineer and the chief deputy inspector are appointed by the Chief Inspector according to law. They each execute a bond to the city in the sum of five thousand dollars conditioned for the faithful performance of their duties. It is the duty of the department to pass upon the plans and specifications and issue permits for the installation of any pressure apparatus in a new plant or the remodeling, reconstruction of or addition to an existing plant, whether for power or heating purposes.

Custodian, Department of Police

Custodian—DeWITT C. CREGIER.

The general superintendent of police appoints according to law a person to act as Custodian of the Department of Police to receive all property seized or taken by the police and found on the streets, and the person so appointed is designated and known as Custodian of lost and stolen property. It is the duty of such officer to keep a record of all property taken possession of by the police department. If such property be not claimed by the rightful owners and possession surrendered within sixty days from the date of the seizure, the Custodian must cause to be published in the official newspaper of the city a description of such property, together with the date on which property was taken possession of, and give notice that if such property be not claimed by the rightful owner or owners within ten days of the date of such publication, it would be sold at public auction at such place and in such manner as the superintendent of police shall prescribe. In case of sale, costs are deducted from the proceeds and the remainder is paid to the city collector to be credited to the Police Pension Fund. The Custodian handles and prepares all exhibits of evidence in murder cases, burglaries, hold-ups, etc. It is his duty to destroy all gambling implements and all weapons when confiscated by the courts. He keeps a record during each month of all property returned to their respective owners by the police department, a copy of which is printed in the Police Bulletin monthly.

Chicago City Forester

City Forester—JACOB H. PROST.

By an ordinance transmitted by the Mayor to the City Council, and passed by that body, March 22, 1909, the Special Park Commission is

given full power and authority "over all trees, plants and shrubs planted and to be planted in the streets and public highways of the City of Chicago " etc., and "authorized to appoint according to law a person to be known as City Forester, who shall be a man skilled and learned in the science of forestry." The duties of such officer, under the control and direction of the Special Park Commission, are "to superintend, regulate and encourage the preservation, culture and planting of shade and ornamental trees, plants and shrubbery in the streets and public highways of the City of Chicago; to prune, spray, cultivate and otherwise maintain such trees, plants and shrubbery, and to direct the time and method of trimming the same; to advise, without charge, owners and occupants of lots regarding the kind of trees, plants and shrubbery and the method best adapted to, or most desirable on, particular streets, and to take such measures as may be deemed necessary for the control and extermination of insects and other pests and plant diseases which may injuriously affect trees, plants or shrubs that are now growing or may be hereafter growing on the streets or public highways of the City of Chicago." The City Forester is certified to the office by the civil service commission. He executes a bond to the city in the sum of five thousand dollars.

Harbor Master

Harbor Master—WALTER SCOTT.

The control of the Harbor Master, who is appointed by the Mayor, with the advice and consent of the City Council, is over the Chicago river and its branches to their respective sources, the Ogden canal, all slips adjacent to and connecting with the Chicago river, the Calumet river, and all slips connecting therewith, the drainage canal, all piers and basins, and the waters of Lake Michigan, including all breakwaters, piers and permanent structures therein for the distance of three miles from the shore between the north and south lines of the city extended. But the control of the Harbor Master is under the supervision and direction of the Commissioner of Public Works. He wears such uniform as the police department has adopted or may adopt as the uniform of a lieutenant of police; and such assistants as he may by authority appoint, wear like uniforms with patrol sergeants of police. The Harbor Master executes a bond to the city of five thousand dollars. He is required to keep an accurate account of all damage done, and the cause thereof, to any public property in the harbor, and of all claims by vessel owners against the city. Of these particulars he makes a detailed report to the Commissioner of Public Works.

Vessel Dispatcher

Vessel Dispatcher—FRANCIS B. HIGGIE.

The Mayor appoints by and with the consent of the city council one person to be Vessel Dispatcher for the port of Chicago. This

officer executes a bond to the city in the sum of five thousand dollars. His uniform is that of a lieutenant of police. He performs such duties as may be prescribed for him by the commissioner of public works and the ordinances of the city. In especial, he keeps an accurate account and record of the movements of all vessels navigating the harbor, and issues if necessary, instructions regarding the movements of such vessels.

Fish Inspector

Fish Inspector ADOLPH BURMEISTER.

This officer is appointed by the Mayor by and with the advice and consent of the City Council, and before entering upon the duties of his office he executes a bond to the city in the sum of five thousand dollars. He appoints such assistants as the City Council may authorize, who shall each brand all packages inspected by them, in the name of the inspector, but each assistant must have some distinctive mark, with which he designates each package actually inspected by him. No person holding the office of fish inspector shall, nor shall his employes or assistants, buy or sell, or anywise be interested in, any fish sold or received for sale in the city. The inspector is authorized to enter into or upon any premises where fish of any description are stored or offered for sale, to ascertain whether such fish are in good and wholesome condition, and he may seize and destroy such as are not of standard condition, and this is to be done at the expense of the owner, who shall, in addition, be subject to a fine of not less than ten nor more than a hundred dollars for each offense.

Randolph Street Market

Superintendent AUGUST SHOLTZ.

The Randolph street market is on West Randolph street from the west line of Desplaines street to the East line of Halsted street. It was Hay-market before the building of railroads and when the farmers of the County hauled in hay on carts drawn by oxen. The spaces described are set apart for market purposes on each and every day of the week, except Sunday, and the market is open at four o'clock a. m. and closes at ten o'clock a. m. The superintendent is appointed by the mayor with the advice and consent of the city council. He collects fees for the city of the occupants of places in the market — has the power of arrest — and is responsible for the peaceable conduct of sellers and buyers.

Dayton Street Market

Superintendent—JOHN T. SCHILTZ.

The Dayton Street Market occupies the roadway of the street of that name, from the south side of Bissell street to Blackwell street; the

roadway of North avenue from Dayton street to Sheffield avenue; and the roadway of Clybourn avenue from Concord place to North avenue. These spaces are used for market purposes on each and every day of the week, except Sunday, from 4 o'clock a. m., to 8 o'clock a. m., but the market must not be so conducted as to obstruct travel in said streets. The Superintendent is appointed by the mayor, with the advice and consent of the city council. He collects the fees for the city, of occupants of positions in the market, and he is charged with the preserving of order, and has, when necessary, the power of arrest.

House of Correction

California Avenue, near 26th Street

Inspectors—GEORGE MASON, Chairman, John J. Sloan, Chas. A. McCulloch.

Superintendent—John L. Whitman.

Deputy Superintendent—P. J. O'Connell.

The Superintendent of the House of Correction has the custody, rule, charge and keeping of that institution, and of all persons committed to it, under the supervision and direction of the board of inspectors. He receives into the House of Correction such persons as may be sentenced thereto by any court or magistrate of Cook County authorized by the laws of the state or by any ordinance of the city, or by any town or village of the county having a contract with the city for the care of its prisoners. He is required to put each of such persons as are able to labor to the work which they are respectively best able to do, not to exceed ten hours for each working day; each person so put to labor is credited with fifty cents a day, exclusive of his or her board. The John Worthy School is associated with the House of Correction.

In all its departments the House of Correction is frequently viewed by a board of inspectors, appointed by the mayor, but who serve without money compensation; as their appointment is complimentary, their services are benevolent.

The population of this mildly penal institution will average daily for the year about 2,000. Nearly all trades and professions are represented, ensuring to the different industries carried on there, enough skilled and common laborers to man the different plants. Of these, the bakery, the shoe, the tailor, the brick making, the stone crusher and the limekiln plants are well equipped. The woman's department is supplied with sewing facilities; here the "mending" for all the inmates is done. The hospital is as well ordered as any private institution of the kind. There are sixty acres in the entire enclosure.

Bureau of City Maps

Superintendent—JOHN D. RILEY.

The Superintendent of Maps performs such duties as may be required of him by the commissioner of public works, or the ordin-

ances of the city. He is ex-officio examiner of subdivisions; he examines all plats and maps of subdivisions of land in the city upon their presentation to him, and in cases where he gives his approval, he certifies of the fact, which certificate becomes a record in law. He keeps all records of maps and plats; of all matters pertaining to street numbers; and he makes all maps and plats which may be required by any department of the city.

Bureau of Statistics and Municipal Library

City Statistician—FRANCIS A. EASTMAN.

Assistant City Statistician—Frederic Rex.

Recorder and Stenographer—Katherine M. Pauly.

The ordinance creating the Bureau of Statistics provides for the appointment of a City Statistician and an assistant city statistician, and such other employes as the city council may provide for; and it defines the duties of the head of the Bureau to be, "to collect, compile and publish, whenever directed so to do by the city council or the city comptroller, statistics and information relating to the city of Chicago, and statistics relating to the government and operations of other municipalities. He shall keep on file all reports printed or published by the city, or any of its departments relating to the government, management or control of said city, or any of its departments, and shall perform such other duties as may from time be required of him by the city comptroller." A large part of the work of the bureau consists of correspondence carried on with officials of other cities, in this country and in other countries, and the making of researches in various directions for local governmental facts, at the request of any alderman, citizen, or correspondent.

Bureau of Architecture

City Architect—WILLIAM G. KRIEG.

The Bureau of Architecture is a division of the office of Commissioner of Public Works. The head of the Bureau is certified to the position by the Civil Service Commission. He makes plans and specifications for all buildings that are the property of the city, other than the City Hall and school buildings; and supervises their construction, alteration, or repair. The work done is for the Health, Fire, Police and Water Pipe Extension departments, and for the House of Correction.

Bureau of Food Inspection

Chief Inspector—DR. G. KOEHLER.

Fish Inspector—Adolph Burmeister.

The division of milk and Food Inspection is a part of the department of health. Its officers are appointed by the commissioner of health: they are a superintendent, a bacteriologist and a chemist,

who must be persons skilled in the sciences of analytical chemistry and bacteriology, and before entering on their duties they each execute a bond to the city in the sum of five thousand dollars. The superintendent and bacteriologist have charge of the milk and food division of the department of health, and these officers together with the chemist, make examinations of meat, water, foods, drugs, fish and fowl, and such medical diagnosis and other examinations as may be directed by the commissioner of health. Licenses for vending any of the articles named are issued by the commissioner, and the inspectors see to it that no company or person carries on his business without a license. They are charged with detection of impure, diluted or adulterated cream or milk or food, and with the condemnation of the same.

Bureau of Sanitary Inspection

Chief Sanitary Inspector—CHARLES B. BALL.

As a division of the department of health the Bureau of Sanitary Inspection has supervision of the installation of sanitary appliances in new buildings; it inspects upon complaint all buildings, workshops, and premises whatsoever; passes upon nuisances and serves notices; compels the abatement of nuisances; brings law suits where necessary; examines and condemns defective plumbing; causes proper ventilation to be applied to living rooms, and to other places than those of habitation; orders filthy yards, cellars and unoccupied grounds cleaned; and, generally, inspects all dwellings, workshops, factories, and neglected areas and alleys, and pronounces judgment upon the same when they are found to be defective as to airiness or cleanliness. The bureau exacts and collects legal fees for inspections, which fees are turned over to the city collector. Approving certificates are issued for workshops, restaurants and bakeries. It has control of night-soil scavengers and their operations. The Sanitary Inspector has police power and he, or his assistants and employes, may enter any suspected building or upon any grounds at his discretion, and make and enforce such orders regarding either or all of them as he or they may deem necessary and proper.

Bureau of Streets

Superintendent—MICHAEL DOHERTY.

Ass't Sup't—Patrick McCarthy.

Ass't Sup't in Charge of Street and Alley Cleaning—Frank W. Solon.

Chief Clerk—J. J. Moynihan.

Complaint Clerk—John Scanlon.

House Moving Permits—James Matthews.

Street Permits—S. J. Fisher.

The Bureau of Streets is a division of the department of public works. The superintendent of the bureau has charge of the improve-

ment and repair of streets and sidewalks, street and alley cleaning and the removal of garbage and ashes and obstructions of any kind outside the building line. Through this bureau permits are granted to any person or corporation to open any street, sidewalk, alley, avenue or public place for any purpose, but before any such permit is issued, he shall estimate the cost of restoring the street, sidewalk, alley, avenue or public place to a condition equally good as before it shall have been so opened, with a fair additional sum as margin for contingent damages, and furnish the same to the commissioner of public works. The permit in every case is issued and transmitted to the city collector, for the collection of the deposit and fee and delivery of the permit. As soon as the work provided for in any such permit has been performed, the person or corporation to whom the permit was issued shall replace and restore the street, sidewalk, alley or other public place to a condition as good as before the tearing up, and if such restoring and replacing is not done forthwith, the superintendent, under the authority of the commissioner, has such work done by city workmen and the net cost of the same is charged to the person or corporation to whom such permit is issued.

Bureau of Compensation

Chief Clerk—HENRY V. McGURREN.

The Bureau of Compensation is under the direction and control of commissioner of public works. It receives and has charge of all applications for permits to use streets, alleys, or public grounds, or any underground space, and attends to all matters connected with their issuance. He is furnished, in accordance with the laws and ordinances, by the commissioner of public works with such clerks and stenographers as are needed for the transaction of the work in his bureau. The salaries of all employes are fixed, and an allowance made for all other expenses, by the city council, which makes annually an appropriation for the same.

Bureau of Water

Superintendent—WILLIAM J. McCOURT.

Assessed and Meter Rate Collection Division—John C. Shubert
Chief Clerk.

Cashier—Otto A. Dreier.

Chief Accountant—Augustus F. Heintze.

Meter Mechanical Division—M. J. Coughlin, General Foreman.

Assessor—Thomas H. Byrne.

Shut-off Sub-division—John Morgan, Foreman.

Chief Water Inspector—J. J. Ward.

Permits—Hugh Ryan.

Plats—Herman Schlee, Chief Draftsman.

The Bureau of Water is a division of the department of public works. The Superintendent of the bureau has special charge of the collection of

water assessments and rates, and performs such other duties as may be required of him by the commissioner of public works, or by the ordinances of the city. He reports to the city treasurer once in each day all moneys received by him in his Bureau and at the same time pays over to the city treasurer all moneys, with a statement of the same and to what account the same belongs and takes a receipt and duplicate receipt for all moneys so paid over, which duplicate receipt he is required immediately to deposit with the commissioner of public works.

Bureau of Sewers.

Superintendent—WILLIAM E. QUINN.

Complaint Clerk—M. T. McAuliffe.

Bill and Voucher Clerk—Edward Cullerton, Jr.

Chief Inspector of House Drains—Edward J. Hayes.

Bench and Street Grade Engineer—W. H. Hedges.

The Superintendent of Sewers has special charge of the construction of all public and private sewers and catch basins laid on or in any public street, alley or way, except where the cost of such construction is to be paid for wholly or in part by special assessment. He has charge of the issuance of all permits for connection with, or repairs to, the sewerage system of the city. He is to see that no connection is made with any public sewer or drain without the written permission of the commissioner of public works, and that no drain is made from any point within the limits of the city, into the Chicago river or any of its branches, or into any slip connecting therewith, without obtaining a permit for such drainage from the Commissioner. Such permits may be given by the Commissioner at his discretion, upon payment of a fee to be fixed by him to an amount sufficient to defray the expense to the city in consequence of granting the permission. The Superintendent reports all instances of the making of unlawful connections of the kind, when the offender shall be fined not more than fifty dollars for each offense and a further fine of twenty-five dollars for every day such unauthorized connection or opening is continued. Besides he inspects and has general supervision of altering or extending all sewers and drains.

Bureau of Police Records.

Superintendent—Sergeant HORACE H. ELLIOTT

This bureau was established January 1, 1905, to bring together the scattered records of the department of police. It at once became the receiving place for all official reports of the department and a central point where all facts pertaining to police history are filed. Twice each day the official reports from all police stations are received, indexed and tabulated, then filed or referred as occasion may require.

Full information concerning criminals wanted, arrests, held-over cases to the grand jury, indictments, criminal and municipal court proceedings and final convictions in these courts are received daily. Reports of homicide, assault, accident, sick assisted, missing persons, unidentified or insane persons and dead bodies found are by system of arrangement made instantly accessible. Daily and monthly statistical tabulations of facts deduced from these reports are also made. Newspaper articles covering criminal events are clipped and indexed for reference.

Election Commissioners

Commissioners—**THOMAS F. JUDGE, President, Nathaniel Hudson, Abel A. Bach, Secretary.**

Chief Clerk—John C. Cannon.

Ass't Chief Clerk—John H. Helwig.

Attorney—Frank D. Ayers.

The Board of Election Commissioners is a creation of state law. Its three members are appointed by the county court, and become officers of that court when first appointed. They hold their offices for one, two and three years respectively, as designated in their appointment.

After the expiration of the term of office of the Commissioners first appointed under the act, the successors of each of such Commissioners is appointed for a term of three years. In case of a vacancy the county court has the power by appointment to fill it. Two leading political parties of the state are required to be represented on the Commission and must be legal voters and householders residing in the city. No Commissioner can hold any other office. The board elects one of its members as chairman and one as secretary. Each Commissioner, before taking his seat on the board, takes an oath of office before the county judge, and executes a bond in the sum of \$10,000 conditioned upon the faithful performance of his duties. The office of the Commission is kept open on every day of the week except Sunday and legal holidays. The board provides ballot boxes, registry books, poll books, tally sheets, blanks and stationery of every description with printed headings and certificates necessary for the registry of voters and the conduct of elections. A chief clerk is appointed who has charge of the office of the board and is required to be present and in attendance at all business hours. He also takes an oath of office and has the power to administer any oath that may be administered by a Commissioner. Election precincts are established by the Commissioners, the basis taken for each being a number of votes cast at the previous presidential election; each precinct to contain, as nearly as possible, three hundred voters. It appoints all judges and clerks of election and has the management and control of the registration of voters.

Board of Examiners of Plumbers

Master Plumber—CHARLES J. HERBERT.

Journeyman Plumber—William F. Petrie.

Secretary—E. R. Pritchard.

The board of examiners of plumbers is composed of three members, one of whom is the commissioner of health, who is *ex-officio* chairman of the board; a second member is required to be a master plumber, and a third a journeyman plumber. The second and third members are appointed by the mayor and council, and they execute each a bond to the city in the sum of five thousand dollars for the faithful performance of their duties. The mayor appoints a secretary to the board, who also gives a bond to the city in the sum of five thousand dollars. The board examines applicants for certificates as plumbers, and if satisfied as to the competency of any such applicant, and upon payment to the city collector of the fee of five dollars in case of an employing plumber, and of one dollar in case of a journeyman plumber, the board issues a certificate authorizing him to engage in or work at the business of plumbing. Stringent rules are in force requiring all plumbers to conform to the rules and regulations established by the commissioner of health.

Board of Examiners of Engineers

President—JOHN ERICSON.

Vice-President—William J. Burns.

Secretary—John J. Houlihan.

The board of examiners of engineers is appointed by the Mayor. It consists of three members, all of them practical engineers and competent judges of the construction of steam boilers and engines, and experienced in their operation. Its duty is to examine applicants for licenses as engineers and boiler or water tenders, and to issue to such applicants as are found qualified, certificates of qualification; each certificate issued expires by limitation one year from its date. An application for an engineer's license must be accompanied by a fee of two dollars and that of a boiler or water tender's license by a fee of one dollar. The board makes and enforces such rules for its government and that of its employes as it may deem proper or desirable.

CHICAGO CITY COUNCIL.

The corporate history of Chicago largely is written in the records of the City Council. During the first and second periods of the municipality the aldermen ruled absolutely. In the first charter, as in each of the succeeding charters, it was provided that "The City Council shall consist of the Mayor and Aldermen," the Mayor to preside but have no vote or voice, and the aldermen to legislate and govern by means of orders and ordinances. The Mayor, at any rate during the first forty years, could do little more than look on while the aldermen and members of the boards worked the machinery or government pretty much as they pleased. In 1875 the boards were abolished and the departments organized, the Mayor appointing the departmental heads, the Council confirming or rejecting his nominees at their discretion. It was not until some years later, when the people found ways to enforce their determined will, that upon the Mayor be placed a large measure of responsibility for the acts of his appointees, that the executive and legislative departments began to work together in reasonable harmony. Since then or with but few exceptions, the wheels of the city government have revolved without great friction, and municipal enterprises been commenced and prosecuted by the united efforts of the Council and the Mayor. So that now it may be said, that, such as is the spirit of the Council and the temper of the Mayor, is and will be the degree of unity and harmony, and consequently the efficiency, of the city government.

The provision of the Cities, Villages and Towns Act of the legislature, as amended in 1889, for ward representation in cities having over 350,000 inhabitants, had necessarily sole reference to Chicago, as no other city had that number of inhabitants. At that time Chicago had twenty-four wards and forty-eight aldermen; and more were forbidden unless additional territory was annexed to the city, containing three or more square miles of territory and 15,000 and not exceeding 25,000 inhabitants. If such accessions were made, the law provided that the annexed territory should constitute a ward of the city, and commanded the City Council to authorize the legal voters of the new ward to elect two aldermen for the added representative unit, who should be additional to the existing forty-eight aldermen, and be elected at the same time that the aldermen for all the wards were elected. In 1889 the Town of Lake View, the Village of Jefferson, a portion of Cicero, the Town of Lake, and the Village of Hyde Park were annexed to the City of Chicago. The Council divided the annexed territory into wards, from the Twenty-fifth to the Thirty-fourth wards, both inclusive. Special elections were held September 10, 1889 for the election of two aldermen

for each ward, and on the 16th of the same month the new aldermen were sworn in and assigned to the various standing committees. Soon other additions of territory were made, of small area and scant population, but sufficient to require that another ward be created—the Thirty-fifth. Thus the number of aldermen was raised to seventy, where it now rests; this being the limit as prescribed by the law. But still other territory may be annexed, and if the new territory contains 25,000 inhabitants, or more, then the City Council is required to re-district the city into thirty-five wards, and to change the boundaries of the wards so as to accommodate the new territory, and a general election for aldermen is held. Thus it may happen that the hold-over aldermen may be disturbed in their seats; and this the law secures against by the proviso, that “the aldermen who hold-over shall be considered aldermen for the new wards respectively in which their residence shall be, unless there shall be two or more aldermen who shall hold over in the same ward, when, in that case, it shall be determined by lot in the presence of the City Council, in such manner as they shall direct, which aldermen shall hold over for the ward.”

There has been no alteration of ward boundaries since 1901. After the taking of the next Federal Census in 1910, there probably will be a necessity for changing these boundaries; for the census undoubtedly will show unequal additions to the population in the several wards. The registration of voters before the last presidential election already has shown the fact that the population in certain of the wards has very largely increased, but not at a uniform ratio, and that in other wards the increase has been slight if any.

During the first ten years of the city's existence the aldermen were elected, two for each ward, for a term of one year each. By the charter of 1847 the aldermen were divided into two classes, so that one alderman should be elected annually from each ward, and hold his office for two years. This two class method has been continued down to the present.

Radical changes in the mode of electing the members of the City Council were proposed in the new charter written in 1907 and passed conditionally by the legislature by submitting it to a vote of the people of the city. Under that instrument, had it been adopted by the voters, fifty wards would have been created, with a total representation of fifty in the Council. Fifty aldermen would have been elected for a term of four years, one for each ward. The proposed charter undertook to prescribe boundaries for all the wards. This provision of the charter met with the disapproval of the sitting aldermen, and was unpopular with the people, who asserted their right to be heard through their aldermen in the matter of new-districting the city into wards.

The several powers conferred upon the City Council, by the Cities, Villages and Towns Act, of the Legislature, number ninety-six, and are supposed to meet every possible need in the governing of Chicago.

PERSONNEL OF THE CITY COUNCIL

FRED A. BUSSE

FRANCIS D. CONNERY

Mayor

City Clerk

WARD	ALDERMEN	PHONE
1st	JOHN J. COUGHLIN, D, 125 La Salle st. MICHAEL KENNA, D, 279 Clark st.	Main 1157 Harrison 872
2nd	THOMAS J. DIXON, R, 299 Fifth ave. GEO. F. HARDING, JR., R, 155 Washington st.	Harrison 28 Main 3394
3rd	WM. J. PRINGLE, R, 723, 184 La Salle st. MILTON J. FOREMAN, R, 810 C. T. & T. Bldg.	Main 2466 Cent. 711
4th	JOHN A. RICHERT, D, 2603 S. Halsted st. JAMES M. DAILEY, D, 619 31st st.	Yards 1148 Yards 175
5th	WILLIAM J. McKENNA, R, 3837 Archer ave. JOHN J. SHEAHAN, D, 3548 Emerald ave.	Yards 5661
6th	ARTHUR B. McCOID, R, 407, 122 Monroe st. THEODORE K. LONG, R, 4823 Kimbark ave.	Cent. 707 Drexel 1412
7th	BERNARD W. SNOW, R, 1448 Marquette Bldg. CHARLES E. MERRIAM, R, 6043 Lexington ave.	Cent. 1872 Il. Park 4643
8th	JOHN H. JONES, R, 9140 Commercial ave. JOHN R. EMERSON, D, 228 77th st.	S. Chgo. 1039
9th	HENRY L. FICK, D, 38 W. 12th st. DENNIS J. EGAN, D, 151 W. 18th st.	Canal 816 Canal 2937
10th	RUDOLPH HURT, D, 591 W. 18th st. THOMAS F. SCULLY, D, 156 Washburne ave.	Canal 4909 Canal 2576
11th	OTTO J. NOVAK, R, 512 S. Robey st. E. F. CULLEPTON, D, 509, 97 Clark st.	West 261 Cent., 5359
12th	ANTON J. CERMAK, D, 202, 59 Dearborn st. MICHAEL ZIMMER, D, 1047 W. 21st pi.	Cent. 1842 Canal 727
13th	JAMES E. EVANS, R, 391 S. Campbell ave. ARTHUR W. FULTON, R, 1103 Ashland Blk.	Ashland 3773 Cent. 4368
14th	CHARLES J. LUCAS, R, 913 Fulton st. JAMES H. LAWLEY, R, 651 W. Chicago ave.	Ashland 6971 Humb. 3514
15th	ALBERT W. BEILFUSS, R, 448 Milwaukee ave. HENRY UTPATEL, R, 505, 115 La Salle st.	Mon. 339 Cent. 2912
16th	FRANK W. KORALESKI, D, 701, 132 Clark st. STANLEY H. KUNZ, D, 685 Noble st.	Main 2603 Mon. 2006
17th	WILLIAM F. DEVER, D, 50, 70 La Salle st. LEWIS D. SITTS, R, 440 Grand ave.	Main 655 Haymarket 295

PERSONNEL OF THE COUNCIL

63

18th ...	MICHAEL C. CONLON, D, 381 W. Madison st.	-	-	-	Mon.	592
	JOHN J. BRENNAN, D, 186 W. Madison st.	-	-	-	Mon.	3067
19th ...	JAMES B. BOWLER, D, 460 W. Taylor st.	-	-	-	Mon.	4943
	JOHN POWERS, D, 79 Macalister pl.	-	-	-	Mon.	1215
20th ...	NICHOLAS R. FINN, D, 818 Reaper Bldg.	-	-	-	Cent.	1690
	JOHN P. STEWART, R, 126 Adams st.	-	-	-	Har.	2111
21st ...	CHARLES M. FOELL, R, 803 Atwood Bldg.	-	-	-	Main	1656
	FRANCIS W. TAYLOR, R, 247 Monadnock Bldg.	-	-	-	Har.	263
22nd ...	B. F. CLETTENBERG, R, 151 La Salle st.	-	-	-	Cent.	1730
	HERMAN J. BAULER, D, 148 Cleveland ave.	-	-	-	Lincoln	1415
23rd ...	FRED A. BRITTEN, R, 1010, 140 Dearborn st.	-	-	-	Cent.	4624
	JACOB A. HEY, R, 924 N. Halsted st.	-	-	-	Lincoln	942
24th ...	HERMAN G. REDWANZ, R, 113 Fullerton ave.	-	-	-	Lincoln	1416
	AUGUST KRUMHOLZ, D, 56 Fullerton ave.	-	-	-	Lincoln	1466
25th ...	CHAS. M. THOMSON, R, N. Y. Life Bldg.	-	-	-	Cent.	5003
	WINFIELD P. DUNN, R, 429 La Salle st.	-	-	-	Har.	7239
26th ...	PETER REINBERG, D, 3465 N. Robey st.	-	-	-	Edge.	97
	WILLIAM F. LIPPS, R, 202 Wilson ave.	-	-	-	Edge.	2129
27th ...	JAMES F. CLANCY, R, 1577 N. Troy st.	-	-	-	Humb.	4167
	JOSEPH F. CAPP, R, 1201 Wabansia ave.	-	-	-	Belmont	467
28th ...	WAL. H. BLENCOE, R, 338 Humboldt blvd.	-	-	-	Humb.	432
	HARRY F. LITTLE, R, 20 S. Ann st.	-	-	-	Mon.	5412
29th ...	JOHN GOLOMBIEWSKI, R, 1810 W. 48th st.	-	-	-	Yards	4816
	MATHIAS A. MUELLER, R, 5017 S. Wood st.	-	-	-	Yards	4813
30th ...	JOHN BURNS, R, 5438 Union ave.	-	-	-	Yards	4606
	MICHAEL McNERNEY, D, 4541 Lowe ave.	-	-	-	Yards	2053
31st ...	WILLIAM J. ROBERTS, R, 5644 Peoria st.	-	-	-	Went.	4459
	JAMES A. KEARNS, R, 5510 Lafayette ave.	-	-	-	Went.	8383
32nd ...	JAMES REA, R, 846 W. 63rd St.	-	-	-	Went.	23
	ALBERT J. FISHER, R, 258, 159 La Salle st.	-	-	-	Cent.	1963
33rd ...	EPNEST BIHL, R, 11938 S. Halsted st.	-	-	-	W. Pull.	2172
	CHARLES E. READING, D, 11566 Michigan ave.	-	-	-	W. Pull.	182
34th ...	PATRICK J. NOLAN, D, 1970 W. Madison st.	-	-	-	Ked.	313
	WILLIAM F. RYAN, D, 66 Sherman st.	-	-	-	Har.	2516
35th ...	CHAS. J. FORSBERG, R, 2583 W. Superior st.	-	-	-	Austin	4942
	JOHN S. CLARK, D, 2327 Grand ave.	-	-	-	Humb.	6053

WILLIAM H. BROWN, Sergeant-at-Arms.

Regular Meetings of the Council held every Monday at 7:30 p. m. (except when otherwise ordered at a regular meeting).

Standing Committees 1909-10

Official Clerk to all the Council Committees (except the Finance Committee)
Francis D. Connery, City Clerk.

FINANCE

Bernard J. Snow, Chairman.

Members: Snow, Foreman, Scully, Zimmer, Beilfuss, Sitts, Finn, Foell, Reinberg, Bihl, Richert, Dever, Dixon, Burns, Clettenberg.

Herbert B. White, Secretary.

LOCAL TRANSPORTATION

Milton J. Foreman, Chairman.

Members: Foreman, Zimmer, Dever, Stewart, Finn, Foell, Egan, Dunn, Reinberg, Bihl, Fulton, Roberts, Richert.

JUDICIARY

William E. Dever, Chairman.

Members: Dever, Pringle, McCoid, Hurt, Harding, Powers, Lipps, McInerney, Cermak, Utpatel, Clark, Thomson.

LICENSE

Winfield P. Dunn, Chairman.

Members: Dunn, Cermak, Pringle, Novak, Bowler, Long, Merriam, Ryan, Fisher, Stewart, Nolan, Krumholz, Dailey.

SCHOOLS

John A. Richert, Chairman.

Members: Richert, Harding, Cullerton, Lawley, McKenna, Dunn, Lipps, Kearns, Golombiewski, Cermak, Clark, Redwanz, Evans.

GAS, OIL AND ELECTRIC LIGHT

William J. Pringle, Chairman.

Members: Pringle, Finn, Beilfuss, Sitts, Stewart, Reinberg, Burns, Lawley, Scully, Long, Hey, Reading, Dailey.

LOCAL INDUSTRIES

Michael Zimmer, Chairman.

Members: Zimmer, Fisher, Harding, McCoid, Richert, Lipps, Taylor, Sitts, Fulton, Stewart, Dever, Finn, Reinberg, Cullerton, Sheahan.

STREETS AND ALLEYS, North Division

Peter Reinberg, Chairman.

Members: Reinberg, Taylor, Clettenberg, Britten, Redwanz, Thomson.

STREETS AND ALLEYS, South Division

George F. Harding, Chairman.

Members: Harding, Coughlin, Pringle, Dailey, McKenna, McCoid, Merriam, Jones, Golombiewski, Burns, Kearns, Fisher, Reading.

STREETS AND ALLEYS, West Division**Dennis J. Egan, Chairman.**

Members: Egan, Lucas, Novak, Cermak, Evans, Hurt, Beilfuss, Koraleski, Dever, Conlon, Bowler, Stewart, Clancy, Blencoe, Nolan, Forsberg.

BUILDING DEPARTMENT**John J. Jones, Chairman.**

Members: Jones, Richert, Merriam, McCoid, Krumholz, Kunz, Taylor, Britten, Thomson, Lipps, Lucas, Fisher, Powers.

STATE LEGISLATION**Frank W. Koraleski, Chairman.**

Members: Koraleski, Dixon, Coughlin, Foreman, McKenna, Littler, Conlon, Powers, Clettenberg, McInerney, Cermak, Mueller, Kearns.

HARBORS, WHARVES AND BRIDGES**Charles M. Foell, Chairman.**

Members: Foell, Zimmer, Kenna, Britten, Ryan, Sitts, Brennan, Fick, Foreman, Merriam, Snow, Jones, Hey.

SPECIAL ASSESSMENT AND GENERAL TAXATION**William H. Blencoe, Chairman.**

Members: Blencoe, Hurt, McKenna, Egan, Sheahan, Capp, Conlon, Bowler, Bauler, Redwanz, Mueller, Burns, Fisher.

HEALTH DEPARTMENT**James H. Lawley, Chairman.**

Members: Lawley, Foreman, Fick, Novak, Evans, Koraleski, Conlon, Taylor, Hey, Clancy, Utpatel, Emerson, Sheahan.

FIRE DEPARTMENT**Charles M. Thomson, Chairman.**

Members: Thomson, Coughlin, McKenna, Lucas, Kunz, Brennan, Clettenberg, Redwanz, Krumholz, Forsberg, Emerson, Roberts, Mueller.

POLICE DEPARTMENT AND BRIDEWELL**Patrick J. Nolan, Chairman.**

Members: Nolan, Hey, Evans, Capp, Koraleski, Ryan, Fick, Clancy, McInerney, Long, Golombiewski, Littler, Emerson.

WATER DEPARTMENT**Charles J. Forsberg, Chairman.**

Members: Forsberg, Powers, Jones, Novak, Brennan, Kearns, Redwanz, McInerney, Bihl, Dixon, Littler, Ryan, Bauler.

CIVIL SERVICE**Fred. A. Britten, Chairman.**

Members: Britten, Kenna, Egan, Cullerton, Fulton, Lucas, Kunz, Merriam, Reading, Bauler, Emerson, Clark, Sheahan.

ELECTIONS**August Krumholz, Chairman.**

Members: Krumholz, Coughlin, Scully, Fick, Cullerton, Lawley, Clancy, Mueller, Blencoe, Reading, Dunn, Daily, Capp.

RULES**E. F. Cullerton, Chairman.**

Members: Cullerton, Dixon, Kenna, Scully, Bowler, Clark, Littler, Foell, Utpatel, Thomson, Ryan, Roberts, Long.

STREET NOMENCLATURE**Jacob Hey, Chairman.**

Members: Hey, Coughlin, Nolan, Fulton, Lawley, Koraleski, Powers, Brennan, Redwanz, Capp, Burns, Bauler, Bihl.

CITY HALL AND PUBLIC BUILDINGS**Francis W. Taylor, Chairman.**

Members: Taylor, Dever, Kenna, Harding, Jones, Scully, Finn, Clettenberg, Golombiewski, Roberts, Nolan, Fisher, Britten.

PRINTING**Charles J. Lucas, Chairman.**

Members: Lucas, Kenna, Novak, Long, Kunz, Conlon, Bowler, Dunn, Clancy, Bauler, McInerney, Sheahan, Hurt.

Special Committees 1909-10.**TRACK ELEVATION****William F. Lipps, Chairman.**

Members: Lipps, Zimmer, Fisher, Forsberg, Egan, Blencoe, Krumholz, Reading, Evans.

COMPENSATION**Nicholas R. Finn, Chairman.**

Members: Finn, Snow, Richert, Clettenberg, Reinberg, Beilfuss.

PUBLIC LANDS**Arthur B. McCoid, Chairman.**

Members: McCoid, Kearns, Pringle, Fick, Littler, Utpatel, Emerson, Roberts, Golombiewski, Forsberg, Mueller.

SPECIAL PARK COMMISSION.**A. W. Beilfuss, Chairman.**

Members: Taylor, Beilfuss, Jones, Hurt, Capp, Clark, Dailey, Blencoe, Reinberg.

CITIZEN MEMBERS OF SPECIAL PARK COMMISSION

Jens Jensen	Lorenzo J. Lamson	Clarence Buckingham
Frances T. Simmons	William Best	Otto C. Schneider
Edmund Szajkowski	Edward A. Halsey	George L. Pfeiffer
John M. Monroe	James H. Burdett	Abraham M. Liebling
		Frederick Greeley

Rules and Order of Business of the City Council.

Alderman Snow presented the following resolution, which was, on motion of Alderman Snow, duly adopted :

Resolved, That the rules of the last Council be and the same are hereby adopted as the rules of this Council.

The following are the said rules as adopted :

Meetings of the City Council

RULE 1. Regular meetings of the City Council shall be held every Monday evening at 7:30 o'clock, unless otherwise ordered at a regular meeting. Special meetings may be held at any time, on call of the Mayor, or any three or more Aldermen ; such call shall be in writing, duly signed, and shall be presented to the Clerk, who shall proceed immediately to prepare notices of the same, and shall cause them to be served on the members of the Council in the usual manner ; such notices shall describe, in brief, the nature or objects of the call.

At every special meeting the call for the same shall be read and afterward filed by the Clerk ; and no business, other than that proposed by the call, shall be in order at such meeting.

Order of Business

RULE 2. At the hour appointed for the meeting, the Clerk (or some one appointed to fill his place) shall proceed to call the roll of members, mark the absentees, and announce whether a quorum (*i.e.*, a majority of all the members elected) be present. Upon the appearance of a quorum, the Council shall be called to order, the presiding officer taking the chair, if present, and the Council appointing a temporary Chairman, if he should be absent. If a quorum does not appear, the Council shall not thereby stand adjourned unless by a vote of the members present. When a quorum is present the Council shall proceed to the business before it, which shall be conducted in the following order :

1. The reading of the minutes of the proceedings of the last meeting or meetings, amendment and approval of the same, unless dispensed with by the Council.

2. Reports of city officers.

3. Presentation of petitions, communications, resolutions and ordinances.

4. Unfinished business of preceding meetings.

5. Reports of standing committees.

6. Reports of select committees.

7. Miscellaneous business.

RULE 3. All questions relating to the priority of business shall be decided by the Chair, without debate, subject to appeal.

Duties and Privileges of President

RULE 4. The presiding officer shall preserve order and decorum, and may speak to points of order in preference to other members, rising from his seat for that purpose, and shall decide all questions of order, subject to an appeal to the City Council, on which appeal no member shall speak more than once without the unanimous consent of the Council.

RULE 5. While the presiding officer is putting the question, no member shall walk across or out of the Council room.

RULE 6. Every member, previous to his speaking, making a motion or seconding the same, shall rise from his seat and address himself to the presiding officer, and say, "Mr. President," but shall not proceed with his remarks until recognized and named by the Chair.

RULE 7. When two or more members rise at once, the presiding officer shall name the member who is first to speak.

RULE 8. During the session of the Council, only city officers, ex-aldermen and persons connected with the press shall be admitted within the bar of the City Council Chamber, unless upon invitation of the Chairman. Lobbying shall not be permitted.

RULE 9. In case of any disturbance or disorderly conduct, the presiding officer shall have the power to require the Chamber to be cleared if necessary.

RULE 10. Smoking shall be strictly prohibited in the Council Chamber during the session of the Council.

Duties and Privileges of Members

RULE 11. When a member wishes to present a communication, petition, order, resolution or other original matter, he shall rise in his place and briefly state its nature before presenting the same; and the Chairman shall call each ward for the third order of business, beginning one meeting at the First Ward, and the next meeting at the Thirty-fifth Ward, and so on alternately during the term of the Council.

RULE 12. No member, without leave of the Council, shall speak more than once upon the same subject, until every member desirous of speaking shall have spoken; and no member shall speak longer than five minutes at any one time, except by consent of the Council.

RULE 13. A member called to order by the Chair shall immediately sit down, unless permitted to explain. If there be no appeal, the decision of the Chair shall be conclusive; but if the member appeal from the decision of the Chair, the Council shall decide on the case.

RULE 14. While a member is speaking, no member shall hold any private discourse, nor pass between the speaker and the Chair.

RULE 15. Every member who shall be present when a question is stated from the Chair shall vote thereon, unless excused by the

Council, or unless he is directly interested in the question, in which case he shall not vote.

RULE 16. No member shall be allowed to leave the Council while in session, unless excused by the presiding officer; and for attempting to do so, or for persistent violation of any other rule or order, may be restrained, or otherwise dealt with as the President of the Council may direct.

Motions and Resolutions

RULE 17.—Any matter before the Council may be set down as a special order of business at a time certain, if two-thirds of the Aldermen present vote in the affirmative, but not otherwise.

RULE 18. No motion shall be put or debated unless it be seconded. When a motion is seconded, it shall be stated by the presiding officer before debate, and every such motion shall be reduced to writing, if required by a member, and the proposer of the motion shall be entitled to the floor.

RULE 19. After a motion or resolution is stated by the presiding officer, it shall be deemed to be in possession of the Council, but may be withdrawn at any time before decision or amendment, by consent of the Council.

RULE 20. If the question under consideration contains several distinct propositions, any member may have the same divided when the sense admits of it.

RULE 21. In all cases where a resolution or motion is entered on the minutes of the Council, the name of the member moving the same shall be entered also.

Taking and Entering Vote

RULE 22. If any member require it, the yeas and nays upon any question shall be taken and entered on the minutes; but the yeas and nays shall not be taken unless called for previous to any vote on the question.

RULE 23. The result of all votes by yeas and nays shall not be announced by the Clerk, but shall be handed by him to the Chairman for announcement, and no vote shall be changed after the tally list has passed from the hands of the Clerk.

Precedence of Questions

RULE 24. When a blank is to be filled, and different sums or times proposed, the question shall be taken first on the lesser sum or the longest time.

RULE 25. When the question is under debate, the only motion in order shall be: 1, to adjourn to a day certain; 2, to adjourn; 3, to lay on the table; 4, the previous question; 5, to refer; 6, to amend; 7, to substitute; 8, to postpone indefinitely or to a day certain. Nos. 2, 3 and 4 to be decided without debate.

Adjournment

RULE 26. A motion to adjourn the Council shall always be in order, except: 1, when a member is in possession of the floor; 2, while the yeas and nays are being called; 3, when the members are voting; 4, when adjournment was the last preceding motion; and 5, when it has been decided that the previous question shall be taken.

RULE 27. A motion simply to adjourn cannot be amended, but a motion to adjourn to a time named may be and is open to debate.

RULE 28. The Council, between the second Monday in July and the second Monday in September, may adjourn over one or more regular meetings, on a vote of a majority of all the Aldermen authorized by law to be elected.

Previous Question

RULE 29. When the previous question is moved and seconded it shall be put in this form: "Shall the main question now be put?" If this is carried, all further amendments and all further motions and debates shall be excluded, and the question put without delay, upon the pending amendments in proper order, and then upon the main question.

To Lay on the Table

RULE 30. A motion to simply lay a question on the table is not debatable; but a motion to lay on the table and publish, or any other condition, is subject to amendment and debate.

A motion to take a subject matter from the table may be proposed at the same meeting, provided two-thirds of the Aldermen present vote therefor.

RULE 31. A motion to lay any particular proposition on the table shall apply to that proposition only.

Indefinite Postponement

RULE 32. When a motion is postponed indefinitely, it shall not be again taken up at the same meeting.

To Refer

RULE 33. A motion to refer to a standing committee shall take precedence of a similar motion for a special committee.

To Amend

RULE 34. A motion to amend an amendment shall be in order, but one to amend an amendment to an amendment shall not be entertained.

RULE 35. An amendment modifying the intention of a motion shall be in order; but an amendment relating to a different subject shall not be in order.

RULE 36. On an amendment to "strike out and insert," the paragraph to be amended shall first be read as it stands, then the words proposed to be stricken out, and those to be inserted, and, finally, the paragraph as it will stand if so amended shall be read.

To Substitute

RULE 37. A substitute for any original proposition in debate may be entertained when further amendment is not admissible; and if accepted by the mover of such original proposition, or by the Council by vote, it shall entirely supersede such original proposition, and cut off all amendments appertaining thereto.

Reconsideration

RULE 38. A vote or question may be reconsidered at any time during same meeting, or at the first regular meeting held thereafter. A motion for reconsideration being once made, and decided in the negative, shall not be renewed, nor shall a vote to reconsider be reconsidered.

RULE 39. A motion to reconsider must be made and seconded by members who voted in the majority, unless otherwise provided in the charter; *provided*, however, that where a motion is lost by reason of not receiving a two-thirds vote required for its passage, a motion to reconsider may be made and seconded by those voting in the minority.

Precedence of Business

RULE 40. The City Council shall at all regular meetings resume business at the same order on which it was engaged immediately preceding the last adjournment, with the exception of orders Nos. 1, 2, 3 and 4 of Rule 2, which shall be called and disposed of before resuming business as herein provided.

Standing Committees

RULE 41. The following shall be the standing committees of the City Council :

1. On Finance.
2. On Local Transportation.
3. On Judiciary.
4. On License.
5. On Schools.
6. On Gas, Oil and Electric Light.
7. On Streets and Alleys, South Division,
8. On Streets and Alleys, West Division.
9. On Streets and Alleys, North Division.
10. On Building Department.
11. On State Legislation.
12. On Harbors, Wharves and Bridges.
13. On Special Assessments and General Taxation.
14. On Health Department.
15. On Fire Department.
16. On Police Department and Bridewell.
17. On Water Department.
18. On Civil Service.
19. On Elections.

20. On Rules.
21. On Street Nomenclature.
22. On City Hall and Public Buildings.
23. On Printing.
24. *On Local Industries.*

RULE 42. The standing committees of the City Council shall consist of thirteen members each, except the Committee on Finance which shall consist of fifteen members, *the Committee on Local Industries, which shall consist of fifteen members, seven to be selected from the West Side Wards, five from the South Side Wards, and three from the North Side Wards,* and the several committees on streets and alleys, which shall be composed each of as many Aldermen as there are wards in the division represented.

Select Committees

RULE 43. On the acceptance of a final report from a select committee, the said committee shall be discharged without a vote unless otherwise ordered.

Jurisdiction of Committees

RULE 44. All matters relating exclusively to the streets and alleys in any division of the city shall be referred to the committee of that division; *provided, that all applications for switch tracks and for street or alley vacations for industrial purposes shall be referred to the Committee on Local Industries.*

RULE 45. Unless in cases of emergency, committee meetings shall be called at least twenty-four hours prior to the time of meeting, and each member shall attend promptly at the hour stated in the notice, or, if unable to do so, shall notify in writing the chairman of the committee to that effect; and three consecutive violations of this Rule shall subject the offender to removal from the committee by the President of the Council.

RULE 46. All ordinances, petitions, resolutions, orders and communications to the Council shall, unless by unanimous consent, be referred to appropriate committees, to be decided by the Chair, and only acted upon by the Council at a subsequent meeting, on the report of the committee having the same in charge.

RULE 47. When two or more committees are called, the Council shall decide to which committee the subject matter shall go.

Reports of Committees

RULE 48. Standing and select committees, to whom references are made, shall in all cases report in writing at least once in each month (unless further time is granted by a vote of the Council) the state of facts with their opinion thereon. Minority reports may be received at the same time with majority reports.

RULE 49. All reports of committees shall be addressed "To the Mayor and Aldermen of the City of Chicago in City Council Assembled." They shall briefly describe the matter referred, and the conclusion to which the committee has arrived ; which conclusion shall be summed up in the form of an ordinance, order, resolution, recommendation, or some other distinct proposition ; and such reports may be presented to the Council by the Chairman of the committees during the call of wards, when the ward they represent is reached.

General Provision

RULE 50. All ordinances for the vacation of streets, alleys or other public property in the City of Chicago shall contain, in addition to the legal description of the property sought to be vacated by such ordinances, the popular description of the property, giving in the case of a lot the street number, in the case of an alley the names of the streets surrounding the block or blocks in which such alley is located and in the case of a street the names of the two nearest intersecting cross streets.

All vacation ordinances shall upon presentation be published in the Proceedings of the Council and referred to the appropriate committee; provided, that no committee to which a vacation ordinance has been referred shall act upon such ordinance until at least one week shall have expired after the date of the publication of the ordinance herein provided for.

Before any vacation ordinance is finally acted upon by the Council the legal description of the property sought to be vacated shall be verified by the City's Map Department.

RULE 51. The rules of parliamentary practice comprised in "Robert's Rules of Order," shall govern the Council in all cases to which they are applicable, and in which they are not inconsistent with the standing rules of this Council.

Suspension, Etc., of Rules

RULE 52. These rules may be temporarily suspended by a vote of two-thirds of the Aldermen present, but shall not be repealed, altered or amended, unless by concurrence of two-thirds of all the Aldermen entitled by law to be elected.

Sergeant-at-Arms

RULE 53. There shall be elected by ballot, by the members of the Council, a Sergeant-at-Arms of this Council, who shall preserve order, obey the directions of the City Council, and perform all duties usually appertaining to the office of Sergeant-at-arms of deliberate assemblies. Said Sergeant-at-Arms shall have power to appoint such number of assistants as he may deem necessary, for any length of time, not exceeding twenty-four hours at any one time ; *provided*, that such

Sergeant-at-Arms shall be removable at the will of the Council by resolution duly adopted.

Censure

RULE 54. Any member acting or appearing in a lewd or disgraceful manner, or who uses opprobrious, obscene or insulting language to or about any member of the City Council, or who does not obey the order of the Chair shall be, on motion, censured by a majority vote of the members present, or expelled by a two-thirds vote of all members elected. In case of censure, the Sergeant-at-Arms, his assistants, or any person acting under direction of the Chair, shall cause the member censured to vacate his seat and come before the bar of the Council, and receive censure from the Chair.

RULE 55. Floral displays or decorations shall not be permitted in the Council Chamber during the session of the Council.

City Officials Re-appointed

On Monday night, April 26, Mayor Busse nominated his selections for the several offices in the city government, to hold for the next ensuing two years. The City Council unanimously confirmed one and all of them. They were the following named:

	Bonds.
Edward J. Brundage, corporation counsel	\$5,000
Dr. W. A. Evans, health commissioner	5,000
John J. Hanberg, commissioner of public works	50,000
Paul Redieske, deputy commissioner of public works	25,000
Walter H. Wilson, comptroller	100,000
Ernest J. Magerstadt, city collector	250,000
George M. Shippy, police chief	25,000
George H. White, city prosecutor	5,000
Dr. L. Blake Baldwin, city physician	5,000
John Kjellander, city sealer	5,000
William E. Burke, gas inspector	10,000
M. B. Hereley, traction expert	5,000
William A. Coleman, purchasing agent	50,000
Murdock Campbell, building commissioner	25,000
James Horan, fire marshal	25,000
William Carroll, city electrician	20,000
Paul P. Bird, chief smoke inspector	5,000
Charles W. Andrews, oil inspector	10,000
Adolph Burmeister, fish inspector	5,000
John J. Houllhan, inspector steam boilers	5,000
Walter Scott, harbor-master	5,000
Francis B. Higgin, vessel despatcher	5,000

August Scholz, superintendent of Randolph street market 2,000
 John T. Schiltz, superintendent Dayton street market 2,000

The statutes or ordinances originally creating the principal of the above named offices are the following :

	By	By City Council
	Legislative Act.	Ordinance.
City Comptroller	Feb. 13, 1863	. . . . .
Department of Public Works . . . . .	. . . . .	Dec. 30, 1878
Corporation Counsel	Feb. 13, 1863	. . . . .
City Attorney	Feb. 14, 1851	July 18, 1851
Prosecuting Attorney . . . . .	. . . . .	Mar. 21, 1870
Department of Health . . . . .	. . . . .	July 19, 1876
Department of Police . . . . .	. . . . .	June 28, 1875
Fire Department . . . . .	. . . . .	Aug. 12, 1875
Department of Buildings . . . . .	. . . . .	June 15, 1875
City Collector	April 23, 1875	Sept. 25, 1876
Civil Service Commission	Mar. 20, 1895	. . . . .
Department of Supplies . . . . .	. . . . .	Jan. 17, 1898
Department of Electricity . . . . .	. . . . .	Jan. 24, 1898
Inspector of Oils	Mar. 12, 1874	. . . . .
Department of Local Transportation . . . . .	. . . . .	Dec. 11, 1905
Department of Smoke Inspection . . . . .	. . . . .	July 8, 1907
Department of Steam Boilers and Steam Plants . . . . .	. . . . .	July 8, 1907
Department of Weights and Measures	Feb. 13, 1863	. . . . . 1866
City Physician . . . . .	. . . . .	July 23, 1866
Board of Examiners of Plumbers . . . . .	. . . . .	Jan. 31, 1898
Board of Examiners of Stationary En- gineers . . . . .	. . . . .	April 3, 1890
Superintendent of House of Correction	April 25, 1871	Mar. 2, 1868
Department of Track Elevation . . . . .	. . . . .	Mar. 14, 1898
Board of Local Improvements	June 14, 1897	. . . . .

The Peace Congress

Illinois and Chicago Officially Represented

On behalf of the State of Illinois Governor Deneen was present at the formal opening of the Peace Congress on May 3 at Orchestra Hall, and extended a welcome to the delegates and guests.

The City of Chicago was represented by the following named delegates appointed by Mayor Busse: Frank I. Bennert, Horace L. Brand, John C. Eastman, William B. Leech, Frank B. Noyes, Edgar A. Bancroft, Ald. Milton J. Foreman, Charles H. Dennis, James Keeley, Paul Mueller, H. H. Kohlsaas, Gen. Edward C. Young, Ald. Nicholas R. Finn, Robert J. Mooney, J. C. Schaffer.

Width of Wheel Tire Prescribed

An ordinance of the City Council passed Feb. 3, 1908, prescribes the width of tires on any wagon or other wheeled vehicle, as follows:

For any load or burden not exceeding three thousand pounds, not less than one and one-half inches.

For any load or burden exceeding three thousand pounds, but not exceeding four thousand pounds, not less than two inches.

For any load or burden exceeding four thousand pounds, but not exceeding six thousand pounds, not less than two and one-half inches.

For any load or burden exceeding six thousand pounds, but not exceeding eight thousand pounds, not less than three and one-quarter inches.

For any load or burden exceeding eight thousand pounds, but not exceeding ten thousand pounds, not less than three and three-quarter inches.

For any load or burden exceeding ten thousand pounds, but not exceeding fourteen thousand pounds, not less than four and one quarter inches.

For any load or burden exceeding fourteen thousand pounds, but not exceeding eighteen thousand pounds, not less than six inches.

For any load or burden exceeding eighteen thousand pounds, not less than eight inches.

To measure the width of the tires on any given wagon or other wheeled vehicle, as herein provided, the tires shall be measured from side to side over all.

To determine what width of tires is required on any given wagon or other four-wheeled vehicle, as herein provided, the weight of the wagon or four-wheeled vehicle shall not be included in the load, weight or burden.

On two-wheeled carts or other two-wheeled vehicles, the width of tires shall be double the width of tires for the same load or burden as herein required for four-wheeled wagons or other four-wheeled vehicles, and in determining the width of the tire, the weight of such cart or other two-wheeled vehicles shall not be included in the load, weight or burden.

Every wagon or wheeled vehicle required to have tires of widths as prescribed by this ordinance shall have fixed in some conspicuous place thereon, in plain letters and figures, the correct weight in pounds of such wagon or wheeled vehicle, and also the correct legal capacity in pounds of the same determined according to the width of the tires as herein provided.

CITY OF CHICAGO EXPENDITURES

Summary of the Expenditures of the City of Chicago for the Year Ending December 31, 1908

General Government.

1. Executive:	
(a) Mayor's Office.....	\$ 28,993.29
(b) Bureau of Statistics and Municipal Library.....	7,306.91
(c) Department of Transportation.....	3,496.22
2. City Council and Committees:	
(a) Aldermen.....	104,875.00
(b) Finance Committee.....	15,466.35
(c) Local Transportation Committee.....	77,457.38
(d) Gas, Oil & Electric Light Committee.....	2,093.39
(e) Public Lands Committee.....	4,297.02
(f) Harbor Commission.....	8,126.03
3. City Clerk.....	68,512.48
4. Corporation Council.....	180,556.09
5. Prosecuting Attorney.....	51,230.80
6. City Attorney.....	194,050.08
7. City Comptroller.....	135,318.17
8. City Collector.....	83,619.84
9. City Treasurer.....	52,973.64
10. Election Commissioners.....	401,177.37
11. Civil Service.....	65,592.81
12. Department of Supplies.....	58,887.87
13. Department of Municipal History.....	1,505.35
14. City Hall.....	75,502.51
15. Interest on Bonded Debt.....	881,005.59
16. Interest on Anticipation Tax Warrants.....	322,987.99
17. Judgments.....	543,263.96
18. Interest on Judgments.....	13,053.95
19. Miscellaneous.....	119,993.24
20. Loss and Cost of Collecting Taxes.....	373,025.10
Total General Government.....	<u>\$3,874,368.43</u>

Public Safety.

21. Police Department.....	\$5,704,012.46
22. Municipal Court.....	719,244.89
23. House of Correction.....	288,226.63
24. Public Pounds.....	19,320.17
25. Fire Department.....	2,977,106.69
26. Building Inspection.....	126,040.72
27. Health Department.....	518,517.16
28. City Physician.....	6,418.46
29. Track Elevation.....	10,219.68
30. Boiler Inspection.....	45,588.59
31. City Sealer.....	28,563.93
32. Smoke Inspection.....	44,171.39
33. Board of Examining Engineers.....	11,983.37
34. Hospitals.....	15,000.00
35. Municipal Lodging House.....	10,882.97
Total Public Safety.....	<u>\$10,525,297.11</u>

Public Works.

36. Commissioner's Office	\$ 34,902.08
37. Bureau of Maps	32,845.32
38. Bureau of Engineering	1,685,900.68
39. Bureau of Streets.....	3,293,456.86
40. Bureau of Sewers.....	479,461.07
41. Bureau of Bridges and Harbors.....	493,497.50
42. Bureau of Water	387,793.38
43. Bureau of Architecture	22,214.11
44. Board of Local Improvements.....	794,262.06
45. Department of Electricity.....	1,188,375.52
Total Public Works	<u>\$8,412,708.58</u>

Public Recreation and Art.

46. Small Parks.....	\$ 63,094.81
47. Playgrounds	62,744.47
Total Public Recreation and Art	<u>\$ 125,839.28</u>

Miscellaneous.

48. City Real Estate and Buildings.....	\$ 21,718.94
49. Markets.....	3,645.00
Total Miscellaneous.....	<u>\$ 25,363.94</u>

Recapitulation.

General Government	\$ 3,874,368.43
Public Safety.....	10,525,297.11
Public Works	8,412,708.58
Public Recreation and Art	125,839.28
Miscellaneous	25,363.94
Total Expenses Ordinary	<u>\$22,963,577.34</u>

Expenses Extraordinary.

General Government	\$.....
Public Safety	801,972.63
Public Works	5,115,607.38
Public Recreation and Art.....	16,800.00
Interest, Judgments and Costs, Water Fund.....	301,408.31
Water Pipe Extension Certificates.....	41,138.34
Total Extraordinary Expenses.....	<u>\$6,276,926.66</u>

Recapitulation.

Total Expenses Ordinary.....	\$ 22,963,577.34
Total Expenses Extraordinary	6,276,926.66
Grand Total Expenditures.....	<u>\$ 29,240,504.00</u>

Municipal Tuberculosis Sanatorium

On April 12, 1909, the Mayor, in a communication to the City Council, appointed Dr. W. A. Evans, Health Commissioner, of the City of Chicago, H. H. Higgenbotham and Dr. T. B. Sachs to be commissioners of the Municipal Tuberculosis Sanatorium, to establish and support which the electors at the election held on Tuesday, April 3, 1909, voted a levy of one mill on every dollar of assessed valuation. The proceeds of this levy, it is estimated, will amount the first year to about \$500,000.

Area of Rivers, Canals, Slips and Lakes within the Limits of the City of Chicago

CHICAGO RIVER:—	Area in Acres
South Branch.....	136.36
Slips in South Branch.....	56.77
Main River.....	48.21
Slips in Main River.....	10.91
South Fork, South Branch.....	57.85
West Fork, South Branch.....	36.15
Illinois and Michigan Canal.....	30.91
Main Channel, Sanitary District.....	101.81
North Branch.....	173.33
	Total Acres, 652.30

CALUMET RIVER:—

Area Between Dock Lines Established by United States Government.....	177.11
Slips and Basins in Calumet River.....	71.48
Little Calumet River.....	61.64
Lake Calumet.....	2,539.80
**Hyde Lake.....	253.55
Wolf Lake.....	459.33
	Total Acres, 3,562.91

RECAPITULATION:—

Chicago River.....	652.30
Calumet River.....	3,562.91
	*Total Acres, 4,215.21

(**)—Hyde Lake Dry in Summer.

(*)—Or 6.6 Square Miles.

WARD BOUNDARIES

And Total Number of Registered Voters, and Votes Cast in Each Ward and by Precincts, at the Election, Nov. 3, 1908, for President of the United States and for State and County Officers.

First Ward

Total Registration, 9,525. Total Vote, 8,099.

All that portion of the City of Chicago bounded as follows:

Beginning at the center line of the mouth of the Chicago river; thence west and south along the center of said river to the center line of Twenty-second st., projected; thence east along the center line of Twenty-second st., projected, to the shore of Lake Michigan; thence north along the shore of Lake Michigan to the center of the mouth of the Chicago river, shall be denominated and be the First Ward.

Prec.	Vote	Prec.	Vote	Prec.	Vote	Prec.	Vote
1	216	10	206	19	200	28	371
2	249	11	177	20	183	29	289
3	242	12	316	21	176	30	214
4	252	13	78	22	144	31	224
5	226	14	251	23	248	32	273
6	273	15	419	24	192	33	164
7	166	16	305	25	254	34	159
8	245	17	260	26	247		
9	375	18	194	27	311		

Second Ward

Total Registration, 11,984. Total Vote, 10,769.

All that portion of the City of Chicago bounded as follows:

Beginning at the intersection of the shore of Lake Michigan and the center line of Twenty-second st., projected; thence west along the center line of Twenty-second st. to the center line of Clark st; thence south along the center line of Clark st. to the center line of Twenty-sixth st; thence west along the center line of Twenty-sixth st. to the center line of Princeton ave; thence south along the center line of Princeton ave. to the center line of Thirty-second st; thence east along the center line of Thirty-second st. to the center line of Calumet ave; thence south along the center line of Calumet ave. to the center line of Thirty-third st; thence east along the center line of Thirty-third st.

projected, to the shore of Lake Michigan; thence north along the shore of Lake Michigan to the center line of Twenty-second st., projected, shall be denominated and be the Second Ward.

Prec.	Vote	Prec.	Vote	Prec.	Vote	Prec.	Vote
1	340	11	252	21	271	31	262
2	269	12	317	22	293	32	233
3	276	13	261	23	373	33	278
4	192	14	222	24	279	34	267
5	350	15	257	25	275	35	303
6	287	16	319	26	269	36	329
7	210	17	262	27	262	37	250
8	286	18	268	28	253	38	253
9	289	19	294	29	259	39	244
10	252	20	345	30	268		

Third Ward

Total Registration, 11,858. Total Vote, 10,796.

All that portion of the city of Chicago bounded as follows:

Beginning at the intersection of the shore of Lake Michigan and the center line of Thirty-third st., projected; thence west along the center line of Thirty-third st. to the center line of Calumet ave; thence north along the center line of Calumet ave. to the center line of Thirty-second st; thence west along the center line of Thirty-second st. to the center line of Parnell ave; thence south along the center line of Parnell ave. to the center line of Thirty-ninth st; thence east along the center line of Thirty-ninth st. to the center line of State st; thence east along the township line dividing the township of South Chicago and the township of Hyde Park to Lake Michigan; thence northerly along the shore of Lake Michigan to the center line of Thirty-third st., projected, shall be denominated and be the Third Ward.

Prec.	Vote	Prec.	Vote	Prec.	Vote	Prec.	Vote
1	392	10	335	19	264	28	316
2	383	11	217	20	310	29	288
3	278	12	250	21	306	30	341
4	348	13	326	22	328	31	330
5	356	14	286	23	350	32	440
6	254	15	301	24	275	33	359
7	310	16	223	25	320	34	274
8	314	17	206	26	319	35	269
9	311	18	256	27	361		

Fourth Ward

Total Registration, 8,396. Total Vote, 7,908.

All that portion of the city of Chicago bounded as follows:

Beginning at the intersection of the center line of Twenty-second st., projected, and the center line of the South Branch of the Chicago river; thence south and west along the center line of the South Branch of the

Chicago river to the center line of Loomis st; thence southeasterly along the center line of Loomis st. to the center line of Thirty-first st; thence west along the center line of Thirty-first st. to the center line of Centre ave; thence south along the center line of Centre ave. to the center line of Thirty-second place; thence east along the center line of Thirty-second place to the center line of Morgan st; thence south along the center line of Morgan st. to the center line of Thirty-third st; thence east along the center line of Thirty-third st. to the center line of South Halsted st; thence south along the center line of South Halsted st. to the center line of Thirty-third st; thence east along the center line of Thirty-third st. to the center line of Parnell ave; thence north along the center line of Parnell ave. to the center line of Thirty-second st; thence east along the center line of Thirty-second st. to the center line of Princeton ave; thence north along the center line of Princeton ave. to the center line of Twenty-sixth st; thence east along the center line of Twenty-sixth st. to the center line of Clark st; thence north along the center line of Clark st. to the center line of Twenty-second st; thence west along the center line of Twenty-second st. to the place of beginning, shall be denominated and be the Fourth Ward.

Prec.	Vote	Prec.	Vote	Prec.	Vote	Prec.	Vote
1	179	9	236	17	303	25	294
2	194	10	342	18	304	26	277
3	146	11	298	19	292	27	299
4	195	12	342	20	252	28	343
5	215	13	277	21	260	29	261
6	230	14	292	22	344	30	276
7	225	15	242	23	303		
8	153	16	302	24	232		

Fifth Ward

Total Registration, 9,359. Total Vote, 8,826.

All that portion of the city of Chicago bounded as follows:

Beginning at the intersection of the center line of Loomis st., projected, and the center line of the Chicago river; thence southwesterly along the center line of said river and the Illinois and Michigan canal to the center line of Thirty-ninth st; thence east along the center line of Thirty-ninth st. to the center line of Parnell ave; thence north along the center line of Parnell ave. to the center line of Thirty-third st; thence west along the center line of Thirty-third st. to the center line of South Halsted st; thence north along the center line of South Halsted st. to the center line of Thirty-third st; thence west along the center line of Thirty-third st. to the center line of South Morgan st; thence north along the center line of South Morgan st. to the center line of Thirty-second place; thence west along the center line of Thirty-second place to the center line of Centre ave; thence north along the center line of Centre ave. to the center line of Thirty-first st; thence east along the center line of Thirty-

first st. to the center line of Loomis st; thence northwesterly along the center line of Loomis st. to the center line of the Chicago river, shall be denominated and be the Fifth Ward.

Prec.	Vote	Prec.	Vote	Prec.	Vote	Prec.	Vote
1	294	9	262	17	275	25	320
2	268	10	325	18	233	26	343
3	338	11	253	19	247	27	340
4	290	12	250	20	390	28	370
5	262	13	237	21	318	29	286
6	272	14	349	22	260	30	281
7	278	15	297	23	316		
8	309	16	277	24	286		

Sixth Ward

Total Registration, 18,123. Total Vote, 17,043.

All that portion of the city of Chicago bounded as follows:

Commencing at the northeast corner of the township of Hyde Park; thence west along said town line to the center line of South State st; thence south along the center line of South State st. to the center line of Fifty-first st; thence east along the center line of Fifty-first st. to the center line of Cottage Grove ave; thence south along the center line of Cottage Grove ave. to the center line of Fifty-second st; thence east along the center line of Fifty-second st., projected, to the shore of Lake Michigan; thence northwesterly along the shore of Lake Michigan to the place of beginning, shall be denominated and be the Sixth Ward.

Prec.	Vote	Prec.	Vote	Prec.	Vote	Prec.	Vote
1	254	14	285	27	316	40	358
2	261	15	303	28	358	41	470
3	290	16	322	29	244	42	336
4	313	17	309	30	328	43	425
5	241	18	310	31	302	44	471
6	277	19	355	32	343	45	345
7	281	20	328	33	431	46	345
8	339	21	298	34	326	47	398
9	297	22	268	35	261	48	339
10	241	23	353	36	334	49	383
11	292	24	286	37	385	50	363
12	330	25	416	38	281	51	314
13	418	26	344	39	399	52	277

Seventh Ward

Total Registration, 20,923. Total Vote, 19,611.

All that portion of the city of Chicago bounded as follows:

Commencing at the intersection of the shore of Lake Michigan and the center line of Fifty-second st., projected; thence west along the center line of Fifty-second st., projected, and the center line of Fifty-second st. to the center line of Cottage Grove ave; thence north along the center line of Cottage Grove ave. to the center line of Fifty-first st; thence west along the center line of Fifty-first st. to the center line

of South State st; thence south along the center line of South State st. to the center line of Seventy-first st; thence east along the center line of Seventy-first st. to the shore of Lake Michigan; thence northwesterly along the shore of Lake Michigan to Fifty-second st., projected, shall be denominated and be the Seventh Ward.

Prec.	Vote	Prec.	Vote	Prec.	Vote	Prec.	Vote
1	412	15	376	29	285	43	422
2	280	16	401	30	272	44	302
3	267	17	279	31	428	45	316
4	360	18	327	32	371	46	273
5	387	19	284	33	566	47	295
6	325	20	237	34	332	48	374
7	486	21	338	35	414	49	288
8	499	22	326	36	314	50	356
9	502	23	320	37	345	51	314
10	374	24	307	38	376	52	366
11	359	25	299	39	357	53	504
12	477	26	473	40	379	54	366
13	435	27	355	41	370		
14	265	28	399	42	477		

Eighth Ward

Total Registration, 9,914. Total Vote, 9,450.

All that portion of the city of Chicago bounded as follows:

Commencing at the intersection of the center line of Seventy-first st. and the shore of Lake Michigan; thence west along the center line of Seventy-first st. to the center line of Stony Island ave; thence south along the center line of Stony Island ave. and Stony Island ave. projected, through Lake Calumet to the intersection of the east line of sections twenty-six and thirty-five, township thirty-seven north, range fourteen; thence south along the said section line to the city limits; thence east along the city limits to the Indiana State line; thence north along the Indiana State line to the shore of Lake Michigan; thence northwesterly along the shore of Lake Michigan to the center line of Seventy-first st., shall be denominated and be the Eighth Ward.

Prec.	Vote	Prec.	Vote	Prec.	Vote	Prec.	Vote
1	422	9	250	17	276	25	369
2	361	10	269	18	343	26	369
3	387	11	264	19	246	27	320
4	433	12	340	20	342	28	259
5	410	13	277	21	339	29	276
6	223	14	337	22	223	30	200
7	248	15	297	23	404	31	161
8	291	16	213	24	301		

Ninth Ward

Total Registration, 5,298. Total Vote, 5,066.

All that portion of the city of Chicago bounded as follows:

Commencing at the intersection of the center line of the South Branch of the Chicago river and the center line of West Twelfth st; thence

west along the center line of West Twelfth st. to the center line of South Morgan st; thence south along the center line of South Morgan st. to the center line of West Eighteenth st.; thence west along the center line of West Eighteenth st.; to the center line of South Morgan st; thence south along the center line of South Morgan st. to the center line of the South Branch of the Chicago river; thence northeasterly along the center line of the South Branch of the Chicago river to the place of beginning, shall be denominated and be the Ninth Ward.

Prec.	Vote	Prec.	Vote	Prec.	Vote	Prec.	Vote
1	185	7	183	13	175	19	298
2	200	8	186	14	206	20	220
3	206	9	174	15	229	21	208
4	222	10	202	16	237	22	277
5	180	11	88	17	247	23	246
6	141	12	185	18	301	24	270

Tenth Ward

Total Registration, 5,995. Total Vote, 5,744.

All that portion of the City of Chicago bounded as follows:

Commencing at the intersection of the center line of South Morgan st., and the center line of West Twelfth st.; thence west along the center line of West Twelfth st. to the center line of Laflin st. thence south along the center line of Laflin st. to the center line of the South Branch of the Chicago river; thence northeasterly along the center line of the South Branch of the Chicago river to the center line of South Morgan st; thence north along the center line of South Morgan st. to the center line of West Eighteenth st.; thence east along the center line of West Eighteenth st. to the center line of South Morgan st.; thence north along the center line of South Morgan st. to the place of beginning, shall be denominated and be the Tenth Ward.

Prec.	Vote	Prec.	Vote	Prec.	Vote	Prec.	Vote
1	189	8	259	15	220	22	231
2	214	9	212	16	264	23	243
3	177	10	223	17	237	24	254
4	192	11	297	18	252	25	233
5	173	12	307	19	177		
6	269	13	257	20	192		
7	207	14	221	21	244		

Eleventh Ward

Total Registration, 8,555. Total Vote, 8,240.

All that portion of the City of Chicago bounded as follows:

Commencing at the intersection of the center lines of Laflin st. and West Taylor st.; thence west along the center line of West Taylor st. to the center line of Cypress st.; thence south along the center line of Cypress st. to the center line of West Twelfth st.; thence west along the

center line of West Twelfth st. to the center line of South Hoyne ave; thence south along the center line of South Hoyne ave. to the center line of the Illinois and Michigan canal; thence northeasterly along the center line of the Illinois and Michigan canal and the South Branch of the Chicago river to the center line of Laflin st; thence north along the center line of Laflin st. to the center line of West Taylor st., shall be denominated and be the Eleventh Ward.

Prec.	Vote	Prec.	Vote	Prec.	Vote	Prec.	Vote
1	266	9	279	17	282	25	271
2	339	10	224	18	251	26	248
3	205	11	266	19	294	27	210
4	250	12	309	20	224	28	245
5	256	13	263	21	228	29	280
6	255	14	255	22	217	30	269
7	264	15	250	23	316	31	187
8	306	16	212	24	279	32	240

Twelfth Ward

Total Registration, 13,296. Total Vote, 12,781.

All that portion of the city of Chicago bounded as follows:

Commencing at the intersection of the center lines of South Hoyne ave. and West Twelfth st; thence west along to the center line of West Twelfth st. to the center line South Homan ave; thence south along the center line of South Homan ave. to the center line of Ogden ave; thence southwesterly along the center line of Ogden ave. to the center line of Clifton Park ave; thence south along the center line of Clifton Park ave. to the center line of West Twenty-fourth st; thence west along the center line of West Twenty-fourth st. to the center line of South Central Park ave; thence south along the center line of South Central Park ave. to the center line of the Illinois and Michigan canal; thence northeasterly along the Illinois and Michigan canal to the center line of South Hoyne ave; thence north along the center line of South Hoyne ave. to the place of beginning, shall be denominated and be the Twelfth Ward.

Prec.	Vote	Prec.	Vote	Prec.	Vote	Prec.	Vote
1	281	12	434	23	260	34	345
2	215	13	455	24	233	35	274
3	285	14	309	25	181	36	335
4	237	15	236	26	327	37	409
5	307	16	312	27	243	38	288
6	274	17	199	28	261	39	521
7	360	18	269	29	262	40	475
8	317	19	282	30	299	41	412
9	345	20	311	31	273		
10	424	21	352	32	322		
11	388	22	215	33	254		

Thirteenth Ward

Total Registration, 13,472. Total Vote, 12,874.

All that portion of the city of Chicago bounded as follows:

Commencing at the intersection of the center lines of South Western ave. and Washington boulevard; thence west along the center line of Washington boulevard to the center line of Homan ave; thence north along the center line of Homan ave. to the center line of West Kinzie st; thence west along the center line of West Kinzie st. to the center line of Fortieth ave; thence south along the center line of Fortieth ave. to the center line of West Twelfth st; thence east along the center line of West Twelfth st. to the center line of South Western ave; thence north along the center line of South Western ave. to the place of beginning, shall be denominated and be the Thirteenth Ward.

Prec.	Vote	Prec.	Vote	Prec.	Vote	Prec.	Vote
1	246	11	322	21	416	31	258
2	289	12	258	22	343	32	339
3	277	13	362	23	345	33	314
4	252	14	318	24	276	34	348
5	313	15	366	25	360	35	328
6	258	16	420	26	241	36	392
7	303	17	587	27	295	37	454
8	294	18	426	28	308	38	484
9	298	19	267	29	264	39	381
10	293	20	287	30	292		

Fourteenth Ward

Total Registration, 11,278. Total Vote, 10,583.

All that portion of the city of Chicago bounded as follows:

Commencing at the intersection of the center lines of North Ashland ave. and West Chicago ave; thence west along the center line of West Chicago ave. to the center line of North Homan ave; thence south along the center line of North Homan ave. to the center line of Washington boulevard; thence east along the center line of Washington boulevard to the center line of Ashland ave; thence north along the center line of Ashland ave. to the place of beginning, shall be denominated and be the Fourteenth Ward.

Prec.	Vote	Prec.	Vote	Prec.	Vote	Prec.	Vote
1	228	11	315	21	297	31	241
2	234	12	222	22	271	32	246
3	200	13	184	23	320	33	276
4	240	14	181	24	263	34	286
5	266	15	256	25	273	35	257
6	166	16	314	26	287	36	197
7	255	17	281	27	215	37	286
8	277	18	267	28	254	38	281
9	333	19	526	29	253	39	271
10	313	20	303	30	286	40	162

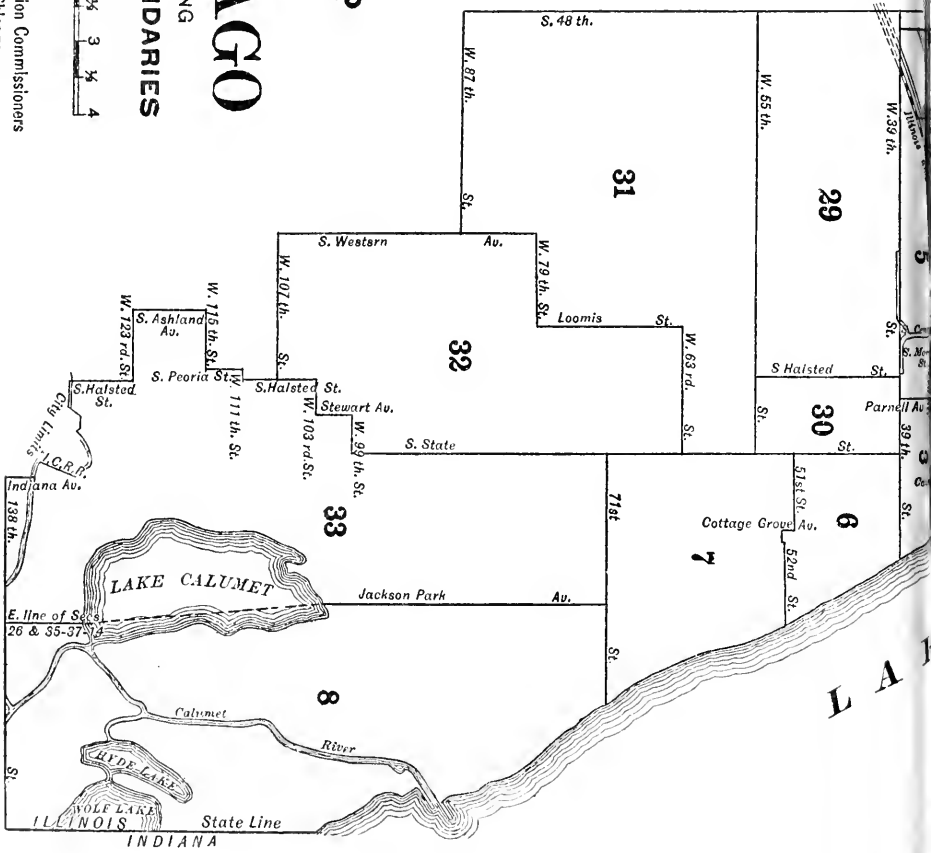
MAP OF CHICAGO

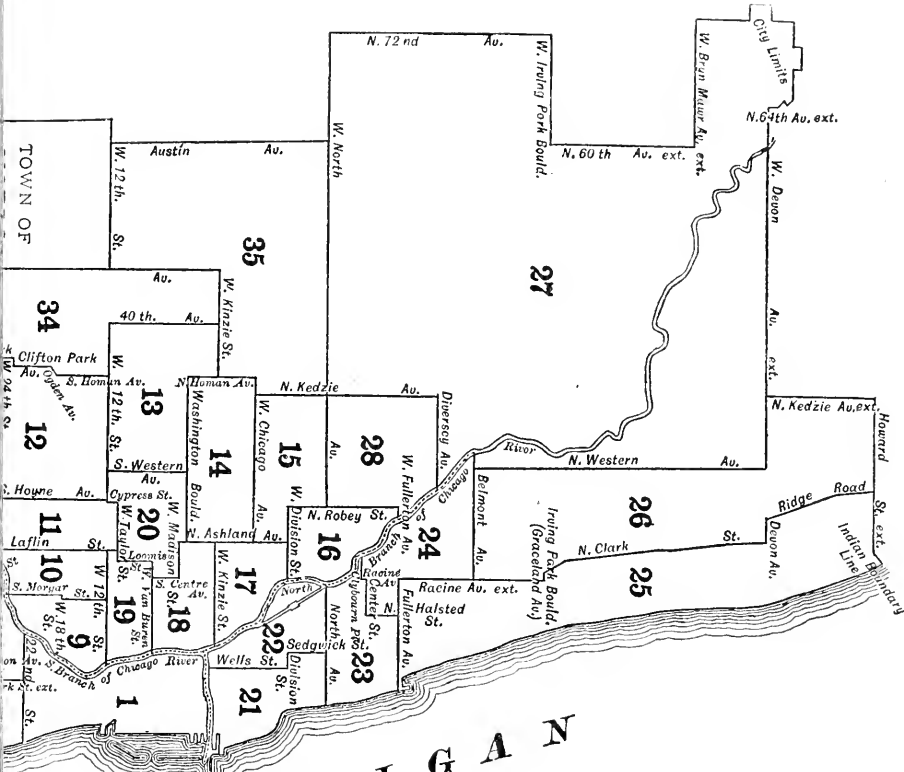
SHOWING WARD BOUNDARIES



1905

Issued by Board of Election Commissioners
of the City of Chicago





M I C H I G A N

TOWN OF

Clifton Park
Au. ext.
S. Homan Av.
W. 12th St.

Clifton Park
Au. ext.
S. Homan Av.
W. 12th St.

Clifton Park
Au. ext.
S. Homan Av.
W. 12th St.

Clifton Park
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S. Homan Av.
W. 12th St.

Clifton Park
Au. ext.
S. Homan Av.
W. 12th St.

Clifton Park
Au. ext.
S. Homan Av.
W. 12th St.

Fifteenth Ward

Total Registration, 10,931. Total Vote, 10,419.

All that portion of the city of Chicago bounded as follows:

Commencing at the intersection of the center lines of North Robey st. and West North ave; thence west along the center line of West North ave. to the center line of North Kedzie ave; thence south along the center line of North Kedzie ave. to the center line of West Chicago ave; thence east along the center line of West Chicago ave. to the center line of North Ashland ave; thence north along the center line of North Ashland ave. to the center line of West Division st; thence west along the center line of West Division st. to the center line of North Robey st; thence North along the center line of North Robey st. to the place of beginning, shall be denominated and be the Fifteenth Ward.

Prec.	Vote	Prec.	Vote	Prec.	Vote	Prec.	Vote
1	361	9	332	17	331	25	289
2	280	10	331	18	313	26	236
3	230	11	337	19	322	27	255
4	243	12	348	20	435	28	226
5	356	13	398	21	469	29	251
6	310	14	339	22	441	30	271
7	292	15	375	23	371	31	329
8	304	16	428	24	354	32	262

Sixteenth Ward

Total Registration, 8,784. Total Vote, 8,470.

All that portion of the city of Chicago bounded as follows:

Commencing at the intersection of the center lines of the North Branch of the Chicago river and Fullerton ave; thence west along the center line of Fullerton ave. to the center line of North Robey st; thence south along the center line of North Robey st. to the center line of West Division st; thence east along the center line of West Division st. to the center line of the North Branch of the Chicago river; thence north and northeasterly along the center line of the North Branch of the Chicago river to the place of beginning, shall be denominated and be the Sixteenth Ward.

Prec.	Vote	Prec.	Vote	Prec.	Vote	Prec.	Vote
1	279	9	297	17	274	25	279
5	303	10	284	18	224	26	253
3	316	11	247	19	330	27	286
4	296	12	269	20	261	28	208
5	331	13	278	21	198	29	254
6	289	14	238	22	235	30	228
7	254	15	310	23	295	31	240
8	382	16	216	24	316		

Seventeenth Ward

Total Registration, 8,262. Total Vote, 7,815.

All that portion of the city of Chicago bounded as follows:

Commencing at the intersection of the center line of the North Branch of the Chicago river and West Division st; thence west along the center line of West Division st. to the center line of North Ashland ave; thence south along the center line of North Ashland ave. to the center line of West Kinzie st; thence east along the center line of West Kinzie st. to the center line of the North Branch of the Chicago river; thence north-westerly along the center line of the North Branch of the Chicago river to the place of beginning, shall be denominated and be the Seventeenth Ward.

Prec.	Vote	Prec.	Vote	Prec.	Vote	Prec.	Vote
1	210	11	195	21	260	31	182
2	191	12	208	22	178	32	214
3	263	13	190	23	282	33	149
4	226	14	203	24	220	34	158
5	203	15	222	25	232	35	173
6	193	16	231	26	302	36	189
7	207	17	299	27	258	37	171
8	221	18	254	28	235		
9	70	19	228	29	162		
10	184	20	207	30	245		

Eighteenth Ward

Total Registration, 8,340. Total Vote, 7,426.

All that portion of the city of Chicago bounded as follows:

Commencing at the intersection of the center lines of the Chicago river and West Kinzie st; thence west along the center line of West Kinzie st. to the center line of North Ashland ave; thence south along the center line of North Ashland ave. to the center line of West Madison st; thence east along the center line of West Madison st. to the center line of Centre ave; thence south along the center line of Centre ave. to the center line of West Van Buren st; thence east along the center line of West Van Buren st. to the center line of the South Branch of the Chicago river; thence north along the center line of the South Branch of the Chicago river to the place of beginning, shall be denominated and be the Eighteenth Ward.

Prec.	Vote	Prec.	Vote	Prec.	Vote	Prec.	Vote
1	234	9	255	17	246	25	270
2	224	10	240	18	220	26	218
3	218	11	259	19	182	27	222
4	215	12	291	20	236	28	252
5	267	13	235	21	320	29	246
6	238	14	297	22	175	30	270
7	337	15	120	23	257	31	197
8	277	16	211	24	197		

Nineteenth Ward

Total Registration, 7,842. Total Vote, 7,348

All that portion of the city of Chicago bounded as follows:

Commencing at the intersection of the center line of the South Branch of the Chicago river and West Van Buren st; thence west along the center line of West Van Buren st. to the center line of Loomis st; thence south along the center line of Loomis st. to the center line of West Taylor st; thence west along the center line of West Taylor st. to the center line of Laflin st; thence south along the center line of Laflin st. to the center line of West Twelfth st; thence east along the center line of West Twelfth st. to the center line of the South Branch of the Chicago river; thence northerly along the center line of the South Branch of the Chicago river to the place of beginning, shall be denominated and be the Nineteenth Ward.

Prec.	Vote	Prec.	Vote	Prec.	Vote	Prec.	Vote
1	208	10	281	19	171	28	235
2	328	11	228	20	187	29	194
3	216	12	231	21	216	30	266
4	270	13	206	22	196	31	249
5	209	14	194	23	198	32	237
6	229	15	193	24	212	33	230
7	203	16	160	25	215		
8	259	17	269	26	239		
9	194	18	189	27	236		

Twentieth Ward

Total Registration, 13,283. Total Vote 12, 479.

All that portion of the city of Chicago bounded as follows:

Commencing at the intersection of the center lines of South Ashland ave. and West Madison st; thence north along the center line of South Ashland ave. to the center line of Washington blvd; thence west along the center line of Washington blvd. to the center line of South Western ave; thence south along the center line of South Western ave. to the center line of West Twelfth st; thence east along the center line of West Twelfth st. to the center line of Cypress st; thence north along the center line of Cypress st. to the center line of West Taylor st; thence east along the center line of West Taylor st. to the center line of Loomis st; thence north along the center line of Loomis st. to the center line of West Van Buren st; thence east along the center line of West Van Buren st. to the center line of Centre ave. thence north along the center line of Centre ave. to the center line of West Madison st; thence west

along the center line of West Madison st. to the place of beginning shall be denominated and be the Twentieth Ward.

Prec.	Vote	Prec.	Vote	Prec.	Vote	Prec.	Vote
1	284	12	244	23	222	34	310
2	274	13	289	24	299	35	320
3	270	14	286	25	242	36	264
4	290	15	290	26	282	37	240
5	330	16	276	27	256	38	334
6	297	17	332	28	295	39	378
7	271	18	337	29	296	40	322
8	298	19	267	30	331	41	261
9	278	20	254	31	327	42	221
10	326	21	294	32	293	43	274
11	261	22	339	33	302		

Twenty-first Ward

Total Registration, 12,666. Total Vote, 11,595.

All that portion of the city of Chicago bounded as follows:

Commencing at the shore line of Lake Michigan and the center line of North ave; thence west along the center line of North ave. to the center line of Sedgwick st; thence south along the center line of Sedgwick st. to the center line of Division st; thence east along the center line of Division st. to the center line of Wells st; thence south along the center line of Wells st. to the center line of the Chicago river; thence east along the center line of the Chicago river to Lake Michigan; thence northerly and along the shore of Lake Michigan to the center line of North ave. shall be denominated and be the Twenty-first Ward.

Prec.	Vote	Prec.	Vote	Prec.	Vote	Prec.	Vote
1	170	13	259	25	268	37	216
2	209	14	289	26	290	38	306
3	231	15	273	27	309	39	240
4	354	16	307	28	246	40	222
5	287	17	299	29	291	41	263
6	244	18	256	30	276	42	343
7	182	19	226	31	299	43	237
8	263	20	318	32	218	44	208
9	216	21	295	33	212	45	197
10	262	22	281	34	223		
11	293	23	299	35	214		
12	222	24	298	36	188		

Twenty-second Ward

Total Registration, 8,284. Total Vote, 7,788.

All that portion of the city of Chicago bounded as follows:

Commencing at the intersection of the center lines of North ave. and Sedgwick st; thence west along the center line of North ave. to the center line of the North Branch of the Chicago river; thence south and southeasterly along the North Branch of the Chicago river to the center line of Wells st; thence north along the center line of Wells st. to the center line of Division st; thence west along the center line of

Division st. to the center line of Sedgwick st; thence north along the center line of Sedgwick st. to the place of beginning, shall be denominated and be the Twenty-second Ward.

Prec.	Vote	Prec.	Vote	Prec.	Vote	Prec.	Vote
1	281	10	275	19	264	28	283
2	259	11	278	20	217	29	231
3	296	12	158	21	338	30	214
4	203	13	320	22	210	31	223
5	222	14	270	23	233	32	195
6	274	15	166	24	240	33	254
7	178	16	213	25	219		
8	252	17	222	26	176		
9	252	18	216	27	156		

Twenty-third Ward

Total Registration, 9,509. Total Vote, 9,080.

All that portion of the city of Chicago bounded as follows:

Commencing at the shore line of Lake Michigan and the center line of Fullerton ave; thence west along the center line of Fullerton ave. to the center line of North Halsted st; thence south along the center line of North Halsted st. to the center line of Center st; thence west along the center line of Center st. to the center line of Racine ave; thence south along the center line of Racine ave. to the center line of Clybourn pl; thence west along the center line of Clybourn pl. to the center line of the North Branch of the Chicago river; thence southeasterly and south along the center line of the North Branch of the Chicago river to the center line of North ave; thence east along the center line of North ave. to the shore of Lake Michigan; thence northerly along the shore of Lake Michigan to the place of beginning, shall be denominated and be the Twenty-third Ward.

Prec.	Vote	Prec.	Vote	Prec.	Vote	Prec.	Vote
1	292	9	378	17	239	25	298
2	250	10	362	18	253	26	290
3	206	11	307	19	279	27	274
4	299	12	321	20	246	28	221
5	288	13	295	21	290	29	307
6	330	14	315	22	229	30	289
7	298	15	310	23	170	31	372
8	263	16	312	24	233	32	264

Twenty-fourth Ward

Total Registration, 9,850. Total Vote, 9,293.

All that portion of the city of Chicago bounded as follows:

Commencing at the intersection of the center lines of Racine ave. and Belmont ave; thence west along the center line of Belmont ave. to the center line of the North Branch of the Chicago river; thence southeasterly along the center line of the North Branch of the Chicago river to the center line of Clybourn pl; thence east along the center line of

Clybourn pl. to the center line of Racine ave; thence north along the center line of Racine ave. to the center line of Center st; thence east along the center line of Center st. to the center line of North Halsted st; thence north along the center line of North Halsted st. to the center line of Fullerton ave; thence west along the center line of Fullerton ave. to the center line of Racine ave; thence north along the center line of Racine ave. to the place of beginning, shall be denominated and be the Twenty-fourth Ward.

Prec.	Vote	Prec.	Vote	Prec.	Vote	Prec.	Vote
1	304	9	343	17	230	25	274
2	271	10	325	18	183	26	296
3	323	11	399	19	261	77	294
4	325	12	356	20	240	28	259
5	303	13	302	21	282	29	301
6	410	14	286	22	331	30	291
7	532	15	274	23	365		
8	388	16	207	24	338		

Twenty-fifth Ward

Total Registration, 21,316. Total Vote, 20,881.

All that portion of the city of Chicago bounded as follows:

Commencing at the intersection of the shore of Lake Michigan and the Indian boundary line; thence esouthwesterly along the Indian boundary line to the center line of Howard st., projected thence west along the center line of Howard st., projected, to the center line of Ridge road; thence south and southeasterly along the center line of Ridge road to the center line of Devon ave; thence east along the center line of Devon ave. to the center line of North Clark st; thence south and southeasterly along the center line of North Clark st. to the center line of Irving Park blvd. (Graceland ave.); thence east along the center line of Irving Park blvd. (Graceland ave.) to the center line of Racine ave., projected; thence south along the center line of Racine ave., projected, to the center line of Fullerton ave; thence east along the center line of Fullerton ave. to the shore of Lake Michigan; thence northerly along the shore of Lake Michigan to the place of beginning, shall be denominated and be the Twenty-fifth Ward.

Prec.	Vote	Prec.	Vote	Prec.	Vote	Prec.	Vote
1	307	15	356	29	324	43	527
2	379	16	372	30	284	44	434
3	288	17	413	31	395	45	612
4	394	18	327	32	353	46	517
5	310	19	412	33	432	47	567
6	316	20	286	34	320	48	404
7	352	21	346	35	280	49	344
8	302	22	305	36	449	50	409
9	346	23	333	37	534	51	382
10	330	24	273	38	509	52	451
11	263	25	361	39	404	53	358
12	266	26	435	40	504		
13	282	27	294	41	667		
14	272	28	352	42	549		

Twenty-sixth Ward

Total Registration, 14,836. Total Vote, 14,155.

All that portion of the city of Chicago bounded as follows:

Commencing at the intersection of the center line of Ridge road and Howard st., projected; thence west along the center line of Howard st., projected, to the center line of North Kedzie ave., projected; thence south along the center line of North Kedzie ave., projected, to the center line of West Devon ave., projected; thence east along the center line of West Devon ave., projected, to the center line of North Western ave; thence south along the center line of North Western ave. to the center line of Belmont ave; thence east along the center line of Belmont ave. to the center line of Racine ave., projected; thence north along the center line of Racine ave., projected, to the center line of Irving Park blvd. (Graceland ave.); thence west along the center line of Irving Park blvd. (Graceland ave.) to the center line of North Clark st; thence northwesterly and northerly along the center line of North Clark st. to the center line of Devon ave; thence west along the center line of Devon ave. to the center line of Ridge road; thence northwesterly and northerly along the center line of Ridge road to the place of beginning, shall be denominated and be the Twenty-sixth Ward.

Prec.	Vote	Prec.	Vote	Prec.	Vote	Prec.	Vote
1	483	11	362	21	285	31	457
2	292	12	425	22	437	32	543
3	351	13	607	23	395	33	440
4	282	14	445	24	515	34	425
5	239	15	386	25	517	35	325
6	294	16	454	26	383	36	175
7	330	17	386	27	342	37	389
8	346	18	371	28	328		
9	356	19	355	29	395		
10	370	20	301	30	369		

Twenty-seventh Ward

Total Registration, 18,385. Total Vote, 17,519.

All that portion of the city of Chicago bounded as follows:

Commencing at the intersection of the center line of North Western ave. and West Devon ave., projected; thence west along the center line of West Devon ave., projected, to the intersection of the center line of North Sixty-fourth ave., projected; thence north, northwest, northeast, northwest, west, north, west, south, west, south, west, south, east, and south along the city limits to the center line of West Bryn Mawr ave., projected; thence east along the center line of West Bryn Mawr ave., projected, to the center line of North Sixtieth ave., projected; thence south along the center line of North Sixtieth ave., projected, to the center line of West Irving Park blvd; thence West along the center line of West Irving Park blvd. to the center line of North Seventy-second ave., projected; thence south along the center line of North Seventy-second ave., projected, to the center line of West North ave; thence

east along the center line of West North ave., to the center line of North Kedzie ave; thence north along the center line of North Kedzie ave. to the center line of Diversey blvd; thence east along the center line of Diversey blvd., projected, to the center line of the North Branch of the Chicago river; thence northwesterly along the center line of the North Branch of the Chicago river to the center line of Belmont ave; thence east along the center line of Belmont ave. to the center line of North Western ave; thence north along the center line of North Western ave. to the place of beginning, shall be denominated and be the Twenty-seventh Ward.

Prec.	Vote	Prec.	Vote	Prec.	Vote	Prec.	Vote
1	287	12	534	23	394	34	514
2	161	13	418	24	492	35	500
3	436	14	456	25	289	36	462
4	412	15	356	26	434	37	356
5	323	16	310	27	388	38	394
6	546	17	447	28	490	39	349
7	390	18	342	29	524	40	448
8	330	19	323	30	516	41	409
9	458	20	382	31	455	42	277
10	451	21	382	32	675		
11	336	22	492	33	581		

Twenty-eighth Ward

Total Registration, 12,667. Total Vote, 12,097.

All that portion of the city of Chicago bounded as follows:

Commencing at the intersection of the center line of the North Branch of the Chicago river and Diversey blvd; thence west along the center line of Diversey blvd. to the center line of North Kedzie ave; thence south along the center line of North Kedzie ave. to the center line of West North ave; thence east along the center line of West North ave. to the center line of North Robey st; thence north along the center line of North Robey st. to the center line of West Fullerton ave; thence east along the center line of West Fullerton ave. to the center line of the North Branch of the Chicago river; thence northwesterly along the North Branch of the Chicago river to the place of beginning, shall be denominated and be the Twenty-eighth Ward.

Prec.	Vote	Prec.	Vote	Prec.	Vote	Prec.	Vote
1	264	11	242	21	267	31	631
2	319	12	311	22	427	32	520
3	293	13	273	23	372	33	334
4	300	14	266	24	347	34	361
5	325	15	284	25	285	35	316
6	299	16	316	26	279	36	293
7	337	17	306	27	273	37	312
8	366	18	297	28	322		
9	310	19	326	29	392		
10	297	20	284	30	351		

Twenty-ninth Ward

Total Registration, 10,121. Total Vote, 9,668.

All that portion of the city of Chicago bounded as follows:

Commencing at the intersection of the center lines of South Halsted st. and West Thirty-ninth st; thence west along the center line of West Thirty-ninth st., projected, to the center line of South Forty-eighth ave. projected; thence south along the center line of South Forty-eighth ave. projected, to the center line of West Fifty-fifth st; thence east along the center line of West Fifty-fifth st. to the center line of South Halsted st; thence north along the center line of South Halsted st. to the place of beginning, shall be denominated and be the Twenty-ninth Ward.

Prec.	Vote	Prec.	Vote	Prec.	Vote	Prec.	Vote
1	271	9	367	17	312	25	358
2	201	10	364	18	256	26	381
3	201	11	361	49	229	27	344
4	261	12	278	20	283	28	351
5	250	13	277	21	261	29	486
6	304	14	218	27	324	30	320
7	358	15	265	23	433	31	180
8	514	16	279	24	381		

Thirtieth Ward

Total Registration, 10,794. Total Vote, 10,113.

All that portion of the city of Chicago bounded as follows:

Commencing at the intersection of the center lines of South State st. and Thirty-ninth st; thence west along the center line of West Thirty-ninth st. to the center line of South Halsted st; thence south along the center line of South Halsted st. to the center line of West Fifty-fifth st; thence east along the center line of West Fifty-fifth st. to the center line of South State st; thence north along the center line of South State st. to the place of beginning, shall be denominated and be the Thirtieth Ward.

Prec.	Vote	Prec.	Vote	Prec.	Vote	Prec.	Vote
1	245	11	258	21	299	31	257
2	288	12	238	22	280	32	260
3	275	13	262	23	332	33	330
4	245	14	274	24	261	34	281
5	236	15	266	25	257	35	230
6	243	16	273	26	236	36	217
7	261	17	161	28	285	37	305
8	263	18	349	28	337		
9	379	19	317	29	289		
10	243	20	269	30	271		

Thirty-first Ward

Total Registration, 15,116. Total Vote, 14,338.

All that portion of the city of Chicago bounded as follows:

Commencing at the intersection of the center lines of West Fifty-fifth and South State sts; thence west along the center line of West Fifty-fifth st. to the center line of South Forty-eight ave; thence south along the center line of South Forty-eight ave. to the center line of West Eighty-seventh st; thence east along the center line of West Eighty-seventh st. to the center line of South Western ave; thence north along the center line of South Western ave. to the center line of West Seventy-ninth st; thence east along the center line of West Seventy-ninth st. to the center line of Loomis st; thence north along the center line of Loomis st. to the center line of Sixty-third st; thence east along the center line of Sixty-third st. to the center line of South State st.; thence north along the center line of South State st. to the place of beginning, shall be dominated and be the Thirty-first Ward.

Prec.	Vote	Prec.	Vote	Prec.	Vote	Prec.	Vote
1	341	11	323	21	448	31	539
2	355	12	209	22	360	32	414
3	232	13	314	23	348	33	542
4	340	14	325	24	306	34	413
5	353	15	325	25	368	35	371
6	286	16	283	26	389	36	451
7	316	17	251	27	333	37	529
8	348	18	335	28	570	38	327
9	215	19	353	29	319	39	300
10	378	20	370	30	438	40	321

Thirty-Second Ward

Total Registration, 14,953. Total Vote, 14,104.

All that portion of the city of Chicago bounded as follows:

Commencing at the intersection of the center lines of South State st. and West Sixty-third st; thence west along the center line of West Sixty-third st. to the center line of Loomis st; thence south along the center line of Loomis st. to the center line of West Seventy-ninth st; thence west along the center line of West Seventy-ninth st. to the center line of South Western ave; thence south along the center line of South Western ave. to the center line of West One Hundred and Seventh st. thence east along the center line of West One Hundred and Seventh st. to the center line of South Halsted st; thence north along the center line of South Halsted st. to the center line of West One Hundred and Third st; thence east along the center line of West One Hundred and Third st. to the center line of Stewart ave; thence north along the center line of Stewart ave. to the center line of West Ninety-ninth st; thence east along the center line of West Ninety-ninth st. to the center line of South State st; thence north along the center line of South State st. to the place of beginning, shall be denominated and be the Thirty-second Ward.

Prec.	Vote	Prec.	Vote	Prec.	Vote	Prec.	Vote
1	333	11	452	21	338	31	464
2	358	12	363	22	331	32	296
3	306	13	364	23	322	33	561
4	428	14	332	24	342	34	418
5	367	15	259	25	352	35	359
6	328	16	256	26	443	36	249
7	286	17	277	27	418	37	277
8	299	18	256	28	464	38	311
9	464	19	266	29	470	39	258
10	420	20	415	30	264	40	338

Thirty-third Ward

Total Registration, 11,489. Total Vote, 10,958.

All that portion of the city of Chicago bounded as follows:

Commencing at the intersection of the center lines of Stony Island ave. and Seventy-first st; thence west along the center line of Seventy-first st. to the center line of South State st; thence south along the center line of South State st. to the center line of West Ninety-ninth st; thence west along the center line of West Ninety-ninth st. to the center line of Stewart ave; thence south along the center line of Stewart ave. to the center line of West One Hundred and Third st; thence west along the center line of West One Hundred and Third st. to the center line of South Halsted st; thence south along the center line of South Halsted st. to the center line of West One Hundred and Eleventh st; thence west along the center line of West One Hundred and Eleventh st. to the center line of South Peoria st; thence south along the center line of South Peoria st. to the center line of West One Hundred and Fifteenth st; thence west along the center line of West One Hundred and Fifteenth st. to the center line of South Ashland ave; thence south along the center line of South Ashland ave. to the center line of West One Hundred and Twenty-third st; thence east along the center line of West One Hundred and Twenty-third st. to the center line of South Halsted st; thence south along the center line of South Halsted st. to the city limits; thence east, south and east along the city limits to the east line of sections thirty-five and twenty-six, township thirty-seven north, range fourteen; thence north along said section line, projected through Lake Calumet, to the center line of Stony Island ave. projected; thence north along the center line of Stony Island ave. projected, to the place of beginning, shall be denominated and be the Thirty-third Ward.

Prec.	Vote	Prec.	Vote	Prec.	Vote	Prec.	Vote
1	334	10	299	19	238	28	319
2	337	11	353	20	150	29	316
3	326	12	294	21	183	30	141
4	294	13	158	22	220	31	291
5	313	14	402	23	281	32	435
6	380	15	189	24	337	33	431
7	467	16	387	25	188	34	331
8	271	17	290	26	371	35	318
9	292	18	591	27	431		

Thirty-fourth Ward

Total Registration, 12,439. Total Vote, 11,944.

All that portion of the city of Chicago bounded as follows:

Commencing at the intersection of the center lines of Fortieth ave., and West Kinzie st; thence west along the center line of West Kinzie st. to the center line of Forty-sixth ave; thence south along the center line of Forty-sixth ave. to the center line of Thirty-ninth st., projected; thence east along the center line of Thirty-ninth st., projected, to the center line of the Illinois and Michigan canal; thence northeasterly along the center line of the Illinois and Michigan canal to the center line of South Central Park ave; thence north along the center line of South Central Park ave. to the center line of West Twenty-fourth st; thence east along the center line of West Twenty-fourth st. to the center line of Clifton Park ave; thence north along the center line of Clifton Park ave. to the center line of Ogden ave; thence northeasterly along the center line of Ogden ave. to the center line of South Homan ave; thence north along the center line of South Homan ave. to the center line of West Twelfth st; thence west along the center line of West Twelfth st. to the center line of South Fortieth ave; thence north along the center line of South Fortieth ave. to the place of beginning, shall be denominated and be the Thirty-fourth Ward.

Prec.	Vote	Prec.	Vote	Prec.	Vote	Prec.	Vote
1	256	8	390	15	387	22	401
2	330	9	493	16	452	23	432
3	432	10	453	17	446	24	424
4	384	11	497	18	436	25	420
5	394	12	400	19	377	26	392
6	329	13	331	20	616	27	441
7	560	14	543	21	503	28	425

Thirty-fifth Ward

Total Registration, 11,590. Total Vote, 10,968.

All that portion of the city of Chicago bounded as follows:

Commencing at the intersection of the center lines of North Kedzie ave. and West North ave; thence west along the center line of West North ave. to the center line of Austin ave; thence south along the center line of Austin ave. to the center line of West Twelfth st; thence east along the center line of West Twelfth st. to the center line of South Forty-sixth ave; thence north along the center line of South Forty-sixth ave. to the center line of West Kinzie st; thence east along the center line of West Kinzie st. to the center line of North Homan ave; thence north along the center line of North Homan ave. to the center line of

West Chicago ave; thence east along the center line of West Chicago ave., to the center line of North Kedzie ave; thence north along the center line of North Kedzie ave. to the place of beginning, shall be denominated and be the Thirty-fifth Ward.

Prec.	Vote	Prec.	Vote	Prec.	Vote	Prec.	Vote
1	577	8	359	15	410	22	364
2	532	9	288	16	409	23	414
3	477	10	349	17	464	24	417
4	344	11	348	18	510	25	400
5	379	12	270	19	455	26	359
6	484	13	431	20	414	27	323
7	339	14	344	21	508		

Cicero

Registered, 1,789. Total Vote, 1,685.

Recapitulation

Ward	Registration	Vote	Ward	Registration	Vote
1	9,525	8,099	19	7,842	7,348
2	11,984	10,769	20	13,282	12,479
3	11,858	10,796	21	12,666	11,599
4	8,396	7,908	22	8,284	7,788
5	9,359	8,826	23	9,509	9,080
6	18,122	17,043	24	9,850	9,293
7	20,923	19,611	25	21,316	20,281
8	9,914	9,450	26	14,836	14,155
9	5,298	5,066	27	18,385	17,519
10	5,995	5,744	28	12,667	12,097
11	8,555	8,240	29	10,121	9,668
12	13,296	12,781	30	10,794	10,113
13	13,472	12,874	31	15,116	14,338
14	11,278	10,583	32	14,953	14,104
15	10,931	10,419	33	11,489	10,958
16	8,784	8,470	34	12,439	11,944
17	8,262	7,815	35	11,590	10,968
18	8,340	7,426			
Total City				409,431	*385,652
Cicero				1,789	1,685
Total, Chicago and Cicero				411,220	*387,337

Estimated Number of Dwellings Having Specified Number of Families in the City of Chicago

One family.....	158,968
Two families.....	78,551
Three families.....	30,939
Four families.....	14,402
Five families.....	5,853
Six families.....	3,649
Seven families.....	1,408
Eight families.....	784
Nine families.....	370
Ten families.....	272
Eleven families and over.....	532
Total number of dwellings.....	295,728

Estimated Number of Occupants of a Dwelling in Detail

One person.....	4,451
Two persons.....	15,647
Three persons.....	22,558
Four persons.....	29,292
Five persons.....	31,871
Six persons.....	31,117
Seven persons.....	27,213
Eight persons.....	23,087
Nine persons.....	18,947
Ten persons.....	15,422
Eleven to fifteen persons.....	44,262
Sixteen to twenty persons.....	17,051
Twenty-one persons and over.....	14,810
Total number of dwellings.....	295,728

Street Names and Numbers

Under the new system of street naming and numbering that has been wrought out by the council committee on street nomenclature, together with the head of the Bureau of Maps, just now being put into effect, State street will be the north and south base line, and all streets running east and west will start with No. 1 and No. 2 at State street, but east of that street will have the prefix "East." For instance, Chicago

avenue will be Chicago avenue west of State street, but "East Chicago avenue" east of that street. Madison street is to be the east and west base line, and all north and south streets start with No. 1 and 2 at that street. South of Madison street there is to be no prefix, but north of that street the prefix "North" is used. It will be, for instance, simply Halsted street south of Madison street and "North Halsted" north of Madison street.

There will be 800 numbers only to the mile in all parts of the city, except between Madison and Thirty-first streets, where, for good reasons, 1200 numbers to the mile have been assigned. Halsted street is one mile west of State street, therefore, the house number at Halsted street on any east and west street will be 800; at Ashland avenue 1600, etc. North of Madison street on any north and south street one will find No. 800 at Chicago avenue, 1600 at North avenue, etc. On the South Side the house numbers correspond with the number of the street so that if one wishes to go to 4700 that number will be found at Forty-seventh street. The highest house number on the north is 7600; on the south, 13800; on the east, 4000; on the west, 7200. The installation of this system goes into effect on June 1, of this year.

Insecurity of Corner Stones.

At the demolishing of the late City Hall careful search was made for the supposed contents of the corner stone, but they were not found, nor in fact was the corner stone itself satisfactorily identified. There appeared the owner of an existing stone-cutting yard, who said that he was a working stone cutter in 1877 and actually prepared a corner-stone for the new City Hall of that date, and himself laid it and saw it stuffed with newspapers, pamphlets and books of the period. The daily journals of the time spoke of the placing in the corner-stone of some articles that it was supposed might be of interest to posterity, but no list of those articles was printed.

The citizens that laid and filled with documents the corner-stone of the City Hall begun to be built in 1851, were sharper than those of 1877 and kept a complete list of their historical deposits in, as twenty-six years later it appeared, a securer place even than the corner-stone. The late Thomas Mackin and the late George Kneer who jointly had the contract for taking down the condemned building, did not find the "metallic box and its contents known to have been deposited in the corner-stone beneath the north-east corner of the late Court House." Hence a mystery and one that has never been cleared up.

The following is a list of the articles of which no trace was found in the place where it was expected they would be revealed :

List of inhabitants of Chicago in 1832, when the old log-jail was built: furnished by J. S. Wright, Esq.

- Revised Statutes of Illinois—1845.
 Charter and Ordinances of the City of Chicago.
 Seals of all the Courts of Cook County.
 Copy of each Newspaper published in Chicago.
 Copy of each Journal published in Chicago.
 Names of Grand Jurors of Cook County.
 Names of County Supervisors, Officers and Building Committee.
 Constitution of first Medical Society of Cook County.
 Danenhower's City Directory. 1850-51.
 Holy Bible.
 Fugitive Slave Law.
 Ball-and-Chain Ordinance.
 Coins of the United States.
 Communications from Union Lodge, St. Charles; George Davis, of Detroit; Paul R. King, of Galena; and Communication and Medal from Mr. and Mrs. William H. Davis.
 Constitution and By-Laws of Engine Co.'s Nos. 1, 3 and 6, and of Philadelphia Hose Company and Hook-and-Ladder Company, No. 1.
 Names of Chief Engineer and Assistant, Chicago Fire Department.
 Constitution of the Robert Blum Lodge.
 List of Officers and Members of Vinerius Lodge, Wheeling.
 Records of the Lodges and Names of Officers of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows in the City of Chicago.
 Constitution of Radiant Temple of Honor.
 Constitution and By-Laws of Chicago Building Association.
 Constitution of Chicago Orphan Asylum.
 Constitution and Directory of Chicago Relief Society.
 Circular of Young Ladies' High School.
 Documents from Rev. M. Richardson.
 Constitution and Articles of Faith and Practice of the First Baptist Church in Chicago.
 Articles of Faith and Covenant of First Presbyterian Church in Chicago.
 Minutes of the Christian Anti-Slavery Convention.
 Catalogue of Knox College, Galesburg, Ill.
 Map of Cuba.

THE CHICAGO PUBLIC LIBRARY

Michigan Ave. and Washington St.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

President: Bernard J. Cigrand, North avenue and Robey street.

Vice-President: Robert J. Roulston, 5 State street.

Members: Bernard J. Cigrand, North avenue and Robey street.

Robert J. Roulston, 5 State street.

Graham Taylor, Morgan street and Grand avenue.

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Antonio Lagorio, 228 Dearborn avenue.

Edward J. Blodgett, 444 North Clark street.

Arba N. Waterman, 119 Monroe street.

Frederick H. Rawson, Tribune Building.

George B. Armstrong, 17 Van Buren street.

Secretary: Harry G. Wilson.

STANDING COMMITTEES.

Library: Stern, Taylor and Waterman.

Administration: Lagorio, Blodgett and Rawson.

Delivery Stations: Blodgett, Roulston and Armstrong.

Buildings and Grounds: Roulston, Blodgett and Lagorio.

Finance: Rawson, Roulston and Armstrong.

Branch Reading Rooms: Taylor, Stern and Waterman.

By-Laws: Waterman, Stern and Armstrong.

Regular meetings of the Board at 8 P. M. on Second and Fourth
Mondays of each month.

Chicago Public Library Delivery Stations

North Division

- | | |
|----------------------------|---------------------------|
| 1 N. Orleans and Elm Sts. | 8 N. 701 Belmont Av. |
| 2 N. 635 Larrabee St. | 9 N. 2713 Ridge Av. |
| 3 N. 477 Lincoln Av. | 10 N. 1711 N. Clark St. |
| 4 N. 2517 N. Hermitage Av. | 11 N. 1956 N. Halsted St. |
| 5 N. 1665 Lincoln Av. | 12 N. 1220 Argyle St. |
| 6 N. 226 E. North Av. | 13 N. 1920 Evanston Av. |
| 7 N. 4810 N. Clark St. | |

South Division

- | | |
|--------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| 1 S. 154 E. 22d St. | 16 S. 246 W. 69th St. |
| 2 S. 190 E. 31st St. | 17 S. 413 E. 63d St. |
| 3 S. 3961 Cottage Grove Av. | 18 S. 1079 E. 75th St. |
| 4 S. 663 W. 43d St. | 19 S. 45th St. and Marshfield Av |
| 5 S. 49th St. and Lake Av. | 20 S. 8670 Vincennes Av. |
| 6 S. 441 W. 63 St. | 21 S. 5521 S. Halsted St. |
| 7 S. 2876 Archer Av. | 22 S. Center Av. and 64th St. |
| 8 S. 89th St. and Muskegon Av. | 23 S. 33d St. and Shields Av. |
| 9 S. 9901 Ewing Av. | 24 S. 7502 Saginaw Av. |
| 10 S. 72d St. and Normal Av. | 25 S. 5005 S. State St. |
| 11 S. 531 E. 55th St. | 26 S. 6603 Cottage Grove Av. |
| 12 S. 3841 State St. | 27 S. 6315 S. St. Louis Av. |
| 13 S. 566 E. 47th St. | 28 S. 5723 Wentworth Av. |
| 14 S. 759 W. 120th St. | 29 S. 9253 Cottage Grove Av. |
| 15 S. 11100 Michigan Av. | |

West Division

- | | |
|-------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| 1 W. 485 S. Clinton St. | 19 W. 1198 Armitage Av. |
| 2 W. 547 Grand Av. | 20 W. 781 W. 12th St. |
| 3 W. 770 W. Madison St. | 21 W. 902 Ogden Av. |
| 4 W. 821 S. Ashland Av. | 22 W. 285 N. Lawndale Av. |
| 5 W. 1202 Milwaukee Av. | 23 W. 1685 W. North Av. |
| 6 W. 381 S. Western Av. | 24 W. 180 Grand Av. |
| 7 W. 826 N. California Av. | 25 W. 115 N. Park Av. (Austin). |
| 8 W. 1520 Ogden Av. | 26 W. 781 Ohio St. |
| 9 W. 21 Blue Island Av. | 27 W. 1598 Armitage Av. |
| 10 W. 2020 W. Madison St. | 28 W. 1555 W. Harrison St. |
| 11 W. 1201 W. Irving Park Bd. | 29 W. 149 N. Kedzie Av. |
| 12 W. 1269 W. Madison St. | 30 W. 867 W. 22d St. |
| 13 W. 574 W. Belmont Av. | 31 W. 1562 W. 22d St. |
| 14 W. 1502 N. Rockwell St. | 32 W. 1297 S. Central Park Av. |
| 15 W. 2738 N. 47th Av. | 33 W. 4286 Milwaukee Av. |
| 16 W. 2092 W. 26th St. | 34 W. 2652 W. Chicago Av. |
| 17 W. 1681 W. 12th St. | 35 W. Fisk and 21st Sts. |
| 18 W. 1802 Milwaukee Av. | 36 W. Chicago Av. and Noble St. |

Branch Library

Blackstone Memorial Branch Library, 49th St. and Lake Av

Branch Reading-Rooms

- | | |
|-----------------------|-----------------------|
| 1. 1202 Milwaukee Av. | 4. 821 S. Ashland Av. |
| 2. 3841 S. State St. | 5. 21 Blue Island Av. |
| 3. 226 E. North Av. | 6. 770 W. Madison St. |
7. Hamilton Park (W. 72d and Wallace Sts.).
 8. Davis Square (W. 44th St. and Marshfield Av.).
 9. Armour Square (33d St. and 5th Av.).
 10. Bessemer Park (South Chicago Av. and 89th St.).
 11. Ogden Park (W. 67th St. and Center Av.).
 12. 1711 N. Clark St.
 13. Chicago Commons (180 Grand Av.).
 14. Park No. 1 (West Parks), Chicago Av. and Noble St.
 15. Park No. 3 (West Parks), Fisk and 21st Sts.

POPULATION OF CHICAGO

ESTIMATED

For the benefit of city officials and numerous citizens who are engaged in great businesses, and in order to gratify the curiosity of a multitude of inquirers, the Bureau of Statistics in June last estimated the population of the city. A few months before, the Census Bureau at Washington made public the results of their estimate of this city's population. And the Chicago School Board at about the same time had a census taken.

Estimate of the Bureau of Statistics 2,572,835

Estimate of the U. S. Census Bureau 2,224,490

Found by the School Board's census 1,924,060

The committee of the School Board who conducted their census believe that their reported figures are reasonably correct. One naturally would think that a truer result could be had by actual count, than by any mode of estimating the population; but the Bureau of Statistics does not admit that its figures are far wrong, especially as they differ but a few hundreds from the U. S. Census Bureau's estimate.

It must not be forgotten that the numbering of the inhabitants, instead of estimating or guessing their numbers, is a comparatively recent expedient in the modern world, and liable to many errors. King David had a census taken of the people of Israel; but none afterwards was taken, of which there is distinct mention in profane history, until down to the beginning of the nineteenth century.

The first census, that had much of the scope of the present time censuses, in England was taken in 1800. In the United States, the Congress early ordered that families be enumerated, that an equitable tax levy might be made, and for other similar purposes. There was no universal census attempted till 1840: and that was but a crude affair.

There always have been people in all countries and cities who have been curious to know the number of the people in their respective countries and cities; and the readiest way to gratify such curiosity was to estimate the population. Sir William Petty, in 1687, made an estimate of what the population of London would be at irregular periods up to 1840. With this was much other statistical and predictive matter, and all made into a book which has held its place in the literature of economics unto this present day. In 1687 he calculated the inhabitants of London to number 670,000 and the whole of England, outside the city, to contain 7,400,000. Thereupon he invented a table

to show how often London would double its population, and reached the conclusion that by 1800 that city would have 5,359,000, and by 1840, 10,718,000 souls, but the gains in the country were to be far smaller. By the same year, the population of England excluding London from the estimate, was to be 10,917,880: from which he concluded that, at the year 1840, the growth of London must cease, as supplies for a greater population could not be had from a country population of equal size. Now, here we are in the year 1909, and greater London has no larger a population than 7,217,941. These facts would serve to dishearten estimators of the population of Chicago for thirty or forty years to come, had they not better bases for their calculations than Sir William Petty had for his.

A table has been made by the Bureau of Statistics aiming to show the increase per year of the population of Chicago, starting from 1900 and mounting to 1950, both years inclusive. Bion J. Arnold lately has estimated the population of this city in 1950 at 5,125,000. The Bureau of Statistics' estimate of the same is 5,749,354. Following is the table:

**Estimated Population of Chicago from 1900 to 1950,
Inclusive, Based on Law of Yearly Decrease
on Annual Rate of Increase (*)**

Year	Population	Year	Population
1900	1,698,575	1926	3,892,915
1901	1,772,413	1927	3,970,500
1902	1,858,308	1928	4,048,083
1903	1,958,720	1929	4,125,644
1904	2,055,598	1930	4,203,164
1905	2,165,100	1931	4,280,670
1906	2,286,339	1932	4,358,175
1907	2,422,468	1933	4,435,663
1908	2,497,472	1934	4,513,109
1909	2,572,835	1935	4,590,553
1910	2,648,528	1936	4,667,995
1911	2,726,447	1937	4,745,390
1912	2,804,341	1938	4,822,782
1913	2,882,217	1939	4,900,139
1914	2,960,065	1940	4,977,463
1915	3,037,885	1941	5,054,763
1916	3,115,685	1942	5,132,050
1917	3,193,483	1943	5,209,287
1918	3,271,276	1944	5,286,488
1919	3,349,066	1945	5,363,686
1920	3,426,831	1946	5,440,869
1921	3,504,585	1947	5,518,020
1922	3,583,316	1948	5,595,167
1923	3,660,016	1949	5,672,268
1924	3,737,681	1950	5,749,354
1925	3,815,312		

(*)—Based on a gradually descending rate of decrease on the annual rate of increase of slightly less than one-tenth of one per cent in 1901 to one-twentieth of one per cent in 1950.

Population, Area and Average Population per Acre of Thirty-Five Wards of the City of Chicago

Ward	Population	Area in Sq. Mi.	Area in Acres	Average Population per Acre
1.	37,383	2.25	1,440	25.95
2.	56,011	1.25	800	70.01
3.	58,223	1.50	960	60.65
4.	63,137	1.50	960	65.76
5.	68,540	3.50	2,240	30.59
6.	89,046	2.50	1,600	55.65
7.	106,464	6.50	4,160	25.59
8.	78,343	21.288	13,624	5.75
9.	51,765	1.00	640	80.88
10.	60,770	1.00	640	94.95
11.	70,702	1.75	1,120	63.12
12.	106,783	4.50	2,880	37.08
13.	70,341	2.50	1,600	43.96
14.	65,427	2.00	1,280	51.11
15.	71,576	1.75	1,120	63.91
16.	80,890	1.25	800	101.11
17.	77,314	1.125	720	107.38
18.	34,641	1.00	640	54.14
19.	59,999	1.00	640	93.75
20.	71,679	1.25	800	89.60
21.	61,002	1.50	960	63.56
22.	62,525	1.50	960	65.13
23.	56,216	1.25	800	70.27
24.	62,134	1.75	1,120	55.47
25.	113,128	6.50	4,160	27.19
26.	83,514	7.25	4,640	17.99
27.	123,265	32.00	20,480	6.01
28.	80,092	2.75	1,760	45.51
29.	91,773	10.00	6,400	14.34
30.	65,221	2.00	1,280	50.95
31.	92,005	17.50	11,200	8.21
32.	82,768	13.25	8,480	9.76
33.	79,089	20.225	12,944	6.11
34.	72,477	5.00	3,200	22.65
35.	68,592	7.75	4,960	13.83
Totals.	2,572,835	190.638	122,008	21.09

*Based upon Bureau of Statistics' estimate of population of 2,572,835 for the entire city, June 30, 1909.

**Population of Chicago from its Incorporation as a City,
March 4, 1837 to June 30, 1909**

Year	Census	Population	Year	Census	Population
1837	City	4,170	1876	City	407,661
1840	U. S.	4,479	1878	City	436,731
1843	City	7,580	1880	City	491,516
1845	State	12,088	1880	U. S.	1,099,850
1846	City	14,169	1882	City	560,693
1847	City	16,859	1884	City	629,985
1848	City	20,023	1886	City	703,817
1849	City	23,047	1888	City	802,651
1850	U. S.	29,963	1890	City	1,208,669
1853	City	59,130	1890	U. S.	1,099,850
1855	State	80,000	1892	City	1,438,010
1856	City	84,113	1894	City	1,567,657
1860	U. S.	109,206	1896	City	1,600,413
1862	City	138,186	1898	City	1,851,588
1864	City	169,353	1900	City	2,007,695
1865	State	178,492	1900	U. S.	1,698,575
1866	City	200,418	1904	City	1,714,144
1868	City	252,054	1908	City	1,924,060
1870	U. S.	306,605	1909	U. S. (a)	2,224,490
1872	City	367,396	1909	City (b)	2,572,835
1874	City	395,408			

(a)—Estimate of U. S. Census Bureau.

(b)—Estimate of Chicago Bureau of Statistics.

Population of Chicago by Geographical Divisions

Year	South Division	West Division	North Division	TOTAL
1900	638,664	769,455	290,456	1,698,575
1901	666,427	802,903	303,083	1,772,413
1902	698,724	841,814	317,770	1,858,308
1903	736,479	887,300	334,941	1,958,720
1904	772,905	931,186	351,507	2,055,598
1905	814,078	980,790	370,232	2,165,100
1906	859,663	1,035,712	390,964	2,286,339
1907	910,848	1,097,378	414,242	2,422,468
1908	939,049	1,131,355	427,068	2,497,472
1909	968,003	1,166,313	438,519	2,572,835

Population of the City of Chicago by Nativity

*American.....	699,554	Swiss.....	7,204
Germans.....	563,708	Greeks.....	5,660
Irish.....	240,560	Roumanians.....	4,372
Poles.....	173,409	Belgians.....	3,616
Swedes.....	143,307	Welsh.....	3,602
Russians.....	123,238	Finns.....	1,286
Bohemians.....	116,549	Chinese.....	1,801
English.....	70,753	Servians.....	978
Italians.....	70,753	Croatians.....	772
Norwegians.....	57,117	Armenians.....	515
Canadians.....	54,801	Spanish.....	540
Negroes.....	45,024	Japanese.....	257
Scotch.....	27,787	Mexicans.....	154
Austrians.....	60,462	Syrians.....	154
Danish.....	24,957	Egyptians.....	180
Hollanders.....	23,387	Manx.....	87
Hungarians.....	21,869	Albanians.....	39
Lithuanians.....	10,291	Others.....	4,315
French.....	9,777	Total Population.....	2,572,835

(*—Only those classed as "American" whose parents are not foreign born.

Population of Chicago by Age Groups, Classified by Sex

Age	Male	Female	Total
Under 1 year.....	30,128.....	29,510.....	59,638
1 to 4 years.....	114,465.....	114,208.....	228,673
5 to 9 years.....	141,377.....	142,458.....	283,835
10 to 14 years.....	120,209.....	122,596.....	242,805
15 to 19 years.....	105,795.....	116,653.....	223,448
20 to 24 years.....	119,019.....	132,450.....	251,469
25 to 29 years.....	132,501.....	132,321.....	264,822
30 to 34 years.....	131,009.....	116,086.....	247,095
35 to 44 years.....	211,590.....	174,413.....	386,003
45 to 54 years.....	111,224.....	96,533.....	207,775
55 to 64 years.....	54,518.....	51,302.....	105,820
65 years and over.....	29,433.....	33,833.....	63,266
Age unknown.....	5,747.....	3,457.....	9,204
Total.....	1,307,015.....	1,265,820.....	2,572,835

PRINCIPAL EXECUTIVE SERVICES

FINANCIAL.

(City Comptroller Walter H. Wilson on Financing the Chicago Subway.)

Looking at the problem from a financial standpoint, I am confident that the subway in the downtown district, and probably the extensions across the river and south of Twelfth street, can be built without any increase of taxation or bonding power. I base this opinion on my construction of the traction ordinances. The traction companies have agreed in the ordinances to contribute \$5,000,000 toward the construction of subways for their downtown terminals alone, and when the extensions beyond that district are built, the ordinances direct that they shall share the expense with the city. In other words, I believe that before April 10, 1910— an approximate date for the earliest possible beginning of construction—the city will have on hand a fund of about \$4,500,000 as its share of traction profits. This, with the \$5,000,000 to be furnished from the companies' funds, will make \$9,500,000. That sum will prove sufficient for the construction of the proposed subway connecting the north and south sides, between Twelfth street and the river, and of both sides of the looped subway from the west side east of the river.

Estimating that the city's share of the net profits of the companies for the ensuing year will be about what it is now, or roughly about \$1,500,000, I predict that enough funds for carrying on the construction will be obtained by the city's annual appropriation of that amount, and the legal requirement of a similar amount each year from the traction companies.

An annual sum of \$3,000,000 will prove sufficient to push the work as speedily as may be advisable. In the event that the city's share increases, the companies can be compelled to meet the advance with a similar increase of its subway funds. So the great work is practically financed now, as the ordinances do not provide that the total amount that can be exacted of the companies for subway purposes is \$500,000. That limitation applies only to the downtown terminals.

The wording in the first paragraph of section six of each ordinance is "defraying the cost of the construction of a system of subways for the joint use of the said companies as downtown terminals." Then at the end of the paragraph is the provision that the limitation, \$5,000,000 "shall apply to the subway system above mentioned, but shall have no



Walter H. Wilson

application to the extensions and additions herein next mentioned." According to my construction of this language 'downtown' applies to the district bounded by the river on the north and west and Twelfth street on the south. The next paragraph in each ordinance directs that each company shall "pay to the city the pro rata cost of constructing that portion of such extensions, which is to be devoted to the use of the company, and its proportionate part of the pro rata cost of constructing that portion of such extensions which is to be devoted to the joint use of the companies."

(From Mayor Busse's Message.)

The department of finance under the city comptroller is entitled to a large measure of credit for the improvement in methods of doing business in the city hall. It has also put the city's credit higher than it ever was. During the year city judgments sold at par for the first time in the history of Chicago. The market for special assessment bonds has advanced nearly 10 points. By calling for special assessment bonds and vouchers monthly before maturity, instead of once a year as formerly, the defaulting of interest is obviated and an annual saving of \$100,000 has been effected.

Notification of delinquent licenses brought in about \$25,000 in 1908 that otherwise might have been lost. The cost of transportation for city employes was cut \$18,000 in the year. Bills have been discounted for the first time in the history of the city, and anticipation tax revenue warrants have been sold to draw 4 per cent, instead of 5 per cent, interest, as always heretofore.

Great Constructive Department

The Department of Public Works, John J. Hanberg, Commissioner, has for its motto and rule, the lowest bidder gets the contract. Whether the work to be done be large or small, the lowest bid by a responsible man or firm is accepted. As a consequence of this policy the best equipped contracting firms are encouraged to compete for city work, understanding to begin with that they must figure as closely as they would on a private job.

This policy, which encourages legitimate business men to do business with the city, because they know they will receive business-like treatment, enables the city to take advantage of the market as a private concern would. Effects of the policy are seen in the work on the new City Hall. This building, in exterior, is to be a duplicate of the County Building, but several more caissons have been sunk for the foundations: there will be one more floor than the County Building has, and, on account of the way space must be divided, there will be much more interior work. Taking into account this extra amount of work done and to be done, the contract prices show that the City Hall

will cost something more than \$500,000 less than the County Building did. One reason for this is that, knowing they would get a "square deal," the largest building concerns in the country competed for this work; they figured closely, because it would be a good "ad." for any concern to have the Chicago City Hall contract, an "ad." worth the sacrifice of a little profit; the city got the benefit of this keen competition and the full benefit of the lower prices prevailing in the fall, when the contract was advertised, following a year of business depression.

During the first ten months of the year, the Engineering Bureau has carried forward 18,412 feet of 8-foot tunnel for the Blue Island avenue system, and 12,198 feet of 9-foot tunnel, 4,068 feet of 12-foot tunnel and 2,850 feet of 14-foot tunnel, all in rock, for the southwest land and lake tunnel system; has completed foundations and nearly completed the building for the Lake View pumping station; has put in 33 miles of water mains; has completed and put into operation the Lawrence avenue pumping station, together with the intake tunnel and crib; has prepared plans and specifications for the Roseland pumping station; has worked on connecting the southwest land tunnel system with the Sixty-eighth street pumping station, and a very important work was undertaken August 1, 1908, in the organization of a subway division to make a complete map, as it were, and write a history of, the underground side of Chicago. This division is exhaustively studying and surveying and mapping all such details as character of material to be worked in excavating for a transportation subway, building foundations and their relation to prospective subway construction, conduits, pipes, wires, etc., under the surface of streets and alleys, and all kindred or collateral questions. This work must be done before subway construction can be intelligently undertaken. And even if no subway were contemplated, it should be done so that the city may know itself below the surface.

In connection with this subway survey, a scheme for a high-pressure water system, for fire protection, is being worked out.

The department has also instituted the policy of requiring private individuals and corporations, when they start work necessitating a city permit or inspection, to file blue prints of their plans, so that no question can arise in future as to exactly what that person or corporation was authorized to do. If this system had always been followed, there would be no occasion for the frequent disputes as to whether a railroad, for example, is on public land or on its own right of way; the records would show. The department has also about doubled the amount of money collected from traction companies for cleaning their right of way, simply because this work is now accurately figured and checked up. Receipts from this source will amount to about \$150,000 this year. The largest sum collected in any previous year was \$70,000.

The inauguration of the block system of cleaning streets has made it possible to give the main thoroughfares a daily cleaning as far south



John J. Nauberg

as Seventy-ninth street, west to Fortieth avenue and north to Belmont avenue. Paved side streets get a frequent sweeping by hand—something never known before. In fact, most of the streets under previous administrations, except those in the loop district, used to get a spring and fall cleaning and that would be about all.

The water bureau of the Department of Public Works, by making a complete house-to-house examination to determine assessment of water rates, will, by the end of the year, have increased the revenues of the bureau by at least \$250,000 annually. Roughly speaking, the reason for this is that lots which contained perhaps a small building with one water fixture years ago have been fully improved and now consume four or five times as much water as when they were originally assessed; but until this administration took hold, there was no systematic checking up of this increase in the use of water. The same department, acting through the Bureau of Engineering, has been making water survey's in connection with house inspection to discover leaking fixtures, leaking mains, etc.

Law Business of the City of Chicago

**(Extract from Corporation Counsel Brundage's Latest Report
to the Mayor and the City Council.)**

Some conception of the work done by this office in addition to the trial work may be had by directing your attention to the fact that 933 opinions on legal matters were written by the Corporation Counsel and his Assistants. Of this number, 131 were prepared at the request of members of this council and council committees, and 655 at the request of officers of the various departments of the city. Verbal opinions were given daily on matters that were constantly arising.

210 drafts of ordinances were also prepared for the aldermen and officers in charge of the different departments.

Many of the rules and regulations of the department of electricity pertaining to the use and installation of electric wires, conduits and apparatus for the purpose of light, heat and power by reason of recent improvements and greater knowledge acquired in electrical matters were found to be impracticable to enforce and incomplete in other respects and the services of one member of this department was required for several months to completely revise and codify the same.

Frequent requests came to this office from officials of other cities for copies of our ordinances and for opinions relative to their practical operation, and these requests were in all instances complied with.

For the purpose of obtaining greater uniformity in the form of ordinances, and of preventing, as far as possible, the drafting of ordinances



Edward J. Brundage

of doubtful validity, there has been assigned to one member of this department the preparation or supervision of ordinances. The results, thus far obtained, by reason of having an expert on ordinance supervise their preparation, have been highly satisfactory.

An innovation was introduced during the year in the manner of assigning and handling cases by the creation of what is known as the "Trial Department," which is in charge of one of the members of this office, whose duty it is to personally take up all questions of settlement before a case is reached for trial and to assign cases to other members of this office in such a manner that they can be tried and disposed of the first time they are reached on the calendar. In order to obtain the best results, some members are assigned to the trial of law cases and others to the trial of chancery cases.

Heretofore it was customary to assign the cases to the assistants as soon as they came into the office. Under this system it frequently happened that one member would have several cases called for trial on the same day, necessitating the passing of some of them because of counsel's engagement, whereas, other assistants would have no cases coming up for trial for several days. The establishment of the "Trial Department" alleviated this condition to a great extent, and has facilitated the disposition of cases.

I beg to call your attention to several cases of more than ordinary importance, which were tried by this office and were decided in the upper courts.

Eight cases were brought by the owners of various kinds of conveyances, including automobiles and other vehicles used for pleasure, for hire, and for commercial purposes, all of which involved the validity of the ordinance requiring license fees to be paid for the operation of such vehicles and automobiles upon the streets of the city. Four of these cases were appealed to the Supreme Court of this State, and said court decided two of them in favor of the city, and upheld the validity of the ordinance. One of the cases was dismissed on motion, and the other case is still pending. One of these eight cases was instituted by a non-resident owner in the United States Circuit Court, and was also decided in favor of the city. As a result of these decisions, the city is enabled to collect a large fund to be used in the improvement and repair of its streets and alleys.

The United States Supreme Court on December 7, 1908, in the case of the North American Cold Storage Company vs. City of Chicago, et al. upheld the validity of Section 1161 of the Revised Municipal Code of Chicago of 1905, wherein a duty is imposed upon the duly authorized employees of the health department to seize, condemn and destroy any perishable article of food which is unfit for human consumption. In this case the complainant contended that the seizure and destruction of certain poultry stored in its cold storage plant was unlawful, because there had been no preliminary hearing

or judicial determination that such poultry was unwholesome and unfit for food. The court, however, held this to be unnecessary.

A number of cases were also decided in favor of the city involving the validity of the ordinance forbidding the erection and maintenance of grand-stands on buildings located within certain prescribed limits of base-ball parks and their use was prohibited.

I am pleased to report that the suits instituted immediately after the Iroquois Theater Fire by the owners or lessees of theaters, to enjoin the city and its officials from enforcing the provisions of certain sections of the Building Ordinances, have all been disposed of and such owners or lessees compelled to make the necessary changes and alterations in their theaters so as to comply with the provisions of the ordinances.

Health of Chicago

By **W. A. Evans, Commissioner of Health**

Chicago's health situation is improving and a careful study of the improvement augurs well for still more improvement. The evidence shows that the people are getting interested in health; that they are learning the things to do and doing them, and that is more than all else.

Chicago enjoys the distinction of rating as the healthiest American city having more than 350,000 inhabitants.

In order of lowest general death rate, the cities of this class stand as follows for the year 1908: Chicago, 14.10; St. Louis, 14.53; Cleveland, 14.61; Buffalo, 15.45; Pittsburg, 16.49; New York, 16.84; Philadelphia, 17.64; Baltimore, 18.35; Detroit, 18.46; Cincinnati, 18.46; Boston, 19.10.

Compared with the six other American cities of 500,000 population and over, Chicago had the second lowest child mortality rate, the second lowest consumption rate, the second lowest pneumonia rate, the third lowest typhoid fever rate, the fourth lowest diphtheria rate, the second highest scarlet fever rate and the highest diarrheal disease rate.

Although Chicago spends far less money than other American cities in combating tuberculosis, our death rate from this disease is still considerably lower than the cities of 500,000 or more inhabitants, excepting Pittsburg. The Chicago rate in 1908 was 24.5 per cent. lower than Philadelphia, 5.2 per cent. lower than St. Louis, 10.3 per cent. lower than Boston's, and 28.6 per cent. below the Baltimore mark.

Our relatively low tuberculosis rate and in fact our low pneumonia rate must be attributed to our great natural advantages.

Chicago's two and a quarter million people are spread over a large territory. We have no such areas of over-crowding as other large cities. This means that the average Chicago citizen has a much better opportunity to breathe God's pure air than has the average man of the



W A Evans

other cities. We also have the favoring influences of a great body of fresh water at our front door. This has a bearing on the air we breathe.

Our relatively high wind movement and high percentage of sunshine are factors which make for better ventilation and more healthful surroundings. Finally, but by no means the least consideration, we have more health sustaining breathing places—parks and open air recreation centers—than any American city.

The tuberculosis and pneumonia death rate of any community will be high or low in exact proportion to the quality of air they breathe. The whole argument, therefore, resolves itself into a question of pure air. The tuberculosis and pneumonia death rate of a community will be high or low in exact proportion to the quality of air they breathe.

Chicago's typhoid fever rate is steadily decreasing. In 1891 we had the highest rate of any city. Only four of the fifteen American cities above the 300,000 mark had a lower rate than Chicago in 1908. Investigations carried on during the last few years show that fully 35 per cent. of our typhoid cases are imported, the commonest sources of infection being the neighboring summer resorts. The proportion of infections traceable to outside sources runs as high as 65 per cent. in the late summer and early fall months. The Department has issued frequent warnings to resorters and the traveling public of these dangers. During the last year two localized epidemics of typhoid developed in the extreme southern part of the city. Both of these were traceable to milk infection and in each instance as soon as the infected supply was shut off the epidemic promptly subsided.

The Department has greatly increased its efforts to safeguard our milk supply against the danger of typhoid infection. There has been closer observation of dairies and milk handlers as to the presence of the disease. The well waters of 698 dairy farms have been examined, with the result that 70 per cent. were condemned as unsafe for use. Milk from all known danger sources is now denied entry to the Chicago market until chances of infection of the supply have been removed. In view of the additional precautions now being taken, it is anticipated that Chicago's typhoid rate will soon decline to the low point reached by European cities.

Notes of the Police Department.

The following important particulars of the Police Department are taken from Chief George M. Shippy's report to the mayor and city council dated January 1, 1909.

The total amount appropriated for the expense of the department for the year (1908) was \$6,823,499.82, which included the Municipal Lodging House, Dog Pound, and the purchase of real estate and new buildings. The total amount of money required during the year was \$6,157,546.09.

The estimated value of property in the department at the present time, consisting of real estate, furniture, horses, vehicles, stationery, etc., is \$2,145,120.69.

The number of arrests made during the year was as follows: Felonies, 10,551; state misdemeanors, 7,096; violations of city ordinances, 50,543; making a total number of 68,220 arrests. Included among the cases disposed of were 4,369 held to the Grand Jury and Juvenile Court and 26,292 persons were fined. Total amount of fines imposed was \$384,518.

The value of all property recovered and returned to owners, including horses and vehicles, lost and stolen, amounted to \$668,285.17.

There are at the present time 482 commanding officers in the Department, 3,809 patrolmen and 442 other employes, making a total of 4,733 employes in the department.

Five hundred and fifty-six fugitives from justice were returned to other cities and one hundred and sixty-seven were traced to other cities and returned to Chicago. Three hundred and eighty-nine were arrested in Chicago and deported to other cities.

Three hundred and fifty-six officers were injured while in the discharge of their duties. Forty-eight officers died during the year and of this number two were killed.

During the year there were opened new station buildings at the 14th Precinct (Kensington), the 25th Precinct (Lawndale), the 26th Precinct (40th and Fillmore), and the 35th Precinct (California and Shakespeare) and have almost completed the 8th Precinct (Brighton Park) and the 13th Precinct (Grand Crossing). These buildings are without a doubt the finest group of police stations in the country, meeting all requirements, with plenty of day-light, air, and the very best of sanitary conditions.

The Detective Bureau, under the supervision of Captain P. D. O'Brien, again demonstrated its great efficiency, having made 5,202 arrests during the year, of which 1,515 were fined, 381 were held to the Criminal Court, 93 were sent to the penitentiary. Three hundred and twenty-two thousand, two hundred and forty five dollars' worth of property was recovered, which is almost double the amount ever recovered in the history of the Bureau.

At the Bureau of Identification there were 15,513 photographs finished with full descriptions written on them, and 4,899 finger prints were taken. One thousand, six hundred and thirty-three persons were identified and 231 reports were furnished the Board of Pardons.

Pursuant to an Ordinance adopted by the city council on the 4th of November, 1907, delegating to the Chief of Police the censorship of all moving picture performances, he inaugurated a moving picture bureau. This bureau has done most creditable work.

During the year a number of meetings were held to cope with the traffic situation. At these meetings were representatives of the Law



George W. Shippey

Department of the city, the team owners' association, the business men, the shipping and receiving clerks, the teamsters' association, and Captain Charles C. Healy represented Chief Shippy. All these interests heartily expressed their desire to render all possible assistance and co-operate in the handling of traffic, and so far a great deal has been accomplished. In fact, there has been a large decrease in the number of arrests owing to the education of the teamsters regarding the Rules of the Road. During the year the Mounted Squad handled 169 accident cases and have been doing exceptionally good work, as have also the crossing police. Never in the history of the Department has our downtown district been taken better care of and all commercial associations have commented favorably on this work.

Notes of the Fire Department.

Fire Marshal James Horan reports that since the beginning of the year 1908, six new engine houses have been completed, one for new quarters for Engine Company No. 87, and the others for three new engine companies and two new hook and ladder companies which were organized and placed in service. The funds for building these houses were appropriated for the year 1907.

Twenty-five new hose wagons, five new supply wagons and five new buggies were contracted for and delivered and fifty thousand feet of new fire hose and four hundred and fifty-one feet of new suction hose has been added to the equipment, and one hundred and fifty-eight horses were purchased during the same period. Iron beds, springs, mattresses and various necessary articles for dormitory furnishing for the new companies have been added, as well as swinging harness for the horses.

The department now embraces one hundred and seventeen engine companies, thirty-four hook and ladder companies, including one water tower and fifteen chemical engines and one hose company. There are four fire-boats in service at the present time and two new ones under contract are now awaiting approval and acceptance.

The Fire Department during the year 1908 responded to 10,811 alarms, of which 7,793 were actual fires. The value of property involved was \$114,527,300 and the loss for the year was \$3,873,444, about \$65,000 in excess of the loss for the previous year. The total insurance was \$72,044,810.

During the year there were 41 fire alarm boxes placed in service. There are now in use throughout the city 1,897 boxes.

At the beginning of the year the Department owned 674 horses; during the year 158 were purchased, 9 died, 18 were killed by order of the



James Horan

Superintendent of horses, and 65 were condemned as unfit for service and sold. There are now in the service 737 horses.

The estimated value of the property in use by the Department is as follows:

Buildings and real estate	\$ 1,755,019
Equipment	1,179,246
Total	<u>\$ 2,934,265</u>

In the City Collector's Office.

If any citizen would see how busy a force of officers, clerks, and employes, can be in some one department of the city government—how thronged a city office may be with pressing people—such citizen should step into the office rooms of the City Collector. Business there is not equally lively in all the months of the year. Special assessments due or delinquent may be collected at any time up to March 10 of every year. Failing to collect, the City Collector imposes a fine on each delinquent, and then turns the whole list over to the county treasurer, who continues the collection up to the time limit. April is the month for collection of saloon license fees, in half-yearly installments; or if the takers of licenses prefer, the whole fee may then be paid. All fees are paid at the City Collector's office. The city clerk delivers all licenses. The same method applies to all permits issued by the other city offices. The amount therefore of clerical work in this office is very large and keeps a numerous force most actively employed.

As to general licenses, the City Collector, in co-operation with the city comptroller, has lately been instrumental in securing legislation changing the license period for many kinds of licensed business, so that hereafter there will be some income for the city around the first of January when the practice has been to meet the pay roll only partly and to pay no bills because there was no available cash. The City Collector has also been instrumental in securing legislation which it is believed will materially improve the method of collecting licenses, and serve better than ever before, those who come to the City Hall to take out licenses, and also materially increase the city's revenue from this source.

Since the vehicle license law became effective, the City Collector's office has been called upon to handle an unusual quantity of absolutely new business, much of which came with a rush. It was handled practically without an error and in a way to cause the least possible annoyance to license fee-payers. By the advice of the City Collector the notorial fees that were charged for affidavits, etc., by the attaches of the office, have been discontinued, for the benefit as well of the administration as for a certain portion of the public.

The grand total of collections made by the City Collector for the past year was \$15,420,870.51.



E. Guengerich

Great Work of the Civil Service Commission

Reclassification and grading of the service and the establishment of uniform salaries in grades constitute the most important work of the Civil Service Commission for the year. It involved a revision of the code of Civil Service rules and led to the appointment, by authority of the council, of a representative commission to take up all of the unsolved problems relating to employment in public service and municipal efficiency.

As a result of this work 90 per cent of the classified service, covering approximately 16,000 employes, has been adjusted to the new classification and grades. During the preparation of the budget salaries were equalized in 80 per cent of the positions in the clerical service.

No attempt was made to establish uniform salaries in the inspection service. This problem must be dealt with by the efficiency commission appointed.

Many titles were eliminated in all departments, but the work involves so great detail that its final accomplishment will take time and more careful consideration. Organization in all departments has been charted—the chief value of these plans is in showing duplication of work.

Appointment of a commission to continue this work was in recognition of the fact that the council has the absolute right to fix salaries, while authority to establish grades rests in the Civil Service Commission. Unless the same standard of duties is adopted by both the council and Civil Service Commission effective results cannot be obtained.

The province of the commission, therefore, is to centralize the whole power of the city government in an effort to increase the efficiency of the public service. If it is able to solve the problems which confront the city in its relation of employment in the public service, it will have progressed beyond the point where either the council, the heads of departments, or the Civil Service Commission, working independently, could have achieved definite results.

In drafting the new Civil Service rules every effort was made to make them simple to understand and effective in practice. In this work the Commission had the advantage of a clear knowledge of the methods of Civil Service procedure in other cities. During the year the municipal service of Boston and New York and of the federal government were made the subject of careful investigation. This information, together with that obtained from a careful consideration of the



Elton Lower

requirements of the various departments affected, was used in the draft of each rule.

In the revised rules particular attention is given to the subordination of scholastic to practical test in examinations, to provisions for departmental efficiency records, and to the establishment of permanent standards for public employment, for promotion, for physical requirements for positions, and for all Civil Service tests and for grading examinations.

The Civil Service Commission has revolutionized the Civil Service department. Up to a year and a half ago, there was no organization of the Civil Service office. Employees had no specific duties and worked without intelligent direction or definite purpose. To-day every employee is an expert in his line. The work of the office has been divided into departments, with a responsible head in charge of each.

Something of the system required to accomplish this can best be understood when it is stated that there are 16,000 employees in the classified service; that during last year more than 22,000 persons were examined; that 5,800 certifications were made to city positions from the eligible lists; that 394 trials on charges were held by the Commission; that during the year upward of 20,000 reports were handled by the department and made a matter of record; that the pay-rolls for the official service of the city were checked every month, and that of the labor service twice a month.

During the last year and a half, the handling of this enormous detail has been systematized until the work is disposed of with the accuracy and promptness of a business house. When the day closes the records of the office are up-to-date and the docket of the trial board has been disposed of. Each day is begun with a clean sheet in all departments. The system inaugurated in the office has involved the establishment of the department for the investigation of the character of eligibles, the identification of applicants, and the addition of a labor bureau.

By organization and system, it has been possible to double the scope of Civil Service work and to increase by one-half the business of the office, without any increase in the working force. Special efforts have been directed to making examinations practical, thus disposing of the chief objection urged against Civil Service in the past. For the first time since it has been in existence, the Commission has a modern mental examination room; and it has a gymnasium and laboratory in which to conduct physical and medical examinations, modernly equipped and sanitary.

Building in Chicago for 1908

(From Building Commissioner Murdoch Campbell's Report to
Mayor Busse and the City Council.)

Building operations during the year 1908 show an increase over the previous year of \$2,111,000 in estimated valuation and 1,418 in number of buildings erected.

From a commercial viewpoint, this increase of more than fifteen per cent. over the year 1907 in building construction work, which, in my opinion, is a true index to industrial conditions, is excellent evidence of a return to normal conditions from the lapse occasioned by the financial stringency of 1907. The building construction work done during the year covered by this report also exceeds that of 1906, which year has hitherto marked the high tide in building operations in Chicago.

The fact that the year 1906 was remarkable for the great number of modern costly fireproof skyscrapers that were erected during that year in the central business district, and that in 1908 there were comparatively few of such buildings erected, indicates the up-building of the outlying districts of the city. This is undoubtedly accounted for by reason of the improved transportation facilities to the remote portions of the city, made possible by the settlement of the traction controversy.

In the table appended hereto, which shows the buildings erected according to classes, it will be seen that out of a total of 10,771 buildings erected during the year, 7,236 of same were either residences or flat buildings. The flat buildings for which permits were issued averaged in cost \$8,000, while residences averaged \$3,000 each. The extent of the building operations during the year 1908 will probably be better understood when it is stated that if all of the buildings erected in the City of Chicago during that year were placed in one continuous row, they would present a solid frontage of 55.23 miles.

There are under construction at the present time, in addition to the new City Hall building, four of the largest and costliest structures ever erected in the city, namely:

Northwestern Depot at a cost of.....	\$4,000,000.00
La Salle Hotel Building at a cost of.....	2,800,000.00
The People's Gas Light and Coke Company Building	
at a cost of.....	2,500,000.00
Blackstone Hotel Building at a cost of.....	1,500,000.00



Murdoch Campbell

Buildings Erected in 1908—Kind, Number and Valuation.

Kind of Building.	Number.	Valuation.
Residences.....	3,240.....	\$ 9,817,200
Flats.....	3,996.....	32,670,000
Stores.....	1,222.....	4,712,000
Factory Buildings.....	210.....	6,510,400
Warehouses.....	156.....	1,936,000
Office Buildings.....	31.....	4,450,000
Churches.....	30.....	300,000
Theatres.....	26.....	296,000
Stations.....	6.....	20,000
Hotels.....	1.....	1,500,000
Miscellaneous.....	1,853.....	5,992,320
Total.....		\$68,203,920

How the Work of the Board Local Improvements is Managed

Colonel Henry S. Dietrich became head of the Department of Local Improvements through his appointment by Mayor Busse and his election as president of the board. The term of his office began in May, 1907. Having been in the real estate business in Chicago for a period of more than forty years, Colonel Dietrich had become, during that time, fully acquainted with the subject of local improvements, and being continually in touch with the real estate situation he became familiar with the changes from time to time in the laws governing special assessment work. When he assumed the duties of the head of this department he brought to bear on the subject of special assessments his accumulated knowledge of such matters, with the result that constant effort has been made to bring the workings of the department to a more thorough-going business basis. Where improvements are demanded and desired by the property owners every effort is made to get them in, and where improvements are not in demand by the property owners, but are advocated by promoters for the sole profit in the promotion, such promoted improvements have not been put in.

The building of the great Ninety-fifth street system of sewers was started in January, 1907, and the work is now drawing to completion. This system of sewers involves an expenditure of over nine hundred and fifty thousand dollars, draining an extensive territory rapidly building up. A large sewer in State street and Garfield Boulevard was

completed in 1908. In 1908 the large sewers in Western avenue, in Kedzie avenue and in Belmont avenue were put under contract. The Western avenue sewer is one that is greatly needed by a large part of the property it is designed to drain. The great need of drainage for Gage Park and surrounding property is well known, and the Board of Local Improvements hopes to give to the people the necessary relief within a short time.

During the year 1908 76.63 miles of street paving were laid at a cost of \$3,132,504.11. Macadam, asphalt, brick, creosoted block and granite block were the materials used for street paving. Before paving a street it becomes necessary for the board to see that all underground work is installed, such as sewers, house drains, water mains and water service pipes. Telephone and telegraph wires strung overhead are also removed and put underground.

The Board of Local Improvements is now endeavoring to reduce the expense of paving to the property owners by changing the part of the street between the curbs to be paved to a reasonable width, hoping thereby not only to prevent the useless waste of money, but also, by widening the sidewalk space, to give to the property on all residence streets a wider parkway and sidewalk space between the lot line and the curb, giving to the property owners the opportunity to beautify.

The law provides that property owners may put in street improvements as well as sidewalks by private contract, but it has been found nearly impossible to have the owners in any one locality agree on the making of street improvements by private contract, but the result is the reverse with respect to sidewalks. During the year 1907 there was laid a total of five hundred and one miles of all kinds of sidewalks, including cement, stone, cinder and plank. Of this about four hundred and six miles were laid by private contracts and about ninety-four miles laid by city contracts. During the year 1908 three hundred and fifty miles of all kinds of sidewalks were constructed, of which two hundred and eighty-nine miles were laid by private contracts and sixty-one miles by city contracts. All the walks put in by private contracts are supervised and inspected by the Board of Local Improvements just the same as the work put in for this department by contractors under special assessment.

The different classes of public improvements put in under the supervision of this department amount in volume to about ten millions of dollars annually, and it is one of the principal efforts of this department to get this work done at as low a cost as it could be done by any private firm, and at the lowest price consistent with good workmanship that will stand a proper inspection.



Henry J. Dietrich

Progress of Railroad Track Elevation

During the year 1908 an ordinance was passed by the City Council for the removal of the viaduct in Ogden avenue boulevard and the elevation of the roadbed and tracks of the Pittsburg, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis Railway Company, the Chicago and Northwestern Railway Company, the Chicago Terminal Transfer Railway Company and the Chicago Junction Railway Company, the estimated cost of which work is \$2,500,000. Likewise an ordinance was passed for the elevation of the roadbed and tracks of the Chicago and Western Indiana Railway Company from Seventy-first street to State street, the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railway Company from Seventy-sixth street to Ninetieth street, and the Belt Railway, the Wabash Railroad Company and Chicago and Southeastern Railroad Company from Wallace street to Wood street. This ordinance involved the elevation of 14.2 miles of roadbed and 75 miles of all tracks, the construction of 46 subways, at a total cost estimated at \$5,000,000. An ordinance is prepared for requiring the elevation of the roadbed and tracks of the Chicago and Oak Park Elevated Railroad Company from North 52nd avenue on the east to Austin avenue on the west. This ordinance has been tentatively agreed to by the officials of the road and the Department of Track Elevation but, at this writing, has not been passed by the City Council.

A number of causes have deferred the completion of the elevation of the Alton Railroad's tracks, for which an ordinance was passed some years ago. But Commissioner Raymer is of the opinion that this important work will begin at an early date.

Since track elevation was first commenced in 1892, the railway companies have accepted ordinances for the elevation of 143.72 of first main track, and 915 miles of all tracks and the construction of 718 subways at an estimated cost of \$72,690,000; of this amount they have completed 113.44 of first main track, and 746.72 miles of all tracks, and have constructed 474 subways, at an estimated cost of \$53,622,000.

Increased head-room has been obtained in many subways for the proper operation of the new type of street cars. Negotiations are under way for the enlarging of the subway under the Chicago and Grand Trunk Railway and Indiana Harbor Railroad in Ashland avenue and 47th street.

A publication, "Record of Track Elevation," has been commenced, in response to incessant requests from citizens, and from persons interested in such work in other cities. This book contains all ordinances on the subject and particular accounts of the progress of track elevation in Chicago.



Walter J. Raymer

Work of Department of Electricity

(By William Carroll, City Electrician)

On December 31, 1908, there were 486 officers and employes in this department. Their classification and salaries are shown in the detail report of the various branches in which they served. All members of the department are under civil service rules except the city Electrician and Gas Inspector.

In addition to the regular force, there are a number of linemen, carpenters, cable splicers, laborers and teams who work part of the time on electric light circuit, conduit and lamp post repairs, the balance of their time being employed on construction or fire and police circuit repairs.

On December 31, 1908, the close of the fiscal year, the city was operating from its municipal stations 9,500 arc lamps. For 217 of these the city rented the current for ten and two-thirds months; the transformers, regulators, circuits and lamps being owned and operated by the city and the current furnished by the Commonwealth Edison Company until November 21, when the lamps were connected with the R. A. Waller plant. The city also rented outright 744 arc lamps from the same company.

The average number of lamps owned and operated wholly by the city during the year was 8,602. The average number operated with rented current was 193. The average number rented outright was 678.

The average cost of the operation and maintenance of the 8,602 lamps owned and operated by the city was \$45.86 per lamp per year, including all cash which this department paid out by voucher or payroll during the year 1908 for labor and material of all kinds, superintendence and office charges; but not including interest, depreciation, lost taxes, water rates, rent of office used by the City Electrician in the city hall, rental of poles belonging to other companies and used by the city for wires and lamps, nor a portion of the cost of other branches of the city government which do more or less work for electric lighting service, such as the department of finance and the law department—which charges, it is claimed, should be included in the cost of the city lights.

The actual cost for ten and two-thirds months of each of the 217 arc lamps operated with rented current was \$74.75, which would amount to a total of \$84.05 per lamp for the year. The contract price of each of the arc lamps rented outright from the company was \$90.00 for the first three months and \$75.00 for the last nine months, making an average annual rental of \$78.75.



William Carroll

Business Agent's Transactions

The Business Agent's office, officially known as the Department of Supplies, during the year 1908, issued 31,280 orders, the largest number of orders ever issued by the Supply Department during any one year, the total purchases amounting to \$1,350,808.30. By persistent effort made by the office better prices were secured during this year than ever before, the difference in some instances amounting to from 10 to 25 per cent.

In the accomplishment of this showing, Business Agent Coleman accords great credit to the individual department heads for the generous support given the office and to the able manner in which the finances of the city were handled. By this co-operation of departments it was possible frequently to supply equally serviceable material at a less cost than that originally requisitioned for. Also, the prompt payment of bills through the office of the city comptroller, enabled the Business Agent to invite successfully a number of first-class firms which in the past had refused to bid at all, resulting not only in better prices, but in superior service to the city.

The warehouse of the city is being conducted on lines that will ultimately lead up to its abandonment, or at least to the carrying of a very small stock, the stock already having been reduced 25 per cent. Inasmuch as the city carries no insurance against possible loss by fire, and as goods can be delivered direct at less cost and more promptly than they can be delivered through the warehouse, it is certainly desirable to reduce the stock to be carried to a minimum.

The department has been so reorganized and the work so systematized as to put it upon a strictly commercial basis, tending to greater efficiency of employes and to a more intelligent and rapid dispatch of business transactions.

Honesty in Weights and Measures

John Kjellander, the City Sealer, in his report to the mayor for 1908, says, that with an increase of five men to his working force, he has had inspectors detailed on looking after short weight and measures visit, try out, and make purchases in 6,142 stores and places of business, as against 3,592 in 1907, an increase of 2,550.

The inspectors, traveling in pairs, would visit a store and make purchases the same as any customer, and after the purchase had been completed they would display their stars and identify themselves to the seller, and proceed to reweigh and remeasure the articles purchased, in the presence of the of the seller, making out a detailed report at the time of the entire transaction, and whenever any shortage was found the inspectors left a card with the dealer asking him to call at the



William Albertson

office of the City Sealer and explain why and how these differences occurred.

The grocers and butchers have been made to understand that wooden plates used to contain butter, lard, meat, etc., cannot be included in the weight of the article purchased: the ordinary butter tray, one-pound size, weighs from one-half to three-quarters of an ounce, and this amount taken from every pound sold runs into an immense number of pounds during the year. There was found during these inspections butter trays that had a piece of tin on each end of them. The reason given for this was that it strengthened the dish. This was true, and it also was true that it made a difference of three-quarters of an ounce in the weight, thus making a pound of butter in one of these dishes to mean fourteen and one-half ounces of butter and one and one-half ounces of wooden dish and tin; another practise was found to be the soaking of these wooden dishes in water. The pretended explanation of this was that by soaking the dish in water it removed the danger of the butter becoming tainted from the wood.

One of the practices hardest to stamp out seems to be the using of liquid measures for measuring dry commodities. The City Sealer has had a number of these cases before the courts, and has taken the matter up with the Grocers' and Butchers' Association at their meetings, but as soon as cranberries are in the market it seems to be customary to put a liquid measure in the barrel or basket and measure them out that way.

The confectioners are now selling their box candies by net weight. Until now there were few that sold a pound box of candy that contained sixteen ounces of candy; in fact, the boxes were made to hold one pound gross. Now candy boxes have been made larger and contain one pound of candy. The violations in this line are decidedly less than a year ago.

Inspectors have been detailed looking after the coal dealers. As soon as a dealer left his yard, or a wholesale yard, these men have followed the wagon every foot of the way to the place of delivery, where a demand was made on the driver for his delivery ticket, showing the net weight of the fuel on the load, and the purchaser was asked how much had been ordered. The driver was then taken to a scale in the neighborhood and weighed up, and a report was made of the weighing. If the load was found to be of a quantity less than the ticket called for, or if there was no ticket delivered at the time of the delivery of the coal, the driver was given a card to give to his firm, asking for an explanation of the shortage, or reason for not having a ticket showing the net weight of the load, and unless a good and sufficient reason was forthcoming the case was sent over to the prosecuting attorney to start suit. In much the same manner the Hay and Feed Dealers have been looked after.

The milk bottle ordinance has been fought through the Supreme



John Kjellander

Court successfully. The dealers and glass bottle manufacturers contended that it was impossible to make bottles that were absolutely correct, and demanded that a leeway under and over be granted them. The Supreme Court decided that "One Quart" marked upon a bottle meant exactly what it said. "One Quart," and a comparison between tests made of milk bottles in 1907 and in 1908 shows a wonderful change in the capacities of the bottles so marked.

The bread ordinance passed by the city council last January was passed to meet objections raised to our old ordinance by the courts. There is a test case now pending in the Supreme Court to test the validity of the new ordinance.

The inspectors made two early morning raids on the Randolph Street Market and arrested a number of truck gardeners and farmers who were selling potatoes, onions, etc., in bags claiming that they contained one bushel and a half, when as a matter of fact they only contained five pecks. The other farmers on the market sold by the bag and the City Sealer was powerless to stop them, and hence he advocates a law to compel the sale of all commodities by either weight or measure.

The corporation counsel's office, at the request of the City Sealer, is drawing up an ordinance regulating the sale of coal, charcoal and coke in less than one quarter ton quantities. At the present time sales of less than one quarter ton lots may be sold by half bushel, bushel or two bushel baskets, and it is found upon investigation that a bushel of soft coal sold by bushel basket means anywhere from fifty-six to seventy-four pounds in weight, the average weight being sixty-two pounds. The Illinois state law calls for eighty pounds to the bushel.

Workings of the Water Supply Department

John Ericson, city engineer, in his latest report to Commissioner Hanberg, gives many interesting particulars of the workings of the water supply system. Here are presented a few of these:

The total pumpage for the year 1908 amounted to 171,204,568,423 gallons, exclusive of the water pumped at Rogers Park, Washington Heights and Norwood Park pumping stations. As compared with the pumpage in the year 1907, which was 165,934,823,159 gallons, the 1908 pumpage shows an increase of 5,269,745,273 gallons. The average head pumped against was 107.55 feet as against 113.74 feet in 1907, or a decrease of 6.19 feet. The exceedingly warm and dry summer, when all the pumping stations were taxed to their utmost, as well as the intermittent operations of the large new engines at the Central Park Avenue and the Springfield Avenue pumping stations, owing to the preparing and painting of these engines for final tests and acceptance, accounts for this.

The cost of pumping one million gallons one foot high was in 1908 for fuel 1.68 cents as against 1.56 cents in 1907. The total cost of operation



John A. ...

per unit was 3.84 cents in 1908 and 3.76 cents in 1907. The slight increase in cost in 1908 over that in 1907 was due wholly to the increased cost of coal per ton.

Partial water surveys during the year 1908 were made to detect leakages and to show the economy of water meters. The full complement of two field parties of plumbing inspectors was not available until September, from which time to the end of the year the house to house inspections were pushed vigorously, and good progress was made. Twelve districts, covering an area of 2090 acres, and having a population of 122,560, were inspected. The house to house inspections show that there were a total of 12,329 places inspected, showing 8,428 leaking fixtures of all kinds and 5,905 underground leaks within the premises inspected. The total unmetered measured leakage, as shown by the inspectors' house to house reports, show a total leakage of 5,106,300 gallons per day. The total metered leakage in this territory amounted to 416,000 gallons per day.

The total metered supply for the remaining eleven districts before the house to house inspection was 7,176,700 gallons per day, and the total unmetered supply for the same districts before the inspection was 24,531,790 gallons per day. In these districts the total saving in supply amounted to about 10,000,000 gallons per day. Part of this saving was made by repairing faulty house plumbing and the remainder by cutting out and repairing old water mains and discontinuing house service pipes not in use.

From the facts developed by the district surveys, it was shown that the leakage of water in the City of Chicago is generally distributed. This leakage may be classified as leakage due to faulty plumbing fixtures, to leaks in the street mains, and to large leakage in old house service connections not in use.

Eradication of the Smoke Evil

Report on the subject prepared under the auspices of the Mayor and Committee on Local Transportation of the Common Council

The authors of the Report are Milton J. Foreman, William A. Evans, Paul P. Bird, Gilbert E. Ryder and Herbert H. Evans. It contains much highly valuable and interesting matter as well on the general subject of the smoke nuisance as on special phases of the evil. Room cannot be made in the City Manual for more than two or three extracts.

Milton J. Foreman writes on the subject of "The Railroads in Relation to Local Transportation." He says:

"Railroads doing an intramural passenger-carrying business in Chicago are to all intents and purposes street railways, and should, so far as that branch of their business is concerned, be considered and treated as such.

While it is true that these roads are organized under the "Railroad

Act," and not subject, by ordinance, to the same control and regulation by the city as are the surface street-railway lines and elevated railway lines, they have, by engaging in this branch of business, become a part of the local transportation system.

The ordinances under which almost all of the street railways of the city are now being operated practically make the city a partner; it not only shares the net profits, but has a controlling voice in the construction, maintenance and operation of the roads. To these companies, in which the city has a direct interest, the railroads doing an intramural and local passenger business are direct competitors and they thereby become competitors of the city of Chicago.

The growth and importance of this feature of the railroad business was apparently overlooked when the railroads were granted the right to enter Chicago, for if it had been foreseen, the city would undoubtedly have specifically reserved control and regulation of that part of their business.

The character of the grants under which these railroads are operated within the city, contains no reservation as to control, regulation, payment of compensation or rates of fare to be charged in their intramural business, thus putting them in a much better position than that occupied by the surface and elevated railways engaged in the same business and they should be required and should be willing at least to adopt and install the same means of propulsion as is required of the former.

Passengers are now carried practically all over the city of Chicago, on the surface street railways, for one five-cent fare. Within the same territory the railroads, without paying any portion of their revenue to the city for the privileges which they enjoy and disclaiming any right of control or regulation by the city, charge and receive several times this fare for carrying a passenger the same or a lesser distance.

On account of the large area covered by Chicago, and the importance to it of the large population lying just outside of its limits, the development of this form of transportation should be encouraged as a street-railway system, under proper municipal control and regulation.

The first step in this direction is the electrification of the terminals used in connection with their intramural business. It is my opinion that the practicability and final economy to the railroad companies will lead to the prompt electrification of all their passenger and freight terminals. It will be like the experience the railroads had with track elevation.

If the railroads want to retain their local business, it is my opinion that they will, in self-defense, be required to electrify and that at once. Many interurban roads are already built and are now being built to the limits of the city from all directions, and they are knocking at our doors for admission. These interurban roads tap regions traversed by the railroads, and if the railroads desire to compete with them for

Chicago business, they will be compelled to adopt the newest and most modern methods of propulsion. In the event the railroad companies decline to make this change, the city has various methods by which the wisdom of the step may be impressed upon the railroad companies. The city, for instance, might amongst other things, give the other carrying agencies within the territory traversed by these railroads such facilities as would make it more desirable for passengers to travel upon these lines than upon the railroads.

That the railroads are not oblivious to this trend is proven by the fact that there are cases where they are joining neighboring cities to their trunk lines in Chicago by means of electric lines.

By the electrification of the Evanston division of the C. M. & St. P. Railway, this piece of track was changed from a piece of dead property, used for an occasional passenger and freight train to an electric railway and the amount of travel on this road has so far exceeded expectations that it has already outstripped the provided facilities.

The change from steam to electricity of course requires money, but this was equally true when the change was made from horse to cable cars and from cable to electricity. It is equally true in the rehabilitation of the electric street-railway system now under way, and will be true when, under the existing ordinance, the traction companies are required to install underground trolley.

The railroads operating street-railway lines within the city of Chicago should, so far as possible, be subject to the same regulation and control as are their competitors, the traction and elevated lines, and as a first step in this direction they should adopt so far as their operation within the city is concerned the most modern means of propulsion based upon the safety, comfort, health and convenience of the people of the city.

That means immediate electrification.

Views of Smoke Inspector Bird.

"It is admitted," says Mr. Bird, "by every one that the smoke nuisance in Chicago is one of its most serious handicaps. In fact, the abatement of this smoke nuisance is a necessary pre-requisite to the permanent success of the many organized movements for civic betterment.

The prevalence of such quantities of smoke in the atmosphere of Chicago is due to the almost universal use of soft coal from the adjacent Illinois and Indiana coal fields. Among the other splendid advantages due to Chicago's location that has helped to make her the commercial center of the Middle West and the manufacturing center of the world, is the fact that these immense coal fields lie at her very door. Here is found an excellent grade of bituminous coal, one of the best steam-making coals known but which, unfortunately, when not burned under proper conditions, is a great smoke producer.



Paul P. Bird

There is no question but that the power and heat used in Chicago must always come from this local soft coal. It would be an economic blunder to try to do anything else. The anthracite coal fields of Pennsylvania are so far away that the freight rates make hard coal prohibitive for general uses, and, moreover, authorities claim that the supply of anthracite, at its present rate of consumption, will be completely exhausted within sixty or eighty years. Therefore, the problem that the citizens of Chicago have before them is, not to abate the smoke nuisance by burning anthracite or even semi-bituminous coal, but to burn these local coals in such a manner that there will be complete and smokeless combustion.

For years there has been a smoke ordinance in Chicago. It has been left to the present city administration, however, to realize the importance to Chicago of smoke suppression and take up the question with vigor and intelligence.

With the advice and aid of a commission of eight business men, the Mayor has organized the bureau into one of the principal departments of the city's government. Its head and his assistants are mechanical engineers, and the crusade has been begun in a business-like and scientific manner.

The smoke of Chicago divides itself into three general classes: The smoke from stationary power-plants, whether in buildings, factories or power-houses; smoke from locomotives; and smoke from tugs and vessels. Each constitutes a problem by itself.

The abatement of smoke from stationary plants, even when burning the cheapest of local coals is both possible and practicable. It is admitted by all scientists to be theoretically possible, if burned in a proper installation of boilers and furnaces operated with the requisite care. That such conditions are practical under commercial conditions is proven by the hundreds of plants in Chicago that are already operating without making objectionable smoke. It is an encouraging fact that a smokeless plant is always an economical one, and that, from the standpoint of the coal bill, it pays to have a clean and smokeless chimney.

There are over 11,000 stationary power-plants in Chicago. The majority of them have been installed without any adequate provision for smoke prevention, and, until recently, operated without attention or care. Under the present law, the plans for all new plants must be submitted to the Smoke Department before work is begun, and the Department compels the builder to make the very best provision for the prevention of smoke. The ordinance, however, contemplates a more immediate remedy, and provides punishment by fines for plant-owners who will not take immediate steps to stop the emission of smoke from their chimneys. In practice, the Department offers to co-operate with such offenders in discovering what are the causes of smoke in that particular plant. If the plant owner acts in a spirit of co-operation

and promises to take immediate steps to remedy the defect, he is allowed a reasonable time to do so. If, however, he opposes the suggestions and fails to promptly co-operate with the Department he is sued in court, and continually sued until, under the stress of accumulating fines, he takes the necessary measures to clean up his stack.

During the first year of the operation of the reorganized department, which has just ended, more than five hundred violating plants have been taken up by the Department and brought to a satisfactory condition of cleanliness. These results have probably not been noticed by the ordinary citizen who is not particularly interested, but the results are being accomplished, and at the end of this first year it is certain that a considerable improvement has already been accomplished.

Each year the improvement will be more rapid and more noticeable, and the final abatement of smoke from stationary plants is simply a matter of time, the efficiency of the Department, and the resources at its command.

CHICAGO TRACTION SUBWAYS

COMMITTEE AND EXPERT WORK ON THE PRELIMINARIES OF THE ENTERPRISE.

The work that is now in its initial stage, of providing Chicago with an extensive system of transportation subways, is too great to be comprehended except in small part by people of no more than ordinary intelligence and of little knowledge of mechanics. The report on Transportation Subways, by the Committee of the City Council, Milton J. Foreman, Chairman, is a stupendous production. Its bulk alone, filling as it does three huge volumes, is appalling to one that would make even a condensed summary of its contents. That will not be attempted in this instance. Better, anyhow, is it to use here — as being of historical value — three letters that will show the origin of the enterprise and its progress up to the present date. The first of these letters is from Hon. Milton J. Foreman, Chairman of the Committee of the City Council on Local Transportation and is as follows :

August 1, 1908.

Hon. John J. Hanberg, Commissioner of Public Works.

Dear Sir—On April 27, 1908, his Honor Mayor Busse transmitted to the City Council a communication which is printed on page 77 of the Council Proceedings of that date, in which he suggested that—

“The time has come . . . when the City of Chicago, through its municipal government, should take up seriously the question of underground transportation, with a view to procuring the actual construction of underground railways.

“ . . . Therefore I would respectfully recommend that the entire subject-matter outlined in this communication be referred to the Committee on Local Transportation, and that said Committee be directed to take up these various questions at once, with a view to arriving at definite conclusions and recommendations to your honorable body : also that said Committee on Local Transportation be authorized to employ and pay for, out of said Committee's appropriation, such expert assistance as may be required in the consideration and determination of these questions.”

The recommendations contained in this communication were unanimously concurred by the City Council, and in pursuance thereof, “The Committee on Local Transportation . . . has taken up these various questions,” and I am directed by the Committee to request that an investigation upon the following subjects be made by your department, in such a manner as you may deem best for the purpose, and that the result of the investigation be transmitted to the

Committee as soon as completed, to the end that a plan for the construction of subways may be formulated and referred to the City Council for its determination.

It is desired that your investigations cover the district lying between Twelfth street and Chicago Avenue, and between Lake Michigan and Halsted street, and that it comprehend, among other things, a complete analysis and exposition, with maps, charts and explanatory data, of all occupancy, both public and private, sub-pavement space.

An examination within said district of the existing water and sewer systems, provision for the maintenance of their service during the construction of subways, and determination of the additions and changes which must be made in these systems to provide for the requirements of the future, taking into consideration the change and character of the buildings and the density and variation of population.

An investigation into high-pressure water systems, and the planning of a system not only to serve the district herein referred to, but to be so constructed that it may be easily extended into a manufacturing or mercantile district which may be developed in the future.

An investigation of the building foundations, as they exist and as they probably will be constructed in the future.

Data upon privately owned utilities which occupy the streets.

Development of a scheme for subways, which may be extended as conditions require, which shall not only be used for transportation purposes, but also to house publicly and privately owned utilities, to carry water, sewer, high-pressure fire-service pipes, to provide space for the reception of such other underground installations as may be desirable, and to afford space at stations for public comfort stations and other public conveniences.

It is desired that an investigation be made upon such kindred subjects as may be developed in the course of the investigation above outlined. Very respectfully,

MILTON J. FOREMAN,

Chairman, Committee on Local Transportation.

The second of these letters is written by the Commissioner of Public Works, John J. Hanberg, to John Ericson, City Engineer. It is as follows :

August 1, 1908.

Mr. John Ericson, City Engineer.

Dear Sir—You will please proceed with the collection of Data, and with such other investigations as you may deem necessary for an intelligent consideration of ultimate construction of transportation subways for the city of Chicago within the area bounded substantially by Chicago Avenue on the north, Halsted Street on the west, Twelfth Street on the south, and Lake Michigan on the east. The scope of this investigation should be along the lines set forth in the letter of Hon. Milton J. Foreman, Chairman of the Local Transportation Committee of the City Council, to the Commissioner of Public Works, copy of which letter is hereto attached, and also along the lines set forth in letters from said Chairman to the Hon. Dennis J. Egan and the Hon. Linn H. Young, members of said Transportation Committee.

A report containing the results of your work and investigations, embodying sufficient information to enable the Committee on Local Transportation to intelligently consider the subject, should be presented at the earliest possible date. Yours very truly,

JOHN J. HANBERG, Commissioner of Public Works.

The third of these letters is from John Ericson, City Engineer, transmitting his Report to Commissioner Hanberg. This is be accepted as an authentic presentation in detail of the proposed undertaking. Here is this letter of transmittal:

January 2, 1909.

Hon. John J. Hanberg, Commissioner of Public Works:

Dear Sir—In compliance with your instructions to proceed with the collections of data and investigation needed in relation to the consideration of ultimate construction of Transportation Subways for the City Chicago, within the area bounded substantially along lines set forth in a communication of Hon. Milton J. Foreman, Chairman of the Committee on Local Transportation of the City Council of the City of Chicago, and bearing date of August 1, 1908, copies of which communication and instructions appear on the previous page, I have the honor to present herewith preliminary report upon the entire subject, and a progress report upon the work accomplished in this direction to the end of the year 1908.

Immediately upon the receipt of your instructions I proceeded to organize the Subway Division of the Bureau of Engineering, by selecting as Chief Assistant Engineer and head of the new division Thos. T. Johnston, under whose immediate direction the work has since been carried on.

The subject matter has been divided into three parts, each part appearing in a separate volume.

Volume 1 treats of the general elements of Transportation Subways; Volume 2 contains descriptions of and shows the general character of data in relation to Public Service Utilities; and Volume 3 gives an analysis of the Water supply within the proposed subway zone and of High-pressure Water Systems.

The magnitude of the work required and of the part already completed will become apparent on an examination of these volumes as a whole, and of part in volume 1 "Collection of Data and Progress Made" in particular.

While at the end of the year 1908 the work so far laid out for the Subway Division is not completed, it is thought that sufficient information has been collected, digested and recorded, and that in these volumes there is presented enough general outline of the existing and probable future increase in transportation facilities; the extent and condition as regards existing physical constructions of Public Service Utilities; to enable the authorities to judge of the necessity of subway constructions, and the feasibility and approximate estimate of cost of such constructions.

This report will also serve as a key to the great mass of information and data collected, which is too voluminous to be included in toto in any report.

The great value for other than subway purposes of the information collected and recorded will be apparent upon an examination of its character.

The analysis of the water supply situation within the proposed subway zone is of special importance for an intelligent conduct of future water supply extensions.

The systematic and complete information relative to numerous underground constructions within this area, which has been collected and put in available form, will also be of value, irrespective of the important bearing it has in connection with any subway constructions that may be undertaken.

The charts showing the distribution and growth of the population.

with the existing transportation lines, the maps and charts showing existing high-pressure water systems in other cities, and proposed systems for the City of Chicago are matters of much importance, irrespective of the subway project.

While a scheme for the final arrangements and extensions of the majority of the Public Service Utilities cannot be developed until the final location and design for subways shall have been definitely determined, still designs such as can probably be adopted in connection with any subway design are indicated by the matter presented in relation to the water supply pipes.

A general discussion of the problems involved in this entire undertaking, and a summary of the conclusions to be drawn from the report, appear in the first part of Volume 1, under the heading the "Transportation Subway Analysis."

The presentation of this report at this early date has been much facilitated by the hearty support and co-operation of Hon. Milton J. Foreman, the members of the Local Transportation Committee, and the City Administration in general.

The especially onerous burden entailed in the collection and preparation of data for this report has fallen upon Mr. Thos. T. Johnston, the engineer in charge of the Subway Division, to whom much credit is due, and the corps of engineers employed on the work. [Since this was written Mr. Johnston has deceased.]

Among the engineers who have been placed in charge of the more important sections of the division are the following :

Mr. E. C. Shankland, Consulting Engineer in matters of building foundations, sub-sidewalk occupancy, and questions pertaining to excavations and constructions in soil characteristic to Chicago. The city has been fortunate in obtaining the benefit of Mr. Shankland's expert knowledge and experience in those matters that are of primary importance in connection with the subway project.

R. C. St. John, in charge of Traffic and Miscellaneous Work in connection therewith.

James W. Pearl, in charge of Construction Details.

H. S. Baker, Office Assistant Engineer.

J. H. Sawyer, in charge of Drafting Room.

E. F. Norton and Henry Herman, Electrical Utilities Data.

Walter Putnam, Miscellaneous Work.

D. W. Maher, Telegraph Utilities Data.

C. I. Jones, High-Pressure Water System.

C. C. Prince, Telephone Utilities Data.

F. F. Pierce, Gas Utilities Data.

T. H. Williams, Foundations and Sub-Sidewalk Space.

F. G. Borg, Bridge Data.

The services rendered and the courtesies extended by the various utility corporations in placing at the City's disposal the records and plans of their respective constructions, thus greatly facilitating the work in hand, are duly acknowledged and appreciated. Respectfully submitted.

JOHN ERICSON, City Engineer.

The Report as the city and public now have it was prepared by the Bureau of Engineering of the Department of Public Works :—

JOHN J. HANBERG, Commissioner.

PAUL REDIESKE, Deputy Commissioner.

JOHN ERICSON, City Engineer.

THOMAS T. JOHNSON, Assistant City Engineer.

Volume 1 of the Report deals with the General Elements. The second volume is taken up with the public Service Utilities. The third volume treats of the Water Supply Analysis and a High Pressure Water System. The scores of maps and hundreds of line drawing in each of the volumes are nowhere excelled in artistic workmanship, and are only equalled in the Report of the Royal Commission on London Traffic; which work it may be said by the way, was five years in the making, whereas the investigations and report on Transportation subways in Chicago has been in the hands of Chairman Foreman, Commissioner Hanberg, City Engineer Ericson, and the force of experts less than one year. To be sure, the Royal Commission in pursuing its investigations went outside London.

The committee of the City Council on Local Transportation is composed of Milton J. Foreman, chairman; Alderman John W. McNeal, Alderman Nicholas R. Finn, Alderman Linn H. Young, Alderman Charles M. Foel, Alderman Dennis J. Egan, Alderman Winfield P. Dunn, Alderman Michael Zimmer, Alderman Peter Reinberg, Alderman William E. Dever, Alderman Henry J. Siewert, Alderman John R. Stewart, Alderman Ernest Bihl.

LAKES, HARBOR, RIVER AND GULF

Great Harbor for Chicago.---Recommendations of Mayor Busse's Harbor Commission.

The present movement toward a great harbor at Chicago first was brought to the notice of the public on January 6, 1908, at a regular meeting of the city council, in a message from Mayor Busse. He concluded this message with a request that authority be given him to appoint a commission that should be charged with the labor of studying and reporting on the subject. Accordingly, on the motion of Alderman Foreman, a resolution to that effect was adopted. Subsequently the mayor appointed as members of the commission the following named aldermen and citizens: Citizen John M. Ewen, chairman; Alderman John P. Stewart, Alderman Charles M. Foell, Alderman Hoffman, and Citizens Isham Randolph, Frederick A. Delano, Charles H. Conover and Charles H. Wacker. The commission made choice of Professor (now alderman as well) Charles Edward Merriam for secretary.

The commission, while locally prosecuting the study of the problem of an adequate harbor at Chicago, committed branches of the subject to others to be studied and reported on to the commission itself. To George C. Sykes was assigned the labor of examining the obstacles to Chicago's water shipping; George C. Tunell was named to report on the trend of traffic to and from the Central West; and J. Paul Goode was sent abroad to observe what is doing towards the improvement of the ports of Europe, and to point out Chicago's commercial opportunity. Their several reports were duly made and printed some weeks before the report of the Commission was submitted to the council. March 1, 1909. The council was favorably impressed with most of the details of the elaborate report, and, as a whole, it was well, even enthusiastically, received by the people at large.

The following is a summary of the harbor commission's recommendations:

Survey of the dock lines on the main river and the south and north branches of the Chicago river, the lake front and the Calumet river, and the determination of all rights of ownership.

Widening the main river to 250 feet.

Replacing the center pier and narrow span bridges on the main river and the south branch with bridges having a clear span of 200 feet with straight bottom chords instead of arched chords.

Cutting off the elbow at Rush street on the south side of the river.

Cutting off the projecting elbow south of the Chicago and North-western railway bridge at the northeast angle of the main forks, and making a turning basin at the present forks of the river.

Straightening the river from Twelfth to Sixteenth streets.

Illuminating the river by electricity for navigation at night.

Diminishing the current, especially in that portion of the river between Lake street and Twenty-first street.

Technical engineering study for the purpose of outlining a detailed plan for the progressive improvement of the north branch.

Straightening the channel between Clybourn and Bloomingdale avenues, at North avenue, and between Webster avenue and the crossing of the Milwaukee division of the Chicago and Northwestern railroad.

Widening to 200 feet of the north branch as far as it can be done in a practical and economical manner.

Dredging to enable boats to reach the docks in north branch.

Remedying the unsatisfactory conditions at Fullerton avenue caused by a sewer opening and insufficient depth of water.

Dredging the turning basin just south of Diversey Boulevard to a sufficient depth to make it navigable.

Investigating the feasibility of deepening and widening the sanitary district's north shore canal (Wilmette cutoff) so as to make it navigable.

Reserving that portion of lake front between the mouth of the Chicago river and Chicago avenue for future harbor development.

Constructing piers between the mouth of the Chicago river and Chicago avenue for the accommodation of passenger, package freight, and fruit lines.

Reserving that part of the lake front from the mouth of the Chicago river to Randolph street for harbor development.

Creation of a lake front park south of Grant park on lines which shall still make possible a future harbor development if such becomes necessary, the plan to be prepared by experts on park and harbor improvements working in collaboration, but subject to the final approval of the city council and the South Park commissioners.

Securing the title to the right of way of the Illinois and Michigan canal from the general government and the state of Illinois for the benefit of the city of Chicago.

Widening the Calumet river to a minimum of 300 feet as far as the forks.

Replacing present bridges in Calumet river where the openings are insufficient with bridges having ample waterway, and requiring that hereafter all bridges shall have two openings of 100 feet or more or a single opening of 200 feet or more.

Reserving frontage on the Calumet river for construction of public docks.

Creating an inland harbor on Lake Calumet, either by the city of Chicago or by contract with riparian owners.

Creating a harbor department in charge of a commissioner appointed by the mayor, to be responsible for the supervision of dock and harbor matters and the protection of shipping interests in the port of Chicago, including both the Chicago and Calumet harbors.

Appointing a competent engineer to make the surveys and prepare detailed plans, specifications and estimates of cost of the suggested harbor improvements.

Appointing an advisory board of seven persons to co-operate with the engineer.

Obtaining a grant, where necessary, from the legislature of Illinois for the city of Chicago of power to acquire, construct, maintain, and operate or lease for operation wharves, docks, and levees and in connection therewith elevators, warehouses and vaults; also power to acquire, operate, or lease tracks and terminal facilities in connection with docks, together with the power to condemn such land as may be necessary in the creation of harbors or docks.

Careful consideration of suggestions of the report in regard to constitutional amendments, securing to the city greater powers for the condemnation of land, the exemption of bonds from the debt limit where such bonds are issued for revenue producing improvements, and the exemption of bonds from local taxation.

In pursuance of the recommendation that a competent engineer be appointed to make the surveys and prepare detailed plans, specifications, and estimates of costs of the suggested harbor improvements—and as authorized so to do by the Council—the Mayor appointed as such engineer, John M. Ewen, who at once began his great work

Official Chicago in Movement for Deep Waterway to the Gulf.

One of the first official acts of Mayor Busse, had for its object the promotion of the movement for a deep waterway from the Lakes to the Gulf. It was only six months after the St. Louis convention, held in November, 1908, to organize this movement. On May 13, 1908, Alderman Badenoch introduced and the council adopted this preamble and resolution: "Whereas, The completion of the proposed Illinois Ship Canal at the earliest possible moment is of the greatest importance to the city of Chicago; therefore, Resolved, That His Honor, the mayor, is hereby authorized and requested to appoint a special committee of nine members of this council whose duties shall be to co-operate with our representatives in Congress and do everything in their power to create public sentiment and promote such action by the Congress of the United States as shall result in their appropriating the necessary funds for the

construction of said ship canal." Subsequently Mayor Busse appointed to the committee so created Aldermen Badenoch, Snow, McCormick, Williston, Foell, Jacobs, Powers, Maypole and Stewart; and named John R. McCabe as secretary. This committee co-operated with the Chicago Association of Commerce before and at the time of the holding, October 7, 8 and 9, of the third convention of the Lakes to the Gulf Waterway Association. It was mainly by reason of the joint efforts of this association and the special committee of the city council that that convention was a signal success. They together brought in attendance representatives of many states, Chambers of Commerce, Business Men's Leagues and other commercial bodies. There was practical harmony in the proceedings of the convention, and great enthusiasm. The delegates had an object-lesson before their eyes, which numbers of them inspected; it was the stretch of deep waterway from Lake Michigan to Joliet, the cost of which, \$55,000,000, had been borne by the Drainage District. This great work was taken as an initiative for the construction of a deep waterway from the Lakes to the Gulf. The influence of this convention was great in forwarding the movement as a national enterprise and profoundly impressed the people of Illinois, as was seen in the last election by their adopting an amendment to the constitution, authorizing the expenditure of \$20,000,000 in improving the waterways within the state; in other words, as, practically, the state's contribution to the cost of the constructing of a deep waterway from the Lakes to the Gulf.

Earliest Notices of the Canal

The advisability and feasibility of a canal from Lake Michigan and the Illinois river occurred to the earliest explorers, and was first suggested by Louis Joliet in 1673.

The prophesied canal was first mentioned to Congress by Albert Gallatin, Secretary of the Treasurer, in 1808.

It was under discussion in the Michigan territorial legislature in 1812, and was discussed approvingly in an editorial in *The Niles' Register*, August 6, 1814.

It was under frequent discussion in the West up to 1816, at which time, with a view to the ultimate construction of such a work, Governor Edwards of this state and Clerk and Chouteau of Missouri, as United States Commissioners, made a treaty with the Indians, by which the latter ceded a tract of land ten miles wide along the proposed route extending from Lake Michigan to the Illinois river.

In a report to Congress, January 19, 1819, John C. Calhoun, Secretary of War, made favorable mention of the project for a canal from the Lake to the Illinois river, "which the growing population of Illinois renders very important, and which would be valuable for military purposes." In the same year he transmitted to Congress the report of the topographical engineers in which the practicability of the improvement was strongly commended.

RIVER AND HARBOR CONVENTION OF 1847

The River and Harbor Convention, held in Chicago in July, 1847, merits to be alluded to in this place, if for no other reason than that by its deliberations and results was made possible the improvement of rivers and harbors that soon thereafter were undertaken throughout the whole country. "For internal improvements" became, in consequence of that convention, a popular cry of one political party and a depressing reflection to the other.

The initiative of the movement that eventuated in the first river and harbor convention in Chicago, was not with men of this city, nor yet with western men. The first meeting of citizens, held to formulate action, was in New York City, and the most that were present were men of that city. But one business man of Milwaukee and one of Chicago—the late Robert Fergus—happened to be there, each on his own affairs, and were called in to the gathering. Mr. Fergus was made secretary. A committee was appointed to outline and start the undertaking. On the committee were men of all the cities on the Lakes—from Buffalo to Milwaukee. Thus was the great movement inaugurated; and from that date forward till July of the next year the activities of the promoters were incessant and inspiring. The enterprise almost immediately took on a national aspect, so that when the convention assembled in Chicago on July 5, 1847, delegates from a majority of the states were in attendance.

The presiding officer of the convention was Edward Bates of Missouri (who in 1861 became Attorney General in President Lincoln's cabinet) and in a long list of vice-presidents were names that later became celebrated. There were ten secretaries; at the head of the list was Schuyler Colfax, then an editor at South Bend, Ind. There was much speech-making and many resolutions were passed upon. But it is not the intention here to go further into the proceedings; only room is made for two descriptive letters—one by Horace Greeley and the other by Thurlow Weed, both great editors at the time. The day after Mr. Greeley arrived in the city he wrote to his paper, the New York Tribune, the following, which is interesting now as showing some features of the city and its inhabitants in the year 1847.

"Chicago has been filling up with Delegates to the People's Convention for the last ten or fifteen days, but it was not until Saturday that the pressure became burdensome. When we arrived, on the Oregon, at Sunrise, yesterday morning, there was scarcely a spare

inch of room in any public house save in a few bed-rooms long since bespoken. But the citizens had already thrown open their dwellings, welcoming strangers in thousands to their cordial and bounteous hospitality; the steamboats as they came in, proffered their spacious accommodations and generous fare to their passengers during their stay; and though four or five boats, full-freighted, came in yesterday, and two more, with a thousand or fifteen hundred each, came in this morning, I believe there are none left in doubt as to their chance of shelter tonight at this present writing. At all events, the people of Chicago have earned a noble reputation for hospitality and public spirit.

The grand parade took place this morning, and, though the route traversed was short, in deference to the heat of the weather, the spectacle was truly magnificent. The citizens of Chicago, of course, furnished the most imposing part of it—the music, the military, the ships on wheels, ornamented fire engines, etc. I never witnessed anything so superb as the appearance of some of the fire companies with their engines drawn by led horses, tastefully caparisoned. Our New York firemen must try again; they have certainly been outdone.

I think New York had some 300 Delegates on the ground. From New England the number present is smaller, but still considerable. From New Jersey there are six or eight; from Pennsylvania, I think fifty to one hundred; from Ohio are Hon. Tom Corwin, Gov. Bebb, Hon. R. C. Schenck, etc. From Georgia there are at least two here; there is one even from South Carolina; Indiana, Missouri and Iowa are well represented; Michigan and Wisconsin have a large regiment each, while Northern Illinois is here, of course, en masse. A judicious estimate makes the number present today 20,000 men, of whom 10,000 are here as members of the convention.

This morning was very hot, and the procession, though not long in its course, was long in getting in motion; of course, the waiting was tedious; though we had a pleasant square on the Lake shore to form in and something of a breeze to temper the sun's fervor. But for a gentle shower last evening, the day would have been extremely dusty: it was sufficiently so as it was. The afternoon is more breezy and pleasant.

The citizens had provided a spacious and beautiful tent, about one hundred feet square, pitched in an open square near the center of the city, radiating from a tall pole in the center and well provided with seats. It holds about 4,000 persons comfortably. The rest of the gathering were constrained to look in over the heads of those seated,"

Thurlow Weed had not been many hours here when he wrote to the Albany Express the following:

"Chicago is destined to be a large and beautiful city. It is regularly laid out, with broad avenues, and, out of the business part of the city, it is thickly planted with trees, which will soon, in addition to adorning the city, furnish a grateful shade. It has four admirably-conducted

public schools, much larger than ours, and filled with children. The various religious denominations have large houses of public worship. The river, extending well through the city, furnishes an ample and excellent harbor. All are looking forward anxiously to the completion of the canal. That done, Chicago will eclipse even its own past magic-like growth. In ten years Chicago will contain more inhabitants than Albany."

It is interesting to note, that in the year 1847, when Mr. Weed made the above prophecy, the population of Albany, N. Y., was 32,840; that of Chicago 16,859. Ten years from that date his prediction was more than made good, as Albany, in 1857, had 61,234 inhabitants, and Chicago had 88,226.

It was on the occasion of this convention that Abraham Lincoln made his first visit to Chicago. In the Chicago Journal of July 6, 1847, is this paragraph:

"Abraham Lincoln, the only Whig representative in Congress from this State, we are happy to see is in attendance upon the convention. This is his first visit to this city. We have no doubt he will be impressed more than ever with the importance of, and be inspired with a higher zeal for, internal improvements. We expect much from him as a representative in Congress, and we have no doubt that our expectations will be more than realized, for never was reliance placed in a nobler heart nor a sounder judgment. We know the banner he bears will never be sullied."

CHICAGO POLICE STATIONS, PRECINCT BOUNDARIES AND AREAS

Detective Bureau

P. D. O'BRIEN, Captain Commanding, Room 113, 200 Randolph Street.

CENTRAL DIVISION

Inspector—PATRICK J. LAVIN.

First District

Captain—P. J. GIBBONS.

First Precinct, 181 Washington Street, is bounded on the north by the Chicago river, on the east by Lake Michigan, on the south by Van Buren street, and on the west by the Chicago river.

FIRST DIVISION

Inspector—JOHN WHEELER

Second District

Captain—STEPHEN B. WOOD.

Second Precinct, Harrison and La Salle Streets, is bounded on the north by Van Buren street, on the east by Lake Michigan, on the south by the St. Charles Air Line R. R., and on the west by the Chicago River.

Third Precinct, Twenty-second Street and Wentworth Avenue, is bounded on the north by the South Branch of the Chicago river from Halsted street to the St. Charles Air Line R. R., and from the said R. R. from the Chicago river to Lake Michigan, on the east by Lake Michigan from the St. Charles Air Line R. R. to Twenty-second street, and by Clark street from Twenty-second street to Thirty-first street, on the south by Twenty-second street from Lake Michigan to Clark street and by Thirty-first street from Clark street to Halsted street, on the west by Halsted street.

Fourth Precinct, 2523 Cottage Grove Avenue, is bounded on the north by Twenty-second street, on the east by Lake Michigan, on the south by Thirty-first street, and on the west by Clark street.

Third District

Captain—MORGAN A. COLLINS.

Fifth Precinct, 144 Thirty-fifth Street, is bounded on the north by Thirty-first street, on the east by Lake Michigan, on the south by Thirty-ninth street and on the west by Clark street.

Sixth Precinct, Thirty-fifth Street, near Halsted street, is bounded on the north by Thirty-first street, on the east by Clark street, on the south by Thirty-ninth street, and on the west by the South Branch of the Chicago river.

Seventh Precinct, 2913 Loomis Street, is bounded on the north by the South Branch of the Chicago river, on the east by Halsted street and the south fork of the South Branch of the Chicago River, on the south by Thirty-first and Thirty-ninth streets, and on the west by Hoyne avenue.

SECOND DIVISION

Inspector NICHOLAS HUNT.

Fourth District

Captain JOHN M. HAINES.

Tenth Precinct, Fifty-third Street and Lake Avenue, is bounded on the north by Thirty-ninth street, on the east by Lake Michigan, on the south by Sixtieth street, and on the west by Cottage Grove avenue.

Eleventh Precinct, Fiftieth and State Streets, is bounded on the north by Thirty-ninth street, on the east by Cottage Grove avenue, on the south by Sixtieth street, to State street, north on State to Fifty-fifth street, west on Fifty-fifth street to the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railway, and on the west by the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railway to Thirty-ninth street.

Fifth District

Captain—JOHN McWEENY.

Twelfth Precinct, 6346-8 Jefferson avenue, is bounded on the north by Sixtieth street, on the east by Lake Michigan, on the south by Seventy-first street and on the west by State street.

Thirteenth Precinct, Dobson Avenue, between Seventy-fifth and Seventy sixth Streets, is bounded on the north by Seventy-first street, on the east by Paxton avenue from Seventy-first to Seventy-fifth street, and by Jeffrey avenue from Seventy-fifth street to Eighty-seventh street, and by Stony Island avenue from Eighty-seventh to Ninety-fifth street, on the south by Ninety-fifth street and on the west by State street.

Fourteenth Precinct, Kensington Avenue and Front Street, is bounded on the north by Ninety-fifth street, on the east by Stony Island avenue, on the south by One Hundred and Thirty-eighth street to Indiana avenue, north on Indiana avenue to the north side of the Calumet river, west on the north side of the Calumet river to the Illinois Central Railroad, thence north to One Hundred and Thirtieth street, west on One Hundred and Thirtieth street to Halsted street, north on Halsted street to One Hundred and Twenty-third street, west on One Hundred and Twenty-third street to Ashland avenue, north on Ashland avenue to One Hundred and Fifteenth street, east on One Hundred and Fifteenth street to Peoria street, north on Peoria street to One Hundred and Eleventh street, east on One Hundred and Eleventh street to Halsted street, north on Halsted street to One Hundred and Seventh street, east on One Hundred and Seventh street to State street, north on State street to Ninety-fifth street.

Sixth District

Captain—JOHN J. HALPIN.

Fifteenth Precinct, 89th Street and Exchange Avenue, is bounded on the north by 71st street, from Paxton avenue to Lake Michigan, on the east by Lake Michigan and the Calumet river, on the south by 102nd street, from the Calumet river to Stony Island avenue, on the west by Stony Island avenue, from 102nd street to 87th street, east on 87th street to Jeffrey avenue to 75th street, east on 75th street to Paxton avenue and north on Paxton avenue to 71st street.

Sixteenth Precinct, 368 One Hundred and Sixth Street, is bounded on the north by Lake Michigan, the Calumet river and 102nd street, on the east by the Indiana State Line, on the south by 138th street, and on the west by the Calumet river, Calumet Lake and Stony Island avenue.

THIRD DIVISION

Inspector CHARLES C. DORMAN.

Ninth District

Captain JOHN J. MAHONEY.

Twenty-First Precinct, Morgan and Maxwell Streets, is bounded on the north by Harrison street, on the east by the Chicago river, on the south by Sixteenth street, and on the west by Wood street.

Twenty-Second Precinct, 187 Canalport Avenue, near Halsted street, is bounded on the north by Sixteenth street, and south and east by the South Branch of the Chicago river, and on the west by Laflin street.

Twenty-Third Precinct, Corner 21st Place and Paulina Street, is bounded on the north by Sixteenth street, on the east by Laflin street, on the south by the South Branch of the Chicago river, and on the west by Kedzie avenue.

Sixteenth District

Captain J. O'D STOREN.

Twenty-Fourth Precinct, 1239 West Thirteenth Street, is bounded on the north by Harrison street, on the east by Wood street, on the south by Sixteenth street, and on the west by Kedzie avenue.

Twenty-Fifth Precinct, 942 South Millard Avenue, is bounded on the north by 16th street, on the east by Kedzie avenue, on the south by the West fork of the South Branch of the Chicago river, and on the west by Forty-eighth avenue.

Twenty-sixth Precinct, 40th ave. and Fillmore street, is bounded on the north by Madison street, on the east by Kedzie avenue; on the south by 16th street from Kedzie avenue to 46th avenue thence north on 46th avenue to 12th street, thence west on 12th street to 48th avenue, thence north on 48th avenue to Madison street.

FOURTH DIVISION

Inspector EDWARD McCANN.

Tenth District

Captain JOHN REHM.

Twenty-Seventh Precinct, Desplaines Street and Waldo Place, is bounded on the north by Kinzie street, on the east by the Chicago river, on the south by Harrison street and on the west by Ann street and Center avenue.

Twenty-Eighth Precinct, 609 West Lake Street, is bounded on the north by Kinzie street, on the east by Ann street and Center avenue, on the south by Harrison street, and on the west by Hoyne avenue.

Fifteenth District

Captain STEPHEN K. HEALY.

Twenty-Ninth Precinct, 526 Warren Avenue, is bounded on the north by Kinzie street, on the east by Hoyne avenue, on the south by Harrison street, on the west by Kedzie avenue from Harrison street to Madison street, thence west on Madison street to Homan avenue, thence north on Homan avenue to Kinzie street.

Thirtieth Precinct, 2168 West Lake Street, is bounded on the north by Division street, on the east by Kedzie avenue from Division street

to Kinzie street, thence west on Kinzie street to Homan avenue, thence south on Homan avenue to Madison street, on the south by Madison street; on the west by 48th avenue.

Thirty-First Precinct, Lake Street and Central Avenue, is bounded on the north by Division street, on the east by Forty-eighth avenue, on the south by Twelfth street, and on the west by Austin avenue.

FIFTH DIVISION

Inspector—JOHN L. REVERE

Eleventh District

Captain—JOSEPH KANDZIA

Thirty-second Precinct, 233 West Chicago Avenue, is bounded on the north by Augusta street, on the east by the North Branch of the Chicago river, on the south by Kinzie street, and on the west by Kedzie avenue.

Thirty-third Precinct, 99 West North Avenue, is bounded on the north by Armitage avenue, on the east by the North Branch of the Chicago river, including the section known as "Goose Island," on the south by Augusta street and the North Branch of the Chicago river, and on the west by Robey street.

Thirty-fourth Precinct, 637 West North Avenue, is bounded on the north by North avenue from Fortieth avenue to Kedzie avenue, and by Armitage avenue from Kedzie avenue to Robey street; on the east by Robey street, on the south by Augusta street from Robey street to Kedzie avenue and by Division street from Kedzie avenue to Fortieth avenue, on the west by Kedzie and Fortieth avenues.

Fourteenth District

Captain P. J. HARDING

Thirty-fifth Precinct, 1780 Milwaukee Avenue, is bounded on the north by Belmont avenue, on the east by the North Branch of the Chicago river, on the south by Armitage avenue west to Kedzie avenue, south to North avenue, thence west to Fortieth avenue, on the west to North Fortieth avenue to Belmont avenue.

Thirty-sixth Precinct, Milwaukee Avenue and Irving Park Boulevard, is bounded as follows: Commencing at West Devon and Kedzie avenues, south of Kedzie avenue to the North Branch of the Chicago river, thence along the river to Belmont avenue, west on Belmont avenue to Seventy-second avenue, north to Irving Park boulevard, thence east on North Sixtieth avenue, then north to Bryn Mawr avenue, thence west to the west line of the east quarter of Section 1, north on said line to Everill avenue, thence west to Winter street, thence north to West Devon avenue, thence east to the west line of the east quarter of Section 36 to Fulton Avenue, thence east to the

west ne of Lindstrom & Malmstead's subdivision, thence north to the north line of said subdivision, thence east on the north line to east line of said subdivision, south on Fulton avenue, thence east on Fulton avenue to Milwaukee avenue, thence in a southeasterly direction to West Devon avenue to Kedzie avenue.

Thirty-seventh Precinct, Grand and Linden avenues, is bounded on the north by Belmont avenue, on the east by North Fortieth avenue, south to Division street, west to North Sixtieth avenue, north to North avenue, west to Seventy-second avenue, north to Belmont avenue.

SIXTH DIVISION

Inspector—ANSON BACKUS.

Twelfth District

Captain—MAX L. DANNER

Thirty-eighth Precinct, 240 to 244 East Chicago Avenue, is bounded on the north by Division street, on the east by Lake Michigan, on the south by the Chicago river to the North Branch canal, thence along North Branch canal to Division street.

Thirty-ninth Precinct, North and Hudson Avenues, is bounded on the north by Willow and Menominee streets, on the east by Lake Michigan, on the south by Division street, and on the west by the North Branch canal.

Fortieth Precinct, 958 North Halsted Street, is bounded on the north by Fullerton avenue, on the east by Lake Michigan, on the south by Willow and Menominee streets, and on the west by the North Branch of the Chicago river.

Thirteenth District

Captain—THOMAS C. KANE

Forty-first Precinct, 687 Sheffield Avenue, is bounded on the north by Belmont avenue, on the east by Lake Michigan, on the south by Fullerton avenue and on the west by the North Branch of the Chicago river.

Forty-second Precinct, Addison and Halsted Streets, is bounded on the north by Lawrence avenue, on the east by Lake Michigan, on the south by Belmont avenue and on the west by Ashland avenue.

Forty-third Precinct, Grace and Robey Streets, is bounded on the north by Lawrence avenue, on the east by Ashland avenue, on the south by Belmont avenue and on the west by the North Branch of the Chicago river.

Forty-fourth Precinct, Palmer and Foster Avenues, is bounded on the north by Devon avenue, on the east by Lake Michigan, on the south by Lawrence avenue, and on the west by Kedzie avenue and the North Branch of the Chicago river.

Forty-fifth Precinct, North Clark Street and Jackson Avenue is bounded on the north by the city of Evanston, on the east by Lake Michigan, on the south by Devon avenue, and on the west by Kedzie avenue.

SEVENTH DIVISION

Inspector—WILLIAM P. CLANCY.

Seventh District

Captain—JAMES MADDEN.

Seventeenth Precinct, Sixty-fourth Street and Wentworth Avenue, is bounded on the north by Fifty-fifth street, on the east by State street, on the south by Seventy-fifth street, and on the west by South Forty-eighth avenue (city limits).

Eighteenth Precinct, Eighty-fifth and Green Streets, is bounded on the north by Seventy-fifth street, on the east by State street, on the south by One Hundred and Seventh street to Western avenue, from Western avenue to Forty-eighth avenue by Eighty-seventh street, on the west from Seventy-fifth street to Eighty-seventh street, by Forty-eighth avenue, and from Eighty-seventh street to One Hundred and Seventh street by Western avenue.

Eighth District

Captain—W. J. PLUNKETT.

Nineteenth Precinct, Forty-seventh Place and Halsted Street, is bounded on the north by Thirty-ninth street, on the east by Clark street, on the south by Fifty-fifth street, and on the west by Loomis street.

Twentieth Precinct, Forty-seventh and Paulina Streets, is bounded on the north by Thirty-ninth street from Loomis street to Western avenue boulevard, from Western avenue boulevard to Archer avenue by Forty-second street, thence southwest on Archer avenue to city limits; on the east by Loomis street, on the south by Fifty-fifth street and Garfield boulevard, on the west by South Forty-eighth and Archer avenues.

Eighth Precinct, California Avenue, near Thirty-eighth Street, is bounded on the north by the west fork of the south branch of the Chicago river, on the east by Hoyne avenue, on the south by Thirty-ninth street from Hoyne avenue to Western avenue boulevard, thence south on Western avenue boulevard to Forty-second street, thence west on Forty-second street to Archer avenue, thence southwest on Archer avenue to the city limits, and on the west by the city limits from Archer avenue to the west fork of the south branch of the Chicago river.

THE MUNICIPAL COURT OF CHICAGO

148 Michigan Avenue

Judiciary.

Chief Justice.....**HARRY OLSON**.....2122 Clarendon ave.
Associate Judges. ...Fred'k L. Fake, Jr. ...6417 Monroe ave.
Max Eberhardt436 Ashland boul.
Henry C. Beitler.....16 Lincoln ave.
Charles N. Goodnow...7200 Euclid ave.
Oscar M. Torrison.....56 Alice Place
Hosea W. Wells.....726 Adams st.
Sheridan E. Fry.....6330 Champlain ave.
Joseph Z. Uhlir.....1388 W. 22nd st.
Hugh R. Stewart.....601 W. 60th st.
Freeman K. Blake.....1246 Perry st.
William W. Maxwell...107 37th st.
Judson F. Going.....221 Fremont st.
William N. Gemmill...5406 Ellis ave.
William N. Cottrell...4300 Ellis ave.
Edwin K. Walker.....6153 Kimbark ave.
Edward A. Dicker.....908 Warren ave.
Isadore H. Himes.....521 Milwaukee ave.
Arnold Heap.....1423 Washington boul.
John W. Houston.....2645 N. 44th ave.
John H. Hume.....25 Walton Place
John R. Newcomer...2137 Gladys ave.
McKenzie Cleland...6439 Normal ave.
John C. Scovel.....883 Winthrop ave.
Stephen A. Foster....12147 Harvard ave.
Frank Crowe.....365 Congress st.
Mancha Bruggemeyer.575 Wabash ave.
Michael F. Girten....5827 Princeton ave.

Administrative Staff

J. Kent Greene.....Assistant to the Chief Justice
Walter V. Hayt.....Executive Assistant
R. E. Miller.....Assistant
Floyd E. Ertsman.....Secretary & Stenographer

Executive Staff of the Court

CLERK.....Homer K. Galpin.....729 West Monroe st.
 BAILIFF.....Thomas M. Hunter....225 So. Prairie ave.

Clerk's Office

George Walker.....Chief Deputy Clerk.
 Charles Krimbill.....Assistant Chief Deputy Clerk, Criminal Dep't.
 Albert Delatour.....Assistant Chief Deputy Clerk, Civil Dep't.
 Clayton G. Pickett...Accountant
 Frederick Arnold.....Transcripts
 Henry M. Schrepfer..Executions
 William G. Herrmann.Bureau of Information

Bailiff's Office

George H. Woods....Chief Deputy Bailiff
 Neil GravesAssistant Chief Deputy Bailiff
 Christian Haas.....Chief Clerk

JURISDICTION

The Municipal Court has jurisdiction in the following cases :

FIRST. Cases to be designated and hereinafter referred to as cases of the first class, which shall include (a) all actions on contracts, express or implied, when the amount claimed by the plaintiff, exclusive of costs, exceeds one thousand dollars (\$1,000); (b) all actions for recovery of personal property when the value of the property sought to be recovered as claimed by the plaintiff exceeds one thousand dollars (\$1,000); and (c) all actions for the recovery of damages for the conversion of personal property, and actions for the recovery of damages for injuries to personal property, when the amount of damages sought to be recovered, as claimed by the plaintiff, exclusive of costs, exceeds one thousand dollars (\$1,000).

SECOND. Cases to be designated and hereinafter referred to as cases of the second class, which shall include all suits of every kind and nature, whether civil or criminal, or whether at law or in equity, which may be transferred to it, by change of venue, or otherwise, by the Circuit Court of Cook County, the Superior Court of Cook County, or the Criminal Court of Cook County, for trial and disposition.

THIRD. Cases to be designated and hereinafter referred to as cases of the third class, which shall include all criminal cases in which the punishment is by fine or imprisonment otherwise than in the penitentiary, and all other criminal cases which the laws in

force from time to time may permit to be prosecuted otherwise than on indictment by a grand jury.

FOURTH. Cases to be designated and hereinafter referred to as cases of the fourth class, which shall include (a) all civil actions, quasi-criminal actions excepted, for the recovery of money only when the amount claimed by the plaintiff, exclusive of costs, does not exceed one thousand dollars (\$1,000), the amount in any action on a bond to be determined by the amount actually sought to be recovered and not by the penalty of the bond; (b) all actions for the recovery of personal property when the value of the property sought to be recovered does not exceed one thousand dollars (\$1,000); (c) all actions of forcible detainer; (d) all proceedings for the trial of the right of property, and (e) all actions and proceedings of which justices of the peace are now given jurisdiction by law and which are not otherwise provided for in this Act, in which class of actions and proceedings The Municipal Court shall have jurisdiction where the amount sought to be recovered does not exceed one thousand dollars (\$1,000). In any action of the fourth class for the recovery of money only, judgment may be rendered for over one thousand dollars (\$1,000), where the excess over one thousand dollars (\$1,000) shall consist of interest or damages or costs accrued after the commencement of such action.

FIFTH. Cases to be designated and hereinafter referred to as cases of the fifth class, which shall include all quasi-criminal actions, except bastardy cases.

SIXTH. Cases to be designated and hereinafter referred to as cases of the sixth class, which shall include (a) all proceedings for the prevention of the commission of crimes; (b) all proceedings for the arrest, examinations, commitment and bail of persons charged with criminal offense; (c) all proceedings pertaining to searches and seizures of personal property by means of search warrants, and (d) all bastardy cases.

Division of the City Into Districts.

The City is, for convenience, divided into two districts. The First District comprises practically all that part of the City north of Seventy-first street and west of Cottage Grove avenue, and has a population of about 2,400,000. The Second district comprises that part of the City south of Seventy-first street and east of Cottage Grove avenue, with a population of about 100,000.

FIRST DISTRICT

In the First District there are now eighteen (18) branch civil courts, located at the Central civil Court building, at No. 148 Michigan avenue.

In these eighteen (18) civil branches, eleven (11) of the judges hear jury cases and seven (7) judges hear cases without juries.

There are thirteen (13) criminal branches of this court in the First District, presided over by ten (10) judges, and located as follows :

Criminal Court Branch 1.....Criminal Court Building.
 Criminal Court Branch 2.....Criminal Court Building.
 Harrison Street Branch 1.....Harrison and La Salle streets.
 Harrison Street Branch 2.....Harrison and La Salle streets.
 Desplaines Street Branch.....19 and 20 South Desplaines street.
 Maxwell Street Branch.....Morgan and Maxwell streets.
 Hyde Park Branch.....5233 Lake avenue.
 W. Chicago Avenue Branch...235 West Chicago avenue.
 Shakespeare Avenue Branch...Shakespeare and California avenues.
 E. Chicago Avenue Branch....242 East Chicago avenue.
 Sheffield Avenue Branch.....Sheffield avenue and Diversey boul.
 Englewood Branch.....6347 Wentworth avenue.
 Thirty-fifth Street Branch....844 Thirty-fifth street.

FIRE COMPANIES AND ENGINES

The City of Chicago has 117 organized fire companies and 34 hook and ladder companies. The combined membership of these companies is (approximately) 1,800 men.

Besides the regulars there are three volunteer fire companies—one at Norwood Park, one at Hansen Park, and another at Riverdale. The members of these latter are not paid salaries by the city, but the rent of buildings for their accommodation and all other expenses are a charge on the city treasury.

Description of Fire Engines of Chicago Fire Department

Engine No.	Size	When purchased	Make	Rated capacity gals. per min.
1.	Special 1st class.....	1897.....	American La France....	900
2.	First class.....	1899.....	Metropolitan.....	700
3.	“.....	1906.....	“.....	700
4.	“.....	1907.....	“.....	700
5.	“.....	1907.....	Continental.....	700
6.	“.....	1905.....	American La France....	700
7.	“.....	1905.....	“ “ “.....	700
8.	“.....	1907.....	Continental.....	700
9.	“.....	1906.....	Nott.....	700
10.	Extra first class.....	1903.....	Metropolitan.....	1000
11.	Special first class.....	1903.....	“.....	1000
12.	First class.....	1899.....	“.....	700
13.	Special first class.....	1900.....	“.....	900
14.	First class.....	1905.....	American La France....	700
15.	“.....	1898.....	Metropolitan.....	700
16.	“.....	1905.....	American La France....	700
17.	“.....	1907.....	Continental.....	700
18.	“.....	1899.....	Metropolitan.....	700
19.	“.....	1906.....	“.....	700
20.	“.....	1886.....	Ahrens.....	700
21.	Special first class.....	1891.....	“.....	900
22.	First class.....	1907.....	Nott.....	700
23.	Second class.....	1885.....	Ahrens.....	600
24.	“.....	1892.....	“.....	600
25.	First class.....	1907.....	Nott.....	700
26.	“.....	1907.....	Metropolitan.....	700
27.	“.....	1907.....	Nott.....	700

28.	First class.....	1899.....	Metropolitan	700
29.	"	1904.....	"	700
30.	"	1907.....	"	700
31.	"	1907.....	Nott	700
32.	"	1906.....	"	700
33.	"	1887.....	Ahrens	700
34.	"	1904.....	Metropolitan	700
35.	Second class	1893.....	Ahrens	600
36.	"	1885.....	"	600
37.	Fire boat.....	—.....	Am. Fire Engine Co.....	9000
38.	Third class.....	1880.....	Ahrens	550
39.	Second class	1883.....	"	650
40.	First class	1904.....	Metropolitan	700
42.	Special first class.....	1897.....	American La France....	900
43.	Second class	1891.....	Ahrens	600
44.	"	1888.....	"	600
45.	First class	1907.....	Continental.....	700
46.	"	1900.....	Metropolitan.....	700
47.	Second class	1890.....	Ahrens	600
48.	First class	1898.....	Metropolitan	700
49.	Second class	1886.....	Ahrens	600
50.	First class	1890.....	Ahrens	700
51.	"	1907.....	Metropolitan	700
52.	Special first class.....	1881.....	Ahrens	800
53.	"	1899.....	Metropolitan	900
54.	Second class.....	1884.....	Ahrens	600
55.	First class	1889.....	"	700
56.	Third class.....	1882.....	"	550
57.	Second class	1884.....	"	650
58.	Fire boat.....	—.....	Am. Fire Engine Co.....	6000
59.	First class	1906.....	Continental.....	700
60.	Second class	1893.....	Ahrens	600
61.	"	1890.....	"	600
62.	"	1880.....	"	650
63.	First class	1907.....	Nott	700
64.	Second class	1889.....	Ahrens	600
65.	"	1891.....	"	600
66.	"	1891.....	"	600
67.	Third class.....	1883.....	"	550
68.	"	1882.....	"	550
69.	Fourth class.....	1893.....	"	250
70.	"	1893.....	"	250
71.	Fire boat.....	—.....	Am. Fire Engine Co.....	3000
72.	Fourth class.....	1893.....	Ahrens	250
73.	"	1893.....	"	250
74.	"	1893.....	"	250
75.	Second class	1888.....	"	600
76.	Fourth class.....	1893.....	"	250
77.	First class	1907.....	Metropolitan.....	700
78.	Second class	1880.....	Ahrens	650
79.	"	1885.....	"	600
80.	"	1895.....	"	600

81.	Fourth class	1896	Ahrens	250
82.	Second class	1892	"	600
83.	"	1881	"	600
84.	"	1883	"	600
85.	Third class	1883	"	550
86.	Fourth class	1893	"	250
87.	Second class	1881	"	650
88.	Fourth class	1896	"	250
89.	"	1893	"	250
90.	First class	1900	Metropolitan	700
91.	Fourth class	1887	Ahrens	350
92.	Fire boat	—	Am. Fire Engine Co.	10,000
93.	Special first class	1897	American La France	900
94.	"	1903	Metropolitan	1000
95.	Third class	1882	Ahrens	550
96.	Second class	1884	"	600
97.	Fourth class	1894	"	250
98.	First class	1905	American La France	700
99.	Third class	1865	Amoskeag	550
100.	"	1880	Ahrens	550
101.	Second class	1892	"	600
102.	Fourth class	1891	"	250
103.	First class	1906	Metropolitan	700
104.	"	1906	Continental	700
105.	Second class	1887	Ahrens	600
106.	"	1887	"	600
107.	"	1882	"	650
108.	Fourth class	1894	"	250
109.	Second class	1895	"	600
111.	"	1893	"	600
112.	"	1896	"	650
113.	Third class	1880	"	550
114.	Second class	1891	"	600
115.	"	1896	"	650
116.	"	1885	"	600
117.	Fourth class	1894	"	250
118.	First class	1877	Amoskeag	700
119.	"	1877	"	700
120.	Second class	1881	Ahrens	650
121.	Third class	1865	Amoskeag	550
122.	"	1865	"	550
123.	Second class	1871	Cole	600
124.	"	1871	"	600
125.	Special first class	1881	Ahrens	800
126.	"	1881	"	800
127.	First class	1882	Amoskeag	700
128.	Third class	1882	"	550
129.	Fourth class	1893	Ahrens	250
130.	"	1893	"	250
131.	Third class	1877	Amoskeag	550
132.	Second class	1906	Ahrens	600

ORIGIN OF LINCOLN PARK

Every now and then, or whenever an old settler of repute has died on the North Side, some one has been sure to credit his memory with his having been the father, or contributory author, of Lincoln Park. The most recent of these was the late Ezra B. Mc Cagg—who in fact was on the first Lincoln Park board, but placed there, not for the reason that the park enterprise was his own, or that it had been largely promoted by him, but because he was an ornamental and useful citizen of the stamp that the local politicians, the owners of land held on speculation, and the men of the North Side street railway chose to compliment.

As a consequence of the union of these several interests, Lincoln Park was made possible. Similarly, the West Park and South Park both, were called from the prairies into being, and hence the story of the origin of Lincoln Park will answer almost equally well for the others. None of them was begun in pure philanthropy or love for the æsthetic. On the South Side, near a location where a park should be, was a large tract of vacant ground owned by the Drexels of Philadelphia, and their agents here, who also were local politicians, made the first efforts to have a park in that section authorized. The South Chicago Street Railway Company sympathized, and joined forces with the real estate speculators and asked the legislature to give them the required enactments, and through much tribulation they got what they wanted. It was not very different on the West Side: but there, more than in either of the other divisions, the Street Railway company capitalized and forced the movement. There was nothing strange in this. The builders and improvers of cities are ever the practical men, yet with thoughts and plans that touch upon the ideal.

To return to the North Side. A short time before the World's Fair a discussion arose in the newspapers on the question of who could claim the authorship of Lincoln Park; one said that Mr. Proudfoot, an Alderman of his day, should have the credit of it, another that the credit was due to Alderman Armstrong, while a third preferred to that honor W. C. Goudy. Well, Mr. Proudfoot, seconded by Mr. Armstrong, did in 1864 introduce an ordinance on the subject which Mr. Goudy, attorney for the street railroad, had drawn up. The ordinance was passed and money was expended in beginning the beautification of certain grounds in Lake View along the water side. Then it was Lake Park, but the next year Alderman Iver Lawson induced the Council to change it to Lincoln Park. Such was the earliest action in the City Council, that bore directly on this Park. But that was not the first appearance of the scheme for a park. It was some fifteen years earlier that the matter practically was

broached. In 1849 John S. Wright spoke and wrote advocating a park on the lake shore, above the cemetery, whose southern boundary was North avenue, and he did not speak for the North Side alone. "I propose," he wrote to a newspaper, "that there be bought land outside the city, for a large park in each division, to be improved in after years and connected by a wide avenue, to be extended to and along the Lake Shore at the north and south, surrounding the city with avenues and parks." There surely in that passage, is the idea of a park system like the present, and more, there is the suggestion of a "connecting link" between the South and the North Division, which at last seems to be about to be constructed. Mr. Wright was not without a selfish interest; he was a man of ideas and great public spirit, but all the same he with his brothers and other relatives owned a large tract of land extending from the present Fullerton avenue to below Diversey boulevard, and from Clark street west to the river. This was Wright's Grove, and as it was eligibly situated for the purposes of a park, he desired the city to purchase it. The authorities moved but slowly. In 1868 he again adverted to his plan and expressed sorrow over "the deplorable neglect of the public welfare" shown in the elder time. All the while he had striven to keep the idea alive. He implored the Council to forbid any further burying of the dead in the cemetery that was between his lands and the city limits. All other men that had grounds in that quarter united with him in these efforts. They were Walter L. Newberry, Dr. Foster, W. H. Kerfoot, Dr. Dyer, Mr. Lemoine, Mr. Goudy, Iver Lawson and Jacob Rehm. It was their expectation that the cemeterial obstructions to the south would be removed, and that their holdings would either be paid for by the city and converted into a park, or built upon by individual buyers. But how to get rid of the cemetery? Interest was for abolishing, sentiment against it. So it had to be "worked," and who but the politicians could do that? Jacob Rehm was chosen to lead. At the time, 1864, he was all-powerful in the north side wards, and his first care was to have aldermen favorable to the scheme elected. His efforts were successful; the aldermen were men of his own selection, and the desired ordinance was framed. The day before the night on which it was passed should still be remembered by some now living. On that day the officers of the North Division street railway took the entire body of aldermen on a ride behind the "dummy" out to Lake View, and showed them the grounds about there, and when fatigued, they were entertained liberally by S. H. Kerfoot at his home. "Dawn" by name, till it was time to return to the city. On the night of that same day the park ordinance, which did away practically with the cemetery, became law. Lincoln Park at last was fairly started. Not only did burials cease in the cemetery, but the sleepers there were removed, the city providing the owners of interment lots with their equivalents in Graceland.

GREAT PARKS OF CHICAGO

	AREA IN ACRES	BOUNDED			
		North	East	South	West
SOUTH PARK SYSTEM:					
Jackson Park	539.30	564th St	Lake Michigan	67th St	Stoney Island Ave.
Washington Park	371.00	518th St	Carlisle G. Ave	60th St	South Park Ave.
Marquette Park	327.68	67th St	California Ave.	71st St	Grand Trunk Western R. R.
Grant Park	205.11	Randolph St	Lake Michigan	Park Row	Michigan Ave.
Alway Palisade	71.88	37th St	Stoney Island Ave	60th St	Corlidge Grove Ave.
McKinley Park	20.00	51th St	Robey St.	39th St	Western Blvd.
Gage Park	20.00	51th Pl	Claremont Ave	56th St	Gage Ct.
Sherman Park	60.56	61th St	Center Ave	67th St	Loomis St.
Palmer Park	40.48	11th St	South Park Ave	Griffith Blvd	Indiana Ave.
Bessmer Park	29.95	72nd St	C. & W. P. Ry	74th St	C. & W. P. Ry.
Wentworth Square	10.00	29th St	Waukegan Ave	30th St	So. Chicago Ave.
Mark White Square	10.00	33rd St	Balsted St.	34th St	Spauld Ave.
Armour Square	10.00	33rd St	Lincoln St	51th St	Wood St.
Correll Square	10.57	11th St	Marshfield Ave	15th St	Herritage Ave.
Davis Square	73.85	83rd St	Bond Ave.	83rd St	Houston Ave.
Calumet Park	6.69	25th St	Lake Michigan	26th St	Avenue G.
Union Square	10.00	45th St	C. & R. T. & P. Ry	10th Pl	Wentworth Ave.
Square No. 1			Princeton Ave.		Stewart Ave.
WEST PARK SYSTEM:					
Lumboldt Park	205.86	West North Ave	California Ave	Aucusta St	Kedzie Ave.
Garfield Park	187.53	Kinzie St	Iloman Ave	Colorado Ave.	Ilamin Ave.
Douglas Park	181.99	West 12th St.	California Ave.	19th St	Albany Ave.
Union Park	17.37	Lake St	Ozden Ave	Warren Ave	Ashland Blvd.
Jefferson Park	7.02	Monroe St	Throop St	Adams St	Loomis St.
Vernon Park	6.14	Macalister Pl.	Center Ave	Gilpin Pl	Loomis St.
Wicker Park	4.03	Park St	Irving Ave	Fowler St	Robey St.
Holstein Park	1.91	Emis St	Park St.	Hamburg St	Claremont Ave.
Campbell Park	1.38	Campbell Parkway	Leavitt St	Lexington St	Oakley Ave.
Shedd's Park	1.13	C. B. & O. R	Millard Ave	West 23rd St	Lawndale Ave.
Small Park No. 1	8.13	Cornell St	Chase St	Chicago Ave.	Noble St.
Small Park No. 2	2.88	Barber St	Jefferson St	11th Pl	Union St.
Small Park No. 3	3.85	20th St	Fisk St	21st St	May St.
LINCOLN PARK SYSTEM:					
Lincoln Park	506.24	Cornelia St.	Lake Michigan.	North Ave	Clark St., No. Park Ave.
Stanton Park	4.91	Rees St.	Vine St.	Vedder St	Private Property.
Chicago Avenue Park	9.16	Pearson St	Lake Michigan	Chicago Ave.	Waterworks.
Oak Street Triangle	9.00	Lake Michigan.	Lake Michigan	Oak St.	Lake Shore Drive.
Seward Park	1.78	Elm St.	Orleans St.	18th St.	Sedgwick St.
Union Square	0.46	Goethe St.	Private Property	Alley.	Astor St.

GREAT PARKS OF CHICAGO

The Park System of Chicago was designed and is conducted upon an elaborate scale. In its entirety the area covered by the different parks and public squares within the city limits embraces 3165.02 acres. The park boulevards have a length of 63.33 miles. The Park System proper is divided into three divisions, each division being under the control of Park Commissioners. Thus we have three boards: The South Park Commissioners, the West Park Commissioners and the North Park Commissioners, those for the South division being chosen by the Superior court, and those for the West and North divisions being appointed by the Governor. The parks under the supervision of these commissioners are maintained by direct tax upon the respective divisions of the city. The parks of Chicago form, with the boulevards as their connecting links, a chain around the city, both ends of which are anchored in Lake Michigan.

Officers of South Park System

Commissioners—Henry G. Foreman, Charles L. Hutchinson, William Best, Edward J. Rainey, John Barton Payne.

Officers—Henry G. Foreman, president; Edward J. Rainey, auditor; John J. Mitchell, treasurer; Edward G. Shumway, secretary; R. P. Hollett, attorney; J. F. Foster, general superintendent.

Offices—In Washington park, 57th Street and Cottage Grove Avenue

Officers of West Park System

Commissioners—John F. Smulski, Frederick W. Dreckman, Iver L. Quayles, William Kolacek, William C. Eggert, Joseph A. O'Donnell, Addison E. Wells.

Officers—William Kolacek, president; William C. Eggert, auditor; Bernard A. Eckhart, treasurer; George A. Mugler, secretary; John A. Bingman, assistant secretary; Jens Jensen, consulting landscape architect and general superintendent; Alfred C. Schrader, engineer and acting superintendent; Benjamin F. Richolson, attorney.

Offices—In Union Park, Lake st. and Ashland blvd.

Officers of Lincoln Park System

Commissioners—Leo Austrian, F. H. Gansbergen, Bryan Lathrop, Amos Pettibone, Francis T. Simmons, Frederick L. Wilk, Charles H. Wilson.

Officers—Francis T. Simmons, president; Frederick L. Wilk, auditor; Theodore Freeman, treasurer; Myron H. West, superintendent and secretary; C. A. Churan, attorney.

Office—In Academy of Sciences, Lincoln Park: Clark and Center sts

BOULEVARDS

The following named are boulevards in the South division that are under the jurisdiction of the south park commissioners:

Michigan Avenue Boulevard—80 to 100 feet wide; from Jackson blvd. to Garfield blvd.

Garfield Boulevard—200 feet wide; from South Park ave. to Western ave. blvd. on the line of 55th st.

Western Avenue Boulevard—200 feet wide; a strip of land east of and adjoining the center line of Western ave. from the Illinois and Michigan Canal to 55th street (Garfield blvd.).

Grand Boulevard—198 feet wide; on the line of South Park ave. from 35th to 51st st.

Drexel Boulevard—200 feet wide; first street east of Cottage Grove ave. and extending from Oakwood blvd. to 51st st.

Prairie Avenue—66 feet wide; the street of that name from 16th to 29th st.

South Park Avenue—66 feet wide; being the street of that name between 35th and 29th st.

Jackson Blvd.—66 feet wide; being the street of that name extending from Michigan ave. to the south branch of the Chicago river.

Oakwood Boulevard—100 feet wide; the first street south of 39th st between Grand blvd. and Cottage Grove ave.

Thirty-third Street—66 feet wide; being the street of that name between Michigan ave. and South Park ave.

Sixteenth Street—50 feet wide being the street of that name between Michigan ave. and Prairie ave.

Twenty-ninth Street—66 feet wide; being the street of that name between Prairie ave. and South Park ave.

Fifty-seventh Street—100 feet wide; being the street of that name between the I.C. Railroad right of way and of the west line of Jackson park.

Sixty-sixth Street—66 feet wide; being the street of that name from Stony Island ave. to South Park ave.

South Park Avenue—66 feet wide; from 66th to 67th st.

Sixty-seventh Street—66 feet wide; being the street of that name from South Park ave. to California ave.

Normal Avenue—66 feet wide; from Garfield blvd. to 72nd st.

Loomis Street—66 feet wide; being the street of that name from Garfield blvd. to 67th st.

The following named are boulevards in the West division that are under the jurisdiction of the west park commissioners:

Humboldt Boulevard—2.94 miles long, 100 to 400 feet wide; from Diversey blvd. bridge to Humboldt park, connecting the West Park system with the Lincoln Park system on the north.

Franklin Boulevard—1.5 miles long, 250 to 400 feet wide; connects Humboldt and Garfield parks.

Douglas Boulevard—1.68 miles long, 250 feet wide; connects Garfield and Douglas parks.

Marshall Boulevard—2.17 miles long, 250 feet wide, from Douglas park to the Illinois and Michigan canal, connecting the West Park system on the south with the South Park system at Western ave. blvd.

Washington Boulevard—6.31 miles long, from 66 to 100 feet wide; from Canal st. west to the city limits, through Union park and Garfield park, continuation of Washington st. in the city.

Jackson Boulevard—3.94 miles long, 66 to 80 feet wide; from the Chicago river west to Garfield park; a continuation of Jackson blvd. in the city.

Ashland Boulevard—1.26 miles long, 100 feet wide; from Lake st. south to Twelfth st. blvd.

Twelfth Street Boulevard—0.89 miles long, from Ashland blvd. to the intersection of Oakley and Ogden blvds., a continuation of West 12th st.

Ogden Boulevard—0.74 miles long, 70 to 112 feet wide; from the intersection of Oakley blvd. to Twelfth st. blvd. through Douglas park.

Central Park Avenue—0.33 miles long, 80 feet wide; from West Madison st. to Colorado ave., along the east side of Garfield park.

Oakley Boulevard—1.10 miles long, from Washington blvd. to the intersection of Twelfth st. blvd. and Ogden blvd.

Homan Avenue—0.25 miles long; from West Lake st. to West Madison st., along the east side of Garfield park.

Sacramento Avenue—1.59 miles long; from Franklin blvd. to Douglas park.

SMALL PARKS AND PLAYGROUNDS

There are scattered over Chicago forty-five Small Parks improved, and under the jurisdiction of The Small Parks Commission. Besides, there are twelve unimproved Small Parks. The designations, dimensions and locations of the improved are the following:

Adams Park—75th Place, 75th Street and Dobson Avenue: area, $1\frac{1}{2}$ acres. Aldine Square—Vincennes Avenue, 37th Place and alley north of 38th Street: area, $1\frac{1}{2}$ acres. Austin Park—Waller Avenue, Chicago & Northwestern Railroad, Austin Avenue and Lake Street: area, $4\frac{1}{2}$ acres. Archer Avenue Triangle—Archer Avenue, 20th and Dearborn Streets. Amy L. Barnard Park—105th Street, between Longwood Boulevard and Walden Parkway: area, $1\frac{1}{4}$ acres. Blackstone Triangle—Lake Avenue, Washington Avenue and 49th Street. Bickerdike Square—Ohio Street, Bickerdike Street, Ashland Place and Armour Street: area, $1\frac{1}{4}$ acres. Buena Circle—Buena Avenue and Kenmore Avenue: area, $\frac{1}{2}$ acre. Belden Avenue Triangle—N. Clark Street, Sedgwick Street and Belden Avenue. Congress Park—Van Buren Street, Rockwell Street, Harrison Street and Washtenaw Avenue: area, $\frac{3}{4}$ acre. Colorado Avenue Triangle—Colorado Avenue, Monroe Street and Francisco Avenue. Douglas Monument Park—Woodland Park, Illinois Central Railroad and 35th Street: area, 3 acres. De Kalb Square—Lexington Street, Hoyne Avenue, Flournoy Street and De Kalb Street: area, $\frac{3}{4}$ acre. East End Park—East End Avenue, 51st Street, 53d Street and Lake Michigan: area, 10 acres. Eldred Park—N. 54th Avenue, Norwood Park Avenue, 53d Avenue and Chicago and Northwestern Railroad: area, 1 acre. Ellis Park—36th Street, 37th Street, Langley Avenue and Elmwood Court: area 4 acres. Eugenie Street Triangle—N. Clark Street, LaSalle Avenue and Eugenie Street. Fernwood Park—95th Street, 103d Street, Stewart Avenue and Canal Street: area, 8 acres. Gross Park—Otto Street, N. Paulina Street, School Street and Ravenswood Avenue: area, $\frac{1}{2}$ acre. Green Bay Park—N. State Street, Rush Street and Bellevue Place: area, $\frac{3}{4}$ acre. Holden Park—Lake Street, Indiana Street, Central Avenue and Park Avenue: area, 4 acres. Irving Park—Chicago & Northwestern Railroad, Irving Park Boulevard, near 42nd Avenue: area, 35-100 acre. Jefferson Park—Winnemac Avenue, N. 52nd Avenue, Argyle Avenue and N. 53d Avenue. Kedzie Park—Kedzie Avenue, between Palmer Place and North Avenue: area, 2 acres. Kinzie Park—Kinzie Street, between 52nd Avenue and Willow Avenue: area, $1\frac{1}{4}$ acres. Lakewood Park—Greenwood Avenue, 43d Street and Lake Avenue: area, 27-100 acre. Merrick Park—Pine Avenue, Willow

Avenue, Indiana Street and Kinzie Street; area, $6\frac{1}{2}$ acres. Midway Park—The Midway, between Waller Avenue and Austin Avenue; area, $1\frac{1}{2}$ acres. Montrose Avenue Triangle—Montrose Avenue, Sheridan Road and Evanston Avenue. Normal Park—67th Street, 69th Street, Lowe Avenue, Chicago & Western Indiana Railroad; area $2\frac{1}{2}$ acres. Norwood Park No. 1—Hobard Avenue, Colfax Place and Circle Avenue; area, $2\frac{1}{2}$ acres. Norwood Park No. 2—Crescent Avenue, Ceylon Avenue and Mulberry Avenue; area, 2.5 acre. Norwood Park No. 3—Avondale Avenue, Ceylon Avenue, south of Chicago & Northwestern Railroad; area, 1 acre. Norwood Park No. 4—Norwood Park Avenue, north of Chicago & Northwestern Railroad; area, $1\frac{1}{2}$ acres. Oak Park—Oak Street, Rush Street and N. State Street. Oakland Park—Lake Avenue, 39th Street and Illinois Central Railroad; area, $\frac{3}{4}$ acre. Ogden Front Triangle—N. Clark Street, Wells Street and Ogden Front; area, 2.5 acre. Patterson Park Triangle—Leavitt Street, Boone Street and De Kalb Street; area, $\frac{3}{4}$ acre. Rockwell Street Triangle—Rockwell Street, Archer Avenue and Campbell Avenue. Seventy-Second Street Park—Lowe Avenue, Chicago & Western Indiana Railroad, 71st and 73d Streets; area, 3 acres. Sayre Park—69th Avenue, W. Bolden Avenue, 68th Court and Humboldt Avenue; area, $3\frac{1}{2}$ acres. Schoenhofen Triangle—Canal Street, Canalport Avenue and 18th Street. South Chicago Triangle—Exchange Avenue, South Chicago Avenue and 92d Street. Washington Square—N. Clark Street, Walton Place, Dearborn Avenue and Washington Place; area, 3 acres. Western Avenue Triangle—Grand Avenue and Western Avenue.

Playgrounds:—Adams—Seminary Avenue, south of Center Street; 288x102 ft. Commercial Club—W. Chicago Avenue and Rice Street, east of Lincoln Street; main ground 200x125 ft; annex 120x123 ft. Holden—Bonfield Street and Sullivan Court, between Lyman Street and 31st Street; 696x103 ft. Marshal Swenie—W. Polk Street, east of Halsted Street; 125x240 ft. Max Beutner—Wentworth Avenue, LaSalle Street and 33d Street; 346x258 ft. and 133x200 ft. McCormick—Sawyer Avenue and 28th Street; 275x125 ft. McLaren—W. Polk Street, west of Lailin Street; 185x175 ft. Moseley—24th Street and Wabash Avenue; 200x200 ft. Northwestern Elevated Larrabee and Alaska Streets; 90x350 ft. Orleans—Orleans Street and Institute Place; 136x126 ft. Sampson—W. 15th Street, east of Loomis Street; 215x125 ft. Twenty-Second Street—Twenty-Second Street, west of Robey Street; 225x125 ft. Wrightwood Avenue—Perry Street and Wrightwood Avenue; 454x461 ft.

Bathing Beaches:—Walker Beach—25th Street and Lake Michigan. Seventy-Ninth Street Beach—Lake Michigan and 79th Street.

CEMETERIES

Cemeteries in Which Chicago Buries Its Dead

NAME	LOCATION	BURIALS 1908	TOTAL
Arlington	W. 13 miles, near Elmhurst.	327	1,824
Bethania	Archer Ave. and 79th St.	45	2,725
Bohemian National	N. 40th and Foster Ave.	1,339	23,902
B'Nai Abraham	South of Forest Home		
B'Nai Sholom	N. Clark St., near Grace-land Ave.	12	700
Calvary	N. 10 miles, near S. Evanston	2,036	148,000
Chebra Gimilath Chasadim Ubikur Cholim	N. Clark St., near Grace-land Ave.		
Chebra Kadisha Ubikur Cholim	N. Clark St., near Grace-land Ave.		
Concordia	9 miles W., on Madison St.	944	33,171
Crown Hill	14 miles W., on Aurora, Elgin & Joliet R'y.		
Eden	Irving Park Boul., near Franklin Park	175	1,650
Elm Lawn	W. 13 miles, on Lake St., near Elmhurst	103	198
Elmwood	Grand and Beach Aves.		
Forest Home	W. 10 miles, on 12th St.	1,338	30,421
Free Sons of Israel	At Waldheim	78	1,881
German Lutheran	N. Clark St. and Grace-land Ave.	106	27,763
Graceland	N. 5 miles, on Clark St.	1,367	80,091
Hebrew Benevolent Society	N. Clark St., near Grace-land Ave.	8	1,105
Highland	West Chicago		
Montrose	Bryn Mawr Ave. and N. 40th Ave.	885	4,253
Moses Montefiore	South of Forest Home		
Mount Auburn	S. W. 9½ miles, at 39th St. and Oak Park Ave.		150
Mount Carmel	Hillside Station	2,859	17,109
Mount Greenwood	Near Morgan Park, S.	1,010	15,589
Mount Hope	Near Morgan Park	504	4,359
Mount Maariv	Dunning, N.-W.	52	1,708

CEMETERIES

189

NAME	LOCATION	BURIALS 1908	TOTAL
Mount Olive.....	{ N. 64th Ave. N.-W., near } { Irving Park Boul. }	963	19,086
Mount Olivet.....	S. 16 miles, near Morgan Park	2,575	41,250
New Light.....	{ E. Prairie Road, near Lin- } {coln Ave., Morton Grove, } { N.-W. }	2	43
Oak Hill.....	W. 119th St. and Kedzie Ave.	634	2,413
Oakland.....	Proviso, W. 12 miles		
Oakridge.....	{ Oakridge Ave. and W. } { 12th St., W. 12 miles.. }	599	4,037
Oakwoods.....	{ Greenwood Ave. and 67th } { St., S. }	1,720	81,726
Oestereich-Ungarischer Kranken Unterstuet- zungs-Verein.....	{ At Waldheim..... }	46	529
Ohavo Amuno.....	South of Forest Home		
Ohavo Sholom.....	At Oakwoods.....		
Polish.....	{ Milwaukee Ave., near } { Norwood Park }		
Ridgelawn.....	N. 40th and Peterson Aves.		
Rosehill.....	N. 7 miles.....	1,417	100,000
St. Boniface.....	{ N. Clark St. and Law- } { rence Ave. }	1,209	49,565
St. Henry's.....	Ridge and Devon Aves.....		
St. Adalbert.....	Norwood Park.....	2,480	50,520
St. Joseph.....	River Grove.....	40	173
St. Lukas.....	3317 N. 40th Ave.....	220	1,689
St. Maria.....	{ Grand Trunk R'y and } { 87th St., S. }	425	7,840
Shomer Hadas.....	{ Desplaines Ave. and W. } { 12th St. }		
Sinai Congregation.....	At Rosehill.....		
Union Ridge.....	{ Higgins Ave., near Nor- } { wood Park..... }	48	
Waldheim.....	W. 10 miles, on Harrison St.	1,029	35,000
Zion Congregation.....	At Rosehill.....		
Total interments in 1908.....		26,595	
Grand total interments.....			790,470

Sixteen cemeteries not reported, which, if the number of burials in them were known, would probably carry the grand total of the dead in all the cemeteries up to more than a million, or a number equal to more than one-third of the people now living in this city.

Oldest Cemetery

Union Ridge Cemetery is believed to be the oldest in which burials continue to be made in Cook County. It is situated one block outside

the city in Norwood Park. The first burial there was in 1841, in which year a Mr. Smith gave the land for a graveyard. Many that had been farmers in the vicinity were buried there, and years after, when the interments had reached a considerable number, the ground was fenced and laid out in lots and called Union Ridge Cemetery. The superintendent at the present time is new to the position, and he finds it impossible to ascertain the total number of burials, as no records have been preserved.

The Lyonsville Cemetery, still used for burials, dates from the year 1845.

Chicago's First Cemetery

Chicago's first cemetery was laid out in 1835. In earlier times each interment was made on or near the residence of the friends of the deceased. Later, the settlements about where the river branches had a common acre on the west side of the North Branch, where the dead were buried. The dead from the fort were buried generally on the north side of the main river, east of Kinzie's old house, near the lake shore. There John Kinzie was buried in 1828. The soldiers who died of cholera in 1832 were interred near the northwest corner of Lake street and Wabash avenue. Early interments were made all along the borders of the two branches, wherever settlements had been made and deaths had occurred. In later days the forgotten graves were often opened in excavating, which led to much speculation as to whom the disinterred remains belonged. As late as March 12, 1849, the Daily Democrat records the fact that during the spring freshet, "two coffins were seen floating down the river, supposed to have been from some small burying-ground on the North Branch in the Wabansia addition." August 15, 1835, the town surveyor was ordered to lay out two tracts suitable for cemetery purposes; sixteen acres on the South Side and ten acres north of the river. These two lots, the first established cemeteries in Chicago, were located as early as August 26: on the North Side, near Chicago avenue, east of Clark street; on the South Side, near the lake shore and what is now Twenty-third street. These lots were fenced in September, and burials forbidden elsewhere within the town limits.

Crematories

There are three crematories in Chicago—one at Graceland, one at Montrose Cemetery, and another at Oakwoods. The two latter are new, and no figures concerning them are reported. The number of cremations at Graceland in 1908 was 280, or 20 per cent of the burials there for that year. The total number of cremations since the establishment of the crematory is 2,583.

MAYORALTY ELECTIONS IN CHICAGO

From the Date of the Incorporation of the City, March
4, 1837, to April 2, 1907

Name	May 2, 1837. Party	Vote
William B. Ogden.....	Democrat	470
John H. Kinzie.....	Whig.....	233
March 6, 1838.		
Buckner S. Morris.....	Whig.....	378
William Jones.....	Democrat	318
March 5, 1839.		
Benjamin W. Raymond.....	Whig.....	353
James Curtiss.....	Democrat	212
March 3, 1840.		
Alexander Loyd.....	Democrat	578
Benjamin W. Raymond.....	Whig.....	423
March 2, 1841.		
Francis C. Sherman.....	Democrat	460
Isaac R. Gavin.....	Whig.....	206
John Gage.....	Independent.....	23
March 1, 1842.		
Benjamin W. Raymond.....	Whig.....	363
Augustus Garrett.....	Democrat	330
Henry Smith.....	Independent.....	22
March 7, 1843.		
Augustus Garrett.....	Democrat	484
Thomas Church.....	Whig.....	300
Henry Smith.....	Independent.....	39
March 5, 1844. (a)		
Augustus Garrett.....	Democrat	622
George W. Dole.....	Whig.....	594
Henry Smith.....	Independent.....	166

April 2, 1844.		
Name	Party	Vote
Alson S. Sherman.....	Whig.....	837
Augustus Garrett.....	Democrat.....	714
Henry Smith.....	Independent.....	83
March 4, 1845.		
Augustus Garrett.....	Democrat.....	1,072
John H. Kinzie.....	Whig.....	913
Henry Smith.....	Independent.....	131
March 3, 1846.		
John P. Chapin.....	Whig.....	1,091
Charles Follansbee.....	Democrat.....	677
Philo Carpenter.....	Abolitionist.....	229
March 2, 1847.		
James Curtiss.....	Democrat.....	1,281
John H. Kinzie.....	Whig.....	1,220
Philo Carpenter.....	Abolitionist.....	238
March 7, 1848.		
James H. Woodworth.....	Independent-Democrat.....	1,723
James Curtiss.....	Democrat.....	1,280
March 6, 1849.		
James H. Woodworth.....	Whig-Democrat.....	2,292
Timothy Wait.....		378
Lewis C. Kerchival.....		260
S. D. Childs.....		26
March 5, 1850.		
James Curtiss.....	Democrat.....	1,700
Levi D. Boone.....		1,224
Lewis C. Kerchival.....		805
March 4, 1851.		
Walter S. Gurnee.....	Democrat.....	2,032
Eli B. Williams.....		1,092
James Curtiss.....		1,001
John Rodgers.....		230
March 2, 1852.		
Walter S. Gurnee.....	Democrat.....	1,741
James Curtiss.....		1,295
A. G. Throop.....		1,153
Peter Page.....		268
March 1, 1853.		
Charles H. Gray.....	Democrat.....	3,270
J. L. James.....		991

Name	March 7, 1854. Party	Vote
Isaac L. Milliken.....	Democrat	3,800
Amos G. Throop.....		2,555
March 6, 1855.		
Levi D. Boone.....	Knownothing.....	3,183
Isaac L. Milliken.....	Democrat	2,839
March 4, 1856.		
Thomas Dyer.....	Democrat	4,712
Francis C. Sherman		4,123
March 3, 1857.		
John Wentworth.....	Fusion-Republican.....	5,924
David Carver.....	Democrat	4,842
March 2, 1858.		
John C. Haines.....	Republican.....	8,642
Daniel Brainard.....	Democrat	7,481
March 1, 1859.		
John C. Haines.....	Republican.	8,587
Marcus D. Gilman.....	Democrat	7,728
March 6, 1860.		
John Wentworth.....	Republican.....	10,007
Walter S. Gurnee.....	Democrat	8,740
April 16, 1861.		
Julian S. Rumsey.....	Republican.....	8,080
Thomas B. Bryan.....	Democrat	6,597
April 15, 1862.		
Francis C. Sherman.....	Democrat	7,434
Charles N. Holden.....		6,246
April 21, 1863. (b)		
Francis C. Sherman.....	Democrat	10,467
Thomas B. Bryan.....		9,879
April 18, 1865.		
John B. Rice.....	Republican.....	11,077
Francis C. Sherman.....	Democrat	5,428
April 16, 1867.		
John B. Rice.....	Republican.....	11,904
Francis C. Sherman.....	Democrat	7,971
November 2, 1869.		
Roswell B. Mason.....	People's.....	19,878
George W. Gage.....	Republican.....	11,381

November 7, 1871.		
Name	Party	Vote
Joseph Medill.....	Republican.....	16,125
Charles C. P. Holden.....	Democrat.....	5,988
November 4, 1873.		
Harvey D. Colvin.....	People's.....	28,791
Lester L. Bond.....	Law and Order.....	18 540
April 18, 1876. (c)		
Thomas Hoyne.....	Republican.....	33,064
Scattering.....		819
July 12, 1876.		
Monroe Heath.....	Republican.....	19,248
Mark Kimball.....	Democrat.....	7,509
J. J. McGrath.....	Independent.....	3,363
April 3, 1877.		
Monroe Heath.....	Republican.....	30,881
Perry H. Smith.....	Democrat.....	19,449
April 1, 1879.		
Carter H. Harrison.....	Democrat.....	25,685
Abner M. Wright.....	Republican.....	20,496
Ernst Schmidt.....	Socialist.....	11,829
April 5, 1881.		
Carter H. Harrison.....	Democrat.....	35,668
John M. Clark.....	Republican.....	27,925
Timothy O'Meara.....	Independent.....	764
George Schilling.....	Socialist.....	240
April 3, 1883.		
Carter H. Harrison.....	Democrat.....	41,226
Eugene Cary.....	Republican.....	30,963
April 7, 1885.		
Carter H. Harrison.....	Democrat.....	43,352
Sidney Smith.....	Republican.....	42,977
William H. Bush.....	Prohibition.....	221
April 5, 1887.		
John A. Roche.....	Republican.....	51,249
Robert L. Nelson.....	Labor.....	23,490
Joseph L. Whitlock.....	Prohibition.....	372
April 2, 1889.		
Dewitt C. Cregier.....	Democrat.....	57,340
John A. Roche.....	Republican.....	45,328
Ira J. Mason.....	Prohibition.....	410
Charles Orchardson.....	Socialist.....	303

April 7, 1891.		Vote
Name	Party	
Hempstead Washburne.....	Republican.....	46,957
Dewitt C. Cregier.....	Democrat.....	46,588
Carter H. Harrison.....	Independent-Democrat.....	42,931
Elmer Washburn.....	Citizens'.....	24,027
Thomas J. Morgan.....	Socialist.....	2,376

April 4, 1893. (d)		Vote
Carter H. Harrison.....	Democrat.....	114,237
Samuel Allerton.....	Republican.....	93,148
Dewitt C. Cregier.....	United Citizens'.....	3,033
J. Ehrenpreis.....	Socialist Labor.....	1,000

December 19, 1893. (d)		Vote
John P. Hopkins.....	Democrat.....	112,959
George B. Swift.....	Republican.....	111,660
Michael Britzius.....	Socialist.....	2,064
Ebenezer Wakeley.....	People's.....	535

April 2, 1895.		Vote
George B. Swift.....	Republican.....	143,884
Frank Wenter.....	Democrat.....	103,125
Bayard Holmes.....	People's.....	12,882
Arthur J. Bassett.....	Prohibition.....	994
Ebenezer Wakeley.....	Silver.....	302

April 6, 1897.		Vote
Carter H. Harrison, Jr.....	Democrat.....	148,880
John M. Harlan.....	Independent Republican.....	69,730
Nathaniel C. Sears.....	Republican.....	59,542
Washington Hesing.....	Independent Democrat.....	15,427
John Glambock.....	Socialist Labor.....	1,230
H. L. Parmelee.....	Prohibition.....	910
J. Irving Pearce, Jr.....	Independent.....	561
Frank H. Collier.....	Independent Democrat.....	110

April 4, 1899.		Vote
Carter H. Harrison, Jr.....	Democrat.....	148,496
Zina R. Carter.....	Republican.....	107,437
John P. Altgeld.....	Municipal Ownership.....	47,169
August Klenke.....	Socialist Labor.....	1,175
John A. Wadhams.....	Prohibition.....	1,023
T. G. Kerwin.....	Social Democrat.....	367

April 2, 1901.		Vote
Carter H. Harrison, Jr.....	Democrat.....	156,756
Elbridge Hanecy.....	Republican.....	128,413
John Collins.....	Socialist.....	5,384

Name	Party	Vote
Avery E. Hoyt.....	Prohibition.....	3,328
Gustav Hoyt.....	Social Democrat.....	2,043
Thomas Rhodus.....	Single Tax.....	1,028
John R. Pepin.....	Socialist Labor.....	679

April 7, 1903.

Carter H. Harrison, Jr.....	Democrat.....	146,208
Graeme Stewart.....	Republican.....	138,548
Charles L. Breckon.....	Socialist.....	11,124
Daniel L. Cruice.....	Independent Labor.....	9,947
Thomas L. Haines.....	Prohibition.....	2,674
Henry Sale.....	Socialist Labor.....	1,014

April 4, 1905.

Edward F. Dunne.....	Democrat.....	163,189
John M. Harlan.....	Republican.....	138,548
John Collins.....	Socialist.....	23,034
Oliver W. Stewart.....	Prohibition.....	3,294

April 2, 1907.

Fred A. Busse.....	Republican.....	164,702
Edward F. Dunne.....	Democrat.....	151,779
George Koop.....	Socialist.....	13,429
W. A. Brubaker.....	Prohibition.....	6,020

- (a) Election declared invalid, one of the judges of election never having been naturalized.
- (b) First mayor elected for a two year term.
- (c) The City Council, in passing an order for an election for city officers under the new charter, omitted all reference to the office of Mayor. In consequence, the courts held that this election was informal, the Mayor and City Council not having issued a call for an election.
- (d) Mayor Harrison was assassinated October 28, 1893, and Mayor Hopkins was elected at a special election held December 19, 1893, to succeed him.

POLITICAL CLUBS OF CHICAGO

The Marquette Club

365 Dearborn Avenue

Established 1889, to support the cause of good government and the dominance of the republican party.

Chester Arthur Legg, president; Wm. B. Austin, Charles C. Gilbert, vice-presidents; Charles A. Churan; secretary; Howard M. Wagg, treasurer; Robert T. Kocks, S. C. Phinney, Henry C. Adams, James McNally, Francis W. Taylor, Sidney W. Wortly, directors.

Political action committee—T. G. Corlett, chairman; Henry L. Seligman, secretary; Wm. P. Dunn, Fred A. Britten, Arthur Josetti, Charles M. Foell, Roderick Ross, James B. Ritchie, Edward Golle.

The Hamilton Club

135 Monroe Street

George W. Dixon, president; John H. Batten, Albert R. Gates, vice-presidents; Charles J. O'Connor, secretary; Hugo E. Otte, treasurer.

Directors—William B. Austin, Robert S. Isle, Dwight Jackson, Henry C. Morris, Edward J. Seymour.

Political action committee—Phillip J. Maguire, Frank H. Stephens.

The Hamilton Club was organized April 9, 1890, "for the advancement of political science; to promote good government, local, state and national; to develop the growth and spread of patriotism and of republican principles, and to cultivate friendly and social relations among its members."

The Iroquois Club

121 La Salle St.

Established 1881

Officers for 1909:—Edgar Bronson Tolman, president; John S. Cooper, Wm. H. Sexton, Marvin E. Barnhart, John P. McGoorty, Wm. Rothmann, Morton A. Mergentheim, Charles J. Vopicka, F. L. Morrel, Henry H. Hagan, vice presidents; E. D. Frazer, recording secretary; A. F. Reichmann, corresponding secretary; Orva G. Williams, treasurer.

Established in the interest of the Democratic Party. Declares for the "largest liberty of individuals consistent with public safety; for local self-government; for separate independence of the legislative, executive and judicial departments; for the recognition of the Supreme Court of the United States as the proper tribunal for the final decision of all constitutional questions; and for the strict maintenance of the public faith."

City Club of Chicago

Organized 1903

Officers for 1909:—Walter L. Fischer, president; Charles Edward Merriam, vice-president; Harold H. Rockwell, treasurer; Frederick Greeley, secretary; George E. Hooker, civic secretary; Alfred L. Baker, Thomas A. Hall, Frederick H. Deknatel, Victor Elting, Julian W. Mack, Henry B. Favill, Charles Edward Merriam, Walter L. Fisher, Frederick Norcross, Frederick Greeley, Harold H. Rockwell, Harold F. White, directors.

The announced purpose of the Club "is to bring together in informal association as many as possible of those men—of whom Chicago has so many, of all ages, sorts, and conditions—who sincerely desire to meet the full measure of their responsibility as citizens, who are genuinely interested in the improvement, by non-partisan and disinterested methods, of the political, social and economic conditions of the community in which we live."

Citizens' Association

Established 1874

Officers for 1909:—Julius Stern, president; Robert S. Hotz, vice-president; John C. Block, treasurer; Shelby M. Singleton, secretary. Executive Committee, Frederick W. Burlingham, George E. Cole, William Kent, J. Lawrence Laughlin, Joseph Donnersberger, John McLaren, Bernard A. Eckhart, Clarence S. Pellet, Moses E. Greenebaum, Robert S. Hotz, Eugene E. Prussing, George R. Jenkins, Wilford C. Shurtleff, Julius Stern.

Object of the Association. "To promote the general welfare and prosperity of the city; to protect citizens, so far as possible, against the evils of careless or corrupt legislation; to effect the prompt enforcement and execution of the law; to foster and encourage all enterprises necessary and calculated to develop and extend our business and commercial interests; to protect and maintain our credit both at home and abroad; to secure such legislation, both State and National, as the interests of the city may from time to time require; to arouse a more widely extended interest in our municipal legislation and administration; to correct existing abuses, and to prevent their future recurrence."

Municipal Voters' League

Officers for 1909:—Henry B. Favill, president; Lessing Rosenthal, vice-president; Kellogg Fairbank, secretary; Leverett Thompson, treasurer. Finance Committee—Joseph Schaffner, chairman; Albert Keep, secretary; Albert A. Sprague, John V. Farwell, Jr., Arthur T. Aldis, Harry Rubens, John T. Pirie, Jr., George F. Porter, P. B. Hoyt, E. D. Hulbert, Harrison B. Riley, Edward P. Bailey; Alfred L. Baker, Frank H. Armstrong, Frank G. Logan, Charles R. Crane, Adolph Larson, F. A. Delano, Charles J. Vopicka, William McC. Blair, J. Allen Haines.

On a leaflet issued by the Club, it is stated that "The Municipal Voters' League is an independent political organization the sole purpose of which is the election of honest and competent municipal officials in Chicago. It has confined its attention to members of the City Council. It is absolutely nonpartisan and intensely practical. It was organized in 1896 by a Committee of One Hundred, composed of a Republican and a Democrat from each of the thirty-four wards then in the city, and thirty-two members chosen from the city at large without regard to residence or political affiliations."

Legislative Voters' League

Executive office, 1634 Tribune Building

Officers for 1909:—Alfred T. Capps, president; Adolph Krause, Vice-president; Frank H. Jones, treasurer; Louis M. Greeley, secretary. Executive Committee, Clifford W. Barnes, chairman; A. A. Carpenter, jr., H. N. Higinbotham, Louis M. Greeley, Alfred T. Capps, Adolph Krause, Geo. E. Cole, John B. Lord, John Stewart Coonley, Morris S. Rosenwald, John H. Coulter, Albert A. Sprague, Henry P. Crowell, Turner A. Webster.

"The object of the League," according to its constitution, "shall be to promote good government through the agency of the Legislature, by assisting the public to form a correct judgment concerning the work and character of the members of the Legislature; by aiding the nomination and election of desirable legislators, and in retaining their service as long as possible; and by furnishing the public and members of the Legislature with exact information concerning the scope and purpose of proposed legislation."

PRESIDENTS OF REPUBLICAN WARD CLUBS

Ward	President	Address
1.	Mancha Bruggemeyer.....	575 Wabash avenue
2.	Charles H. Hamill.....	2217 Prairie avenue
3.	Martin B. Madden.....	3829 Michigan avenue
4.	Frank X. Cloidt.....	219 24th place
5.	John J. McKenna.....	3837 Archer avenue
6.	John F. Holland.....	4643 Woodlawn avenue
7.	W. O. Hance.....	5213 Hibbard avenue
8.	H. W. Price.....	7217 Merrill avenue
9.	James P. Kavanagh.....	162 W. 18th street
10.	James J. Banks.....	737 S. May street
11.	Charles J. Happell.....	508 Ashland avenue
12.	S. P. Norman.....	1153 S. Western avenue
13.	William H. Baker.....	1656 W. Adams street
14.	Robert C. Busse.....	274 N. Paulina street
15.	Albert Beilfuss.....	2258 Cornelia street
16.	John F. Devine.....	630 N. Robey street
17.	Lewis D. Sitts.....	440 Grand avenue
18.	Albert Glade.....	9 N. Curtis street
19.	William G. Hermann.....	229 Loomis street
20.	Leland S. Rapp.....	108 S. Leavitt street
21.	Oscar Hebel.....	414 LaSalle street
22.	S. E. Erickson.....	59 Locust street
23.	George H. Woods.....	661 Sedgwick street
24.	John W. Hill.....	57 Surrey court
25.	F. P. Schmitt.....	1941 Deming place
26.	Charles F. McKinely.....	424 Sunnyside avenue
27.	Robert L. Campbell.....	1511 Kimball avenue
28.	Joseph F. Haas.....	503 W. Fullerton avenue
29.	John Golombiewski.....	1810 W. 48th street
30.	Charles Helander.....	5431 LaSalle street
31.	Walter Page.....	5942 Normal avenue
32.	E. L. Roberts.....	10220 Longwood avenue
33.	W. G. Franke.....	9454 Cottage Grove avenue
34.	Z. P. Carter.....	St. Louis & Ogden avenues
35.	William Barclay.....	2548 W. Fullerton avenue

SUPERINTENDENTS OF WARDS

The ward superintendents are charged with and held responsible for the physical condition of their respective wards, the cleaning of the ward's streets and alleys and the removal of garbage, the opening and cleaning of inlets to catch basins, the removal of weeds from streets and the repair of street pavements and sidewalks.

Ward	Name	Ward Office	Telephone
1	R. M. Cochrane	Randolph st. and Central ct.	Central 4205
2	Peter Cashey	3400 Armour ave.	Douglas 573
3	A. J. Creighton	3400 Armour ave.	Douglas 573
4	Jas. McInerney	2901 Lowe Ave.	Yards 218
5	T. F. McGrath	2910 Loomis st.	Yards 1066
6	John J. Carroll	827 E. 47 st.	Oakland 931
7	T. L. Mulroy	6109 Cottage Grove ave.	Hyde Park 152
8	W. J. Galligan	93rd st. and So. Chicago ave.	So. Chicago 142
9	George J. Lake	S. W. cor. 16th and String st.	Canal 1351
10	Frank Sima	15th place and Loomis st.	Canal 965
11	F. A. Hurley	15th place and Loomis st.	Canal 965
12	John J. Corbett	Washburn and Talman aves.	West 1236
13	M. English	1805 Fillmore st.	Kedzie 372
14	Chas. I. Smith	18 Hart st.	Humboldt 1768
15	Chas. F. Walsh	1128 West Chicago ave.	Humboldt 965
16	James Burke	Paulina st. and North ave.	Monroe 2151
17	David McGann	189 Austin Ave.	Monroe 841
18	Chas. McDonald	Adams st. and Center ave.	Monroe 2291
19	Mrs. A. E. Paul	318 South May st.	Monroe 2168
20	T. C. Ryan	812 West Madison st.	West 1699
21	E. J. Alden	204 East Huron st.	North 1452
22	M. Murphy	153 Orleans st	North 909
23	H. Vanderbosh	653 Larrabee st.	Lincoln 939
24	W. G. Conrath	1326 N. Ashland ave.	Lincoln 3216
25	R. P. Sullivan	1895 North Halsted st.	Lake View 360
26	Felix S. Mitchell	Ashland Ave. and Byron st.	Lake View 623
27	W. J. Higgins	Short and Our sts.	Jefferson Pk 12
28	Luke Cassidy	Campbell av. & Cortland st.	Humboldt 1469
29	D. J. Rierdon	47th and Bishop sts.	Yards 1040
30	Leopold Grant	49th and Union sts.	Yards 922
31	S. J. Wiggins	316 West 59th st.	Wentworth 967
32	A. T. Dodson	69th st. and Lafayette ave.	Wentworth 912
33	Howard Smith	Kensington and So. Park avs.	W. Pullman 141
34	J. J. Butler	1629 South 40th court	Canal 1287
35	M. J. Murphy	2541 W. Kinzie St	Austin 70
Extra	(*)F. Monahan	Chicago ave and the river.	Monroe 4756

(*) In charge of garbage fleet.

MINISTERS AND AMBASSADORS, TAKEN FROM CHICAGO

Norman B. Judd—U. S. Minister to Germany, 1861-4, appointed by President Lincoln.

J. Russell Jones—U. S. Minister to Belgium, 1869-72, appointed by President Grant.

Thomas O. Osborne—U. S. Minister to Buenos Ayres, 1881, appointed by President Garfield.

Robert T. Lincoln—U. S. Minister to Great Britain, 1889-93, appointed by President Harrison.

Lambert Tree—U. S. Minister to Belgium, 1885-8 and U. S. Minister to Russia, 1888-9, appointed to both posts by President Cleveland.

Robert S. McCormick—Ambassador to Austria-Hungary, 1901-2, appointed by President McKinley; and U. S. Ambassador to Russia, 1902-5, appointed by President Roosevelt.

Charles Page Bryan—U. S. Minister to Brazil, 1898-1902, appointed by President McKinley; U. S. Minister to Switzerland, 1902-3, and U. S. Minister to Portugal since 1903, appointed by President Roosevelt.

MEMBERS OF PRESIDENTS' CABINETS TAKEN FROM CHICAGO

Robert T. Lincoln—Secretary of War in President Garfield's Cabinet, 1881, and in President Arthur's Cabinet, 1881-5.

Walter Q. Gresham—Secretary of State in President Cleveland's second Cabinet, 1893.

Franklin MacVeagh—Secretary of the Treasury in President Taft's Cabinet, 1909.

Jacob M. Dickinson—Secretary of War in President Taft's Cabinet, 1909.

VOTE FOR PRESIDENT—CITY OF CHICAGO

FROM 1880 to 1908, INCLUSIVE

ELECTION OF 1880

CANDIDATE.	PARTY.	VOTE.	MAJORITY.
Garfield.	Republican	32,994.	4,155
Hancock.	Democrat	27,974. . . . .	.....
Weaver.	Greenback.	865. . . . .	.....

ELECTION OF 1884

Blaine	Republican	51,420.	1,866
Cleveland.	Democrat	48,530. . . . .	.....
Butler	Greenback	540. . . . .	.....
St. John.	Prohibition	484. . . . .	.....

ELECTION OF 1888

Cleveland.	Democrat	63,706.	1,915
Harrison.	Republican	60,102. . . . .	.....
Fish.	Prohibition	1,308. . . . .	.....
Streeter.	Union Labor.	225. . . . .	.....
Cowdrey	United Labor.	126. . . . .	.....

ELECTION OF 1892

Cleveland.	Democrat	136,474.	31,090
Harrison.	Republican	100,849. . . . .	.....
Bidwell.	Prohibition	3,029. . . . .	.....
Weaver.	People's.	1,506. . . . .	.....

ELECTION OF 1896

McKinley.	Republican	200,747.	51,009
Bryan	Democrat	144,736. . . . .	.....
Palmer.	Gold Democrat	2,300. . . . .	.....
Levering.	Prohibition	1,849. . . . .	.....
Matchett	Socialist Labor	712. . . . .	.....
Bentley	National.	141. . . . .	.....

ELECTION OF 1900

CANDIDATE.	PARTY.	VOTE.	MAJORITY.
McKinley.....	Republican	184,786.....	*7621
Bryan.....	Democrat	177,165.....	.....
Debs.....	Social Democrat	6,553.....	.....
Wooley.....	Prohibition.....	2,977.....	.....
Malloney.....	Socialist Labor.....	410.....	.....
Barker.....	People's.....	185.....	.....
Ellis.....	Union Reform	145.....	.....
Leonard.....	United Christian.....	130.....	.....

ELECTION OF 1904

Roosevelt.....	Republican	208,689.....	53,344
Parker.....	Democrat	98,765.....	.....
Debs.....	Social Democrat	45,929.....	.....
Swallow.....	Prohibition	4,652.....	.....
Watson.....	People's.....	3,155.....	.....
Corregan.....	Socialist Labor.....	2,556.....	.....
Holcomb.....	Continental.....	288.....	.....

ELECTION OF 1908

Taft.....	Republican	205,839.....	33,125
Bryan.....	Democrat	143,544.....	.....
Debs.....	Socialist	17,712.....	.....
Chafin.....	Prohibition	4,982.....	.....
Hisgen.....	Independence.....	5,633.....	.....
Gilhouse.....	Socialist Labor.....	616.....	.....
Turney.....	United Christian	169.....	.....
Watson.....	People's	49.....	.....

NOTE—*Indicates plurality vote.

MISCELLANEOUS

The Art Institute of Chicago

(Lake Front, foot of Adams Street)

Trustees 1908-1909

Edward E. Ayer	Clyde M. Carr	Frank G. Logan
Adolphus C. Bartlett	Charles Deering	R. Hall McCormick
John C. Black	Henry H. Getty	John J. Mitchell
Chauncey J. Blair	John J. Glessner	Samuel M. Nickerson
Clarence Buckingham	Frank W. Gunsaulus	Martin A. Ryerson
Edward B. Butler	Charles L. Hutchinson	Howard Van D. Shaw
Daniel H. Burnham	Bryan Lathrop	Albert A. Sprague

EX-OFFICIO

Fred. A. Busse	Henry G. Foreman
Mayor	President South Park Commissioners
Walter H. Wilson	Edward S. Rainey
Comptroller	Auditor South Park Commissioners

Officers

Charles L. Hutchinson, President	Martin A. Ryerson, Vice-President
Ernest A. Hamill, Treasurer	William A. Angell, Auditor
William M. R. French, Director	Newton H. Carpenter, Secretary

Executive Committee

Charles L. Hutchinson	Martin A. Ryerson	Frank G. Logan
John C. Black	Albert A. Sprague	Howard Van D. Shaw
	Clarence Buckingham	

Art Committee

Charles L. Hutchinson	Martin A. Ryerson	Howard Van D. Shaw
Bryan Lathrop	R. Hall McCormick	Frederic C. Bartlett

The John Crerar Library

Officers, 1909

Peter Stenger Grosscup, President; Henry W. Bishop, First Vice-President; Thomas D. Jones, Second Vice-President; Leonard A. Busby, Secretary; William J. Lauderback, Treasurer; Clement W. Andrews, Librarian.

Board of Directors

E. W. Blatchford, Robert T. Lincoln, Henry W. Bishop, John M. Clark, Frank S. Johnson, Peter Stenger Grosscup, Marvin Hughitt, Thomas D. Jones, John J. Mitchell, Leonard A. Busby, Robert Forsyth, Chauncey Keep, Frederick H. Rawson.

Fred A. Busse, Mayor of Chicago, ex-officio.

Walter H. Wilson, Comptroller of Chicago, ex-officio.

Standing Committees

Finance—John J. Mitchell, Chauncey Keep, Marvin Hughitt.

Administration—E. W. Blatchford, Leonard A. Busby, Frederick H. Rawson.

Buildings and Grounds—John M. Clark, Henry W. Bishop, Robert T. Lincoln.

Books—Frank S. Johnson, Thomas D. Jones, Robert Forsyth.

In 1908 the public used of the collections of this Library, over 389,000 volumes and periodicals: the number of visitors recorded has been 130,000, an average of 414 a day, and an increase of 20,300 over 1907. The Library now contains 232,400 volumes and 66,000 pamphlets, and receives currently 2,889 periodicals and 6,365 other serial publications.

Chicago Historical Society

The Chicago Historical Society for Lincoln Centennial week had five hundred exhibits. Notices were sent out to all the city schools that their pupils would be welcome on any and all days of the week to view them. Thousands of children and advanced pupils came. One exhibit was Borglum's head of Lincoln, heroic size, in bronze; a replica of the head that has been accepted by Congress for the national capital. It was presented by Joseph Harris, a member of the Society. Another exhibit was a plaque in bronze containing a medallion of Lincoln and the Gettysburg speech. This was presented by the Spaulding Jewelry Company, through its president, Charles F. Green.

President—Franklin H. Head; Vice-Presidents—Thomas Dent,

Lambert Tree; Treasurer—Orson Smith; Librarian—Caroline M. McIlvaine; Executive Committee—Franklin H. Head, Chairman, ex-officio; Otto L. Schmidt, Walter C. Newberry, George Merryweather, William A. Fuller, John P. Wilson, Charles F. Gunther, Samuel H. Kerfoot, Jr., Edward L. Ryerson.

Latitude and Longitude of Chicago

The position of Chicago, on the earth, as ascertained by science, has been recorded several times. In the first year of the occupation of Fort Dearborn a calculation was made and the result transmitted to the War Department, where it remains to this day on file. The center of the Fort was found to be in latitude 41 degrees 52 minutes north, and at longitude 87 degrees 35 minutes west.

All the subsequent calculations were made prior to 1871.

In 1853 an observation was made from the steeple of the Catholic Church of the Holy Name, on North State (then Wolcott) street between Huron and Superior streets; by which Chicago was declared to be of latitude 41 degrees 53 minutes and 48 seconds north, and at longitude 87 degrees and 37.73 seconds west.

In 1858, Col. Graham, a U. S. Engineer, from the dome of the City Hall, geodetically ascertained Chicago to be of latitude 41 degrees 53 minutes and 06.2 seconds north, and at longitude 87 degrees 38 minutes and 01.2 seconds west; or 5 hours, 35 minutes and 32.08 seconds west of Greenwich; and 42 minutes, 14.69 seconds west from Washington.

The latest observation found of record, was from the center of the telescope in the Dearborn Observatory, then situated within the Douglas University buildings on Cottage Grove avenue. The record of this is, 41 degrees, 50 minutes, 1 second north latitude, and 87 degrees, 36 minutes, 41.7 seconds, longitude west; or 42 minutes, 14.69 seconds west from Washington, which is very nearly the position of the University of Chicago.

Consuls and Consulates in Chicago

Argentine Republic.....P. S. Hudson, 108 La Salle st.
 Austria-Hungary.....Alexander de Nuber, Consul-General, 184 La Salle st.
 Belgium.....Charles Henrotin, 506, Rookery Bldg.
 Bolivia.....Frederick W. Harnwell, 1502, 181 La Salle st.
 Brazil.....Stuart R. Alexander, 19 Wabash av.
 Chile.....M. J. Steffens, 57 22nd st.
 Colombia.....Erskine M. Phelps, 34 Wabash Ave.
 Costa Rica.....Berthold Singer, 188 E. Madison st.
 Cuba.....Louis S. Vallin, 504, 188 E. Madison st.

Denmark.....	George Bach, 407-8, 59 Dearborn st.
Ecuador	Louis J. Millet, 46 Pearson st.
France.....	Baron H. de St. Laurent, 1511, 59 Clark st.
Germany.....	Dr. Paul Roh, Acting Consul, 1405 Corn Exchange Bank Bldg.
Great Britain.....	Alex. Finn. (Consul-General,) 604 Pullman Bldg.
Greece.....	N. Salopoulos, 24, 69 Dearborn st.
Guatemala.....	Jule F. Brower, 1331 First National Bank Bldg.
Honduras.....	Berthold Singer, 188 E. Madison st.
Italy	Chevalier Guido Sabetta, 1612, Masonic Temple.
Japan.....	K. Matsubara, 705 Chamber of Commerce Bldg
Mexico	Ajuistin Bina, 1645, 84 Van Buren st.
Netherlands	George Birkhoff, Jr., (Consul-general,) 85 Washington st.
Nicaragua.....	Berthold Singer, 188 E. Madison st.
Norway.....	Frederick H. Gade, 1317, 108 La Salle st.
Panama.....	Gilbert C. Wheeler, 1401, Masonic Temple.
Paraguay.....	D. T. Hunt, 704, 204 Dearborn st.
Persia.....	R. T. Crane, Jr., (Consul-General,) 519 S. Canal st.
Peru.....	W. M. Fiske, 225, 205 La Salle st.
Portugal	S. C. Simms, (Vice-Consul,) 476 Kenwood Terrace.
Russia.....	Baron Ernest Schilling, 51 Lincoln Park Boul.
Santa Domingo.....	Frederick W. Job, 832, 204 Dearborn st.
Siam.....	Milward Adams, Auditorium.
Spain	Berthold Singer, 188 E. Madison st.
Sweden.....	John R. Lindgren, 142 E. Washington st.
Switzerland	A. Holinger, 172 E. Washington st.
Turkey.....	Charles Henrotin. (Consul-General,) 506, Rookery Bldg.
Uruguay.....	John Moffitt, 1614, 79 Dearborn st.
Venezuela.....	Jose M. Alvizua, 28 E. Jackson Boul.

Distances in Chicago

FROM MADISON STREET NORTH: Chicago ave. 1 mile; North ave. 2 miles; Fullerton ave. 3 miles; Belmont ave. 4 miles; Irving Park blvd. 5 miles; Lawrence ave. 6 miles; Bryn Mawr ave. 7 miles; Devon ave. 8 miles; Touhy ave. 9 miles; City Limits 9½ miles.

FROM MADISON STREET SOUTH: Twelfth st. 1 mile; Twenty-second st. 2 miles; Thirty-first st. 3 miles; Thirty-ninth st. 4 miles; Forty-seventh st. 5 miles; Fifty-fifth st. 6 miles; Sixty-third st. 7 miles; Seventy-first st. 8 miles; Seventy-ninth st. 9 miles;

Eighty-seventh st. 10 miles; Ninety-fifth st. 11 miles; One Hundred and Third st. 12 miles; One Hundred and Eleventh st. 13 miles; One Hundred and Nineteenth st. 14 miles; City Limits $16\frac{1}{2}$ miles.

FROM STATE STREET WEST: Halsted st. 1 mile; Ashland ave. 2 miles; Western ave. 3 miles; Kedzie ave. 4 miles; Fortieth ave. 5 miles; Forty-eighth ave. 6 miles; Central Park ave. 7 miles; City Limits $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles west from State and Madison sts. At points further north and south than this the city extends to its greatest width of $14\frac{1}{2}$ miles.

FROM STATE STREET EAST: At State and Madison sts. the lake lies about $\frac{1}{2}$ mile to the east and at Thirteenth st. even this distance is reduced. From Thirteenth st. south, however, the lake front recedes until at Eighty-seventh st. it is $4\frac{1}{3}$ miles from State st. to the lake.

Concerning Garbage and Street Cleaning

Chicago at the present time is disposing of its garbage by reduction under a contract entered into with the Chicago Reduction Company on August 3, 1906. The contract is to run for a period of five years from November 1, 1906, for the sum of \$47,500 per annum.

Owing to the great extent of territory garbage is collected from, in order to do away with long hauls loading stations are placed at various points along the Chicago River convenient as far as possible to the different wards.

The City's garbage is collected from the various wards in wagons equipped with steel tanks. These tanks when full are taken to the different loading stations on the river and hoisted to scows which convey them to the reduction plant situate at 39th and Iron streets. Here the garbage is emptied and the tanks sterilized and returned to the loading places.

One hundred and eighty-seven thousand five hundred and sixty-four cubic yards or 93,782 tons of pure garbage were hauled during the year.

One million two hundred and sixty-two thousand nine hundred and forty-one cubic yards of ashes and rubbish and were hauled to various city dumps.

Seventy-three thousand five hundred and twenty-five and three-tenths miles of streets and alleys were cleaned, necessitating the removal of 892,751 cubic yards of street dirt; 155,730 cubic yards of snow were removed; 2,079,165 square yards of weeds were cut, 1,773,160 inlets to catch basins were opened and cleaned.

Free Public Baths

Name of Bath	Date of Opening	Location
Carter H. Harrison.....	Jan. 10, 1894	192 Mather st.
Martin B. Madden.....	April 17, 1897	3825 Wentworth ave.
William Mavor.....	May, 1900	4647 Gross ave.
14th St. Pumping Station..	June 16, 1900	14th st. and Indiana ave.
22d St. Pumping Station..	June, 1900	22d st. and Ashland ave.
Robert A. Waller.....	Feb. 12, 1901	80 S. Peoria st.
Kosciusko.....	April 1, 1904	703 Holt ave.
D. C. Cregier.....	October, 1905	193 Gault Court
John Wentworth.....	Dec., 1905	2839 S. Halsted st.
Theodore T. Gurney.....	May 31, 1906	247 W. Chicago ave.
Joseph Medill.....	Sept. 15, 1906	759 Grand ave.
William B. Ogden.....	July, 1906	3346 Emerald ave.
Thomas Gahan.....	Nov. 7, 1907	4226 Wallace st.
Fernand Henrotin.....	Aug. 1, 1908	1224 N. Marshfield ave.
William Loetler.....	Feb. 6, 1909	12th Place and Union st.
Pilsen.....	March 1, 1908	658 S. Throop st.

Area Extensions of the City of Chicago

The total area of the City of Chicago to-day is 190.638 square miles, made up from time to time by the following extensions:

Original Town and City of Chicago in square miles.....	10.635
1. Extension—February 16, 1847.....	3.375
2. Extension—February 12, 1853.....	3.988
3. Extension—February 13, 1863.....	6.284
4. Extension—February 27, 1869.....	11.380
5. Extension—May 16, 1887.....	1.000
6. Extension—April 29, 1889.....	7.150
7. Extension—June 29, 1889.....	126.070
8. Extension—April 1, 1890.....	1.773
9. Extension—May 12, 1890.....	2.899
10. Extension—November 4, 1890.....	4.603
11. Extension—April 7, 1891.....	.981
12. Extension—April 4, 1893.....	3.875
13. Extension—November 7, 1893.....	2.125
14. Extension—February 25, 1895.....	1.000
15. Extension—April 4, 1899.....	3.500
Total.....	190.638

SUNDRY TABULAR ITEMS

Legal Fares for Cabs and Carriages

One Horse Vehicles

1. For one or two passengers, not exceeding one mile.....\$0.50
2. For each additional passenger, 25 cents for the first mile or part thereof only..... .25
3. For one or more passengers for the second mile and subsequent miles or parts thereof, 25 cents for all for each such mile or parts thereof..... .25
4. For children between 5 and 14 years of age, when accompanied by an adult, not more than half of the above rates shall be charged for like distances. For children under 5 years of age, when accompanied by an adult, no charge shall be made.
5. For the use of any vehicle mentioned in this section conveying one or more passengers, when hired by the hour with the privilege of going from place to place and stopping as often as may be required, as follows:
 - For the first hour..... 1.00
 - For each additional hour or part thereof at the rate of \$1 an hour.
6. In the case of any vehicle described in this section being engaged by the hour and discharged at a distance from the place where it was engaged, the driver shall have the right to charge for the time necessary to return to such place.

Two Horse Vehicles

1. For one or two passengers not exceeding one mile.....\$1.00
2. For each additional passenger, 50 cents each for the first mile or part thereof only..... .50
3. For one or more passengers for the second mile and subsequent miles or part thereof, 50 cents for all for each mile or part thereof..... .50
4. Children between 5 and 14 years of age, when accompanied by an adult, not more than half of the above rates shall be charged for like distances. For children under 5 years of age, when accompanied by an adult, no charge shall be made.

5. For the use of any vehicle mentioned in this section conveying one or more passengers, when hired by the hour with the privilege of going from place to place and stopping as often as may be required, as follows:
- For the first hour.....\$2.00
For each additional hour or part thereof, at the rate of \$1.50 an hour.
6. In the case of any vehicle described in this section being engaged by the hour and discharged at a distance from the place where it was engaged, the driver shall have the right to charge for the time necessary to go back to such place.

Notification to Driver—Passengers must notify the driver when starting if they desire to use the vehicle by the hour; otherwise the driver may assume that he is hired by the mile.

Detention—For any detention exceeding 15 minutes when working by the mile the driver may demand at the rate of \$1 per hour.

Baggage—Every passenger upon any vehicle licensed under the provisions of this article shall be allowed to have conveyed with him upon such vehicle without charge therefor his ordinary light traveling baggage in an amount not to exceed in weight seventy-five pounds. This includes one and two horse vehicles.

Lost Baggage—Whenever any package, article or baggage, or goods of any kind shall be left in or upon any vehicle licensed under the provisions of this article, the driver of such vehicle shall upon discovering such article or goods forthwith deliver the same to the board of inspectors of passenger vehicles.

Mileage in Chicago Owned By Steam Railroads

	Miles
Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe.....	57.10
Chicago and Western Indiana.....	150.03
Chicago, Indianapolis and Louisville.....	none
Erie.....	none
Grand Trunk.....	43.29
Wabash.....	38.52
Chicago and Alton.....	46.82
Chicago, Burlington and Quincy.....	91.51
Pittsburg, Ft. Wayne and Chicago.....	123.43
Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul.....	157.67
Pittsburg, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis.....	126.48
Chicago and Eastern Illinois.....	none
Chicago, Indiana and Southern.....	none
Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific.....	112.93
Lake Shore and Michigan Southern.....	85.27
New York, Chicago and St. Louis.....	38.21
Chicago, Cincinnati and Louisville.....	none
Cleveland, Cincinnati Chicago and St. Louis.....	none

Illinois Central.....	326.00
Michigan Central.....	50.18
Wisconsin Central.....	none
Baltimore and Ohio.....	41,81
Chicago Great Western.....	16.01
Chicago Terminal Transfer.....	84.73
Pere Marquette.....	none
Chicago and Northwestern.....	303.23
Belt Railway.....	98.60
Chicago and Calumet River.....	2.29
Chicago Junction.....	10.00
U. S. Yds.....	146.68
Chicago Union Transfer.....	.....
Chicago and Illinois Western.....	.03
Illinois Northern.....	12.25
Manufacturers, Junction.....	1.16
Chicago, Lake Shore and Eastern.....	6.72
Elgin, Joliet and Eastern.....	12.53
Indiana Harbor.....	10.25
Total mileage in Chicago owned by steam railroads	<u>2,193.73</u>

Bonded Indebtedness of the City of Chicago

Bonded Debt December 31, 1908

Description	Total Amount	Rate of Interest	Amount of Annual Interest
Water Loan Bonds.....	\$ 103,500.00	3½.....	\$ 3,622.50
Water Loan Bonds (due July 1, 1909).....	225,000.00	3½ (6 mos.)	3,937.50
Water Loan Bonds.....	3,041,500.00	4.....	121,660.00
Sewerage Loan Bonds...	1,641,500.00	4.....	65,660.00
River Improvement Bonds	2,605,500.00	4.....	104,220.00
Municipal Bonds.....	775,000.00	3½.....	27,125.00
Municipal Bonds.....	60,000.00	4.....	2,400.00
School Bonds.....	135,000.00	3½.....	4,725.00
School Bonds.....	476,000.00	4.....	19,040.00
Tunnel Bonds.....	396,000.00	3½.....	13,860.00
Tunnel Bonds.....	100,000.00	4.....	4,000.00
Town Hall Bonds.....	7,000.00	5.....	350.00
World's Fair Bonds.....	4,293,000.00	4.....	171,720.00
Judgment Funding Bonds	4,565,000.00	4.....	182,600.00
Judgment Funding Bonds	300,000.00	4½.....	13,500.00
Permanent Improvement Bonds.....	2,496,000.00	4.....	99,840.00
General Corporate Purposes.....	6,500,000.00	4.....	260,000.00
General Corporate Purposes.....	1,000,000.00	4½.....	45,000.00
Total.....	<u>\$28,720,000.00</u>		<u>\$1,143,260.00</u>

Per Capita Expenditures of Cities in the United States, having a Population of 300,000 or Over, for Year 1906, Arranged in Order of Relative Expenditures.

City No. 1	CITY	Population 1906	All Purposes	General Government	Police	Fire	(a) Health Conservation	(b) Sanitation	Highways	Charities and Correction	Schools	Libraries, Art Galleries and Museums	Recreation	Miscellaneous	City No. 1
1	New York, N. Y.	4,113,043	\$22.00	\$2.50	\$3.52	\$1.82	\$0.46	\$1.91	\$1.75	\$1.90	\$6.08	\$0.25	\$0.65	\$0.64	1
2	Chicago, Ill.	2,049,185	12.28	1.12	2.13	1.14	0.96	0.96	0.97	0.18	3.77	0.14	0.93	0.64	2
3	Philadelphia, Pa.	1,441,735	14.62	2.08	2.26	1.62	0.24	0.94	1.82	1.20	3.89	0.22	0.50	0.07	3
4	St. Louis, Mo.	649,320	16.16	2.01	2.43	0.92	0.22	1.95	2.49	1.21	3.47	0.11	0.35	0.02	4
5	Boston, Mass.	602,278	28.69	3.91	3.27	2.39	0.33	2.80	3.38	2.89	6.25	0.57	0.70	0.71	5
6	Baltimore, Md.	553,669	12.24	1.50	1.95	1.21	0.21	1.10	1.33	1.63	3.18	0.09	0.48	0.03	6
7	Cleveland, Ohio.	460,327	12.94	0.82	1.50	1.50	0.23	1.09	1.57	0.67	4.38	0.31	0.54	0.21	7
8	Buffalo, N. Y.	381,819	13.34	0.89	2.14	2.12	0.12	1.57	1.93	0.32	3.70	0.24	0.46	0.07	8
9	Pittsburg, Pa.	375,082	14.53	0.83	1.73	1.77	0.24	1.69	2.06	0.43	4.15	0.50	0.50	0.28	9
10	Detroit, Mich.	353,535	13.34	1.08	2.02	1.97	0.13	1.04	1.77	0.38	4.01	0.22	0.58	0.08	10
11	Cincinnati, Ohio.	345,230	12.86	0.91	1.87	1.67	0.14	1.11	1.80	1.19	3.72	0.22	0.19	0.12	11
12	Milwaukee, Wis.	317,963	11.45	0.82	1.25	1.88	0.16	1.60	1.40	0.07	3.63	0.22	0.28	0.07	12
13	New Orleans, La.	314,146	10.71	1.31	1.01	1.44	0.37	1.35	1.45	0.20	2.25	0.05	0.17	0.72	13
14	Washington, D. C.	307,716	22.52	1.98	3.18	1.69	0.25	1.61	2.82	3.31	5.59	0.16	1.03	0.10	14

RELATIVE EXPENDITURES

City No. 1	City No. 2	City No. 3	City No. 4	City No. 5	City No. 6	City No. 7	City No. 8	City No. 9	City No. 10	City No. 11	City No. 12	City No. 13	City No. 14
1	Boston	New York	Boston	New York	Boston	Wash, gton	Boston	Wash, gton	Boston	Boston	Boston	Boston	Boston
2	Wash, gton	New Orleans	Buffalo	New Orleans	St. Louis	Wash, gton	Wash, gton	St. Louis	New York	New York	Pittsburg	Wash, gton	Wash, gton
3	New York	Boston	Detroit	Boston	Pittsburg	St. Louis	St. Louis	New York	Wash, gton	Wash, gton	Cleveland	CHICAGO	CHICAGO
4	St. Louis	Wash, gton	Milwaukee	Wash, gton	New York	Pittsburg	Pittsburg	St. Louis	New York	Cleveland	New York	New York	CHICAGO
5	Phila.	Phila.	New York	Phila.	Wash, gton	Phila.	Phila.	Phila.	Phila.	Pittsburg	Buffalo	Detroit	Pittsburg
6	Pittsburg	Baltimore	Pittsburg	Pittsburg	Milwaukee	Wash, gton	Buffalo	Cincinnati	Cincinnati	Detroit	Phila.	Phila.	Cleveland
7	Buffalo	CHICAGO	CHICAGO	CHICAGO	New Orleans	New Orleans	New Orleans	Baltimore	Baltimore	Phila.	Detroit	Phila.	Cincinnati
8	Detroit	CHICAGO	Cincinnati	St. Louis	Buffalo	Buffalo	Detroit	Cincinnati	CHICAGO	CHICAGO	Phila.	Pittsburg	Wash, gton
9	Cleveland	St. Louis	St. Louis	Baltimore	Cincinnati	Cincinnati	New York	Pittsburg	Cincinnati	Buffalo	Milwaukee	Wash, gton	Detroit
10	Cincinnati	Cincinnati	Cleveland	Milwaukee	Baltimore	Baltimore	Cleveland	Buffalo	Buffalo	CHICAGO	CHICAGO	Buffalo	Phila.
11	CHICAGO	Buffalo	New Orleans	CHICAGO	Cleveland	Cleveland	New Orleans	St. Louis	St. Louis	Milwaukee	CHICAGO	St. Louis	Buffalo
12	Baltimore	Pittsburg	Baltimore	Cincinnati	CHICAGO	CHICAGO	Milwaukee	New Orleans	New Orleans	Baltimore	Baltimore	Milwaukee	Milwaukee
13	Milwaukee	Cleveland	CHICAGO	Detroit	CHICAGO	CHICAGO	Baltimore	CHICAGO	CHICAGO	Baltimore	New Orleans	Cincinnati	Baltimore
14	New Orleans	Milwaukee	Phila.	Buffalo	Phila.	Phila.	CHICAGO	Milwaukee	Milwaukee	New Orleans	New Orleans	New Orleans	New Orleans

(a) Includes food, sanitary and milk inspection, and garbage removal. (b) Includes sewage disposal, street and alley cleaning and sprinkling.
 c. Includes paving, street lighting and grade crossings. (c) Includes municipal almshouses and hospitals.
 e. Includes parks, playgrounds and bathing beaches. (e) Denotes city's rank in population. (g) Denotes city's rank in relative expenditures

Per Cent. Distribution of the Expenditures of Cities in the United States, Having a Population of over 300,000, for Year 1906, Arranged in Order of Relative Expenditures

City No. (f)	CITY	Population 1906	Government	Police	Fire Protection	(a) Health Conservation	(b) Sanitation	(c) Highways	(d) Charities and Correction	Schools	Libraries, Art Galleries and Museums	Recreation (e)	Miscellaneous	City No. (f)
1	New York, N. Y.	4,113,043	11.3	15.9	8.3	2.1	8.7	7.9	8.6	27.5	1.3	3.0	5.4	1
2	Chicago, Ill.	2,049,185	9.1	17.3	9.3	1.1	7.8	7.9	1.5	30.7	1.2	7.6	6.5	2
3	Philadelphia, Pa.	1,441,735	14.3	15.5	6.3	1.6	6.5	12.4	8.3	26.6	1.3	3.4	3.7	3
4	St. Louis, Mo.	649,320	12.4	15.0	10.0	1.4	12.0	15.4	7.5	21.5	0.7	2.1	2.0	4
5	Boston, Mass.	602,278	13.6	11.4	8.3	1.1	9.8	11.8	10.1	21.8	2.0	5.9	4.3	5
6	Baltimore, Md.	553,669	12.3	15.9	9.9	1.7	9.0	10.8	5.2	26.0	0.7	3.9	1.3	6
7	Cleveland, Ohio	460,327	6.4	11.6	11.6	1.8	4.4	12.1	8.4	33.9	2.4	4.2	2.6	7
8	Buffalo, N. Y.	381,819	6.6	16.1	15.9	0.9	9.5	14.5	2.4	27.7	1.8	3.5	1.1	8
9	Detroit, Mich.	375,082	5.7	11.9	12.2	1.7	11.7	14.2	3.0	28.5	3.5	4.4	4.4	9
10	Cincinnati, Ohio	353,535	8.1	15.1	14.8	1.0	7.8	13.3	2.9	30.1	1.6	4.3	1.1	10
11	Milwaukee, Wis.	345,230	7.1	14.5	13.0	1.1	8.6	14.0	9.3	28.9	..	1.5	1.9	11
12	New Orleans, La.	317,963	7.2	11.0	16.4	1.4	14.0	12.2	0.6	31.7	2.0	2.4	1.2	12
13	New Orleans, La.	314,146	12.2	9.4	13.4	3.4	12.6	13.5	2.7	21.0	0.5	1.6	9.6	13
14	Washington, D. C.	307,716	8.8	14.1	7.5	1.1	7.1	12.5	14.7	24.8	6.7	4.6	4.0	14

RELATIVE EXPENDITURES

City No. (g)	City No. (g)	City No. (g)	City No. (g)	City No. (g)	City No. (g)	City No. (g)	City No. (g)	City No. (g)	City No. (g)	City No. (g)	City No. (g)	City No. (g)	City No. (g)	City No. (g)
1	Phila.	CHICAGO	Milwaukee	St. Louis	Wash. gton	Cleveland	Buffalo	St. Louis	Pittsburg	Buffalo	CHICAGO	New Orleans	CHICAGO	1
2	Boston	Buffalo	Buffalo	New Orleans	Boston	Boston	New Orleans	Buffalo	Buffalo	Buffalo	Boston	Buffalo	Boston	2
3	St. Louis	New York	Detroit	St. Louis	Pittsburg	Pittsburg	Cincinnati	Pittsburg	Buffalo	Buffalo	CHICAGO	New York	CHICAGO	3
4	Baltimore	Baltimore	New Orleans	Pittsburg	Cincinnati	Cincinnati	New York	New York	Buffalo	Buffalo	Detroit	New York	New York	4
5	New Orleans	Phila.	Cincinnati	Boston	New Orleans	New Orleans	Baltimore	Baltimore	Buffalo	Buffalo	Buffalo	Boston	Pittsburg	5
6	New York	Detroit	Phila.	Buffalo	Phila.	Phila.	St. Louis	St. Louis	Phila.	Phila.	Detroit	Buffalo	Buffalo	6
7	CHICAGO	St. Louis	Cleveland	Baltimore	Wash. gton	St. Louis	St. Louis	St. Louis	Phila.	Phila.	Buffalo	Buffalo	Phila.	7
8	Wash. gton	Cincinnati	St. Louis	New York	Phila.	Phila.	Cleveland	New York	New York	New York	Pittsburg	New York	Cleveland	8
9	Detroit	Wash. gton	Baltimore	St. Louis	Phila.	Phila.	Pittsburg	Phila.	CHICAGO	Phila.	CHICAGO	St. Louis	St. Louis	9
10	Milwaukee	Pittsburg	Cleveland	Cincinnati	Cleveland	Cincinnati	Pittsburg	Baltimore	St. Louis	St. Louis	Phila.	New York	Cincinnati	10
11	Cincinnati	Cleveland	CHICAGO	Buffalo	New Orleans	Buffalo	Buffalo	Wash. gton	Baltimore	St. Louis	Milwaukee	Milwaukee	Baltimore	11
12	Buffalo	Boston	Boston	CHICAGO	Buffalo	Buffalo	Buffalo	Boston	Buffalo	Wash. gton	St. Louis	St. Louis	Milwaukee	12
13	Cleveland	Milwaukee	Detroit	New York	New York	CHICAGO	CHICAGO	New Orleans	New Orleans	New Orleans	New Orleans	New Orleans	New Orleans	13
14	Pittsburg	New Orleans	Phila.	Buffalo	Buffalo	Phila.	Milwaukee	New Orleans	CHICAGO	CHICAGO	Cincinnati	CHICAGO	Detroit	14

(a) Includes food, sanitary and milk inspection, and garbage removal. (b) Includes sewage disposal, street and alley cleaning and sprinkling.
(c) Includes paving, street lighting and grade crossings. (d) Includes municipal almshouses and hospitals.
(e) Includes parks, playgrounds and bathing beaches. (f) Denotes city's rank in population. (g) Denotes city's rank in relative expenditures.

Statistics of Street and Alley Cleaning, By Wards, for the Years 1908 and 1907

TOTAL IN 1907.

WARDS.	Lineal Feet Cleaned.	Dirt Removed, Cubic Yards.	Cost.
*1 { Snow.....	7,750,345	145,680	\$ 50,000.00
*1 { Dirt.....	62,366,935	138,485	149,063.95
*1 { Total.....	70,117,280	284,165	199,063.95
2.....	16,463,570	16,383	22,297.88
3.....	16,350,300	17,055	23,410.10
4.....	7,177,026	10,572	14,647.90
5.....	3,066,350	13,232	12,889.40
6.....	2,495,705	22,449	15,225.54
7.....	11,262,170	33,422	25,414.29
8.....	3,196,405	4,892	8,520.92
9.....	2,429,505	12,515	14,657.85
10.....	4,619,070	9,988	13,548.49
11.....	4,085,360	8,776	13,703.94
12.....	3,512,780	8,536	11,952.47
13.....	12,456,620	16,179	17,508.61
14.....	10,532,702	11,017	14,549.82
15.....	11,656,170	17,076	14,647.61
16.....	3,195,290	23,529	17,364.60
17.....	1,827,745	18,016	15,874.51
18.....	6,038,240	39,167	34,116.91
19.....	6,819,790	20,099	20,606.46
20.....	8,386,185	14,354	15,519.83
21.....	9,932,540	21,319	22,269.10
22.....	2,152,589	17,889	19,260.77
23.....	6,678,666	11,983	13,007.33
24.....	3,813,271	6,344	9,949.43
25.....	2,016,060	25,626	17,906.91
26.....	1,283,805	23,934	16,006.02
27.....	4,478,844	9,156	14,829.67
28.....	2,594,450	13,265	13,889.38
29.....	1,972,245	19,784	12,980.41
30.....	6,262,125	14,468	14,330.66
31.....	1,841,832	18,458	12,978.00
32.....	1,494,620	13,380	11,782.13
33.....	1,934,387	11,013	12,340.46
34.....	3,872,472	5,432	10,874.04
35.....	1,353,900	13,314	10,725.05
Totals.....	(b) 257,370,069	826,787	\$738,650.44

*Snow is removed in First Ward only.

(b) 48,744.33 miles.

Statistics of Street and Alley Cleaning, By Wards, for the Years 1908 and 1907.

TOTAL IN 1908.

WARDS.	Lineal Feet Cleaned.	Dirt Removed, Cubic Yards.	Cost.
*1 } Snow.....		155,730	\$ 52,965.08
} Dirt.....		138,782	163,519.65
} Total.....	69,293,155	294,512	216,484.73
2.....	24,476,180	23,544	26,458.58
3.....	24,374,450	20,296	24,586.40
4.....	12,095,740	30,301	15,183.26
5.....	5,832,210	21,241	13,858.02
6.....	7,618,520	26,683	20,546.27
7.....	20,042,970	34,734	25,292.65
8.....	5,257,795	9,600	11,485.68
9.....	4,563,105	17,989	17,076.19
10.....	8,379,890	18,981	18,944.82
11.....	6,224,150	13,850	17,701.19
12.....	6,831,720	11,920	13,891.50
13.....	24,277,604	33,369	21,254.81
14.....	13,673,568	20,069	16,025.20
15.....	23,987,935	23,890	17,339.49
16.....	6,511,760	33,129	20,574.35
17.....	6,877,590	23,023	17,119.89
18.....	10,100,459	68,971	40,851.03
19.....	12,159,980	22,967	22,944.60
20.....	13,550,863	20,339	15,715.16
21.....	12,560,969	26,605	24,747.62
22.....	5,268,503	20,363	24,887.49
23.....	8,720,265	11,396	16,432.95
24.....	6,363,553	11,942	13,522.78
25.....	2,999,730	24,134	14,862.09
26.....	1,547,625	22,849	18,153.51
27.....	8,665,285	18,205	15,895.59
28.....	4,945,220	18,307	17,653.13
29.....	3,710,045	24,247	13,477.61
30.....	11,105,265	23,443	14,654.64
31.....	3,790,455	22,805	12,384.33
32.....	2,464,525	14,132	12,924.77
33.....	3,923,920	17,064	16,763.54
34.....	3,869,292	11,586	11,736.23
35.....	2,149,248	12,095	9,972.73
Totals.....	(a) 388,213,644	1,048,481	\$831,402.83

*Snow is removed in First Ward only.
 (a) 73,525.31 miles.

Statistics of Garbage Removal, By Wards, for the Years 1908 and 1907.

PURE GARBAGE.				
WARDS.	1908.		1907.	
	Cubic Yards.	Cost.	Cubic Yards.	Cost.
1.....	1,105	\$ 3,495.00	1,325	\$ 4,319.50
2.....	6,910	10,809.50	6,806	12,121.75
3.....	7,301	12,039.13	7,662	12,348.00
4.....	4,651	9,344.75	3,960	7,345.00
5.....	3,675	8,578.00	2,636	6,704.75
6.....	11,418	18,295.75	9,931	17,859.88
7.....	10,768	18,151.00	10,289	16,570.25
8.....				
9.....	4,409	9,099.00	4,331	10,185.62
10.....	2,472	7,451.75	3,125	8,957.38
11.....	3,306	8,199.00	2,835	7,230.25
12.....	4,286	10,285.50	3,929	8,514.75
13.....	8,102	14,036.00	6,068	12,522.75
14.....	5,742	11,735.75	4,587	9,768.50
15.....	6,535	11,577.75	6,185	11,388.00
16.....	3,820	10,143.00	5,098	10,477.25
17.....	5,131	10,963.25	5,040	9,831.50
18.....	1,932	6,286.75	1,300	4,452.50
19.....	4,438	8,644.00	4,406	9,749.75
20.....	7,734	18,452.50	5,918	14,803.75
21.....	4,892	9,560.98	3,966	7,912.26
22.....	2,878	7,784.50	1,034	2,764.49
23.....	5,583	12,229.00	6,738	14,748.27
24.....	5,382	11,475.37	6,234	13,614.75
25.....	12,908	27,707.50	5,483	11,483.75
26.....	8,617	16,012.75	7,637	16,580.42
27.....	3,312	10,115.00	3,180	7,866.25
28.....	5,772	12,944.00	5,304	11,235.65
29.....	2,785	5,644.25	1,330	2,833.25
30.....	5,770	11,517.99	4,420	9,006.75
31.....	6,132	10,004.75	4,747	8,850.25
32.....	7,159	13,263.75	6,338	12,903.75
33.....				
34.....	5,805	12,643.50	6,247	12,685.00
35.....	6,834	14,687.00	4,177	11,119.37
Totals.....	187,564	\$383,177.72	162,266	\$338,755.34

Statistics of Garbage Removal, By Wards, for the Years 1908 and 1907.

WARDS.	1908.		1907.	
	Cubic Yards.	Cost.	Cubic Yards.	Cost.
	1.....	42,663	\$ 27,054.50	39,612
2.....	47,213	22,738.50	44,700	21,939.75
3.....	44,864	21,952.02	39,825	20,026.75
4.....	25,361	14,140.62	24,606	13,635.50
5.....	19,845	11,647.25	19,762	12,221.20
6.....	55,764	30,570.26	54,315	29,139.82
7.....	46,297	27,548.50	39,125	21,943.50
8.....	22,710	14,967.00	22,045	13,287.00
9.....	28,784	16,160.00	25,174	14,551.00
10.....	28,435	14,529.25	27,647	14,631.62
11.....	30,105	16,041.50	26,920	15,927.50
12.....	24,124	15,831.75	21,892	14,452.75
13.....	37,287	19,649.75	35,633	19,439.75
14.....	31,806	19,432.50	33,700	21,754.75
15.....	29,427	15,938.50	33,533	17,299.75
16.....	27,356	15,227.75	27,043	14,006.75
17.....	39,507	20,749.25	39,084	21,207.00
18.....	33,473	18,362.50	33,246	18,285.50
19.....	44,491	26,281.83	42,350	25,383.50
20.....	59,707	31,714.50	56,547	30,149.50
21.....	61,764	31,792.50	62,393	31,515.75
22.....	41,791	24,367.25	42,710	26,818.37
23.....	36,091	20,403.50	30,417	18,405.01
24.....	27,044	15,848.75	28,908	15,455.75
25.....	57,447	32,958.00	64,043	35,770.25
26.....	45,777	24,701.50	38,732	20,505.33
27.....	20,196	13,970.50	19,516	13,096.12
28.....	28,414	15,689.25	30,576	16,580.75
29.....	25,041	14,221.75	29,760	16,322.75
30.....	36,092	19,209.38	40,430	21,735.12
31.....	34,154	21,119.25	32,916	18,603.00
32.....	42,560	22,505.75	40,716	20,920.00
33.....	35,580	19,881.00	33,041	18,089.25
34.....	26,567	16,070.00	21,115	11,296.88
35.....	25,204	10,725.75	26,731	14,378.76
Totals.....	1,262,941	\$704,001.86	1,228,763	\$684,327.48

STREET AND ALLEY PAVING

Paving Laid During 1908

	Asphalt	Brick	Concrete	Cresoted Block	Granite	Macadam	Slag	Shuman	Total
Square Yards.....	653,224	153,206	27,604	87,167	98,795	325,930	25,143	430	1,371,499
Mileage.....	37.70	11.48	2.30	4.83	6.67	18.41	2.51	0.05	83.95(8)
(8) Includes 38.89 miles of cedar pavement, 6.79 miles of macadam, 0.50 miles of novaculite, 0.11 miles of granite, and 0.13 miles of asphalt block, replaced by other material.									

Streets and Alleys Opened or Vacated in 1908

Length of streets newly opened.....	15.19	miles
Length of streets vacated.....	2.44	"
Net increase in total mileage of streets.....	12.75	"
Length of alleys newly opened.....	15.15	"
Length of alleys vacated.....	2.99	"
Net increase in total mileage of alleys.....	12.16	"

Distribution of Pavements and Percentage of Each Class—December 31, 1908

	Asphalt	Brick	Cedar	Concrete	Cresoted Block	Granite	Macadam	Medina	Novat- cutite	Rock Asphalt	Slag	Schu- man	Total
Miles.....	415.84	1.90	106.79	452.47	3.23	7.25	63.02	1.19	2.00	0.57	6.31	0.05	1,613.58
Percent.....	25.77	0.12	6.62	28.04	0.20	0.45	3.91	34.27	0.07	0.12	0.03	0.40	100.00

Total Mileage of Streets and Alleys

Streets, miles.....	1,486.25
Alleys, miles.....	127.33
Unimproved.....	1,374.63
Total miles.....	2,860.88
Streets, miles.....	1,415.27
Alleys, miles.....	127.33
Unimproved.....	1,613.58
Total miles.....	2,662.57
Streets, miles.....	1,415.27
Alleys, miles.....	127.33
Unimproved.....	1,613.58
Total miles.....	4,276.15

NUMBER OF VEHICLES AND HORSES IN CITY BY WARDS

WARDS	One Horse Vehicle	Two Horse Vehicle	Three Horse Vehicle	Four Horse Vehicle	Single Autos	Double Autos	Auto Trucks	Total Vehicles	Horses
1....	1,606	932	50	.....	18	186	.....	2,792	4,863
2....	1,618	756	15	8	270	309	10	2,986	3,157
3....	991	416	4	.....	24	134	1	1,570	1,712
4....	893	536	54	1	3	4	.....	1,491	2,080
5....	1,184	867	4	.....	6	4	3	2,068	1,600
6....	1,204	480	4	2	178	383	.....	2,251	2,468
7....	1,075	537	4	.....	91	217	3	1,927	1,772
8....	837	605	.....	.....	16	18	1	1,477	1,477
9....	1,051	731	26	5	7	.....	11	1,831	2,303
10....	1,260	595	11	.....	.....	4	.....	1,870	1,934
11....	899	727	3	.....	4	2	.....	1,635	1,980
12....	1,054	417	3	1	30	26	.....	1,531	1,940
13....	882	516	.....	.....	70	42	.....	1,510	1,641
14....	1,327	808	32	.....	48	55	4	2,274	2,888
15....	917	431	2	.....	7	18	.....	1,375	995
16....	1,007	348	4	1	.....	9	.....	1,369	1,673
17....	1,431	878	30	.....	7	2	.....	2,348	2,982
18....	1,545	953	28	.....	9	.....	19	2,554	4,105
19....	1,575	792	17	.....	26	5	5	2,420	3,742
20....	1,855	728	37	11	35	75	.....	2,741	2,350
21....	1,422	719	12	.....	87	179	9	2,428	3,371
22....	687	331	7	.....	.....	1	.....	1,026	2,309
23....	709	318	5	1	27	16	.....	1,076	1,725
24....	731	543	.....	.....	5	3	.....	1,282	1,639
25....	1,171	551	1	1	180	360	2	2,266	2,355
26....	1,293	673	2	.....	21	20	.....	2,009	1,567
27....	1,252	659	4	.....	32	10	.....	1,957	1,161
28....	1,605	508	13	1	22	35	.....	2,184	2,250
29....	749	441	.....	.....	11	.....	.....	1,201	2,873
30....	1,130	760	10	2	10	6	.....	1,918	2,250
31....	1,451	491	9	.....	35	14	.....	2,000	1,889
32....	1,290	613	3	.....	9	83	.....	1,998	1,790
33....	934	547	.....	.....	44	23	.....	1,548	2,000
34....	752	445	8	.....	.....	25	.....	1,230	970
35....	540	353	15	.....	12	53	.....	982	1,331
Total,	39,936	21,005	417	34	1,344	2,321	68	65,125	77,141

Assessed Valuation of Real and Personal Property in the City of Chicago, by Towns, for 1908

The assessed valuation of property for tax purposes, as assessed by the Board of Assessors, then reviewed by the Board of Review and finally equalized by the State Board of Equalization, is twenty (20) per cent of the assessed actual valuation.

TOWN	Real Estate	Personal Property	Capital Stock	Railroads	GRAND TOTALS
South Chicago.....	\$125,808,595	\$52,306,192	\$12,665,948	\$4,107,803	\$194,888,538
West Chicago.....	84,821,301	14,611,799	123,900	6,057,809	105,614,809
Hyde Park.....	45,867,282	7,786,008	2,015,800	3,981,568	59,650,658
North Chicago.....	24,223,980	8,390,655	3,151,600	1,046,705	36,812,940
Lake.....	25,942,117	5,004,006	14,700	4,826,004	35,786,827
Lake View.....	24,466,138	3,099,817	7,050	1,255,712	28,828,717
Jefferson.....	9,585,033	188,995	3,000	873,322	10,884,950
Calumet (part).....	2,201,594	423,595	700	546,165	2,937,454
Evanston (part).....	1,450,893	141,503	.....	33,876	1,626,272
Norwood Park (part).....	118,886	7,737	.....	16,234	142,857
Niles (part).....	11,402	.....	.....	.....	11,402
Maine (part).....	2,706	235	.....	2,034	4,975
TOTAL, 1908.....	\$344,499,927	\$91,960,542	\$17,982,698	\$22,747,232	\$477,190,399

Department of Electricity

Lighting of Streets.

	Average in 1908.	Average in 1907.
Number of gas lights operated.....	(Mantle.....12,439	11,651
	) Open Flame.. 9,359	11,084
Total.....	21,798	22,735
Number of gasoline lights operated.....	7,088	6,729
Number of electric lights operated by city.....	8,602	7,647
Number of rented electric lights.....	678	800
Total number of lights operated.....	38,166	37,911
COST		
Gas.....	\$ 349,779.90	a Candle Power 970,956
Gasoline.....	187,667.26	425,280
Rented electric lights.....	68,833.09	1,356,000
Municipal electric lights.....	394,558.21	17,204,000
Gas office.....	17,734.29	.....
Total, 1908.....	\$1,018,572.75	19,956,236
Total, 1907.....	\$1,031,542.39	18,233,000

a) Estimated.

Cost Per Arc Light - Municipal Lighting Plants.

	1908	1907
Operation.....	\$42.96	\$49.93
Replacement and betterment.....	2.47	2.61
Per cent. of office expense.....	.43	.39
Total cost.....	\$45.86	\$52.93
Cost per arc light for rented electric lights.....	\$78.75	\$90.00
Total number of lamp hours.....	34,631,652	30,702,705
Average cost per lamp per hour.....	\$0.011391	\$0.013183

Electrical Inspection.

	1908	1907
Number of inspections.....	54,954	47,979
Number of permits issued for installation.....	21,546	18,544
Certificates issued for wiring.....	350	446
Final certificates issued.....	25,546	20,851
Number of arc lamps inspected.....	6,993	8,356
Number of incandescent lamps inspected.....	1,057,425	959,853
Number of electric motors inspected.....	10,733	10,949
Having a capacity in horse power of.....	63,989	60,501

Number of Electric Lighting Stations and Lamps in the City Under

Jurisdiction of Department.

	— STATIONS —		Number of Arc Lamps operated.		Number of Incandescent Lamps equivalent to 16 candle power.	
	1908	1907	1908	1907	1908	1907
Commercial Companies.....	24	25	18,973	20,614	2,322,097	2,024,644
Isolated Plants.....	1,402	1,380	16,696	16,295	839,540	818,839
City Plants						
Street lighting.....	5	4	8,602	7,647	.....	.....
Isolated.....	12	13	73	100	2,725	7,918
Totals.....	1,443	1,422	44,344	44,656	3,164,362	2,851,401

Statistics of Chicago Water Works

	1908	1907	1906
Daily capacity of pumping stations, in gallons.....	652,600,000	652,600,000	652,600,600
Total amount of water pumped for year, gallons.....	172,506,171,465	165,934,823,150	159,488,382,740
Daily average amount of water pumped, gallons.....	471,328,337	454,615,954	436,951,473
Water pipe laid during year, in lineal feet.....	257,119	487,872 (a)	262,339
Water pipe laid during year, in miles.....	48.7	92.4	49.7
Total mileage of water pipe in service.....	2,188.6	2,152.9	2,075.5
Number of new hydrants placed.....	911	894	715
Total number of hydrants at close of year.....	22,696	22,127	21,183
Number of stop valves put in.....	638	845	713
Total number of valves in service.....	18,782	18,254	17,424
Number of new meters placed.....	622	2,594	2,004
Number of meters removed.....	327	175	262
Total number of meters in service.....	14,724	14,500(b)	12,301
Cash Collected— Assessed Rates.....	\$2,644,438.13	\$2,523,663.59	\$2,423,367.45
Meter Rates.....	2,020,321.11	1,948,102.90	1,873,559.62
Miscellaneous.....	218,566.94	44,372.21	35,529.06
Total Collections for Water Rates.....	\$4,883,326.18	\$4,516,138.70	\$4,332,456.13

(a) — Includes 126,162 feet purchased from Rogers Park.

(b) — Includes 526 meters acquired from Rogers Park.

Mortality of the City of Chicago for the Year 1908

	TOTAL DEATHS		DECREASE 1908 from 1907
	1908	1907	
Total number of deaths, all causes.....	30,548	32,143	1,595
Death rate per 1,000 population.....	14.10	15.25	7.6
Sex of Decedents:			
Males.....	17,220	18,308	1,090
Females.....	13,328	13,835	508
Color of Decedents:			
White.....	29,532	31,124	1,595
Colored.....	1,016	1,019	3
Ages of Decedents:			
Under one year.....	6,908	6,720	(a) 188
One to five years.....	2,768	3,357	589
Five to twenty years.....	1,958	2,204	246
Twenty to sixty years.....	12,545	13,298	753
Over sixty years.....	6,341	6,563	222
Age unknown.....	8	1	(a) 7
Deaths by Important Causes:			
Diphtheria.....	568	536	(a) 32
Scarlet fever.....	398	715	327
Measles.....	174	258	84
Whooping cough.....	140	259	119
Influenza.....	418	203	(a) 215
Smallpox.....	.....	1	1
Typhoid fever.....	338	376	38
Diarrheal diseases—total.....	3,459	2,805	(a) 654
Under two years of age.....	3,019	2,353	(a) 666
Over two years of age.....	440	452	12
Pneumonia.....	3,686	4,984	1,298
Tuberculosis—all forms.....	3,934	4,030	96
Of lungs.....	3,345	3,477	132
Other forms.....	589	553	(a) 36
Cancer.....	1,451	1,405	(a) 46
Diabetes.....	244	213	(a) 31
Nervous diseases.....	1,161	1,715	554
Convulsions.....	168	501	333
Meningitis, simple.....	275	480	205
Heart diseases.....	2,518	2,497	(a) 21
Apoplexy.....	578	570	(a) 8
Bronchitis—total.....	786	799	13
Acute.....	665	674	9
Chronic.....	121	125	4
Nephritis—total.....	2,056	2,219	163
Acute.....	304	391	87
Chronic.....	1,752	1,828	76
Violence—all forms.....	2,238	2,281	46
Suicide.....	500	399	(a) 101
Accidents.....	1,507	1,664	157
Homicide.....	195	206	11
Legal execution.....	.....	1	1
Sunstroke.....	36	11	(a) 25
(b) Still births (never breathed).....	2,378	2,265	(a) 113

(a) Denotes increase. (b) Not included in total number of deaths.

License Rates in Chicago

(Per year unless otherwise specified.)

	Rate		Rate
Acetylene Gas; Com- pression and Storage..	\$ 300.00	Deadly weapons, Deal- ers in.....	25 00
Amusements		Delicatessen stores....	5 00
Entertainments, week	20 00	Detective Agencies and Private Detectives...	100 00
Baseball parks \$100 to	300 00	Dispensaries.....	20 00
Circus, per day.....	300 00	Dogs.....	2 00
Circus in bldg., day..	100 00	Drivers of Public Pass- enger Vehicles (cabs, hacks, etc.).....	1 00
Exhibitions, per day.	75 00	Druggists and Drug stores.....	5 00
Museums.....	100 00	Fireworks, Sale of, 15 days prior to and in- cluding July 4th.....	10 00
Theaters, 1st class a	500 00	Fishmongers.....	15 00
Theaters, 2nd class b	300 00	Garages.....	25 00
Theaters, 3rd class c	200 00	Gunpowder, Guncotton, Etc., dealers in.....	25 00
Auctioneers.....	300 00	Hospitals.....	100 00
Bakeries.....	5 00	Hotels.....	15 00
"Bar Permits". Hall per night.....	6 00	Ice dealers, retail(wagons)	10 00
"Bar Permits" Picnic per night and day.....	6 00	Junk dealers.....	50 00
Bathing, Boating and Fishing Beaches....	15 00	Junk wagons.....	10 00
Billiard and pool tables per table.....	5 00	Launches.. \$10 00 and	25 00
Billposters.... \$25 and	100 00	Liquor dealers, whole- sale malt.....	50 00
Boarding Stables.....	10 00	Liquor dealers, whole- sale spirituous.....	100 00
Boats, Row.....	2 00	Liquor dealers, whole- sale vinous.....	50 00
Bowling alleys, per al- ley.....	5 00	Livery stables.....	10 00
Brewers and distillers..	500 00	Lumber dealers.....	100 00
Brokers.....	25 00	Meatmarkets, keepers of (butchers).....	\$ 15 00
Cars, (elevated rail- roads) per car.....	50 00	Milk dealers (in stores)	10 00
Cartridges and shells (where less than 25,000 are kept on hand at any one time; for keep- ing larger quantities a "Gunpowder and Ex- plosives" license is re- quired).....	25 00	Milk wagons.....	10 00
Cigarette dealers.....	100 00	Moving picture opera- tors.....	10 00
		Nurseries.....	10 00

	Rate		Rate
Pawnbrokers.....	300 00	Rendering tanks,per tank	20 00
Peddlers,		Restaurants.....	15 00
Basket (issued month-		Roofers (composition)..	10 00
ly) per annum.....	10 00	Runners	12 00
Fish (included in list		Sale stables.....	25 00
of wagon peddlers.		Saloons, first period....	500 00
See below)		Second period.....	500 00
Fish (peddling only		Full year.....	1,000 00
Thursdays and Fri-		Scales, public.....	10 00
days of each week;		Scavengers, night.....	50 00
paying annually)...	15 00	Offal.....	100 00
Handcart (issued every		Private, each wagon.	5 00
3 months) per annum	25 00	Second-hand dealers (is-	
Oil.....	50 00	sued every 6 months)	
Pack (issued every 3		per annum.....	50 00
months) per annum	15 00	Shooting galleries, rifle	
Wagon (issued every		ranges, gun clubs, etc.	25 00
3 months) per annum	50 00	Slaughtering, rendering,	
Wood.....	10 00	packing, glue making,	
Poulterers.....	15 00	etc.....	300 00
Public carts (express		Soap making.....	150 00
wagons, etc.).....	1 00	Tanneries.....	50 00
Public carts,automobiles		Tickers.....	1 00
(doing an express busi-		Undertakers.....	10 00
ness).....	15 00	Vehicles ("Wheel Tax")	
Public passenger vehi-		One-horse.....	5 00
cles		Two-horse.....	10 00
Automobiles (includ-		Three-horse.....	15 00
ing "Taxicabs")....	5 00	Four-horse.....	25 00
Cabs.....	1 00	Six- (or more) horse..	35 00
Coupes.....	1 00	Automobiles seating 2	10 00
Hacks.....	2 50	more than 2.....	20 00
Omnibuses.....	5 00	Workshops.....	2 00

LICENSES ISSUED,

During the Calendar Years 1907 and 1908

	1907	1908
Acetylene Gas: Compression and Storage of.....	.....	.....
Amusements.....	1786	2262
Auctioneers.....	27	22
Bakeries.....	1112	1048
Bar Permits—Hall.....	3844	3694

	1907	1908
Bar Permits—Picnic.....	1188	540
Bathing, Boating and Fishing Beaches.....	9	6
Billiard and Pool Tables.....	985	929
Bill Posters.....	2	2
Boarding Stables.....	283	235
Boats, Row.....	36	6
Bowling Alleys.....	160	154
Brewers and Distillers.....	56	57
Brokers.....	1543	1663
Cars (elevated railroads).....	1158	1219
Cartridges and Shells (where less than 25,000 are kept on hand at any one time; for keeping larger quantities a "Gunpowder and an Explosives" license is required).....	62	50
Cigarette Dealers.....	803	890
Deadly Weapons; Dealers in.....	....	39
Delicatessen Stores.....	1994	2129
Detective Agencies and Private Detectives.....	26	22
Dispensaries.....	....	2
Dogs.....	61495	61647
Drivers of Public Passenger Vehicles (cabs, hacks, automobiles, etc).....	340	417
Druggists and Drug Stores.....	1074	1092
Fireworks, Sale of.....	1360	1427
Fishmongers.....	127	91
Fruit Stores and Ice Cream Parlors (enforcement restrained by injunction issued in June, 1906.....	....	....
Garages.....	96	95
Garage Vehicles.....	109	168
Gunpowder, Guncotton, etc., Dealers in.....	15	3
Hospitals.....	64	71
Hotels.....	363	275
Ice Dealers, Retail (wagons).....	1382	1443
Junk Dealers.....	171	126
Junk Wagons.....	1354	923
Launches.....	6	6
Liquor Dealers; Wholesale Malt.....	50	52
Liquor Dealers; Wholesale Spirituous.....	208	199
Liquor Dealers; Wholesale Vinous.....	232	235
Livery Stables.....	....	58
Livery Vehicles.....	1033	481
Lumber Dealers.....	113	115
Meat Markets, Keepers of (butchers).....	3453	3503
Milk Dealers (in stores).....	2495	2046
Milk Wagons.....	2748	2628
Moving Picture Operators.....	....	100

	1907	1908
Nurseries.....	6907	1908
Pawnbrokers.....	84	80
Peddlers:—Basket (issued monthly).....	102	112
Fish (included in list of Wagon Peddlers. See below).		
Fish (peddling only Thursdays and Fridays of each week; Paying \$15.00 annually).....	25	25
Handcart (issued every three months).....	829	1115
Oil.....	225	225
Pack (issued every three months).....	468	431
Wagon (issued every three months).....	7263	7754
Wood.....	76	76
Poulterers.....	24	24
Public Carts (express wagons, etc.).....	4572	3953
Public Cart Automobiles (doing an express business).....	3	....
Public Passenger Vehicles:—		
Automobiles (including "Taxicabs").....	47	148
Cabs.....	46	36
Coupes.....	669	640
Hacks.....	33	40
Omnibuses.....	80	73
Rendering Tanks.....	272	270
Restaurants.....	1614	1779
Roofers (composition).....	128	130
Runners.....	50	51
Sale Stables.....	97	74
Saloons:—First Period (six months).....	7219	7156
Second Period (six months).....	7204	7123
Full Year.....	7	24
Scales, Public.....	66	47
Scavengers:—Night.....	9	5
Offal.....	11	10
Private.....	146	157
Second-Hand Dealers.....	245	252
Shooting Galleries, Rifle Ranges, Gun Clubs, etc.....	17	15
Slaughtering, Rendering, Packing, Glue Making, etc..	37	36
Soap Making.....	10	9
Tanneries.....	24	25
Tickers.....	618	657
Undertakers.....	433	423
Vehicles ("Wheel Tax"):—		
One-Horse.....	....	36778
Two-Horse.....	....	16465
Three-Horse.....	....	391
Four-Horse.....	....	41
Six (or more) Horse.....	....	3
Automobiles.....	....	5475
Workshops.....	2569	3824
Totals.....	128684	188128
Increase.....	.....	59,444

GOVERNMENT OF COOK COUNTY

Cook County is governed by a board of commissioners which, upon the adoption of the constitution of 1870, took the place of the old board of supervisors. There are fifteen of these commissioners, ten from the city and five from the country. They are elected every two years at the congressional elections. The president of the board is chosen by the people at the same general election.

The number of townships in the county is thirty-six—namely, Barrington, Berwin, Bloom, Bremen, Calumet, Cicero, Elk Grove, Hanover, Lemont, Lyden, Lyons, Maine, New Treir, Niles, Northfield, Norwood Park, Oak Park, Orland, Palatine, Palos, Proviso, Rich, Ridgeville, or Evanston, Riverside, Schaumburg, Stickney, Thornton, Wheeling, Worth. Seven other towns of the county lie wholly within the city of Chicago. These are Hyde Park, Jefferson, Lake, Lake View, North Chicago, South Chicago, and West Chicago. For each of these towns, the county treasurer is ex-officio supervisor and collects the taxes, and the county clerk is ex-officio assessor, and returns the assessments to the board of review.

Every town is invested with corporate capacity to be a party in legal suits, to own and control property, and to make contracts. The annual town meeting of the whole voting population is held on the first Tuesday in April, for the election of town officers and the transaction of miscellaneous business. At these meetings the people may make any orders concerning the acquisition, use or sale of town property: direct officers in the exercise of their duties: vote taxes for roads and bridges, and for other lawful purposes: vote to institute or defend suits at law; legislate on the subject of noxious weeds, and offer rewards to encourage the extermination of noxious plants and vermin, regulate the running at large of cattle and other animals: establish pounds, and provide for the impounding and sale of stray and trespassing animals: provide public wells and watering places: enact by-laws and rules to carry their powers into effect; impose fines and penalties, and apply such fines in any manner conducive to the interests of the town.

The town officers are a supervisor, who is ex-officio overseer of the poor, a clerk, an assessor, and a collector, all of whom are chosen annually; three commissioners of highways elected for three years, one retiring every year; and two justices of peace and two constables, who hold office for four years.

On the morning appointed for the town meeting the voters assemble,

and proceed to choose a moderator, who presides for the day. Balloting for town officers at once begins, the supervisor acting as election judge. A year's residence in the town is required for eligibility to office. At two o'clock the moderator calls the meeting to order for the consideration of business pertaining to those subjects already enumerated. The clerk of the town is secretary of the meeting, and preserves a record of all the proceedings. Special town meetings may be held whenever the supervisor, clerk, or justices, or any two of them, together with fifteen voters, shall have filed with the clerk a statement that a meeting is necessary, for objects which they specify. The clerk then gives public notice in a prescribed way. Such special meetings act only upon the subjects named in the call.

The supervisor was formerly both a town and a county officer, but now, in Cook County his duties are limited to the town. He is general manager of town business. He receives and pays out all town money, excepting the highway and school funds. His financial report is presented by the clerk at town meeting. The latter officer is the custodian of the town's records, books, and papers. Highway commissioners have oversight of roads and bridges, which are maintained by taxes levied on real and personal property, and by a poll-tax of two dollars, exacted from every able-bodied citizen between the ages of twenty-one and fifty. It may be paid in money or in labor under the direction of the commissioners, or it may be abolished at the discretion of the commissioners.

No stated salaries are paid to town officers. They are compensated according to a schedule of fixed fees for specific services, or else receive certain per diem wages for time actually employed in official duties. The tax-collector's emolument is a percentage.

For school purposes, the township is made a separate and distinct corporation, with the legal style, "Trustees of Schools of Township —, Range—," according to the number by which the township is designated in the Congressional Survey. The school trustees, three in number, are usually elected with the officers of the civil township at town meetings, and hold office for three years. They organize by choosing one of their number president, and by selecting some fourth person for school treasurer, who shall also be, ex-officio, their secretary. They have authority to divide the township into school districts, and as the township is exactly six miles square, it is the custom to divide it into nine districts, two miles square, and to erect a schoolhouse near the center of each. The people who live in these sub-districts elect three school directors, who control the school in their neighborhood. They may levy taxes on all the taxable property in their district for school purposes, but are forbidden to exceed a rate of two per cent for educational or three per cent for building purposes.

The township funds for the support of schools arise from three sources. (1) The proceeds of the school lands given by the United States

Government, the interest from which alone may be expended. (2) The State annually levies on all property a tax of one-fifth of one per cent, which constitutes a State school fund, and is divided among the counties in the ratio of their school population, and is further distributed among the townships in the same ratio.

The county superintendent of schools has oversight of all educational matters, advises town trustees and district directors, and collects complete school statistics, which he reports to the county board, and transmits to the State superintendent of public instruction.

The county elects a judge, who has full probate jurisdiction, and appoints administrators and guardians. Taxes whether for State, county, or town purposes are computed on the basis of the assessment made by the board of assessors, and are collected by the county treasurer. The assessor views and values all real estate, and requires from all persons a true list of their personal property.

The assessor's books from all the towns then go before the county board, who make such corrections as cause valuations in one town to bear just relation to valuations in the others. The county clerk transmits an abstract of the corrected assessment to the auditor of the State, who places it in the hands of a State board of equalization. This board adjusts valuations between counties. All taxes are estimated and collected on this finally corrected assessment. Having collected the total amount the collector disburses to each proper authority its respective quota.

COOK COUNTY OFFICIALS

Hours: 9 A. M. to 5 P. M.

Board of Commissioners

Room 531, Courthouse.

President—William Busse, R., 523 Courthouse.

Clerk of County Board—Joseph F. Haas, R., 600 Courthouse.

Commissioners (all republicans)—Carl R. Chindblom, George K. Schmidt, Oscar R. Hillstrom, Frank C. Leland, Warren E. Colburn, W. Schrojda, Joseph J. Elias, Joseph M. Dennis, William Umbach, Louis H. Mack, city districts: William Busse, August C. Boeber, Joseph Carolan, William C. Hartray, Alfred Van Steenberg, county districts.

Committee Clerk—O. W. Nash, 527 Courthouse.

Meetings—The regular meetings of the board of commissioners are held on the first Monday of December, January, February, March, June and September of each year.

County Clerk's Office

Courthouse—second floor, south end

County Clerk—Joseph F. Haas, R.

Deputies—Frank L. Padeloup, chief deputy; James L. Monaghan, deputy comptroller; Edward J. McCarthy, chief clerk; Peter S. Oleson, chief clerk county court; Morris Salmonson, marriage licenses; Dr. T. J. Ferguson, vital statistics; M. M. Hoffman, redemptions; Louis F. Wilk, cashier; Frank McNally, book-keeper; A. S. Cameron, tax extension.

City Treasurer's Office

Courthouse—first and second floors, north end

County Treasurer—John R. Thompson, R.

Assistant Treasurer—Edward J. Werner.

Comptroller's Office

511 Courthouse

Comptroller—Joseph F. Haas, R.

Deputy Comptroller—J. L. Monaghan, R.

Chief Clerk—Edward J. McCarthy.

Superintendent of Public Service

519 Courthouse

Superintendent of Public Service—William McLaren, R.

Duties—Purchases all supplies for the county institutions, advertising for bids at specified times and entering into yearly or quarterly contracts and making tests from time to time of the articles furnished to determine if they are up to contract requirements.

Recorder's Office

Courthouse—first floor, south end

Recorder of Deeds—Abel Davis, R.

Chief Deputy—John V. Clinnen.

Registrar of Titles

Courthouse—first floor, south end

Registrar—Abel Davis, R.

Examiners—Charles G. Little, Charles T. Farson.

Advisory Examiner—John S. Miller.

Duties—The Torrens system of conveying property, which went into effect May 1, 1897, and which is intended to simplify the transfer of titles, requires the recorder to act as registrar. He is empowered to employ two or more competent attorneys to act as legal advisers and as examiners.

Civil Service Commission

545 Courthouse

Commissioners—Chris. F. Hafner, chairman. R.; Charles T. Mason R.; Charles Gastfield, D., secretary.

Jury Commission

824 Courthouse

Commissioners—William A. Amberg, president; John J. Holland secretary; James J. McLane.
Clerk—Roswell H. Mason.

Board of Assessors

Courthouse—third floor, north end

Members of the Board—Oscar Hebel, R.; William H. Weber, R. secretary, Walter E. Schmidt. R.; A. W. Miller, R., and Adam Wolf, R.

Chief Clerk—William Kingsley.

Board of Review

Courthouse—third floor, north end

Members of the Board—F. D. Meacham, R., president; Fred. W. Upham, secretary, Roy O. West, R.

Chief Clerk—Frank A. Vogler.

County Institutions**Dunning**

Superintendent—Dr. O. C. Willhite, R.

County Hospital

Harrison and Honore streets

Warden—Charles G. Happel, R.

County Surveyor

426 Courthouse

County Surveyor—Edgar A. Rossiter, R.
Duties—The surveyor is required to make all official surveys in the county.

County Architect

Dexter Building, 84 Adams street

County Architects—Holabird & Roche.

Superintendent of Schools

546 Courthouse

Superintendent—A. F. Nightingale, R.

County Physician

Office in Detention Hospital

County Physician—Dr. H. I. Davis.

Duties—The county physician resides at the detention hospital and gives medical attention to the patients in that institution.

County Agent's Office

140 and 142 South Peoria street

County Agent—John W. Belmont, R.

Assistant Agent—Victor Young.

Duties—The county agent grants relief to persons who are actually in want, provided they have been residents of Cook County six months. He investigates applications for transportation and for admission to the county institutions.

Coroner's Office

500 Courthouse

Coroner—Peter M. Hoffman, R.

Chief Physician—Dr. Warren H. Hunter.

Deputies—A. F. Andrews, Michael G. Walsh, Matt Conrad, S. L. Davis, George Hitzman, C. F. Kennedy, William Ostrom, Mila Reynolds, George A. Webster, Michael P. Hartney, A. Hermann.

Physicians—Dr. Otto H. Lewke, Dr. H. G. W. Reinhardt.

Chief Deputy—David R. Jones.

Sheriff's Office

Courthouse—fourth floor, center

Sheriff—Christopher Strassheim, R.

Assistant Sheriff—Henry Spears, R.

Chief Deputy—Charles W. Peters.

Jailer—William T. Davies, R.

State's Attorney's Office

Criminal Court Building, second floor

State's Attorney—John E. W. Wayman, R.

Assistants—W. A. Rittenhouse, Charles F. McKinley, Ferdinand L. Barnett, Leon Zolokoff, George H. Gunther, Robert E. Turney, D. M. Brothers, Ed. S. Day, William H. Fish, James P. Harrold, Ed. M. Hogan, Robert H. McCormick, John E. Northrup, Clifford G. Roe, B. J. Short, Thomas G. Vent, John L. Hopkins, Henry O. Lindstrom, E. H. Taylor, George Underwood, Hobart P. Young, Oscar D. Olson, W. H. Cornwell, George M. Popham, John Fleming, Charles D. Barrett.

County Attorney's Office

507 Courthouse

County Attorney—Harry A. Lewis.

Assistant County Attorneys—C. J. Jones, L. B. Anderson, William F. Struckmann, Louis J. Behan.

Public Administrator

Courthouse, sixth floor

John F. Devine, R.

Duties—The Public Administrator is appointed by the governor to administer the estates of deceased persons who have no relatives or creditors within the state.

Cook County Courts**First District Appellate Court**

Ashland Block, seventh floor

Main Court Judges—Francis Adams, D.; Jesse Holdom, R.; Edward O. Brown, D.

Branch Court Judges—Frederick A. Smith, R.; Henry V. Freeman, R.; Frank Baker, D.

Clerk—A. R. Porter, R.; chief deputy, Roy S. Gaskill.

Terms of Court—First Tuesdays in March and October of each year.

Superior Court

Courthouse, fourth floor

Judges—Theodore Brentano, R., term expires 1915; Arthur H. Chetlain, R., 1910; Henry V. Freeman, R., 1910; Marcus Kavanagh, R., 1910; Axel Chytraus, R., 1910; Jesse Holdom, R., 1910; W. M. McEwen, R., 1911; Farlin Q. Ball, R., 1911; Albert C. Barnes, R., 1910; George A. Dupuy, R., 1910; Ben M. Smith, R., 1911.

Clerk—Charles W. Vail, R., Courthouse, fourth floor, south end; chief deputy, Charles E. Shearman.

Terms of Court—Begin on the first Monday of every month.

Circuit Court

Courthouse, fourth floor

Judges—John Gibbons, R.; George Kersten, D.; R. S. Tuthill, R.; Kickham Scanlon, R.; M. W. Pinckney, R.; G. A. Carpenter, R.; Lockwood Honore, R.; C. M. Walker, D.; Julian W. Mack, D.; Thomas G. Windes, D.; Adelor J. Petit, R.; Francis A. Smith, R.; Jesse A. Baldwin, R.; Frank Baker, D.

Clerk—Joseph E. Bidwill, Jr.; chief deputy, Louis Hutt, R., fourth floor, north end.

Jurisdiction—Same as that of the Superior Court.

Terms of Court—Begin on the third Monday of every month.

County Court

Courthouse, sixth floor

Judge—Lewis Rinaker, R., term expires in December, 1910.

Clerk—Joseph F. Haas, R., 600 Courthouse.

Criminal Court

Criminal Court Building, Michigan Street and Dearborn Avenue

Judges—Judges of the Superior and Circuit Courts alternate in presiding over the Criminal Court.

Clerk—A. J. Harris, R.; office in Criminal Court Building.

Terms of Court—Begin on the first Monday of every month.

Probate Court

Courthouse, sixth floor

Judge—Charles S. Cutting, R.; term expires in 1910.

Assistants—Neil J. Shannon, A. A. Rolf and N. H. Welch.

Clerk—Guy Guernsey, R.

Public Administrator—John F. Devine, R.

Public Guardian—Mary M. Bartelme.

Terms of Court—Begin on the first Monday of every month.

Juvenile Court

202 Ewing Street

Judge—Merritt W. Pinckney.

Masters in Chancery

Circuit Court—William F. Cooper, M. H. Guerin, Edward B. Esher, Albert W. Brickwood, Granville W. Browning, Stillman B. Jamieson, Roswell B. Mason, M. J. Moran, John E. Owens, George Mills Rogers, Thomas Taylor, Jr., Horatio L. Wait, Sigmund Zeisler. Public guardian, Mary M. Bartelme.

Superior Court—Hiram Barber, George F. Barrett, John F. Holland, Wirt E. Humphrey, John E. Hunt, Joseph Weissenbach, Charles B. Abbey, John W. Ellis, George T. Kelly, David F. Matchett, James V. O'Donnell, Frank P. Schmidt, Alex. F. Stevenson, Arthur M. Cox.

The Cook County Juvenile Court

RICHARD S. TUTHILL. Presiding Judge

The Juvenile Court has had its first entire year in its new home at 206 Ewing street. Five afternoons are given to the hearing of cases, and recently a session has been added for delinquents, making six sessions per week. The number of new cases has not increased but it has not seemed wise to give more time to the hearing of each individual case.

A system of records has been introduced which has made it possible to have on file a history of the case and the standing of each child on parole. The Probation Department has been working hand in hand with the Juvenile Protective League in bringing offenders to task for contributing to the dependency and delinquency of children. It is hoped that these two departments, working together, may rapidly decrease the number of new cases brought into Court.

Each year the Court orders negligent parents to pay thousands of dollars for the support of their children. Many of these fail to make their payments. A system is being devised for the following up of these cases, and if vigorously carried out, several thousand dollars a year will be saved and a salutary moral effect had on the parents.

JUVENILE DETENTION HOME—The new Juvenile Detention Home was occupied in October 1907, and the forthcoming annual report of its superintendent will show the work done at that institution and the cost of its maintenance for the last year it has been under the control of the County Board. During the last fiscal year it has cost \$34,667.51, one-half of which is paid by the City of Chicago. In this time the home received 2641 children and disposed of 2,644 through the Juvenile Court. During the time the children are in the home provision is made for their instruction by trained teachers and for various forms of amusement.

During the first year of its operation, ending October 19, 1908, the Juvenile Court Dispensary, conducted by the Children's Hospital Society of Chicago, examined 2,472 cases. These examinations show that 55 per cent of the children received at the Home were suffering from throat trouble; 5 per cent, from lung trouble; 22 per

per cent. from defective vision; 18 per cent from defective hearing and 24 per cent. had some other physical defect. The society has kept a physician in daily attendance and has given more than seven hundred children medical attention. It has provided or arranged for hospital and convalescent home care, visited homes and transported patients to and from hospitals, physicians' offices and convalescent homes without cost to the County.

Having organized the service and placed it on a systematic basis, the society is now asking that the County bear the expense of employing the physician in charge and necessary nurses.

The Visitation and Aid Society.

The Visitation and Aid Society merits a place here for its extensive and powerful works along practically the same benevolent lines as the Juvenile Court. It was in point of time, long before that Court, and more than any other body helped to procure the legislation that authorized creation of that Court. Below is a list of the officers of the Society.

OFFICERS 1908 1909

T. D. HURLEY, President

VICE-PRESIDENTS — John Cudahy, William P. Nelson, Hon. E. O. Brown, John A. Lynch, Hon. R. W. Clifford, D. J. Murphy, John M. Duffy, August Brosseau, J. Ward Amberg, Geo. F. Featherstone, C. A. Paltzer, A. J. Ryan, M. A. Donohue, Michael Cudahy, John E. Burns, Hon. J. P. Mahoney, Morris St. P. Thomas, James P. O'Connor, J. W. Dowd, E. H. Roche, Wm. A. Amberg, Chas. A. Mair, John J. O'Heron, W. J. Hynes, P. Nacey, Z. P. Brosseau, John P. Byrne, T. J. Amberg, E. A. Beauvais, R. Ortman, J. Ronan, W. P. Henneberry, D. F. Bremner, John B. Heeney, C. C. Copeland, M. W. Murphy, E. F. Carry, Wm. E. O'Neil, Dr. C. P. Caldwell, Chas. H. McConnell, E. J. Nally, D. F. Bremner, Jr., J. B. Scott, Hon. Francis O'Neil.

OFFICERS—James F. Bowers, Treasurer; Mary Hummelshiem, Recording Secretary; May Herman, Corresponding Secretary; Esther J. Mercer, Financial Secretary.

HEADS OF DEPARTMENTS—Finance, John Cudahy; Men's Auxiliary, Michael Cudahy, Women's Auxiliary, Mrs. William P. Nelson, Office, T. D. Hurley; Children, James F. Bowers.

Board of Directors

One Year	Two Years	Three Years
James F. Bowers	John Cudahy	Chas. A. Mair
Esther J. Mercer	Thomas Breen	R. J. Reynolds
Michael Roden	T. D. Hurley	D. F. Bremner
A. H. Weir	Mrs. John Herman	R. M. Prendergast
Mrs. Emma Quinlan	Michael Cudahy	Mary Hummelshiem
Josephine B. Hughes	W. P. Henneberry	Robert Whelan
May Norton	John W. Walsh	John F. Barret

Jury Commission of Cook County

Commissioners—Jas. A. McLane, Wm. A. Amberg, John J. Holland.
Clerk—Roswell H. Mason.

In 1897 the Legislature passed an act to authorize judges of courts of record to appoint Jury Commissioners and prescribing their powers and duties, which took effect July 1st of that year. Under this act the judges of the several courts of record appointed three Jury Commissioners. The Jury Commissioners were required every four years thereafter, to prepare a list of all the electors between the ages of twenty-one and sixty years (age limit now is between the ages of twenty-one and sixty-five years), possessing the necessary legal qualifications for jury duty, to be known as the jury list. They are empowered to summon electors to appear before them and to examine them touching their qualifications for jury service. They are to select from said jury list a requisite number of names, each to be written on a separate ticket, with the age, place of residence and occupation of each, if known, the whole to be put into a box to be kept for that purpose and to be known as the jury box, and in like manner to select the necessary number of names to be placed in another box to be kept for that purpose and known as the grand jury box. They select as jurors, as near as may be, persons who are residents of different parts of the county, and of different occupations. They have and maintain at all times in said jury box not less than fifteen thousand names and in said grand jury box not less than one thousand names.

One or more of the judges of each court of record certify to the clerk of the court the number of jurors required at each term, and thereupon the said clerk repairs to the office of the Jury Commissioners, and in the presence of at least two of said Jury Commissioners, and also in the presence of the Clerk of said Jury Commissioners, to proceed to draw at random from said jury box, after the same shall have been well shaken, the necessary number of names, and to certify the same to the Sheriff, to be by him summoned according to law.

The act provides that: "At the end of each term of court the said Jury Commissioners shall ascertain the names of all persons who have served and all who have been excused as jurors during said term, and the names of such as have served shall be then checked off from the said jury list and shall not again be placed in either jury box until all others on said list shall have served or have been found to be disqualified or exempt, and the names of all who have been excused and who possess the qualifications for jury service, shall be again placed in the jury box."

Under the system adopted by them, a notice is sent to each person selected as a possible juror, requiring him to report in person or by letter within five days, and answer certain questions touching his qualifications for jury service. When persons answer in person, they are examined by the Jury Commissioners or clerks designated for that purpose. If the examination is made by a clerk, he makes a written report of the same to the Jury Commissioners, and when the answer is by letter, these letters are examined by the Jury Commissioners. No names are placed in either jury box except those of persons whose qualifications for jury service have been ascertained in this way.

CONCERNING DELINQUENT TAXES

Taxes may be paid at any time after the first day of January in each year, but grace is given till the first day of May; after the first day of May one per cent. interest on the amount of the tax is charged.

The selling of the taxes of delinquents begins on August first of each year. Redemptions of the property taxed may be made at any time within two years. The penalty changes every six months. For example, if the per cent at the selling was 5, after six months it will be 10, and after another six months it will be 15, and next 20 per cent, which is added to the amount of the tax when the redemption is effected, at the county treasury. There are costs attending the transaction.

Every year there are many taxes that are not sold, no bids having been made for them, and the properties taxed (the taxes being delinquent) are forfeited to the state. These are extended on the books at a 25 per cent penalty, and may be redeemed at any time.

How the Selling of Delinquent Taxes is Conducted

At the sales of real estate for the taxes, it is the lowest and not the highest bidder that takes over to the maker the obligation of the owner of the taxed property to the state, county and city. But there would appear to be a tacit understanding among the bidders which determines what rate of interest shall be exacted of the delinquent. For the most part, the rates that obtain correspond almost exactly with the prices for money loaned on realty in the open market, and on the different classes of such property. A borrower who has high class lots or acres may have money at 4 or 4½ per cent, another who offers for security, property not quite so good in respect of the improvements and location, has to pay 5 or 5½ or even 6 per cent. Just so it is in the business of buying tax titles, but why this is so, it is difficult to say. There are few pieces of real estate that are not worth, and would not fetch at the most urgent sale, many times the amount of the tax. Hence there would appear to be no sound reason why all the bids at a tax sale should not be at one and the same figure, on all pieces of real estate alike. The practice, however, is different. A bid on delinquent taxes on 100 acres in any one of the outside towns will perhaps be 6 per cent. On a block in an outlying ward, or in some unprosperous down town district, the bid will be at the same figure. Even in the best parts of the city there is seen a like discrimination, one lot or block

on which the taxes are delinquent, and the time for selling nearly arrived, will pay only 4 per cent, whereas another situated near it is required to stand 4½ or 5 per cent.

There was a time, and that not very long ago, when in this city and county the systematic buying of tax titles was regarded as a disreputable business, because of innumerable instances of extortion practiced, and discovered to the public. The old law, repealed in 1895, lent itself to enrich some men whose occupation it was to cloud real estate titles. Many were the sharpers who in that way became wealthy. Tax titles were then not bought for the mere interest they bore, but beside and mainly, for the sums that could be exacted from the owners of the property when a clear title would be a necessity at a future sale.

Under the old law when tax titles were offered for sale by the treasurer, any one having a two dollar bill in his hand could becloud the title to any piece of property in the city or county, the taxes on which were overdue. The whole amount of tax was not required to be bought in by the bidder, he was permitted to buy any fraction of the whole, and his transaction served as effectually to embarrass the title as would have done a receipt for the full amount of the tax. There were cases where, pending negotiations for the sale of pieces of real estate, and before titles could be transferred, a dozen or more tax title claims, in as many different hands, were produced against the property. Sometimes it happened in such cases that difficulties were made and exactions were set up, far in excess of the true interest of the individual in the tax title. All this might be legally done under the former law. But a better statute was obtained, under which more just proceedings are had. There now is no fractional bidding. There can be no more than one tax title issued against any piece of real estate that is under a single assessment. This makes, as it were, plain sailing for the delinquent, and also the buyer, who pays his tax for him. And as a tax title is good only as a lien, or security for the amount of the tax so paid, plus the interest, the buyers of this kind of pledge are no longer regarded with the old time aversion.

Taxes may be delinquent for six months before they go to sale. The large majority of tax payers are fairly prompt to settle with the county treasurer, in the time when their taxes are due, and not yet subject to interest charges. But there is a considerable minority who put off the paying for weeks or months. These are careful to pay before the time for selling comes on. The obvious reason for their delaying the payment is that, if taxes are to be paid promptly, money for the purpose has to be borrowed. Where may they borrow? Of whom? With

many these would be alarming questions, did they not, so to speak, know they could compel the city and county to loan it to them. They resolve therefore to pay interest on the taxes up to as late a day as they safely can, before selling time. Advice so to do often is given by real estate dealers to such of their clients as are lacking in ready money, or are non-residents and slow in remitting. Doubtless it may not be well in any case to do this, and many times it is proven to be dangerous, but there is no loss to the treasury when some day the tax with interest is forthcoming. The amount of interest money that is so paid every year to the city and county is large, and some of it may be reckoned as clear gain; as the taxes cannot all be used in the first half of the year. After the sale, the buyer gets the future interest.

The selling of tax claims is a simple matter. It takes place in some one of the rooms in the County Building, or sometimes in the City Hall, a clerk in the County Treasurer's office presides, seated on a little platform with two or three assistants who turn over the leaves of the volumes and point to names against which the word "delinquent" is written. Then the description of the property is read out, and some one of those sitting at a near table makes a bid. Sometimes it happens that two or three of them bid the same, and all at once, but in such case all the bids are withdrawn, or another and a slightly different one is announced. There is no excitement nor noticeable competition.

These sales, every year, commence with the country towns, and most years with the same town. It is the top town of the county, Hanover, and from that they proceed downwards from north to south; and from the bottom town, they start again, and this time towards the north. When all the towns are sold—Oak Park and Evanston invariably are the last—the city towns are taken successively in the three divisions. There still remain railroad warrants and county and city specials, which are taken up and disposed of at the convenience of the County Treasurer.

Local Bonded Indebtedness

	DATE	TOTAL AMOUNT
City of Chicago.....	January 1, 1909.....	\$28,720,000.00
Cook County.....	December 1, 1908.....	9,360,000.00
Sanitary District.....	March 16, 1909.....	19,420,000.00
Lincoln Park.....	April 1, 1909.....	1,677,000.00
West Park.....	April 1, 1909.....	3,120,000.60
South Park.....	March 1, 1909.....	6,790,000.00

Rate of Taxation and Amount of Taxes Levied by the County Clerk for all Purposes in the City of Chicago for the Years 1908 and 1907, by Towns.

TOWNSHIP	Rate 1908	Taxes Levied 1908	Rate 1907	Taxes Levied 1907
South Chicago.....	7.52	\$14,655,618.24	7.20	\$14,250,372.26
West Chicago.....	7.98	8,428,061.76	7.70	8,215,532.79
Hyde Park.....	7.52	4,485,729.48	7.20	4,147,733.30
North Chicago.....	7.84	2,886,134.50	7.57	2,601,187.65
Lake.....	7.52	2,691,169.39	7.20	2,584,821.74
Lake View.....	8.00	2,306,297.36	7.71	2,355,225.90
Jefferson.....	6.74	733,645.63	6.48	667,604.14
Cahmet (part).....	.....	208,408.41	6.63	191,000.49
Area not in Park Districts.....	6.91	128,797.56	.....	.....
Fernwood Park District.....	7.56	34,360.20	.....	.....
Ridge Park District.....	7.31	45,250.65	.....	.....
Evansston (part).....	.....	118,206.76	6.97	107,728.18
Ridge Avenue District.....	7.29	33,877.07	6.97	.....
North Shore District.....	7.26	84,329.69	6.97	.....
Norwood Park (part).....	6.94	9,914.27	6.71	9,549.07
Niles (part).....	6.94	791.30	6.76	775.10
Maine (part).....	6.74	335.32	6.85	340.45
Average rate for entire City and total taxes levied.....	6.654	\$36,524,312.24	7.351	\$35,131,871.07

The variation of the tax rate in the different towns within the city is caused by the variation of the rate for park purposes.

Rate of Taxation and Amount of Taxes Levied by the County Clerk for All Purposes in the City of Chicago for the Years 1908 and 1907

PURPOSE	Rate 1908	Taxes Levied 1908	Rate 1907	Taxes Levied 1907
Municipal:				
City Corporate.....	1.545	\$ 7,372,591.67	1.505	\$ 7,192,725.74
City, Interest and Sinking Funds.....	0.535	2,552,968.64	0.545	2,604,674.77
Public Schools, Educational.....	1.750	8,350,831.98	1.750	8,363,634.58
Public Schools, Buildings.....	0.850	4,056,118.39	0.860	4,110,128.99
Public Library.....	0.070	334,033.28	0.070	334,545.38
Total Municipal Purposes.....	4.750	\$22,666,543.96	4.730	\$22,605,709.40
Parks:				
South Parks.....	0.780	\$ 2,261,542.98	0.720	\$ 2,098,292.73
West Parks.....	1.130	1,193,447.34	1.130	1,205,656.11
North Parks:		694,558.29		681,556.38
North Chicago (including Lake Shore Protection)	0.900		0.890	
Lake View (including Lake Shore Protection).....	1.260		1.230	
Evanston: Ridge Avenue Park District.....	0.400	1,858.82	0.360	5,564.15
Evanston: North Shore Park District.....	0.370	4,297.79	0.360	
Calumet: Fernwood Park District.....	0.650	2,954.25		
Calumet: Ridge Park District.....	0.400	2,476.10		
Total for Park Purposes.....		\$ 4,164,135.57		\$ 3,991,069.37
Town Taxes:				
West Town.....	0.110	\$ 116,176.29	0.090	\$ 96,025.71
North Chicago.....	0.200	73,625.88	0.200	68,723.58
Evanston (part).....	0.150	2,439.41	0.130	2,009.28
Norwood Park (part).....	0.200	285.72	0.230	327.32
Niles (part).....	0.200	22.80	0.280	32.10
Calumet (part).....	0.170	4,993.67	0.150	4,321.28
Maine (part).....			0.370	18.39
Total for Town Purposes.....		\$ 197,543.77		\$ 171,457.66
State Purposes.....	0.500	\$ 2,385,952.00	0.500	\$ 2,389,609.88
County Purposes.....	0.810	3,865,242.23	0.780	3,727,791.41
Sanitary District Purposes.....	0.680	3,244,894.71	0.470	2,246,233.29
	Average Rate		Average Rate	
Grand Total of Taxes Levied.....	7.654	\$36,524,312.24	7.351	\$35,131,871.07

POLITICAL COMMITTEES

State Committees

Republican

Roy O. West, Chairman
Edward St. Clair, Secretary

DIST.

1. Chauncey Dewey
2. Roy O. West
3. Charles W. Vail
4. T. J. Healy
5. J. E. Bidwill, Sr.
6. Fred M. Blount
7. Joseph A. Painter
8. W. G. Herman
9. Fred A. Busse
10. James Pease
11. William Grote
12. Walter Reeves
13. James R. Cowley
14. C. F. Buck
15. C. E. Snively
16. G. De F. Kinney
17. Frank L. Smith
18. Len Small
19. C. G. Eckhart
20. Homer J. Tice
21. John A. Wheeler
22. Harry A. Marsh
23. L. L. Emerson
24. C. S. Erwin
25. W. R. MacKenzie

Democratic

Chas. Boeschstein, Chairman
George A. Cooke, Secretary

DIST.

1. John B. Ryan
2. James J. Kelly
3. J. J. O'Rourke
4. Edw. J. Rainey
5. T. F. Scully
6. Mark L. Sullivan
7. Eugene W. Sullivan
8. Michael C. Conlon
9. John McGillen
10. August Krumboltz
11. John A. Logan
12. James G. Doyle
13. William Hogan
14. George A. Cooke
15. H. N. Wheeler
16. Edward D. McCabe
17. Louis FitzHenry
18. Harry Moss
19. Isaac B. Craig
20. Wm. N. Hairgrove
21. Ernest Hoover
22. Chas. Boeschstein
23. J. J. Baker
24. Arthur W. Charles
25. W. S. Cantrell

Cook County Republican Executive Committee

Headquarters—76 Fifth Avenue

Chairman—Charles W. Andrews.
Vice-President—Daniel A. Campbell.
Secretary—William H. Weber.
Treasurer—Fred A. Busse.

Cook County Republican Executive Committee—Continued.

Ward	Committeemen	Address
1.	Francis P. Brady.....	1311 Michigan avenue
2.	Chauncey Dewey.....	Hotel Metropole
3.	Milton J. Foreman.....	Title and Trust Building.
4.	Charles L. Strook.....	234 24 place
5.	T. J. Finucane.....	2912 Loomis street
6.	John R. Thompson.....	38 State street
7.	Roy O. West.....	1339-119 Monroe street
8.	John J. Hanberg.....	9028 Escanaba avenue
9.	William J. Cooke.....	769 S. Halsted street
10.	W. B. Burke.....	21 Solon street
11.	Joseph E. Bidwell.....	508 Ashland boulevard
12.	A. W. Miller.....	34 Carlisle place
13.	D. W. Clark.....	956 Warren avenue
14.	D. A. Campbell.....	1209 Washington boulevard
15.	George A. Mugler.....	710 N. California ave
16.	John F. Devine.....	630 N. Robey street
17.	I. H. Himes.....	521 Milwaukee avenue
18.	Leland Berz.....	299 Jackson boulevard
19.	Chris Mamer.....	158 Throop street
20.	F. M. Blount.....	429 W. Monroe street
21.	F. A. Busse.....	391 Sedgewick street
22.	B. F. Clettenberg.....	126 Larrabee street
23.	C. W. Andrews.....	116 Lincoln avenue
24.	E. J. Brundage.....	464 Dayton street
25.	James Pease.....	3212 Dover street
26.	R. M. Simon.....	2561 N. Ashland avenue
27.	W. M. McEwen.....	2399 North McEwen street
28.	Joseph F. Haas.....	503 W. Fullerton ave
29.	Matt Mueller.....	5017 S. Wood st.
30.	Thomas J. Healy.....	4621 Emerald avenue
31.	C. S. Deneen.....	532 W. 61 place
32.	C. W. Vail.....	7151 Normal avenue
33.	H. L. Lucas.....	3 112th street
34.	William Lorimer.....	Douglas Pk. boul. and Lawndale av.
35.	Fred Lundin.....	2443 West Kinzie street

Country Districts

1. George Mann.....Harvey
2. W. H. Weber.....Blue Island
3. Carlton Prouty.....Winnetka
4. A. S. Ray.....Oak Park
5. William Busse.....Mount Prospect
6. George W. Paulin.....Evanston

Board of Directors.

Charles W. Andrews, president ; D. A. Campbell, vice-president; William H. Weber, Fred. A. Busse, John J. Hanberg, James Pease, Charles S. Deneen, Charles W. Vail, Chauncey Dewey, Roy O. West, Homer K. Galpin, Robert M. Simon, Joseph E. Bidwill, Sr., Joseph F. Haas.

Cook County Managing Democratic Committee

Headquarters—91 South Clark Street

Chairman—William L. O'Connell

Secretary—John McGillen

Treasurer—Fred W. Blocki

Ward Committeemen

1. John J. Coughlin
Michael Kenna
2. Henry P. Downey
John B. Ryan
3. Patrick White
Daniel Harris
4. James M. Dailey
Frank McMahon
5. Patrick Carroll
Patrick Carr
6. William L. O'Connell
John Gibbons
7. E. F. Brennan
William Rothman
8. Alex Wisniewski
John H. Mack
9. Dennis J. Egan
Benjamin Kramer
10. Edward J. Novak
Thomas J. Condon
11. Anton J. Sabath
John F. Joyce
12. Frank Biewersdorf
A. J. Cermak
13. M. H. Rogers
Wm. Skidmore
14. Thomas Little
Patrick Nash

Ward Committeemen

15. Joseph Strauss
John P. Tansey
16. Frank Koraleski
Stanley Kunz
17. Wm. E. Dever
Joseph Pittcock
Stanley Kielczynski
18. John J. Brennan
M. C. Conlon
19. John Powers
Thomas Gallagher
20. John J. Hayes
George L. McConnell
21. Edward Diederich
John F. O'Malley
22. Herman J. Bauler
P. J. Sullivan
23. F. X. Brandecker
D. W. Sullivan
24. John McGarry
Joseph Weber
25. Harry Gibbons
William Quinlan
26. Patrick M. Haynes
Matt. Everett
27. Edward Keeley
Fred. Breidt

Cook County Managing Democratic Committee—Continued

Ward	Committeeman	Ward	Committeeman
28.	Frank C. Burke J. J. Tagny	32.	J. H. Madigan George E. Brennan
29.	Joseph Swift Thomas Conroy	33.	Peter A. Foote J. J. Leonard
30.	Geo. W. Lynch Wm. J. Cronin	34.	Frank S. Ryan Thomas Powers
31.	James A. Long Terrence Moran	35.	Michael Collins John S. Clark

EVANSTON

James Fernock

Frank McCulloch.

COUNTRY TOWNS

Walter A. Lantz, W. H. Stolte, Ross C. Hall, Louis Richter, August Koehling, James Turnock, Charles W. Heckler.

AT LARGE

Francis S. Peabody, Thomas J. Webb, John W. Eckhart, John J. McLaughlin, Roger C. Sullivan, William Loeffler, Harry Rubens, John McCarthy, Benjamin Rosenthal, Theodore Oehne.

The Prohibition Central Committee of Cook County

Headquarters—Suite 18, 92 La Salle Street

Chairman—William A. Brubaker.

Vice-Chairman—Malcolm C. Harper.

Secretary—Joseph G. Tyssowski.

Treasurer—Allan M. Collins.

Executive Committee—William A. Brubaker, Malcolm C. Harper, Joseph G. Tyssowski, William F. Mulvihill, Edward E. Blake, John Harper, Henry H. Gill.

Ward	Managing Committee	Address
1.	George G. Pendell.....	314, 87 Washington street
	Henry Janssen.....	324 S. Clark street
2.	S. B. Lingle.....	21, 92 La Salle street
	Axel Peterson.....	2976 Michigan avenue
3.	J. F. Johnson.....	3251 Fifth Avenue
	R. A. Shelton.....	3851 State street
4.	E. L. Bauer.....	3218 Parnell avenue

The Prohibition Central Committee of Cook County—Continued

Ward	Managing Committee	Address
5.	E. S. Lloyd.....	3024 Lloyd avenue
	F. J. Reed.....	3613 Archer avenue
6.	George S. Sawyer.....	4009 Lake avenue
	John H. Hill.....	4156 Berkeley avenue
7.	O. W. Stewart.....	5464 Jefferson avenue
	W. F. Mulvihill.....	7024 Calumet avenue
8.	C. G. Osterberg.....	10008 Avenue L
	H. N. Anderson.....	10000 Avenue L
9.	T. C. Warrington.....	134 Newberry ave
	Albin Pelko.....	70 W. 19th street
10.	Henry Jacobsman.....	620 W. 14th place
	E. C. Salveson.....	705 S. May street
11.	E. J. Ellis.....	932 W. 13th street
	George M. Wickham.....	1 W. 25th street
12.	Carl P. Graff.....	990 S. Turner avenue
	C. B. Lanterman.....	1023 S. St. Louis avenue
13.	O. F. Garner.....	680 Warren avenue
	Henry M. Baker.....	226 S. Homan avenue
14.	John A. Ruth.....	631 Washington boulevard
	A. W. Fairbanks.....	693 W. Lake street
15.	William D. Johnson.....	441 Thomas street
	C. K. Solberg.....	398 Potomac avenue
16.	P. A. Anderson.....	260 Hirsch street
	Dr. F. H. Booth.....	266 W. North avenue
17.	John Nelson.....	313 W. Ohio street
	Enoch Haga.....	94 W. Huron street
18.	E. J. Hunt.....	88 N. Ann street
	J. W. Cranker.....	419 Washington boulevard
19.	Mungo Reid.....	299 W. Polk street
	J. Henry Bentz.....	504, 140 Dearborn street
20.	E. E. Blake.....	399 Warren avenue
	Robert F. Mix.....	707 W. Congress street
21.	L. F. Jeannene.....	418 E. Chicago avenue
	C. M. Nance.....	180 Cass street
22.	Nels Peterson.....	19 Milton avenue
	Aug. Anderson.....	242 Sedgwick street
23.	A. C. Lehman.....	790 N. Halsted street
	Alfred Lake.....	445 Garfield avenue
24.	John E. Larson.....	28 Clifton avenue
	W. J. Frankenberg.....	255 Racine avenue
25.	D. G. Hays.....	309 Estes avenue
	George R. Shirley.....	2170 N. Paulina street
26.	H. H. Gill.....	2762 N. Hermitage avenue

The Prohibition Central Committee of Cook County—Continued

Ward	Managing Committee	Address
	Ray E. Norris	1054 Perry street
27.	E. H. Parkinson	2823 N. 47th court
	J. H. Stehman	626 W. Wrightwood avenue
28.	W. B. Rose	43 Nebraska street
	Charles E. Ammeson	984 N. Mozart street
29.	Earl R. Morse	5205 S. Spalding avenue
	Oscar E. Hesse	5210 S. Ridgeway avenue
30.	James C. Bohart	4430 Emerald avenue
	Thomas G. Moore	828 W. 43d street
31.	F. C. McGowan	3340 W. 63d place
	A. F. Frodine	5918 Union avenue
32.	B. J. Williams	7508 Eggleston avenue
	W. C. Gibbons	7210 S. Peoria street
33.	G. A. Dahlberg	145 W. 114th place
	William P. F. Ferguson	7113 Champlain avenue
34.	Carl D. Bates	931 S. Lawndale avenue
35.	G. Knudson	2245 W. Huron street
	Jno. Harper	146 Franklin street

EVANSTON

M. C. Harper	2115 Sherman avenue
Charles R. Jones	1458 Maple avenue

COUNTY DISTRICTS

W. R. Dewey	LaGrange
J. M. Hestenes	Harvey
R. J. Huffman	212 S. 12th av., Maywood
J. F. Gieske	Barrington
J. C. Innes	Morgan Park

Election Returns for Chicago and Cook County, 1908

WARD	PRESIDENT										GOVERNOR									
	Taft, Rep.	Bryan, Dem.	Debs, Socialist	Chalmr., Prothm.	Illsgm., Ind.	Gilhouse, Soc. Lab.	Turney, U. Chrstn.	Watson, People's	Plurality, Taft.	Plurality, Bryan.	Denem, Rep.	Stevenson, Dem.	Brower, Socialist	Sheen, Prothm.	Mcaskrin, Ind.	Jennings, Soc. Lab.	Plurality, Demcen.	Plurality, Stevenson.		
1	3,593	5,095	151	77	65	18	10	2	3,771	401	3,012	147	76	69	15	151				
2	6,911	3,110	240	80	116	17	10	2	3,998		4,300	201	101	119	10	4,537				
3	7,044	3,116	212	79	128	15	3	2			5,827	307	111	120	17	1,511				
4	2,900	4,366	225	40	123	19	4	1	1,460		4,926	207	45	127	9		2,511			
5	3,509	4,631	251	50	117	15	4	1	1,122		3,050	5,141	226	50	113	10	2,318			
6	41,873	4,374	231	152	173	15	3	2	7,369		9,235	6,911	211	170	191	10	3,000			
7	13,319	3,111	418	163	253	13	3	3	3,905		11,276	7,133	347	300	272	19	1,112			
8	4,967	3,493	269	152	257	17	3	1	1,574		4,266	4,105	455	168	279	16	181			
9	2,200	2,993	269	24	25	13	3	1	193		1,375	3,188	243	26	25	11	1,813			
10	2,462	2,760	454	34	32	11	4	2	498		1,500	3,613	446	49	37	12	2,113			
11	3,763	3,639	406	45	101	17	7	1	121		3,046	4,474	366	55	96	21	1,428			
12	5,430	5,563	988	119	139	22	4	1	133		4,475	6,784	932	132	154	24	2,309			
13	6,566	5,370	248	180	165	20	5	2	1,196		4,949	7,010	218	232	185	17	2,061			
14	5,356	4,266	407	108	172	18	5	2	1,090		4,553	5,117	393	144	191	16	561			
15	5,696	3,225	936	111	136	23	5	2	2,371		4,913	4,245	829	113	119	23	698			
16	3,488	4,252	348	26	58	13	9	1	764		3,390	4,455	313	34	56	10	1,965			
17	3,777	3,121	436	63	78	11	10	1	656		3,494	3,563	413	62	79	15	69			
18	2,748	1,036	270	72	126	11	11	2	1,288		2,071	4,692	213	78	113	5	2,621			
19	2,817	3,783	293	46	61	18	18	3	966		2,195	4,395	276	33	63	21	2,200			
20	7,049	4,385	413	174	185	12	3	3	2,664		5,508	5,884	386	218	193	10	316			
21	5,988	4,651	469	197	147	11	4	1	1,337		4,775	5,804	419	212	161	9	1,029			
22	3,615	3,238	510	80	98	21	5	1	377		3,205	3,738	478	76	100	22	533			
23	4,372	3,685	527	80	121	11	3	1	717		3,546	4,697	537	86	147	11	1,451			
24	4,170	4,108	531	80	144	11	3	1	62		3,376	5,093	514	82	153	22	1,717			
25	14,193	4,794	598	270	233	11	3	1	9,399		11,390	7,611	553	327	272	12	3,779			
26	8,191	1,138	750	326	258	17	3	1	3,756		6,989	5,702	694	339	291	17	1,287			
27	9,534	5,313	1,517	324	357	43	2	1	4,216		8,259	6,799	426	379	423	43	1,459			
28	6,778	3,720	945	164	244	30	3	1	3,058		5,879	4,682	865	200	263	27	1,197			
29	3,852	4,651	495	67	140	29	11	2	799		3,628	5,088	442	66	115	26	1,160			
30	4,218	5,087	241	80	112	18	10	2	2,662		3,934	5,519	309	91	113	11	1,615			
31	7,698	5,036	650	330	280	18	4	2	1,251		7,044	5,816	570	333	271	11	2,228			
32	8,548	4,297	459	365	257	20	3	1	1,251		7,539	5,597	105	317	275	19	2,112			
33	9,187	2,870	1,104	302	299	22	6	1	3,317		5,487	3,562	1,021	317	283	17	1,905			
34	5,201	1,817	118	166	166	16	16	1	986		4,487	6,543	466	142	167	18	2,056			
35	8,663	3,139	595	283	200	18	3	2	3,337		5,506	4,411	555	333	230	23	1,395			
Cicero	905	519	122	26	35	5	2	2	356		722	142	24	35	5		1			
Total City	205,830	143,541	17,712	4,982	5,633	616	169	19	62,286		172,464	16,286	5,585	6,019	593		7,172			
Vote City	24,570	9,146	1,130	983	361	33	9	24	15,124		20,273	1,044	1,095	100	30		7,538			
Grand Total	230,400	152,990	18,842	5,965	5,994	649	178	73	77,410		192,737	17,330	6,680	6,419	623		6,610			

Marriage Licenses Issued for Chicago and Cook County for Years 1902 to 1908

	1902	1903	1904	1905	1906	1907	1908
January.....	1603	1679	1604	1770	1954	2211	1893
February.....	1050	1459	1289	1545	1622	1549	1877
March.....	1053	1118	1089	1278	1170	1246	1176
April.....	1938	1831	1958	1545	1726	2341	1645
May.....	1567	1728	1834	1992	2072	2226	1891
June.....	2507	2852	2758	2907	3103	3308	3068
July.....	1355	1640	1486	1696	1791	2114	1731
August.....	1493	1810	1739	1905	2086	2427	2056
September.....	2032	2202	1952	2241	2265	2455	2323
October.....	2135	2227	2082	2270	2482	2722	2220
November.....	1907	2082	2037	2174	2415	2416	2204
December.....	1371	1494	1337	1431	1617	1709	1671
Total.....	20,011	22,122	21,165	22,754	24,303	26,726	23,755

Marriages Performed and Divorces Granted in Cook County from 1887 to 1906

Year	Divorces	Marriages
1887.....	892	11,717
1888.....	808	12,198
1889.....	875	12,278
1890.....	1,004	13,691
1891.....	1,069	14,787
1892.....	1,243	16,374
1893.....	1,232	16,934
1894.....	1,421	14,783
1895.....	1,390	14,947
1896.....	1,571	14,367
1897.....	1,526	13,164
1898.....	1,768	14,147
1899.....	2,011	16,163
1900.....	2,053	16,669
1901.....	2,265	17,593
1902.....	2,390	19,224
1903.....	2,419	21,068
1904.....	2,473	20,047
1905.....	2,650	21,556
1906.....	2,846	23,011
Total, Divorces.....	33,906	Total, Marriages.....324,718

STATE OF ILLINOIS

State Officers

Governor :

CHARLES S. DENEEN, R, Cook County.

Lieutenant-Governor :

John G. Oglesby, R, Logan County.

Secretary of State:

James A. Rose, R, Pope County.

Auditor:

James S. McCullough, R, Champaign County.

Treasurer :

Andrew Russel, R, Morgan County.

Superintendent of Public Instruction:

Francis G. Blair, R, Coles County.

Attorney-General:

William H. Stead, R, La Salle County.

Insurance Superintendent:

Fred W. Potter

Adjutant-General:

Thomas W. Scott, Fairfield.

The Bill Of Rights: Its History

By the Bill of Rights, which precedes each of three successive constitutions of Illinois, inherent and inalienable rights are declared and defined; due process of law against all persons is pledged as affecting their liberty or property, liberty of conscience, as also freedom of speech and trial by jury are guaranteed, unreasonable searches and seizures are forbidden; bail is allowed and the writ of habeas corpus may be employed; indictment is required by the grand jury, rights of persons accused of crime are stated; convictions are to work no corruption of blood or forfeiture of estate, imprisonment for debt not allowed, except in cases of fraud to defeat the judgments of the courts; compensation for property taken for public use is imperative; no ex-post facto laws are permitted; the military is made subordinate to the civil power, soldiers may not be quartered in any house without the consent of the owner; the right of assembly and petition are held sacred; it is declared that every person ought to find a certain remedy in the laws for all injuries and wrongs which he may receive in his person, property or reputation,—completely and without denial, promptly and without delay. The 20th and last section reads, "A frequent recurrence to the fundamental principles of civil government is absolutely necessary to preserve the blessings of liberty."

(From Bryce's *American Commonwealth*.)

"The Bill of Rights is historically the most interesting part of these (The American) Constitutions, for it is the legitimate child and representative of Magna Charta, and of those other declarations and enactments, down to the Bill of Rights of the Act of William I and Mary, session 2, by which the liberties of Englishmen have been secured. Most of the thirteen colonies when they asserted their independence and framed their Constitutions inserted a declaration of the fundamental rights of the people, and the example then set has been followed by the newer States, and, indeed, by the States generally in their most recent Constitutions. Considering that all danger from the exercise of despotic power upon the people of the States by the executive has long since vanished, their executive authorities being the creatures of popular vote and nowadays rather too weak than too strong, it may excite surprise that these assertions of the rights and immunities of the individual citizen as against the government should continue to be repeated in the instruments of today. A reason may be found in the remarkable conservatism of the Americans, and in their fondness for the enunciation of the general maxims of political freedom. But it is also argued that these declarations of principles have a practical value, as

asserting the rights of individuals and of minorities against arbitrary conduct by a majority in the legislature, which might, in the absence of such provisions, be tempted at moments of excitement to suspend the ordinary law and arm the magistrates with excessive powers. They are therefore, it is held, still safeguards against tyranny, and they serve the purpose of solemnly reminding a State legislature and its officers of those fundamental principles which they ought never to overstep."

The Constitution: How Amended

The prescribed method of amending the constitution is the proposal of amendments in either house of the legislature, and upon their approval by a two-thirds majority of all the members of each house they are submitted to a vote of the people at the next general election; and in the event of their being ratified by a majority of the electors they become part of the constitution. Provision is also made for constitutional amendments by means of a convention called for the purpose.

Representation

The legislature consists of a Senate of (at present) 51 members, half of whom retire every two years, and a House of Representatives consisting of 153 members, elected for two years. Each house may introduce and pass bills. Members are paid each \$1,000 for ordinary biennial sessions, and for extraordinary sessions \$5.00 a day. Senators and Representatives must be citizens, not holding any state or federal office to which payment is attached. Senators must be 25 years of age and Representatives 21 years of age, and both must have resided in the state five and in the district two years before election. All male citizens 21 years of age, resident in the state one year, in the county 90 days, and in the district 30 days before the election, are qualified voters. The state is divided into senatorial districts, in each of which one Senator and three Representatives are chosen. Each elector has three votes in the election of Representatives, of which he may cast one for each of three candidates, or one and a half for each two, or all three for one candidate.

The state is represented in Congress by two Senators and twenty-five Representatives.

Illinois U. S. Senators

SHELBY M. CULLOM

WILLIAM LORIMER

Chicago Congressional Districts

(Apportionment of 1901)

FIRST DISTRICT—The First Ward, the Second Ward, that part of the Third Ward east of the center line of Stewart avenue, that part of the Fourth Ward lying east of the center line of Halsted street, that part of the Sixth Ward north of the center line of Forty-third street, all in the City of Chicago.

Representative to Sixtieth Congress, Martin B. Madden, Rep.

SECOND DISTRICT—That part of the Sixth Ward south of the center line of Forty-third street, the Seventh Ward, the Eighth Ward, and the Thirty-third Ward, in the City of Chicago.

Representative to Sixtieth Congress, James R. Mann, Rep.

THIRD DISTRICT—The towns of Lemont, Palos, Worth, Orland, Bremen, Thornton, Rich, Bloom and Calumet in Cook County, and that part of the Twenty-ninth Ward south of the center line of Fifty-first street, that part of the Thirtieth Ward south of the center line of Fifty-first street, the Thirty-first Ward and the Thirty-second Ward, in the City of Chicago.

Representative to Sixtieth Congress, William W. Wilson, Rep.

FOURTH DISTRICT—That part of the Third Ward lying west of the center line of Stewart avenue, that part of the Fourth Ward lying west of the center line of Halsted street, the Fifth Ward, that part of the Eleventh Ward south of the center line of Twenty-second street, that part of the Twelfth Ward lying south of the center line of Twenty-second street, that part of the Twenty-ninth Ward north of the center line of Fifty-first street, and that part of the Thirtieth Ward north of the center line of Fifty-first street, in the City of Chicago.

Representative to Sixtieth Congress, James R. McDermott, Dem.

FIFTH DISTRICT—The Ninth Ward, the Tenth Ward, that part of the Eleventh Ward north of the center line of Twenty-second street, and that part of the Twelfth Ward north of the center line of Twenty-second street, in the City of Chicago.

Representative to Sixtieth Congress, A. J. Sabath, Dem.

SIXTH DISTRICT—The towns of Proviso, Cicero, Riverside, Stickney and Lyons, in Cook County, and Thirteenth Ward, the Twentieth Ward, the Thirty-fourth Ward, and that part of the Thirty-fifth Ward south of the south line of the right of way of the Chicago and Northwestern Railway Company, in the City of Chicago.

Representative to Sixtieth Congress, —

SEVENTH DISTRICT—The towns of Hanover, Schamberg, Elk Grove, Maine, Leyden, Barrington, Palatine, Wheeling and Norwood Park in Cook County, the Fourteenth Ward, that part of the Fifteenth Ward west of the center line of Robey street, the Twenty-seventh Ward, the Twenty-eighth Ward, and that part of the Thirty-fifth Ward north of the south line of the right-of-way of the Chicago and Northwestern Railway Company, in the City of Chicago.

Representative to Sixtieth Congress, Fred. Lundin, Rep.

EGHTH DISTRICT—That part of the Fifteenth Ward east of the center line of Robey street, the Sixteenth Ward, the Seventeenth Ward, the Eighteenth Ward and the Nineteenth Ward, in the City of Chicago.

Representative to Sixtieth Congress, Thomas Gallagher, Dem.

NINTH DISTRICT—The Twenty-first Ward, the Twenty-second Ward, that part of the Twenty-third east of the center line of Halsted street, and that part of the Twenty-fifth Ward south of the center line of Graceland avenue, in the City of Chicago.

Representative to Sixtieth Congress, Henry Sherman Boutell, Rep.

TENTH DISTRICT—That part of the Twenty-third Ward west of the center line of Halsted street, the Twenty-fourth Ward, that part of the Twenty-fifth Ward north of the center line of Graceland avenue and the Twenty-sixth Ward, in the City Chicago, also the towns of Evanston, Niles, New Trier and Northfield, in Cook County and the County of Lake.

Representative to Sixtieth Congress, George E. Foss, Rep.

Forty-sixth General Assembly

Senators from Cook County

Dist.

1. Charles L. Billings, Rep.
2. Lewis C. Ball, Rep.
3. Samuel A. Ettleson, Rep.
4. Al. F. Gorman, Dem.
- 5. Walter Clyde Jones, Rep.
6. William M. Brown, Rep.
7. John Humphrey, Rep.
9. Edward J. Rainey, Dem.
11. Carl Lundberg, Rep.
13. Albert C. Clark, Rep.

Dist.

15. Cyril R. Jandus, Dem.
17. Edward J. Glackin, Dem.
19. Charles Cruikshank, Rep.
21. William H. Dellenback, Rep.
23. Niels Juul, Rep.
25. Herman H. Breidt, Rep.
27. John Broderick, Dem.
29. Harry G. Hall, Rep.
31. Frank P. Schmitt, Rep.

Representatives from Cook County

Dist.

1. Francis P. Brady, Rep.
Alexander Lane, Rep.
John Griffen, Dem.
2. Frank J. McNichols, Rep.
Paul I. Zaabel, Rep. *
George E. McConnell, Dem.
3. Oliver Sollitt, Rep.
Charles Lederer, Rep.
John P. Walsh, Dem.
4. Emil O. Kowalski, Rep.
George C. Hilton, Dem.
William Murphy, Dem.
5. Wm. Tudor Ap Madoc, Rep.
Morton D. Hull, Rep.
Charles Naylor, Dem.
6. William F. Zipf, Rep.
Richard P. Hagan, Rep.
Robert E. Wilson, Dem.
9. David E. Shanahan, Rep.
Anton J. Cermak, Dem.
Edward J. Murphy, Dem.
11. Chester W. Church, Rep.
Henry D. Fulton, Rep.
James J. O'Toole, Dem.
13. Benton F. Kleeman, Rep.
Cornelius J. Ton, Rep.
John J. Poulton, Dem.

Dist.

15. Thomas Curran, Rep.
Edward J. Forst, Dem.
John O. Hruby, Jr., Dem.
17. Edward J. Smejkal, Rep.
E. M. Abrahams, Dem.
Peter F. Galligan, Dem.
19. Charles A. Schumacher, Rep.
John J. McLaughlin, Dem.
21. Frederick E. Erickson, Rep.
William H. Troyer, Rep.
Thomas J. O'Brien, Dem.
23. Christopher Beck, Rep.
Charles Richter, Rep.
P. F. Murray, Dem.
25. Charles L. Fieldstack, Rep.
Lewis Hutzler, Rep.
Frank J. Wilson, Dem.
27. Albert Glade, Rep.
Joseph S. Geshkewich, Dem.
John O'Neil, Dem.
29. Edward Hope, Rep.
Charles A. Nelson, Rep.
Patrick J. Sullivan, Dem.
31. Charles E. Erby, Rep.
Mathew Millis, Rep.
John C. Werdell, Dem.

* Deceased.

The Supreme Court

Dist.	Term Expires
1. Alonzo K. Vickers, Vienna	June, 1915
2. William M. Farmer, Vandalia	June, 1915
3. Frank K. Dunn, Charleston	June, 1915
4. Guy C. Scott, Aledo	June, 1912
5. John P. Hand, Chief Justice, Cambridge	June, 1909
6. James H. Cartwright, Oregon	June, 1915
7. Orrin N. Carter, Chicago	June, 1915
Reporter	Isaac N. Phillips
Clerk	J. McCan Davis
Librarian	Ralph H. Wilken

Terms of court are held in Springfield, commencing on the first Tuesday in February, April, June, October and December.

Board of Commissioners of Labor

G. L. Pittenger	Centralia
J. D. Peters	Carbondale
Frank B. Mott	Galesburg
Edgar F. Wills	Decatur
M. H. Madden	Chicago
Secretary—David Ross	Springfield

State Board of Equalization

Elected Nov. 3, 1908. Term of office four years.

Dist.

- Louis E. Herrick, R.....4209 Indiana Av., Chicago
- A. Emil Anderson, R.....9954 Avenue H, Chicago
- Frank E. Christian, R.....5315 Bishop St., Chicago
- Dennis F. Sullivan, D.....5048 Ashland Av., Chicago
- Edward J. Novak, D.....648 S. Loomis St., Chicago
- Thomas W. Sennott, R.....348 Ashland Bd., Chicago
- James J. McComb, R.....460 N. Hoyne Av., Chicago
- Nicholas S. Budzban, D.....48 Fry St., Chicago
- Charles McMahan, R.....1303 Wolfram St., Chicago
- John A. Fishleigh, R.....2660 N. Robey St., Chicago
- Herman S. Williams, R.....Harvard
- Edward H. Marsh, R.....Rockford
- Edmund Jackson, R.....Fulton
- William S. Brown, R.....Macomb
- John S. Crittenden, R.....Quincy
- Starr H. Beatty, R.....Delavan
- James M. Lyon, R.....Pontiac
- Frank P. Martin, R.....Watseka
- John A. Reeve, R.....Decatur
- Louis D. Hirscheimer, D.....Pittsfield
- A. W. Crawford, D.....Girard
- Utten S. Nixon, R.....Alton
- H. Gregory Weber, D.....Carlyle
- James B. Blackman, R.....Harrisburg
- John P. Nesbitt, R.....Mound City

Factory Inspectors

Office: New Era Building, Chicago

Edgar T. Davies, Chicago

Barney Cohen, Chicago

Deputy Factory Inspectors

Mrs. Jennie M. Canedy, Chicago	J. M. Woolington, Monticello
John Fitzsimmons, Chicago	J. E. Schlake, Chicago
M. S. Rieger, Chicago	R. W. Hamilton, Moline
Jacob Swank, Forreston	Clark Johnson, Chicago
Eugene Whiting, Canton	Samuel Streletsky, Chicago
J. M. Patterson, Chicago	Charles E. Frisbee, Dixon
Jacob Goldman, Chicago	Harry Harmon, Chicago
Mrs. Evelyn Atchley, Freeport	Mae J. Jordan, Princeton
Miss Helen M. Todd, Chicago	John Elder, Carthage
Jordan Chavis, Chicago	Charles Ducray, E. St. Louis
Paul W. Meeker, E. St. Louis	A. L. Van Ness, Bloomington

Commissioners of Public Charities**Office at Springfield. No Compensation.**

Dr. Frank Billings, President.....	Chicago
Emil J. Hirsch.....	Chicago
Julia C. Lathrop.....	Rockford
John T. McAnally.....	Carbondale
Clara P. Bourland.....	Peoria
Executive Officer.....	W. C. Graves.

Board of Pardons**Office at Springfield.**

John J. Hanberg	Chicago
Charles G. Eckhart.....	Tuscola
Ethan Allen Snively.....	Springfield
Clerk.....	D. B. Breed.

Railroad and Warehouse Commissioners**Office at Springfield.**

W. H. Boys.....	Streator
Bernard A. Eckhart.....	Chicago
James A. Willoughby.....	Belleville
Secretary.....	William Kilpatrick.

Ninety-Nine Years of Manufactures in Illinois

Value of Manufactures in Illinois in 1905.....	\$1,410,342.129
Value of Manufactures in Chicago in 1905.....	930,036,277
Value of Manufactures in Illinois Ninety-Nine Years ago	104,088

In a book entitled "The Settlement of Illinois," written by Arthur Clinton Boggess, professor of History and Political Science in Pacific University, Forest Grove, Oregon, just from the press of The Fergus Printing Company, and published by the Chicago Historical Society, is the following report of manufactures in Illinois in 1810, taken from the U. S. Marshal's return of that year:

	Value
Spinning-wheels	\$ 630
Looms, 460; cloth produced, 90,039 yards	54,028
Tanneries, 9; leather dressed.....	7,750
Distilleries, 10,200 gallons.....	7,500
Flour, 6,440 barrels.....	32,200
Maple Sugar, 15,600 lbs.....	1,980
	<hr/>
Total.....	104,088

This list incidentally indicates the average price of several manufactured articles. For the first six months of 1814, the internal revenue assessed in Illinois was:

Licenses for stills and boilers.....	\$ 490.14
Carriages	62.00
Licenses to retailers	835.00
Stamps	5.60
	<hr/>
Total	1392.74

Of this amount (\$1392.74), \$1047.37 had been paid by October 10, 1814. For the period from April 18, 1815, to February 22, 1816, the following were the internal duties:

Hats, caps, and bonnets	\$ 66.50½
Saddles and bridles.....	65.25
Boots and bootees.....	7.26
Leather.....	184.35½
	<hr/>
Total	323.37

This was the smallest sum listed in any part of the United States except Michigan Territory.

Manufactures in Illinois

	1909*	1905	1900
Number of Establishments.....	15,375.....	14,921.....	14,374
Capital.....	\$ 1,235,419,516.....	\$ 975,844,799.....	\$ 732,829,771
Wage Earners.....	(Average No.....	379,436.....	332,871
(Wages.....	\$ 260,090,024.....	\$ 208,405,468.....	\$ 159,104,179
Cost of Materials.....	994,627,862.....	840,057,316.....	681,450,122
Total Value of Products.....	1,700,872,608.....	1,410,342,129.....	1,120,868,308

Manufactures in Chicago

	1909*	1905	1900
Number of Establishments.....	8,577.....	8,159.....	7,668
Capital.....	\$ 763,761,585.....	\$ 637,743,474.....	\$ 511,249,431
Wage Earners.....	(Average No.....	241,984.....	221,191
(Wages.....	\$ 164,231,254.....	\$ 136,404,696.....	\$ 108,727,154
Cost of Materials.....	672,501,952.....	589,913,993.....	502,222,407
Total Value of Products.....	1,104,976,973.....	955,036,277.....	797,879,141

*Estimated.

Weights and Measures

According to the statutes of this State, whenever any of the following articles shall be contracted for, sold, or delivered, and no special contract or agreement shall be made to the contrary, the weight per bushel or barrel, or divisible merchantable quantities of a barrel, shall be as follows:

- Apples, Dried, per bushel, 24 pounds.
- Barley, per bushel, 48 pounds.
- Beans, Castor, per bushel, 46 pounds.
- Beans, White, per bushel, 60 pounds.
- Bran, per bushel, 20 pounds.
- Buckwheat, per bushel, 52 pounds.
- Coal, Stone, per bushel, 80 pounds.
- Corn in the Ear, per bushel, 70 pounds.
- Cornmeal, per bushel sack, 48 pounds.
- Commmeal, per half bushel sack, 24 pounds.
- Commmeal, per quarter bushel sack, 12 pounds.
- Corn, Shelled, per bushel, 56 pounds.
- Flour, Wheat, per barrel, 196 pounds.
- Flour, Wheat, per half barrel, 98 pounds.
- Flour, Wheat, per quarter barrel, sack, 49 pounds.
- Flour, Wheat, per eight barrel sack, 24½ pounds.
- Grass, Blue, per bushel, 14 pounds.
- Hair, (plastering), per bushel, 8 pounds.
- Lime, Unslacked, per bushel, 80 pounds.
- Malt, per bushel, 38 pounds.
- Oats, per bushel, 32 pounds.
- Onions, per bushel, 57 pounds.
- Peaches, Dried, per bushel, 33 pounds.
- Potatoes, Irish, per bushel 60 pounds.
- Potatoes, Sweet, per bushel, 50 pounds.
- Rye, per bushel, 56 pounds.
- Salt, Coarse, per bushel, 50 pounds.
- Salt, Fine, per bushel, 55 pounds.
- Seed, Clover, per bushel, 60 pounds.
- Seed, Flax, per bushel, 56 pounds.
- Seed, Hemp, per bushel, 44 pounds.
- Seed, Timothy, per bushel, 45 pounds.
- Turnips, per bushel, 55 pounds.
- Wheat, per bushel, 60 pounds.

FEDERAL OFFICES IN CHICAGO

The Chicago Post Office

Departments and Hours

- (a) **DANIEL A. CAMPBELL**, Postmaster. Room 358, South Wing
 - (a) John T. McGrath, Sec'y to Postmaster. Room 358, South Wing
 - (a) John M. Hubbard, Assistant Postmaster. Room 357, South Wing
 - (a) John Matter, Auditor. Room 362, South Wing
 - (a) Frank H. Galbraith, Supt. of Mails. Room 351, South Wing
 - (a) LeRoy T. Stewart, Supt. of Delivery. Room 378, West Wing
 - (a) Perry H. Smith, Jr., Supt. Registry Div. Room 102, Adams St. Lobby
 - (a) Jos. B. Schlossman, Supt. Money Order Div. Room 403, North Wing
 - (b) George E. McGrew, Night Supt. Clark St. Lobby
 - (a) D. J. Foster, Supt of Inquiry Div. Room 363, South Wing
 - (a) Paul Hull, Supt. of 2nd Class Matter. Room 102, Adams St. Lobby
 - (a) Jas. N. Brady, Supt. Bureau of Ptg. & Sup. Basement, Dearborn St.
 - (c) Theron W. Bean, Cashier. Room 125, Dearborn St Lobby
- (a) 9 a. m. to 5 p. m. (b) 5 p. m. to 1 a. m. (c) 9 a. m. to 4 p. m.

Branch Offices: Carrier Stations

Hours: 7 a. m. to 6 p. m. Sunday, 11:30 a. m. to 12:30 p. m.

Station	Location
Armour	3017 Indiana avenue
Auburn Park.	700 West Seventy-ninth street
Austin	5649 and 5651 West Lake street
C.	428 and 430 West Madison street
Carpenter Street.	291 and 293 North Carpenter street
Central.	Adams and Clark streets
Chicago Lawn.	3608 West Sixty-third street
Cragin	1596 Armitage avenue
D.	833 and 835 West Madison street
Dauphin Park.	9033 Cottage Grove avenue
Douglas Park.	578 and 580 South Western avenue
Dunning.	2684 West Irving Park boulevard
Eastside.	9908 Ewing avenue
Edgewater.	2522 and 2524 Evanston avenue
Elsdon	3533 West Fifty-first street
Englewood	549 and 551 West Sixty-third street
Fifty-first Street.	5052 and 5054 Halsted street
Garfield Park.	1926 West Madison street

Station	Location
Grand Crossing	7462 South Chicago avenue
Hegewisch	13303 Erie avenue
Hyde Park	205 and 209 East Fifty-fifth street
Irving Park	1211 West Irving Park boulevard
Jackson Park	528 and 530 East Sixty-third street
Jefferson	4303 Milwaukee avenue
Kinzie	56 Kinzie street
Lake View	1662 and 1664 North Clark street
Lincoln Park	649 and 651 North Clark street
Logan Square	1911 and 1913 North Milwaukee avenue
M	Fortieth street and Cottage Grove avenue
McKinley Park	3475 and 3477 Archer avenue
Millard Avenue	1569 and 1571 Ogden avenue
Mont Clare	1317 North Seventieth avenue
North Halsted	1149 and 1153 North Halsted street
Norwood Park	3470 Avondale avenue
Ogden Park	1714 and 1716 West Sixty-third street
Pilsen	617 and 619 West Eighteenth street
Pullman	4 Arcade building
Ravenswood	1307 West Ravenswood Park
Riverdale	13565 Indiana avenue
Rogers Park	4796 North Clark street
South Chicago	9210 Commercial avenue
Stock Yards	4193 Halsted street
Twenty-second Street	90 East Twenty-second
U	Jackson boulevard and Canal street
Washington Heights	1360 West One Hundred and Third street
West Pullman	12005 Halsted street
Wicker Park	1263 and 1265 Milwaukee avenue
Winnemac	2536 Lincoln avenue

Four important stations without carriers or collectors, namely:

Bush Temple, n. w. corner Clark street and Chicago avenue

Masonic Temple, 51 State street

South Water, 19 and 21 LaSalle street

Stock Exchange, s. w. corner Washington and LaSalle streets

Besides there are 274 stations, called numbered stations, with a clerk in charge of each one: these are dispersed over the entire city and are found at drug and other small stores.

Carriers and Collectors for the three divisions of the city

	Carriers	Collectors	Total
North Side	247	53	300
South Side	685	171	866
West Side	539	97	636
	1,481	321	1,802

U. S. Department Offices

The post office and all other United States department offices, except where otherwise noted, are in the Federal Building, which stands on the square bounded by Clark, Adams and Dearborn streets and Jackson Boulevard.

Custom House—South wing, fourth floor; Collector, John C. Ames; special deputy collector, John Hitt; private secretary, Edward St. Clair; deputy collector at barge office, No. 2 River street, James M. Nash.

Naval Office—Room 451; Naval Officer, Thomas N. Jamieson; Special Deputy, Edgar C. Hawley; Deputy Naval Officer: Thomas Carr.

Appraiser's Office—Harrison and Sherman streets; Appraiser, Thomas O'Shaughnessy; Chief Examiner, George C. Davis.

Internal Revenue Department—East wing, fourth floor; Collector, Henry L. Hertz; Chief Deputy, Frank E. Hemstreet; Cashier, Frederick W. Rech.

United States Sub-Treasury—First floor, northwest section; Assistant Treasurer, William Boldenweck; Cashier, Frank C. Russell.

Pension Agency—Room 403, Pension Agent, Charles Bent.

United States District Attorney—Rooms 825 to 833, Edwin W. Sims; Chief Clerk, William A. Small.

United States Marshal—Rooms 804 to 806; Marshal Luman T. Hoy; Chief Deputy, John P. Wolf.

Hydrographix Office—Room 528; Nautical expert in charge, John A. McAleer.

Life-Saving Service—Room 500; District Superintendent, Capt. Charles Morton.

Lighthouse Department—Room 504; Inspector, Lieut-Commander, W. A. Edgar, U. S. N.

Inspector of Steam Vessels—Room 529; Inspector of Hulls, Ira B. Mansfield; Inspector of Boilers, Roy L. Peck.

United States Engineer—Room 508; Major Thomas S. Rees.

Marine Hospital—Clarendon and Graceland Avenues; Surgeon in Command, Dr. George B. Young.

Immigration Bureau—Room 522. Chief Inspector, Dr. D. D. Davies.

Bureau of Labor—Room 851; Special Agent, Ethelbert Stewart.

Bureau of the Census—Room 851; Special Agent

Weather Bureau—Fourteenth floor, Professor in Charge, Henry J. Cox.

War Department—Department of the Lakes—Room 580; Commander Major-General Frederick Dent Grant, Room 556; Chief Quartermaster, Col. W. W. Robinson, Jr.

Department of the Interior—Reclamation Service—Room 777; Engineer in Charge, E. T. Perkins.

Navy Recruiting Office—Room 500, 100 Lake Street, Officer in Charge, Lieut.-Commander G. G. Mitchell.

Secret Service Agent—Room 881; Thomas I. Porter.

Army Recruiting Office—Officer in Charge, Capt. R. D. Walsh, 82 West Madison St.

Internal Revenue Agent—Room 531; J. D. Bullock.

National Bank Examiner—Room 801; C. H. Bosworth.

Judiciary and Court Officials of the United States Within the City of Chicago

U. S. Circuit Court of Appeals—Seventh Circuit

Judiciary—William R. Day, of Ohio; Peter S. Grosscup, of Chicago, Ill., Francis E. Baker, of Indianapolis, Ind., William H. Seaman, of Sheboygan, Wis., Christian C. Kohlsaat, of Chicago, Ill. Clerk, Edward M. Holloway, 725 Federal Bldg., Harrison 4700; Deputy Clerk, F. G. Campbell. Term, First Tuesday in October.

United States Circuit and District Court

Eastern Division at Chicago—(Sixth Floor Federal Bldg.) William R. Day, of Ohio, Associated Supreme Court Justice.

Circuit Judges—Peter S. Grosscup, Chicago, Ill., (appointed January, 1899); Francis E. Baker, Indianapolis, Ind., (appointed January, 1902); William H. Seaman, Sheboygan, Wis., (appointed March, 1905); Christian C. Kohlsaat, Chicago, Ill., (appointed March, 1905); Clerk, H. S. Stoddard, 600 Federal Bldg., Harrison 4700; Deputy Clerks, J. H. R. Jamar, T. V. Sell, A. V. Shoemaker, Arthur E. Claussen.

District Judges—Solomon Bethea, Dixon, Ill., (appointed March, 1905); Kenesaw M. Landis, Chicago, Ill., (appointed March, 1905); Clerk, T. C. MacMillan, 650 Federal Bldg., Harrison 4700; Deputy Clerk, Charles A. Buel; Assistant Clerks, John E. Fay, Joseph O'Sullivan, Julia A. Thomas, Grace Sewell, John Felker, Myrtle M. Snyder

U. S. District Attorney—Edwin W. Sims, (appointed September, 1906), 825 Federal Bldg., Harrison 4700; James H. Wilkerson, Special Assistant U. S. District Attorney. Assistant District Attorneys—R. W. Childs, F. G. Hanchett, Benj. Davis, L. A. Kapsa, H. A. Parkin, Seward S. Shirer, Chas. L. Abbott, Harry F. Atwood, Chester A. Legg, Robt. H. McCormick, Frank R. Reid. Clerk to District Attorney, William A. Small.

U. S. Marshal—Luman T. Hoy, 804 Federal Bldg., Harrison 4700. Chief Deputy, J. P. Wolf. Deputies—Harry C. Wade, George Q. Allen, Thomas Middleton, J. T. Buckner, T. H. Currier, O. E. Bergeson, W. E. Cass, Charles Schrimple, W. H. Griffith, C. J. Rigueimer, W. Wainwright, E. Marsales, H. B. Coy, C. F. Guenther, C. T. Donovan, W. H. Wilmot, E. Northrup, E. C. Cook.

Masters in Chancery—Henry W. Bishop, 629 Federal Bldg., Harrison 4700; Elijah B. Sherman, 501 Federal Bldg., Harrison 4700; James S. Hopkins, 802 Federal Bldg., Harrison 4700; Hervey W. Booth, 505 Monadnock Bldg., Harrison 1799.

U. S. Commissioners for Chicago—Charles A. Buell, 650 Federal Bldg., Harrison 4700; Mark A. Foote, 850 Federal Bldg., Harrison 4700; Simeon W. King, 263 Monadnock Bldg., Harrison 3580; Lewis F. Mason, 525 Home Insurance Bldg., Cent. 159; Auto. 2872; Albert W. May, Room 30, 81 Clark St., Cent. 1792; Auto. 7573; Lemuel E. McPherson, 306 Pullman Bldg., Harrison 1525; E. B. Sherman, 501 Federal Bldg., Harrison 4700; H. S. Stoddard, 600 Federal Bldg., Harrison 4700.

Commissioners Outside of Chicago—For South Chicago, Burt. G. Thompson.

Commissioners in Extradition Cases—Mark A. Foote, 850 Federal Bldg., Harrison 4700; Wirt E. Humphrey, 1311 Ashland Bldg., Main 4221; Auto. 8221; Simeon W. King, 263 Monadnock Bldg., Harrison 3580.

Referees in Bankruptcy—For Cook County, Frank L. Wean, 638 Monadnock Bldg., Harrison 1926; Sidney C. Eastman, 909 Monadnock Bldg., Harrison 626.

Jury Commissioners—Frank H. Jones, for Eastern Div., American Trust Bldg., for the Circuit and District Courts; H. S. Stoddard, Clerk of U. S. Circuit Court, for the Circuit Court; Thomas C. McMillan, Clerk U. S. District Court, for the District Court.

U. S. Naturalization Dept.—S. Laing Williams. David Caldwell.

U. S. MILITARY IN CHICAGO

Headquarters of the Department of the Lakes, Major-General
Frederick D. Grant. Commanding

Directory of Officers on duty in Chicago

NAME	RESIDENCE	TELEPHONE
Grant, Frederick D. Major General, Commanding Department.....	532 Dearborn ave.....North	5279
Anderson, Edward, Capt., Commissary	113 Cass st.....North	1759
Bowley, Albert J., Capt. 1st Field Art., Aide-de-Camp to Maj. Gen. Grant	Union League Club..... Harrison	970
Brooks, Wm., Captain, Quartermaster		
Carbaugh, Harvey C., Lieut. Colonel, Judge Advocate.....	Union League Club.....Harrison	970
Case, David B., Captain, Commissary.	Fort Sheridan, Ill.....	
Chase, George F., Colonel, Inspector General.....	The Pattington.....Lake View	3290
Edgar, W. A., Lieut. Commander, U. S. Navy.....	501 Federal Bldg.....Harrison	1700
Frith, Robert C., Captain, Paymaster..	Kankakee, Ill.....	
Harris, Thomas D., Paymaster, U. S. Navy.....	N. Chicago, Ill..... N. Chicago	118
Hoff, John van R., Colonel, Asst. Sur- geon General.....	The Virginia.....North	1692
Johnston, Wm. T., Captain 15th Cav., Aide-de-Camp to Maj. Gen. Grant		
Keleher, Timothy D., Major, Paymaster	1802 Wellington Ave..... Graeland	1732
Kemper, James B., Captain, 11th Inf...	The Chateau.....Lake View	371
Kniskern, Albert D., Lieut. Colonel, Deputy Commissioner General...	6017 Kimbark ave.....Midway	1561
McKay, George A., Civil Engineer, U. S. Navy.....	Sunrise ave., Lake Bluff, Ill Lake Bluff	726
Meade, J. J., Lieutenant, U. S. Marine Corps.....	187 E. 29th st. ....Douglas	3511
Rees, Thomas H., Major, Corps of En- gineers.....	The Pattington.....Lake View	3262

Robinson, Wm. W., Jr., Lieut. Colonel, Deputy Quartermaster General...	344 57th st.	Hyde Park	1241
Rodman, S. S., Passed Asst. Surgeon, U. S. Navy	Hotel del Prado	Hyde Park	2410
Ross, Albert, Rear Admiral, U. S. Navy	Deer Path Inn, Lake Forest, Ill.	Waukegan	200
Shook, Jas. R., Captain, Medical Corps			
Stanton, Samuel C., 1st Lieutenant, Medical Reserve Corps	1040 Sheridan Road	Lake View	193
Strong, Frederick S., Lieut. Colonel, Adjutant General	The Pattington	Lake View	2195
Walsh, Robert D., Captain, 9th Cavalry	The Pattington	Lake View	4704
Witherspoon, E. T., Lieut. Command- er, U. S. Navy	Hotel Turner	Douglas	408
Winn, John S., Captain, Quartermaster	The Pattington	Lake View	60

U. S. Public Health and Marine Hospital Service

Young, George B., Surgeon	2222 Clarendon ave.	Lake View	107
Wood, Charles E., Asst. Surgeon	2222 Clarendon ave.	Lake View	107

Roster of Troops, Fort Sheridan, Ill.

27th Infantry—Headquarters, Field, Staff and Band

Colonel William L. Pitcher, commanding Post and Regiment.
 Lieut. Colonel Millard F. Waltz.
 Major Edgar W. Howe, commanding 1st Battalion.
 Major Walter H. Chatfield, commanding 3d Battalion.
 Major Benjamin C. Morse, commanding 2d Battalion.
 Chaplain George D. Rice (Capt.)
 Captain — — — Adjutant.
 Captain Mathew E. Saville, Quartermaster.
 Captain John Robertson, Commissary.
 1st Lieut. Frank B. Hawkins, Batt. Adj. 1st Batt.
 1st Lieut. William B. Gracie, Batt. Adj. 3d Batt.
 1st Lieut. Ernest Van D. Murphy, Batt. Adj. 2d Batt.
 2d Lieut. George W. Maddox, Batt. Q. M. and Comy. 2d Batt.
 2d Lieut. Paul R. Manchester, Batt. Q. M. and Comy. 1st Batt.
 2d Lieut. Owen R. Meredith, Batt. Q. M. and Comy. 3d Batt.

Company A—Captain James T. Moore.
 1st Lieut. Charles G. Bickham.
 2d Lieut. Arthur D. Minick.

Company B—Captain Ralph B. Parrott, D. S. New Brunswick, N. J.
 1st Lieut. George C. Shaw.
 2d Lieut. Charles E. Coates.

- Company C—Captain Walter T. Bates.
1st Lieut. Arthur W. Brown.
2d Lieut. Byard Sneed.
- Company D—Captain Alexander J. McNab, D. S., Fort Slocum, N. Y.
1st Lieut. Jesse M. Holmes.
2d Lieut. Barton K. Yount.
- Company E—Captain William G. Rogers.
1st Lieut. Thomas W. Brown, D. S., Monterey, Cal.
2d Lieut. Ambrose R. Emery.
- Company F—Captain Paul B. Malone, D. S., Fort Leavenworth.
1st Lieut. Joseph H. Griffiths.
2d Lieut. Clyde R. Abraham.
- Company G—Captain Benjamin J. Tillman.
1st Lieut. James M. Kimbrough, Jr., D. S., Athens, Ga.
2d Lieut. Robert E. O'Brien.
- Company H—Captain Joseph L. Gilbreth.
1st Lieut. Harry E. Comstock.
2d Lieut. Emmett W. Smith.
- Company I—Captain Charles F. Crain, D. S., Ft. Leavenworth.
1st Lieut. LaVergne L. Gregg.
2d Lieut. Fitzhugh B. Allderdice.
- Company K—Captain Duncan K. Major, Army School of the Line,
Ft. Leavenworth.
1st Lieut. Thaddeus B. Seigle.
2d Lieut. James W. H. Reisinger, Jr.
- Company L—Captain Milton A. Elliott, Jr.,
1st Lieut. Claude S. Fries, aide to Brig. Gen. Pershing.
2d Lieut. William G. Langwill.
- Company M—Captain Robert M. Brambila, D. S., Reno, Nevada.
1st Lieut. Benjamin F. Miller, Quartermaster. In charge
of construction.
2d Lieut. ——

5th Field Artillery—Headquarters, Field, Staff and Band

Colonel Edward T. Brown, commanding Regiment.
Lieut. Colonel Granger Adams.
Chaplain ——
Captain William M. Cruikshank, Adjutant.
Captain George R. Greene, Quartermaster.
Captain —— ——— Commissary.

Battery F—Captain Wright Smith.
 1st Lieut. Thomas D. Osborne.
 1st Lieut. John C. Maul.
 2d Lieut. ———

15th Cavalry, 3d Squadron

Major John B. McDonald.
 1st Lieut. Taylor M. Reagan, Sqd. Adjt., commanding Machine
 Gun Platoon.
 2d Lieut. ———, Sqd. Q. M. and Comy.

Troop I—Captain Michael M. McNamee.
 1st Lieut. Richard B. Going.
 2d Lieut. Leon R. Partridge.

Troop K—Captain Julian R. Lindsey.
 1st Lieut. John Cocke.
 2d Lieut. Adna R. Chaffee, Jr., D. S., Fort Riley, Kan.

Troop L—Captain George W. Kirkpatrick.
 1st Lieut. Richard M. Thomas, D. S., West Point, N. Y.
 2d Lieut. Fred H. Coleman.

Troop M—Captain James A. Ryan.
 1st Lieut. Francis H. Cameron, Jr.
 2d Lieut. Charles L. Stevenson.

Veterinarian—Walter R. Grutzman, 15th Cavalry.
 Lieut. Colonel Edward C. Carter, Medical Corps, Surgeon.
 Captain Robert M. Blanchard, Medical Corps.
 1st Lieut. Frank C. Griffis, Medical Reserve Corps.
 Dental Surgeon—Samuel W. Hussey, D. S., Fort Benj. Harrison.

LEGAL HOLIDAYS IN THE VARIOUS STATES

- JANUARY 1. NEW YEAR'S DAY: In all the States (including the District of Columbia, Arizona, and New Mexico), except Massachusetts, Mississippi and New Hampshire.
- JANUARY 8. ANNIVERSARY OF THE BATTLE OF NEW ORLEANS: In Louisiana.
- JANUARY 19. LEE'S BIRTHDAY: In Florida, Georgia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Virginia, Alabama and Arkansas.
- FEBRUARY. MARDI-GRAS: In Alabama and the parish of Orleans, Louisiana.
- FEBRUARY 12. LINCOLN'S BIRTHDAY: In Colorado, Connecticut, Delaware, Illinois, Kansas, Massachusetts, Minnesota, Nevada, New Jersey, New York, North Dakota, Pennsylvania, Washington and Wyoming.
- FEBRUARY 22. WASHINGTON'S BIRTHDAY: In all the States, District of Columbia, and Arizona, except Mississippi, where it is observed by exercises in the public schools.
- MARCH 2. ANNIVERSARY OF TEXAN INDEPENDENCE: In Texas.
- APRIL. In Oregon, the forty-fifth day preceding general State Election, primary nominating election held. Every day on which an election is held throughout the State is a legal holiday.
- GOOD FRIDAY: In Alabama, Delaware, Florida, Louisiana, Maryland, Minnesota, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Tennessee.
- APRIL 19. PATRIOT'S DAY: In Maine and Massachusetts.
- APRIL 21. ANNIVERSARY OF THE BATTLE OF SAN JACINTO: In Texas.
- APRIL 26. CONFEDERATE MEMORIAL DAY: In Alabama, Florida, Georgia and Mississippi.
- MAY 10. CONFEDERATE MEMORIAL DAY: In North Carolina and South Carolina.
- MAY (Second Friday). CONFEDERATE DAY: In Tennessee.
- MAY 20. ANNIVERSARY OF THE SIGNING OF THE MECKLENBERG DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE: In North Carolina.

- MAY (Last Friday). PIONEER DAY: In Montana, observed in public schools.
- MAY 30. DECORATION DAY: In all the States and Territories (and the District of Columbia), except Florida, Georgia, Idaho, Louisiana, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas. In Virginia known as "Confederate Memorial day".
- JUNE 3. JEFFERSON DAVIS' BIRTHDAY: In Florida, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, Tennessee, Texas and South Carolina. In Louisiana known as "Confederate Memorial Day." In Virginia, in public schools.
- JUNE (First Monday), even years, general State election in Oregon.
- JULY 4. INDEPENDENCE DAY: In all the States, District of Columbia and Territories.
- JULY 24. PIONEERS' DAY: In Utah.
- AUGUST. PRIMARY ELECTION DAYS: In Missouri.
- AUGUST 16. BENNINGTON BATTLE DAY: In Vermont.
- SEPTEMBER (First Monday). LABOR DAY: In all the States and Territories (and the District of Columbia), except North Dakota. In Louisiana, observed in Orleans Parish. In Wyoming by proclamation of the Governor.
- SEPTEMBER (First Tuesday). PRIMARY ELECTION DAY: In Wisconsin.
- SEPTEMBER 9. ADMISSION DAY: In California.
- SEPTEMBER 12. "OLD DEFENDERS' DAY": In Baltimore, Md.
- OCTOBER 31. ADMISSION DAY: In Nevada.
- NOVEMBER 1. ALL SAINTS DAY: In Louisiana.
- NOVEMBER. GENERAL ELECTION DAY: In Arizona, California, Colorado, Delaware, Florida, Idaho, (Illinois in Chicago, Springfield and East St. Louis only), Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maryland, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Montana, Nevada, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New Mexico, New York, North Carolina, North Dakota, Ohio (from 5:30 A. M. to 9 A. M. only), Oklahoma, Oregon (vote for Presidential elections only), Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, South Carolina, South Dakota, Tennessee, Texas, West Virginia, Washington, Wisconsin and Wyoming in the years when elections are held therein. In 1908 in States holding such elections the date was November 3.
- NOVEMBER, THANKSGIVING DAY (usually the fourth Thursday in November): Is observed in all the States, and in the District of Columbia, Arizona, and New Mexico, though in some States it is not a statutory holiday.

DECEMBER 25. CHRISTMAS DAY: In all the States, District of Columbia and Territories.

Sundays and Fast Days are legal holidays in all the States which designate them as such.

There are no statutory holidays in Mississippi, but by common consent the Fourth of July, Thanksgiving and Christmas are observed. In New Mexico, Washington's Birthday, Decoration Day, Labor Day, Flag Day (June 14) and Arbor Day are holidays when so designated by the Governor. In South Carolina, Thursday of Fair Week is a legal holiday.

ARBOR DAY is a legal holiday in Arizona, Maine, Maryland, New Mexico, Wisconsin, and Wyoming, the day being set by the Governor; in Texas, February 22; Nebraska, April 22; Utah, April 15; Rhode Island, second Friday in May; Montana, second Tuesday in May; Georgia, first Friday in December; Colorado (school holiday only), third Friday in April; in Oklahoma, the Friday following the second Monday in March; in Arkansas, first Saturday in March.

Every Saturday after 12 o'clock noon is a legal holiday in California in public offices, Illinois (in cities of 200,000 or more inhabitants), Maryland, Michigan, New York, New Jersey, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Virginia, the District of Columbia (for banking purposes) and in New Orleans, La., and Charleston S. C., in Louisiana and Missouri in cities of 100,000 or more inhabitants; in Tennessee, for State and County officers, and in Colorado during June, July and August; in Indiana, first Saturday in June to last Saturday in October, inclusive, for all public offices in counties having a county-seat of 100,000 population or more.

There is no national holiday, not even the Fourth of July. Congress has at various times appointed special holidays. In the second session of the Fifty-third Congress it passed an act making Labor Day a public holiday in the District of Columbia, and it has recognized the existence of certain days as holidays for commercial purposes but, with the exception named, there is no general statute on the subject. The proclamation of the President designating a day of Thanksgiving only makes it a legal holiday in the District of Columbia and the Territories.

POPULATION OF THE GREATEST CITIES

London, England.....	4,536,541
New York City, N.Y.....	4,536,304
Paris, France.....	2,714,304
Chicago, Ill.....	2,497,472
Berlin, Germany.....	2,040,148
Tokio, Japan.....	1,818,655
Vienna, Austria.....	1,600,000
Pekin, China.....	(est.) 1,600,000
Canton, China.....	(est.) 1,600,000
Philadelphia, Pa.....	
St. Petersburg, Russia.....	1,429,000
Constantinople, Turkey.....	1,125,000
Moscow, Russia.....	1,092,360
Calcutta, India.....	1,026,980
Buenos Ayres, Argentina.....	1,000,257

Of cities of more than 500,000 inhabitants.

Osaka, Japan.....	995,945
Rio de Janeiro, Brazil.....	811,265
Hamburg, Germany.....	802,793
Bombay, India.....	776,000
Warsaw, Russia.....	756,426
Glasgow, Scotland.....	735,906
Budapest, Austria.....	732,322
Liverpool, England.....	702,247
Brussels, Belgium.....	612,401
Bangkok, Siam.....	600,000
Manchester, England.....	606,751
Boston, Mass.....	595,083
St. Louis, Mo.....	575,238
Cairo, Egypt.....	570,062
Naples, Italy.....	563,541
Amsterdam, Netherlands.....	557,614
Madrid, Spain.....	539,835
Munich, Germany.....	538,983
Barcelona, Spain.....	533,090
Birmingham, England.....	522,182

Dresden, Germany.....	516,998
Madras, India.....	509,346
Baltimore, Md.....	508,957
Leipsic, Germany.....	503,672

Of other large cities of the United States.

Cleveland, Ohio.....	381,768
Buffalo, N. Y.....	376,618
San Francisco, Cal.....	342,782
Cincinnati, O.....	325,902
Pittsburg, Pa.....	321,616
Los Angeles, Cal.....	290,480
New Orleans, La.....	287,104
Detroit, Mich.....	285,704
Milwaukee, Wis.....	285,315
Minneapolis, Minn.....	202,718
Providence, R. I.....	198,635
Rochester, N. Y.....	181,672
St. Paul, Minn.....	163,065
Toledo, O.....	131,822
Syracuse, N. Y.....	117,498
Fall River, Mass.....	105,76

Population of the Five Largest Cities of the United States, as returned at each Census, from 1800 to 1909, and the Estimated Population in 1909.

Year	New York	Chicago	Philadelphia	St. Louis	Boston
1909.....	4,450,963	2,572,835	1,515,754	686,361	622,972
1900.....	3,437,202	1,698,575	1,293,697	575,238	560,892
1890.....	1,515,301	1,099,850	1,046,964	451,770	448,477
1880.....	1,206,299	503,185	847,170	350,518	362,839
1870.....	942,292	298,977	674,022	310,864	250,526
1860.....	813,669	109,260	565,529	460,773	177,840
1850.....	515,547	29,963	121,376	77,860	136,881
1840.....	312,710	4,470	93,665	16,469	93,383
1830.....	202,589	(a)	80,462	14,125	61,392
1820.....	123,706	(a)	63,802	10,049	43,298
1810.....	96,373	(a)	53,722	(a)	33,787
1800.....	60,515	(a)	41,220	(a)	24,937

(a)—No data.

WEST POINT—HOW TO BECOME A CADET

Each Congressional District and Territory is entitled to have one cadet at the Military Academy. Each state is entitled to have two cadets at large, and thirty are appointed from the United States at large. The appointment from a Congressional District is made upon the recommendation of the Congressman from that district, and those from the State at large upon the recommendation of the Senators of the State. The appointments from the United States at large are made by the President upon his own selection.

Applications may be made at any time by writing to the Adjutant General, U. S. Army, Washington, D. C., to have the name of the applicant placed upon the register that it may be furnished to the proper senator or representative, when a vacancy occurs. The application must exhibit the full name, date of birth and permanent abode of the applicant, with the number of the Congressional District in which State his residence is situated.

Appointments are required to be made one year in advance of the date of admission, except in cases where by reason of death or other cause, a vacancy occurs which cannot be provided for by such appointment in advance.

For each candidate appointed there may be nominated two alternates. Each alternate will receive from the War Department a letter of appointment.

Candidates selected for appointment shall appear for mental and physical examination before boards of army officers to be convened at such places as the War Department may select, on the first day of May, annually, except when the day comes on Sunday, in which case the examination shall commence on the following Tuesday. Candidates who pass successfully will be admitted to the Academy without further examination upon reporting in person to the Superintendent at West Point before 12 o'clock noon on the 15th day of June of the same year.

Each candidate must show upon examination that he is well versed in the following prescribed subjects: Reading, writing, spelling, English grammar, English composition, English literature, arithmetic, algebra through quadratic equations, plain geometry, descriptive geometry and the elements of physical geography, especially the geography of the United States, United States history, the outlines of general history, and the principles of physiology and hygiene.

Candidates may be examined either orally or in writing, and no rejected candidate may be re-examined except upon the recommendation of the Academic Board.

No candidate shall be admitted who is under seventeen, or over twenty-two years of age, or who is deformed, or affected with any disease or infirmity which would render him unfit for the military service, or who has at the time of presenting himself any disorder of an infectious or immoral character. Accepted candidates, if between seventeen and eighteen years of age, should not fall below five feet three inches in height and one hundred pounds in weight.

Immediately after being admitted to the Academy, cadets must be provided with an outfit of uniform, the costs of which will be about \$100, which must be deposited with the Treasurer of the Academy before the candidate is admitted.

A candidate applying to the Adjutant General, U. S. Army, Washington, D. C., will be informed when and where he shall appear to be examined.

Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md.

The students of the Naval Academy are styled midshipmen. Two are allowed for each Senator, Representative and Delegate in Congress, two for the District of Columbia and five each year from the United States at large. The appointments from the District of Columbia and five each at large are made by the President. One is allowed from Porto Rico, who must be a native of that island. The appointment is made by the President on recommendation of the Governor of Porto Rico. The Congressional appointments are equitably distributed, so that in regular course each Senator, Representative and Delegate in Congress may appoint one during each Congress. After June 30, 1913, each Senator, Representative and Delegate in Congress will be allowed to appoint but one midshipman instead of two.

The course for midshipmen is 6 years, 4 at the Academy and 2 years at sea, at the expiration of which time examination for final graduation takes place.

Battleships Painted Gray

The battleship New Hampshire has been painted slate gray, it being one of the first to abandon the color associated with the U. S. Navy since the days of the white squadron. The change of color is due to a recent order sent out by the Navy Department. The slate color will reduce the paint bill of the navy by a considerable amount and the vessels will not make nearly as good targets. Great stress is laid upon the cost, as the present white uniform is very expensive and does not keep clean very long at coaling times. Work of

changing the color of all the battleships of the third squadron, better known as the North Atlantic Fleet, will soon start. The Pacific Fleet will receive its coat when the vessels return to the Pacific coast from its South American cruise. The torpedo boats will keep their bottle green. Auxiliaries on duty with the battleships will be painted slate gray, but those on separate duty will not.

The World's Forests

The approximate number of acres of available public forest lands in the leading countries of the world is:

COUNTRY	ACRES
Russia (European and Asiatic).....	925,000,000
Canada and India.....	440,000,000
United States.....	168,000,000
Japan.....	58,000,000
Sweden.....	50,000,000
Philippines (American).....	40,000,000
Germany.....	35,000,000
Austria.....	24,000,000
France.....	23,500,000
Hungary.....	23,000,000
Norway.....	20,000,000
Spain.....	12,000,000
Total.....	1,818,500,000

Adding the forests of Brazil and other countries in South America, Australia and other countries of the world, Alaska and the private forests of the United States and of all countries, the total doubtless exceeds 3,000,000,000 acres, or about one-fifth of an acre for every inhabitant of the world.

The Smithsonian Institution at Washington

The Smithsonian Institution was established by statute in 1846, under the terms of the will of James Smithson, who bequeathed his fortune in 1826 to the United States for the "increase and diffusion of knowledge among men." From the income of the fund a building, known as the Smithsonian building, was erected in Washington, D. C., on land given by the United States. The Institution is legally an establishment having as its members the president and vice-president of the United States, the chief justice and the president's cabinet. It is governed by a board of regents consisting of the vice-president, the chief justice, three members of the United States Senate, three members of the house of representatives and six citizens appointed by joint resolution of congress. It is under the immediate direction of the

secretary of the Smithsonian Institution, who is the executive officer of the board and the director of the institution's activities. The Institution aids investigators by making grants for research and exploration, providing for lectures, initiating scientific projects and publishing scientific papers. It has administrative charge of the national museum, the national gallery of art, the international exchange service, the national zoological park, the astrophysical observatory and the regional bureau for the international catalogue of scientific literature. The secretary of the institution is Charles D. Walcott.

Size of the Great Lakes

	Superior	Michigan	Huron	Erie	Ontario
Greatest length in miles.....	390	345	270	250	190
Greatest breadth in miles.....	160	84	105	60	52
Greatest depth in feet.....	900	1,800	1,000	204	412
Area in square miles.....	32,000	22,400	23,000	10,000	6,700
Drainage in square miles.....	85,000	70,040	74,000	39,680	29,760
Height above sea level in feet....	600	578	574	564	234
Latitude, degrees north.....	46°45 48°50	41°15 45°55	43°20 46°10	41°20 42°50	43°10 44°10
Longitude, degrees west.....	84°30 92°15	84°40 87°08	80°10 84°30	78°35 83°10	76°20 79°50
Boundary line in miles.....	300	None	220	200	160
United States Shore Line in miles..	955	1,320	510	370	230

APPENDICES.

APPENDIX I.

(See page 42)

School Board Re-Organized.

ALFRED R. URION, President; Dr. A. L. Blackwood, Vice-President.

On Monday night, July 6, Mayor Busse sent to the City Council the names of eight citizens, his selections for appointment as School Trustees. These selections the Aldermen unanimously approved. The new trustees are the following:

Frank I. Bennett, 5807 Washington avenue.
Rev. Walter P. Sumner, 18 S. Peoria street.
Dr. Jeremiah H. Walsh, 480 Grand avenue
Dr. John Guerin, 3958 Ellis avenue.
Julius F. Smietanka, 7336 Oglesby avenue.
James M. Kralovec, 938 South Ashland avenue.
Dr. James B. McFatrigh, 100 Astor street.
George F. Koester, 2671 North Hermitage ave.

The full membership of the School Board now is composed of the following named citizens:

D. R. Cameron	T. W. Robinson	F. I. Bennett
O. C. Schneider	Dr. A. D. Kohn	Dr. J. H. Walsh
C. M. Daws	Dr. A. L. Blackwood	Rev. W. T. Sumner
Joseph Downey	J. R. Morron	J. F. Smietanka
Mrs. Isabelle O'Keefe	O. F. Greifenhagen	J. M. Kralovec
M. J. Spiegel	A. F. Gartz	Dr. J. B. McFatrigh
Dr. John Guerin	A. R. Urion	G. F. Koester

At the regular meeting of the Board, held on the night of Wednesday, July 14 Trustee D. A. Cameron presiding, and the election of officers having been ordered, Otto C. Schneider, the retiring president, nominated as his successor Trustee Alfred R. Urion. Trustee A. F. Gartz seconded the nomination and moved that the secretary be instructed to cast one unanimous ballot for Alfred R. Urion. The motion was carried, and the secretary cast the ballot as he was directed to do. President Urion was at once installed. Then on motion, of A. F. Gartz, which was unanimously carried, Dr. Alexander L. Blackwood was unanimously elected vice-president. The two assistant superintendents of schools, W. S. Roberts and C. P. Megan, were re-elected to serve through the coming year.

APPENDIX II.

Plan for Chicago of the Future.

To the city council on Monday night, July 6, Mayor Busse addressed a communication regarding the plan of the Chicago Commercial Club for improving and beautifying the city, and requesting that authority be given him to appoint a commission to be composed of aldermen and citizens, to study the problems involved in the proposed magnificent scheme. The council promptly voted the authorization as requested. Owing to the illness of the Mayor the appointment of the commission necessarily was deferred. The main paragraphs of his communication are the following:

"In my judgment, men who have fathered this project have done a most important work for their city and their fellow citizens. They have labored unselfishly as volunteers. They have given freely of their time and energy and money for a number of years to produce a clear, concrete and comprehensive plan of municipal development calculated to utilize the natural advantages of Chicago in the direction of making it a most beautiful and attractive city as well as a commercial metropolis. I am now asked to present the result of their work to you with a view to securing your co-operation and, in presenting it, to make clear certain points as follows:

"1. The central idea out of which the Chicago plan has grown, as I understand it, is this: If Chicago is to become, as we all believe, the greatest and most attractive city on this continent, its development and improvement should be guided along certain definite and prearranged lines to the end that the necessary expenditures for public improvements from year to year may serve not only the purpose of the moment, but also the needs of the future; and to the end further that improvements made from time to time, and piecemeal, as necessity calls for them, may in the long run fit into and become parts of a well-considered, consistent, practical, organized scheme of municipal development.

"2. The Chicago plan has been formulated as a basis and starting point, as it were, from which to work in the development of an official municipal plan that shall embrace the making of public improvements and the development of the public utilities in coming years. It is not presented to us as a hard and fast plan to be accepted or rejected as it stands. It is presented more as a suggestion of the possibilities of our situation.

"3. The Chicago plan is not presented as a scheme for spending untold millions of dollars now or in the future; on the contrary, it is a comprehensive suggestion of what may be accomplished in the course of years—it may be fifty, it may be a hundred—by spending in conformity with a well-defined plan the money which we must spend anyhow from time to time on permanent public improvements.

“Paris has been made the world’s most beautiful city only because she has followed for more than fifty years the policy of making public improvements in conformity with a clearly defined plan. If the Chicago plan were adopted now, a good start toward its realization could be made at once and without a dollar of cost to the people by having the refuse and excavated material, disposition of which is becoming a burden, dumped in the lake at specified locations for the making of islands, outer parks, etc.

“4. The Chicago plan is in conflict with no other plan or project for the industrial or commercial development of Chicago. It fits in with the recommendation of the harbor commission; it takes into account and provides for the city’s growing transportation needs.

“5. This plan is not to be considered as the embodiment of an artist’s dream or the project of theoretical city beautifiers who have lost sight of everyday affairs and who have forgotten the needs and interests of the mass of the people. On the contrary, the men who have produced the Chicago plan are all hard headed business men whose interests individually and collectively are bound up absolutely with the industrial and commercial growth of this city.

“They are men who have learned by experience and observation that development, and beautification, if you please, making Chicago attractive to visitors from all parts of the world, will add to Chicago’s resources a very great commercial asset, the value of which will be reflected in every piece of real estate within our limits. In producing this plan they have particularly had in mind relief for the neglect from which the great West Side has suffered and for the congestion at the city’s commercial center which has so impeded healthy growth of the entire business district.

“In short they have had in mind at every step in the production of the Chicago plan not only the artistic but the commercial and industrial development of the City of Chicago along lines that promise the best results at the least expenditure of time, effort and money.

“6. The Chicago plan does not contemplate the remodeling of Chicago in a year or a decade. It is the suggestion of a plan for the far future—a suggestion of something to grow to.

“The fathers of the Chicago plan have asked for the appointment of a commission to take up this question and study further the problems involved in the Chicago plan, with a view to determining whether it is feasible to adopt any part of said plan now, and if so, where to begin.

“Therefore I respectfully recommend that your honorable body authorize the mayor to appoint such a commission, to be composed of members of your honorable body and citizens, whose duty it shall be to take up this question.”

APPENDIX. III.

For Inquiry into City Expenditures.

At a regular session of the City Council, June 21, Alderman Merriam introduced the following resolution, which on June 28 was unanimously adopted.

Be it Resolved, That the Mayor be and he is hereby authorized to appoint a commission of nine (9) persons, of whom not less than three (3) shall be members of the City Council, for the purpose of making a comprehensive inquiry into the expenditures of the City of Chicago, and of making appropriate recommendations to the Mayor and the City Council upon this subject; and be it further

Resolved, That all heads of departments, and city officials and employes, are hereby directed to supply, on request of said commission, all books, documents, and other information in their possession, relevant to the purpose of such inquiry.

It is understood that the appointment of this authorized commission will be made as soon as Mayor Busse has found nine men that are known to be qualified and are willing to tackle the difficult task to be set before them.

APPENDIX IV.

(See pages 38-9 and 135)

Colonel Henry S. Dietrich.

Born in Detroit, March 4, 1844. Died in Chicago, July 1, 1909.

Colonel Henry S. Dietrich was first appointed a member of the Board of Local Improvements by Mayor Busse on May 20, 1907, and at once the Board elected him their president. This action was to fill out an unexpired term that had one year more to run. In July, 1908, the Mayor re-appointed him for the entire term of two years, and again the Board chose him president. Just as this period was half elapsed, he died after a brief illness, which was not, until the last twenty hours of it, thought to be of a very alarming nature. The announcement of his sudden death was a great shock to his associates on the Board, and scarcely less so to the other chiefs of departments in the city government. Mayor Busse was severely ill at the time, and was not informed of the fact until some days after the funeral of Colonel Dietrich had taken place; too late for him to give public expression to his sense of official and personal loss.

Colonel Dietrich was a typical Chicagoan of a vanishing generation. Of German parentage, he attended the public schools of the city, where then the rudiments only of an English education were to be had. At the age of 17 he was as well qualified as most young men to engage in any work that offered. The time was one of great interest and

perilous agitation. The country was ringing with angry utterances by controlling men of the north and south; the war of the sections was about to break out. The few independent military organizations of the city, nightly were drilling and daily were seen marching on the streets. Events moved swiftly, and no sooner was President Lincoln's first call for troops issued than hundreds of men already were enlisted here for the first stage of the war. Among these was Henry Dietrich, his enlistment having the date, June 17, 1861; when he lacked four months and thirteen days of being 18, the lowest legal age for enlisting. He was enrolled in Company A of the regiment that became the famous 19th Illinois infantry. In the same company were three score young men of the best Chicago families. Others, with Henry Dietrich, were no more than stalwart youths, and a few were reclaimed by their parents and kept at their homes. But nearly all, fired by youth's heroic flame, persisted and served out the time for which they had enlisted, or until killed or incapacitated by wound. The regiment had for its first commander Colonel John B. Turchin, who had been an officer in the Russian army, and was the skilfulest at the drill and the severest disciplinarian of the day. Camp Long, which later was Camp Douglas, was the scene of their first drilling, and thence in obedience to an order from Governor Yates they marched up, the citizens out in crowds to cheer them, through the south side to the Illinois Central depot, whence they were transported to Quincy. [The present writer was a witness of the inspiring spectacle.] Six hundred and thirty of the one thousand were of Chicago. Not again was such a crop of young men in similar numbers raised here during the war's continuance. Sons of ex-mayors, sons of aldermen, sons of merchants, lawyers and judges were among them.

There is not space here to give a skeleton history even of the 19th Illinois Infantry at the front. The purpose of this writing is but to give an idea of what the military life of Henry Dietrich must have been. He shared as a private in the duties and perils of the regiment from June 17, 1861, to July 11, 1864, when the survivors were returned to Chicago and mustered out; a draggled remnant of less than four hundred men. He had been in most of the severe battles in the two departments of the Ohio and the Cumberland, and had seen on bloody fields, Generals Grant, Rosecrans, Thomas, Sheridan, Sherman, and had himself been twice wounded and once captured and held a suffering prisoner. At the date of his discharge he had not attained the age of 21, but he had gained and not lost in resoluteness of character, and at once set himself to work to earn his living and to lay the foundations of a successful business. A typical Chicagoan was Henry Dietrich,—what more needs to be said? Only this, that he acquired the title of Colonel by serving on the staffs successively of three Illinois governors, as inspector of rifle practice in the Illinois National Guard.

APPENDIX V.

Corner-Stone of the New City Hall Laid.

The laying of the corner-stone of the new City Hall occurred at eleven o'clock of Tuesday, July 20, at the south-west corner of the building, at an exact diagonal from the corner-stone of the County Building, which is at the north-east angle of that edifice. There was deposited in a prepared cavity in the great rock, a box containing a variety of public documents, photographs and papers, of present and future value and interest.

The exercises on the occasion were simple, though impressive. Seats for three hundred persons had been prepared, and invitations sent out to all the City Officials and Members of the City Council; to the Municipal Court Judges; to the Officials of the County, including the Circuit and Superior Court Judges; to former Mayors Washburne, Hopkins, Harrison and Dunne; and to the press of the city.

The Committees in charge of the details preliminary to the ceremony were made up from the Membership of the City Council. They were the following:

Arrangements—Aldermen William E. Dever, Thomas F. Scully and John H. Jones.

Reception—Aldermen George F. Harding, Jr., Michael Kenna, Fred A. Britten, John Golombiewski, Wm. J. Roberts, and Patrick J. Nolan.

Press—Aldermen B. F. Clettenberg, Nicholas R. Finn and Francis W. Taylor.

The Speakers chosen for the occasion were—

Hon. Fred A. Busse, Mayor of Chicago.

Hon. John J. Hanberg, Commissioner of Public Works.

Hon. William Busse, President of the Board of County Commissioners.

Hon. Edward J. Brundage, Corporation Counsel.

Hon. Bernard W. Snow, Chairman of the Finance Committee of the City Council.

Hon. Francis W. Taylor, Chairman of the Committee on the City Hall and Public Buildings.

Hon. Frank I. Bennett, former Chairman of the Finance Committee of the City Council.

Hon. William S. Dever, Chairman of the Judiciary Committee of the City Council.

The interesting ceremonies were witnessed by many hundreds of the citizens.

The Frontispiece of this City Manual exhibits the foundations (approaching completion) of the new City Hall, photographed on February 15th last. Turn to that picture, and then go look on the nearly completed steel skeleton of the building itself. Witness the result of five months' work! In fifteen more months the new City Hall is to be ready for occupancy!

APPENDIX VI.

(See page 106)

Re-Organization of Library Board.**ROBERT J. ROULSTON, President; Dr. Antonio Lagorio, Vice-President.**

On July 6, 1909, the official terms of Library Trustees, Julius Stern, Prof. Graham Taylor and Antonio Lagorio respectively having expired, the Mayor designated one and all of them to the City Council for re-appointment, in which action the Council unanimously concurred. At a meeting of the Library Board on July 12, 1909, President Cigrand, Secretary H. G. Wilson and Acting Librarian Carl B. Roden, submitted their reports. Some of the creditable things done by the Board the past year, as outlined by President Cigrand, are as follows:

Established a connection between the public school system and the library system.

Established branch reading rooms in the Chicago public parks and in the new playgrounds.

Placed the library on a cash basis for the first time in years.

Pushed the circulation of books to a point 33 per cent. above last year.

Won in the campaign of getting for Chicago the headquarters of the American Library Association.

Voted about \$6,000 book fines to public library employees' pension fund.

Instituted "story hours" in many new centers, both public school buildings and branch library rooms.

Acting Librarian Roden reported that the entire number of volumes in the library on May 31 was 365,349, an increase of 13,256 volumes over the number reported at the close of last year. The total number of volumes entered in the accessions catalogue was 28,197. A total of 12,900 books were worn out and withdrawn from circulation.

The total amount expended for books the last year was \$27,064.70. Total disbursements of the library board during the year were \$280,602.10, while the receipts and available cash amounted to \$353,418.47. Library cards are held by 96,886 persons.

Elections for President and Vice-President followed, and Dr. Cigrand having declined to be a candidate for the highest position, Robert J. Roulston was unanimously elected President, and Dr. Antonio Lagorio, Vice-President. The new officers were at once installed. In the address of President Roulston he said he hoped to be provided with funds to establish a branch library system that ultimately will have at least one branch for every 25,000 inhabitants of the city.

The following standing committees of the library board have been appointed by President Roulston:

Library—Julius Stern, George B. Armstrong, and Graham Taylor.

Administration—Edward A. Blodgett, Frederick H. Rawson, and B. J. Cigrand.

Delivery stations—George B. Armstrong, Antonio Lagorio, and Arba N. Waterman.

Buildings and grounds—B. J. Cigrand, Edward A. Blodgett, and Antonio Lagorio.

Finance—Frederick H. Rawson, Arba N. Waterman, and Antonio Lagorio.

Branch reading rooms—Graham Taylor, B. J. Cigrand, and Julius Stern.

Bylaws—Arba N. Waterman, Julius Stern, and George B. Armstrong.

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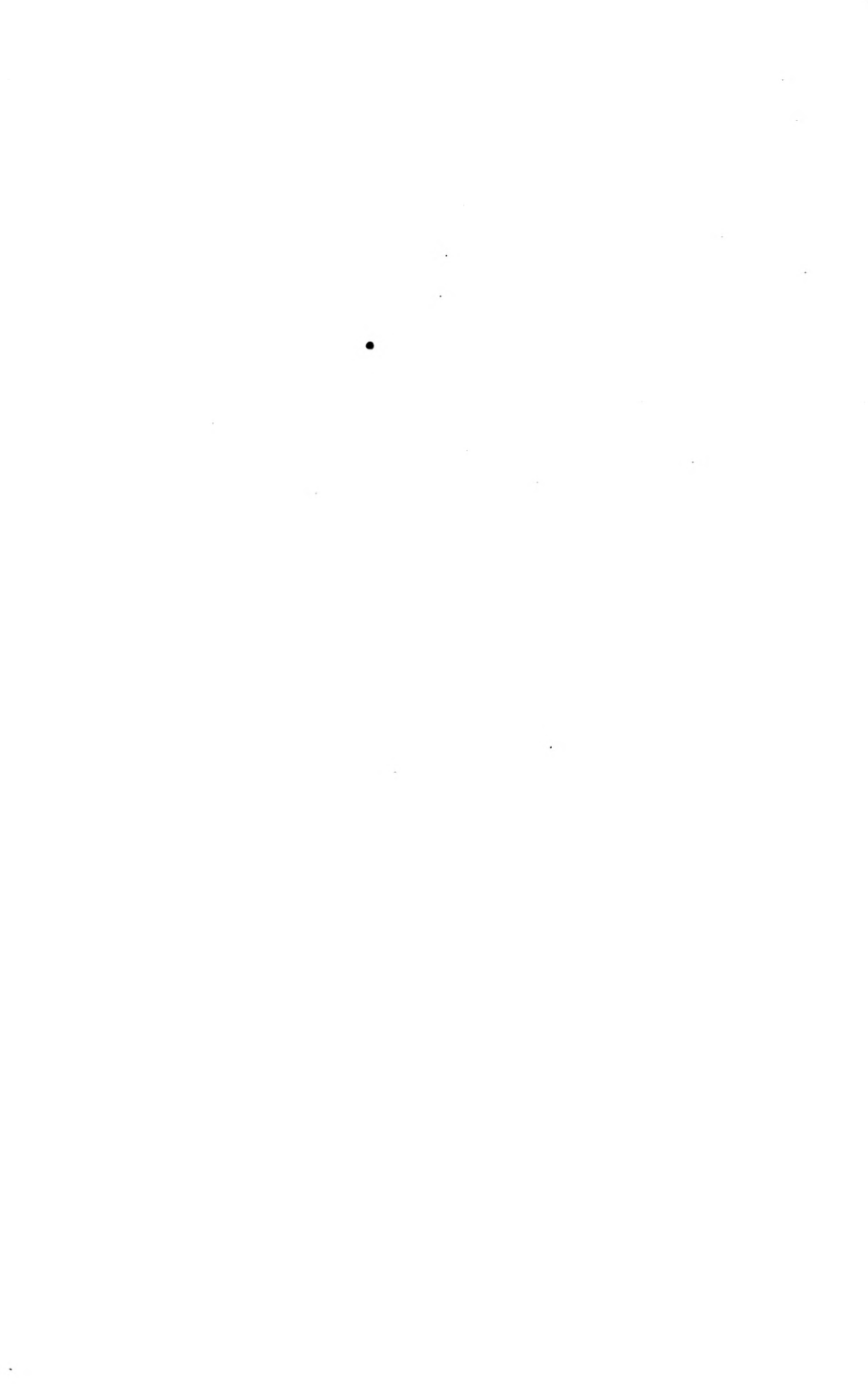
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