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THE RUINS, LOOKING SOUTHWEST FROM OLD FORT DEARBORN.



RUSH STREET BRIDGE, LOOKING NORTH.

Views from the Chicago Fire Cyclorama.

CHICAGO

AND ITS RESOURCES

TWENTY YEARS AFTER

1871-1891

A COMMERCIAL HISTORY SHOWING THE

PROGRESS AND GROWTH OF TWO DECADES

FROM THE

GREAT FIRE TO THE PRESENT TIME

ILLUSTRATED

CHICAGO
THE CHICAGO TIMES COMPANY
1892



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Preface



IT has been about one year and a half since the work of preparation for this volume was begun. Although some of the early patrons may have lost sight of it and have supposed that it "died a bornin'," the interest has not flagged for a day, but has increased steadily from the start. In fact, the suggestion of the work met with such generous and substantial encouragement that the publishers were enabled to enlarge its scope and add such improvements in its artistic execution, beyond what was at first contemplated, as cannot fail to gratify every patron, and greatly increase its circulation.

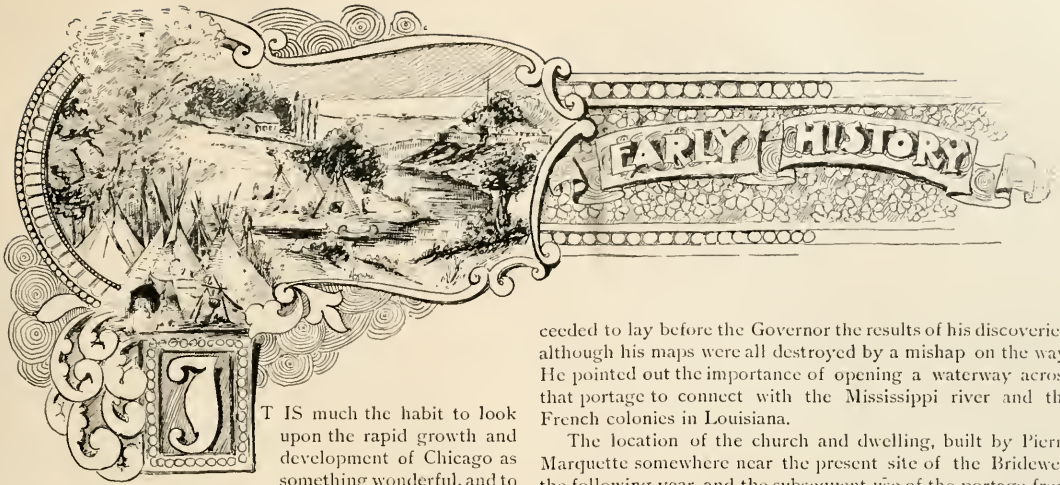
In picturing the growth and development of Chicago during the "Twenty Years After" the great fire, it has been necessary to go back to its earliest history in order to trace the principal causes of that phenomenal growth. While, too, we have given an outline sketch of that growth in the body of the work, we have depended mainly upon the actual history of its representative business houses to enable our readers to grasp the full significance of that growth. By a presentation of the portraits and biographies of the men who have built up Chicago, who have been identified with every step of its advance in all its varied interests, and by a recital of the achievements of its great mercantile and manufacturing concerns, the best possible idea of that advance can be obtained. The profuse illustrations will still further fix in the mind its realization.

Confident that its execution is fully equal to pledges made, and that the work will realize the highest anticipations formed for it, we hereby respectfully dedicate it to our patrons and the public.

THE PUBLISHERS.



Wm. H. Sherman
Pres. Chi. Irons Co.



IT IS much the habit to look upon the rapid growth and development of Chicago as something wonderful, and to ascribe that growth to some occult causes beyond the ken of ordinary mortals. That its growth has been rapid, and the degree of that rapidity is wonderful, goes without saying, but to assume that there is anything mysterious in it, is to close one's eyes to the most obvious facts of history—men are wont to ascribe it to all manner of causes except the right one; sometimes to the climate, as if it differed so much from the climate of other places a few hours' ride from Chicago, which have not grown rapidly; and sometimes it is its location, as if the region of the mouth of the Calumet would not have afforded equal opportunities for growth. And yet, its location, in a broader and more general sense, undoubtedly did have much to do with that growth. But the silliest of all contentions is that the people of Chicago are endowed with a degree of enterprise and foresight superior to that of men in general, and that in pursuance of that enterprise and foresight, they have brought about the prosperity of Chicago.

As this is to be a commercial history of Chicago, for the twenty years following the great fire of 1871, a period comprising to the present, its greatest improvement, it is important that we go back to its earliest periods of growth, in order to show wherein lies the ground work of that prosperity, and lay the foundation for intelligent forecasts as to the future.

In the summer of 1673, M. Louis Joliet was sent out by the French Governor of Canada from Montreal to explore the then unknown territory in the northwest. He was accompanied by a Jesuit priest, Pierre Marquette. They landed at the mouth of the Chicago river in August, of that year, and traveled inland across what appeared to them a very delightful expanse of prairie country. They had not gone far before they found streams running to the south and southwest, which they naturally followed until they reached the Illinois river, which again carried them to the Mississippi. Everywhere Joliet was impressed with the great fertility of the soil, and its adaptability to prosperous settlement. He passed down the Mississippi far enough to make certain that its waters flowed into the Gulf of Mexico, instead of into the Pacific. His purpose being accomplished, he retraced his steps by nearly the same route as he went. Taking note on his return, he found what to him was of great significance, that the portage between the Chicago river and the Des Plaines, was only about one-half a league in extent, across a nearly level prairie. He hastened to Montréal where he pro-

ceeded to lay before the Governor the results of his discoveries, although his maps were all destroyed by a mishap on the way. He pointed out the importance of opening a waterway across that portage to connect with the Mississippi river and the French colonies in Louisiana.

The location of the church and dwelling, built by Pierre Marquette somewhere near the present site of the Bridewell the following year, and the subsequent use of the portage from the Chicago to the DesPlaines rivers, instead of the Calumet, seems to have been determined by the fact that Joliet traveled that way instead of by the way of the Calumet. Thereafter that route was known, while others, perhaps better, were not known. This is probably what determined the building of the fort at Chicago by the French sometime previous to 1688, to protect their communication with their possessions in Louisiana.

The English, when the French surrendered possession of the territory in 1763, had not the same interest in maintaining the post at Chicago as the French had, because it was not the gateway to important possessions beyond; so that the fort was abandoned. When, however, a treaty of peace was concluded in 1795 between General Wayne, representing the United States and the Indian tribes, at Greenville, Ohio, it was very natural that the United States should stipulate for six miles square of land at the mouth of the Chicago river "formerly occupied by a fort," in order to establish a military post in the northwest.

Another circumstance which at that time began to attract some notice, was the trade in furs and peltries. The American Fur Co. had established a station at the site of the old fort, and thither came the Indians to sell or exchange the products of the chase for ammunition, blankets, tobacco and whisky. By 1796 a negro, Jean Baptiste, had built himself a hut on the north side, and laid claim to the surrounding tract of land.

It was not however, until 1804 that Fort Dearborn was established, to overawe the Indians who were becoming jealous of the whites, and somewhat threatening in their attitude. The acquisition of Louisiana from the French the year before had greatly stimulated exploration, so that some measure of defense was deemed necessary.

The channel of communication between the great lakes and the Mississippi river by way of the portage from the Chicago river and the DesPlaines, had become fully established; and among explorers, tolerably well known; so that the fort was necessarily built where it was. The location, at first fixed by chance, was afterward confirmed by habit. The garrison of the fort was fifty soldiers and three pieces of artillery.

At this time the southern portion of the State of Illinois had become largely settled as far north as Springfield, which crowded the Indians northward, rendered them more turbulent,

EARLY HISTORY.

and acted to delay the settlement of the northern portion of the State. The advance of the whites in the south added to the intrigue of the English, made the Indians still more turbulent, when in June, 1812, a few weeks before the outbreak of war between the United States and Great Britain, a body of Indians killed a settler near the fort, and committed several other depredations; but they did not venture to attack the fort. In August following, however, the Indians became more hostile, and an abandonment was determined upon. A parley was held with the hostiles, at which the whites agreed to surrender the fort, ammunition and all contents to plunder, in consideration of safe conduct and escort to Fort Wayne. But the whites, at the instigation of John Kinzie, the agent of the American Fur Co., broke faith with the Indians and destroyed large quantities of arms, ammunition and whisky, which so exasperated the Indians that when only a few miles out on the road to Fort Wayne, the whole command, including women and children, were ambushed by the Pottawattamies, and women, children, civilians and soldiers slain in great numbers. The survivors were captured and brought back to the fort and held for ransom. After this the fort was abandoned and destroyed, to be rebuilt four years later, when Chicago again became the rallying point of traders.

Thus, while the southern part of the State was being rapidly settled up, the settlers finding an outlet southward and eastward for their products, northern Illinois was almost an unbroken wilderness, the haunt of the wolf and the red man.

Attempts were constantly being made at Springfield, and at Washington to insure the building of a canal across the portage and establish communication between the lakes and the Mississippi. Legislation was frequently had, but nothing practical accomplished, beyond granting the right-of-way, making surveys, estimates, etc., until March 2, 1827, when Congress granted to the State of Illinois, the alternate sections equivalent to six miles in width, on each side of the proposed route, in aid of the construction of the Illinois and Michigan canal.

Two years later, Mr. Thompson, the civil engineer for the canal, rudely platted a town at the mouth of the Chicago river. Chicago, however, was purely speculative, and its prospects dependent upon the building of the canal. It was not until 1834 that the Indian title to the vast territory surrounding Chicago was extinguished, which held back the growth of the country, and with it, of the city. But the treaty with the Pottawattamies in 1834, by which 20,000,000 acres was thrown open to settlement, started the tide of immigration, and gave Chicago a new importance. Over 100 immigrant vessels are reported to have arrived at the port during the summer of 1836, besides large numbers of settlers overland.

In 1836 also actual work was begun on the canal, which still further stimulated the growth of the city. Those who are disposed to wonder at its rapid growth, would have still more cause to wonder if that growth had not been rapid. With such a surrounding region of great fertility, so long held back from settlement, while settlement was extending all around and far beyond it; and finally, the obstacles to that settlement removed, with the gateway to that region situated as Chicago is, already opening canal connection through that territory, and with the great Mississippi valley, it would be still more wonderful if its growth had not been phenomenal.

Now came the establishment of the U. S. Land office June 1, 1835, and before Christmas more than 500,000 acres of land had been entered, almost wholly by actual settlers, and whose product was destined to be sent to Chicago to swell the aggregate of its trade and commerce.

The first census was taken in 1837, and showed a total population of 4,170, 703 of whom were voters. There were about 450 buildings all told; 398 of them dwellings, 29 dry goods stores, 5 hardware, 3 drug, 19 grocery, 10 taverns, 29 saloons, 17 lawyer's offices, and 5 churches. The limits of the city at this time were 22d street on the south North avenue on the north, and Wood street on the west.

About the same time the construction of the Chicago & Galena Union Railroad was begun; and improvements were also started in the harbor, in accordance with appropriations made by Congress.

Chicago is simply the focus into which the surrounding country pours the wealth of its products. Its growth and development primarily sprung from the trade in those products, and it has grown just in proportion to the extension of those means of communication which have brought within her reach more and more territory. The building of the Archer road to Lockport, the construction of the canal, the improvement of the harbor by which vessels from the whole lake region could come to its docks, the completion of successive railroads have, one after another, extended the territory which turned its product into her lap. The elements of Chicago's greatness are the resources of the whole country. It occupies a central position in the midst of a region of unparalleled natural resources, extending from the Atlantic to the Pacific, and from as far north as human enterprise can extend, to the Isthmus at the south. Every square mile of this territory is already, or soon will be made, tributary to Chicago, through improved means of communication. And not only this, but through the channels of commerce it is brought in ready communication with all the markets of the world. No one who takes into account the geographical position of Chicago, its advantages of communication, present and prospective, can doubt that Chicago is destined to become, at no very distant day, the metropolis of the world. Not another one of the great cities of the world is so favorably situated, as to the extent and natural resources of the country surrounding it, and the means of easily, quickly and cheaply reaching every part of it as Chicago. The great basin extending from the Alleghanies to the Rocky Mountains, in the very center of which is Chicago, is capable of maintaining a population of more than a thousand millions of people, where it now has not more than one fiftieth part of that number.

The first considerable impetus to the growth of Chicago was given on the opening of the surrounding territory to settlement after the extinction of the Indian title to the lands, the commencement of the work on the canal and the beginning of the work of improving the harbor, which followed each other so rapidly that they may be regarded as a single epoch.

The next may safely be placed at 1848 to 1852, from the time of the completion of the canal to the arrival of the first railroad from the east, including the beginning of the Illinois Central railroad, and the building of the first section of the Chicago & Galena Union to Elgin. This is the first time that the trade of Chicago began to assume important proportions.

The following table gives a synopsis of the principal trade and statistics of Chicago, beginning in 1852, after the opening of the canal, and at intervals of two years until 1856, which will convey a fair idea of the effect of these improvements, and the general advance.

	1852.	1854.	1856.
Population.....	38,734	65,872	86,000
Assessed Valuation.....	\$10,463,414	\$24,392,239	\$31,736,084
Flour Rec'd., Bbls.....	124,316	234,575	410,989
Wheat " Bu.....	937,496	3,028,955	8,767,760
Corn " ".....	2,901,011	7,490,753	11,888,398
Hogs " ".....	65,158	138,575	220,702
Hogs Packed.....	44,156	73,694	74,000

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Cattle Rec'd.....	24,663	25,691	14,971
Lumber " M.....	147,816	228,337	441,962
Hides " Number.....	25,893	28,606	70,560
Stone " Cubic Yds.....	40,752	28,436	92,609
Coal " Tons.....	46,253	56,774	93,020

At this time we find the germs of the vast manufacturing interests, which have also been developed since. In 1853, immediately following this period, some of the shops were turning out large products of great importance. In this year the first locomotive engine was built in Chicago, and three stationary engines, 250 freight, 10 baggage, and 30 passenger cars, 10 bridges and 19 turn tables.

The reports of the American Car Co. show a product of \$450,000, with 260 men employed. Wilson Marble Works, \$15,000 product. Four Machine shops, an aggregate product of \$270,000, and five carriage shops, \$117,000.

From here on public and private improvement was rapid, constantly gathering new strength and force with every step in advance. The story of that advance has been the story of every rapidly advancing city in the world. To recite those details is no part of the purpose of this work. That growth is one of the phenomenal things of this phenomenal age. What we wish to establish in this portion of this work is wherein lies the secret of that growth which we have found in the wonderful richness and extent of the country tributary to Chicago. Those elements being of a permanent character, and as yet practically undeveloped, it becomes certain that Chicago, which is only the effect of the operation of those causes, must continue to keep pace with whatever development may hereafter come to the country tributary to it.

THE GREAT CONFLAGRATION.

As all the world knows, on Oct. 9th, 1871, and for two days following, Chicago was laid in ashes by the most destructive conflagration that has ever been known in history. There were many causes which contributed to this effect, among which may be mentioned, first the inflammable nature of the buildings. The buildings were largely frame and board, and consequently very combustible. Even in the more substantial portions of the city where the better class of the buildings were located, there were sufficient wooden buildings scattered around among the brick and stone to serve as kindling, and make sure of the complete destruction of the whole of them. To render it still worse, for three or four weeks previous to the breaking out of the fire, scorching hot winds prevailed from the southwest until every particle of moisture in the wooden buildings had been dried out. At the time of the breaking out of the fire a wind was blowing with the force of a hurricane which swept the fire before it with irresistible force. It was started in a small shanty on De Koven St., on the West Side, and within three hours the fire crossed the river at two points simultaneously, nearly a quarter of a mile separate, and three quarters of a mile from the starting point.

Two steam fire engines sent by the fire department to check the flames were burned before they could be removed beyond their reach. Business blocks which were supposed to be fire proof went down before the intense heat of the flames. The Court House, itself a very substantial building, was destroyed with all the city records and archives. One of the great characteristics of the fire was the almost total absence of smoke. The combustion seemed to be complete. A heat like that of the most intense furnace was generated, which swept across the city, leaving nothing in its wake but here and there a blackened and tottering wall, or chimney. Even the wooden pavements of the streets were often burned deep into their blocks. Before morning the water works were burned, disabling the engines and cutting off the supply of water from

the whole city. But even before this the supply in the reservoirs had been exhausted.

The on-rush of the flames was so rapid that many persons were overtaken and perished before they could get out of reach of the flames. At Chicago avenue bridge a jam occurred among the crowd, which were retreating to the West Side, during which they were overtaken, and from forty to fifty were burned to death. It is estimated that at least 150 deaths occurred by burning, and probably 300 by burning and casualties. We shall not undertake to itemize the buildings, public and private, that were burned. It is enough to say that the entire business portion of the city was destroyed with the stocks of goods in the stores of the merchants.

Thirty per cent. of all the buildings in the city, in number, and fifty per cent. in value were burned. Twenty-six per cent. of all the grain in store (1,642,000 bushels) went the same way, and about the same percentage of the lumber, including 20,000,000 lath and shingles. The loss on merchants' stocks of goods was placed at 80 per cent. of their total value. Estimates of the aggregate loss by the fire made by the most cautious and painstaking statisticians place it at \$192,000,000 after deducting \$4,000,000 estimated salvage on foundations.

One hundred and four thousand five hundred people were thus, with but a few moments warning, deprived of shelter, most of them left penniless, over 200,000 were without water, and many of them even without food. The wildest rumors began to prevail, amounting almost to a reign of terror, regarding incendiaries and robbers. The means of disseminating information was completely destroyed, or demoralized, no telegraphs, no newspapers, and no mails. The people were left the prey to the wildest rumors.

The immediate results of the fire were 17,450 houses destroyed; 104,500 persons rendered homeless; 2,104 acres of the city burned over, comprising a tract 3¾ miles long, by 1¾ miles wide in some places; 2,400 stores and factories were burned; 121¾ miles of sidewalk; 8 bridges; the water works; 1,642,000 bushels of grain; vast quantities of lumber, and stocks of merchandise.

At 8 o'clock in the evening, less than twenty-four hours after the first breaking out of the fire, a car load of provisions arrived from Milwaukee for the relief of the sufferers. By nine o'clock the next morning the arrivals had reached fifty car loads, from every possible direction; and this continued until the officials were compelled to cry "enough." Money came in like water from all over the civilized world. The public subscriptions amounted to \$4,200,000 within three months; while the private contributions were considerable, although the amounts will never be known.

The distribution of the relief fund was mainly entrusted to the Chicago Relief and Aid Society—which proceeded to build and furnish, as best they could, homes for those who were left homeless. Within five weeks more than 4,000 houses had been built and fitted out with house furnishing materials—cook-stove, mattress, bedding, and a half ton of coal, all at a cost of \$110 for each house.

This was a severe test of the stability of the insurance companies then doing business in Chicago, all of them losing heavily. As a matter of fact, less than twenty per cent. of the insurance losses were paid.

In spite of the enormous losses which fell upon all lines of business the steps for reorganization were prompt and vigorous. The Board of Trade, at its first meeting, on Tuesday following the fire, resolved to require the honoring of all contracts. The bankers met and resolved to pay in full on demand. The confidence and courage of the business men of the city gave so much confidence abroad, not only in the utili-

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mate growth of the city, but in the integrity of those business men, that no difficulty was experienced in obtaining further credit, and extensions of time when required.

An extra session of the Legislature was called by the Governor, and an Act passed to reimburse the city the amount of \$3,000,000 which it had expended in the canal enlargement, which gave the city the much needed funds for rebuilding its public works.

The work of rebuilding was begun at once, and pushed with vigor. By the 17th, eight days from the breaking out of the fire, the pumping machinery had been repaired and started; and by the 18th an abundant supply of water was again furnished to the city. Real estate values suffered only a temporary decline, in some cases even an advance was noted at once. In a few cases sales of the vacant ground were made for more than could have been realized before the fire for the ground, buildings and stocks of goods combined. As soon as it became evident that the city would be immediately rebuilt upon a grander scale than before, values generally far exceeded anything at which the property had brought before the fire.

The summary of building operations the first season after the fire is a record of wonderful activity. In the south division of the city 110,000 feet of street frontage had been destroyed, 80,000 feet of which were good buildings. Of this 52,000 feet were covered in the work of rebuilding the first season after the fire, with permanent brick and stone buildings, which were either finished or were in course of construction, valued at \$38,154,700. The total frontage in the three divisions of the city was 60,324 feet, either rebuilt or in course of construction the first year after the fire. The Chamber of Commerce was rebuilt at an expense of \$365,000, and occupied on the first Anniversary of the fire.

The business results were quite as surprising. The wholesale merchandizing trade of the city increased \$20,000,000 over what it was the year previous. The receipts of grain were increased 8,500,000 bushels; those of live stock nearly a million head; and those of cured meats, pork, salt, highwines and wool were increased an average of more than 33½ per cent. The average deposits in the five leading Chicago banks show an increase of \$1,910,000.

Notwithstanding a heavy shrinkage in values in all kinds of merchandise, the gain in the aggregate amount of business in merchandising for the year ending Oct. 1, 1872, was more than 50 per cent. in money value over that of 1867. Manufactures also increased beyond all previous calculations. During the three years immediately succeeding the fire manufactures increased more than 137 per cent.

The principal shipments by rail during 1872 were:

Flour.....	1,137,871	Barrels.
Wheat.....	3,328,176	Bushels.
Corn.....	5,423,944	"
Oats.....	5,884,753	"
Rye.....	545,267	"
Barley.....	2,701,985	"

SHIPMENTS BY CANAL.

Flour.....	1,201	Barrels.
Wheat.....	226,010	Bushels.
Oats.....	7,064	"
Rye.....	400	"
Salt.....	15,457	Barrels.
Lumber.....	37,539,000	M. feet.
Shingles.....	9,084,125	Number.
Tallow.....	2,500	Pounds.
Potatoes.....	774	Bushels.

Shipments by lake 1872.

Flour.....	223,457	bbis.
Wheat.....	8,831,870	bushels
Corn.....	41,589,598	"
Oats.....	6,370,784	"
Rye.....	231,538	"
Barley.....	2,330,523	"

The total clearances from port embraced 12,531 vessels, and an aggregate tonnage of 3,017,790.

The arrivals were 12,824, with an aggregate tonnage of 3,059,752.

Statements of Nat. Banks qr. Dec. 27, 1872.

Aggregate 21 banks 3 months.

Loans and discounts.....	\$22,183,704.
Cash and Clear. H. Ex.....	6,723,630.
Due from Redeeming Ag'ts and B.....	4,112,737.
Deposits Dec. 27, 1872.....	23,039,632.

As an instance of the rapid increase in the grain trade from its earliest beginning to 1872 we give:

Growth of grain shipments.

Flour began 1844 at.....	6,320	bbis. rose to
1872 of.....	1,361,328	"
Wheat " 1838 at.....	78	bu. " "
1872 of.....	12,160,046	"
Corn " 1847 at.....	67,135	" " "
1872 of.....	47,013,552	"
Oats " 1847 at.....	38,892	" " "
1872 of.....	12,225,537	"
Rye " 1852 at.....	17,315	" " "
1872 of.....	776,805	"
Barley " 1849 at.....	31,452	" " "
1872 of.....	5,032,308	"
Total grain trade began 1838 at.....	78	" " "
1872 of.....	83,364,224	"

In 1874 another destructive fire visited the city, for a time promising to wipe out the whole rebuilt portions of it, and leave it as helpless as before. On July 14th, fire started near 12th street, on the South Side, sweeping north and eastward over three-fourths of a mile, mainly covered with wooden buildings which lay out of the line of the previous fire, and mostly occupied by a poorer class of people. Here it gained a tremendous impetus owing to the highly inflammable material, until, when it reached the more substantial buildings in the rebuilt portion, they appeared to melt away before it like wax. Had the direction of the wind been from the south instead of the southwest, it must have again swept clean the entire South Side, and have stopped on the North Side only for want of materials to feed upon. The loss by this fire footed up something more than \$4,000,000, but it wiped out a large section covered with shanties, which formed a standing menace to rebuilt Chicago. Since that time almost this entire section has been covered with substantial buildings, many of them of the highest class of construction.

CLIMATE.

In order to get a fair idea of Chicago it is necessary to understand its climatic conditions. There are several causes which combine to render the climate of Chicago remarkably salubrious. Situated as it is on the west bank of Lake Michigan, which has about 5,000 square miles of water, which during the summer it absorbs the heat of the atmosphere to such an extent that renders the air cool and pleasant. While places a few miles inland from the lake, away from the cooling lake breezes, are being parched by the extreme heat of summer, the people of Chicago are enjoying a delightfully cool temperature, seldom above 74° to 80°. And in winter the lake gives off the heat which it was storing up during the summer, so that the weather in the winter is warmer, and in summer cooler than at almost any other point in the whole country. Much has been said in a jocose way of "Chicago as a summer resort;" but its claims in that direction are really greater, by far, than other places which are exclusively designed as summer resorts. And more than this, while the temperature is all that can be desired, it offers inducements to tourists, speculators, students and invalids second to no place in America. No place affords attractions suited to the tastes and necessities, of all like Chicago.

As an illustration of the sharp contrast between what Chicago was in the rude period of its early history, and what it is to-day, we give throughout this work characteristic specimens of its residence and business architecture which show, better than anything else, the great progress made.



AT THE time of its incorporation the limits of Chicago extended north to Chicago Avenue, south to 12th Street, and west to Halsted Street, comprising not far from three square miles. By ten different extensions, at different times, those limits have been pushed outward until the area of the city now covers 181.70 square miles. The extreme length of the city from north to south is twenty-four miles; and the greatest width from east to west is ten and one-half miles.

At the time of the great fire in 1871, the limits were on the north at Fullerton Avenue, south at 39th Street, and west at Western Avenue; comprising an area of twenty-four square miles.

The city is now divided into thirty-four wards, each represented in the City Council by two alderman, who are elected at each alternate annual election, for two years; so that one-half the Council goes out of office each year. The Mayor is the presiding officer of the Council, and holds a limited veto over its acts. The Executive Department is divided into a Finance Department, under the management of a Comptroller; a Department of Public Works, in charge

of a Commissioner; a Board of Education; a Law Department, in charge of a Corporation Counsel; a Police Department, in charge of a Superintendent of Police; a Fire Department, in charge of a Fire Marshal; and a Health Department, in charge of a Health Commissioner.

THE EXPENSES OF THE CITY GOVERNMENT are estimated for the current fiscal year at about \$16,000,000, while the revenues are expected to amount to about \$14,000,000, leaving a deficit of about \$2,000,000.

THE POLICE DEPARTMENT includes a force of 1,870 men; and the Fire Department, 917 officers and men, 65 steam engines,

21 chemical engines, 87 hose carts, 26 hook and ladder trucks, one water tower, 3 fire boats, 300 horses, 90 apparatus stations, and a repair shop. The fire department is reputed to be the best equipped and most efficient in the whole country.

THE WATER SUPPLY of the city is drawn from a crib in the lake, two miles from the shore, through two tunnels, one communicating with the pumping works at the foot of Chicago ave., and the second with the West Side works, at the corner of Blue Island avenue and Twenty-second street. The first is five feet in diameter, and the second seven feet in diameter, by six miles in length. At the shore-end of each tunnel the water is raised by the pumping engines to the top of a lofty tower, from which its weight distributes it through the pipes to all parts of the city. Another tunnel is also being constructed under the

lake to a point four miles from shore, where another crib will be located, which is expected to give facilities for water supply sufficient to meet all the needs of the city for many years to come. Under most circumstances, the water is exceptionally pure and clear, coming, as it does, from far out in the lake, beyond the contamination of impurities from the shore. It is only when freshets have raised the Chicago River beyond the capacity of the pumps at Bridgeport to take



GRANT MONUMENT, LINCOLN PARK.

care of the water that the river empties into the lake at all; but, on the other hand, the current is from the lake, instead of to it. When the freshets are of sufficient duration to carry the impure water far enough into the lake to get into the water supply, for a time the water becomes bad. By the annexation of Lake View, and of Hyde Park and Lake, in 1889, the city became possessed of two more pumping works—the Hyde Park and the Lake View, which are now operated by the same administration of the city government.

THE MUNICIPAL BUILDINGS are situated in the center of the city, on the square bounded by Randolph, Washington, Clark

THE CITY.

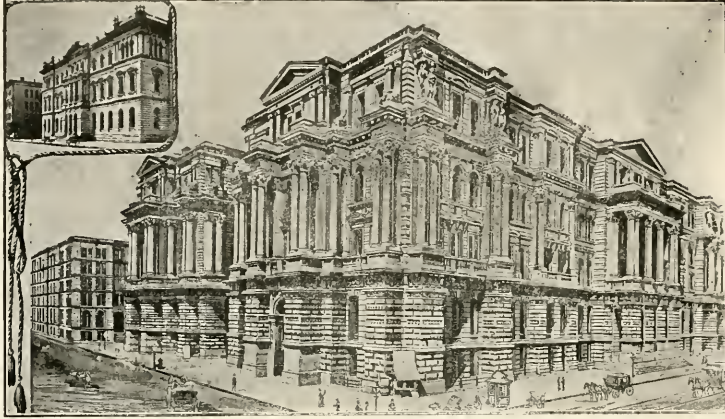
and La Salle streets. As a matter of course, so rapid a development of the city as has taken place, has necessitated the use of considerable amounts of capital — more than the resources of its citizens could furnish.

For buildings, public and private, Chicago, like every other place situated as it has been, has been a large borrower. Estimates made in 1872, by five of the leading loan agents, substantially agree that at that time Chicago was a borrower to the amount of \$64,000,000, exclusive of money loaned by residents, which would increase this figure about ten per cent. The constant improvements which have been going on since have steadily increased the amounts borrowed; but, as capital has accumulated in the hands of Chicago capitalists, they have become more and more largely the lenders.

POSTAL FACILITIES.—The great fire of 1871 delayed for a short time the development of the postal facilities. But the authorities immediately took measures to provide for a much larger supply than had before been needed. It was already the second postoffice in the United States, in importance, and it has since grown to even much greater dimensions, New York alone, now exceeds Chicago, in the volume of its business, but even in that, Chicago in many respects takes first place. According to the report of the registered department, ending June 30, 1891, the number of registered letters recorded was 230,737, an increase of 13 per cent. over the year previous. Registered letters sent in for delivery was 680,516, and the number in transit was 1,079,180. The service at present consists of a principal postoffice, 11 carrier stations and 22 sub-postoffices; employing 769 regular carriers, 200 substitute carriers, 800 clerks and 75 substitute clerks; in all 1,844 persons.

The U. S. Sub-Treasury is located on the second floor of the Custom House Building. It handles the receipts of about 2,850 postoffices, and pays 45,000 pensions annually. About \$15,000,000 of cash is generally kept on hand.

THE PUBLIC BUILDINGS of Chicago are not such as to inspire a great degree of pride on the part of its people. While they are sufficiently massive and costly, they are out of keeping with the present ideas and requirements of the public business, and present methods of construction. The City Hall and the County buildings, are good illustrations of this fact. They are gloomy, dark and forbidding inside, and an architectural monstrosity without. And the same thing is true of the Custom House building, which is already tumbling to decay, although built since the great fire of 1871, at a cost of several millions of dollars. Agitation has already begun looking to the erection of a new custom house building of greater capacity, and more in accordance with modern requirements. The Criminal Court and Jail building on Dearborn and Michigan streets, was considered a



CITY HALL AND COUNTY BUILDING.

model of its kind when it was first constructed, soon after the fire; but it is now totally inadequate to the requirements of a city of a million and a quarter of inhabitants. The Cook County Hospital, corner of Harrison and Wood streets, when erected was expected to meet the requirements for many years to come. It comprises several vast buildings, extending over a large area of ground; but it is already hopelessly overcrowded. The fact is, Chicago is rapidly outgrowing its clothes. The public school buildings are numerous, and many of them are commodious. They represent an aggregate investment to date of about \$50,000,000; but their capacity, in almost all cases, is taxed to the utmost.

COUNTY ORGANIZATION.—The government of Cook county is vested in a Board of County Commissioners, made up of 14 members, who are elected for



POSTOFFICE.

four years, one-half of whom retire biennially. The Board has the control of all county officers, appropriates money for the maintenance of the courts, jail, insane asylum, poor house, county hospital, court house building, sheriff's office, county clerk's office, coroner's office, etc. It has general supervision of county highways, bridges, etc.

ARCHITECTURE. To appreciate the wonderful changes that have taken place in almost every possible direction, one needs to have been a close observer, and to have carried those observations over an extended time. Immediately after the great fire the old fashioned four and five story office buildings, which are now completely out of date, were regarded as models of beauty and convenience. When elevators first began to be introduced into them, for the convenience of tenants, they were regarded as almost an extravagance. Then came the increase in the height of the buildings; first, the Illinois Bank Building, on Dearborn St., which was run up seven stories. Immediately following that, the Montauk block, on Monroe Street was built nine stories high, by the same parties. This was considered a dizzy height, and was, for a considerable time, the only nine story office building in the city. Then came the Calumet, the Insurance Exchange, and the Mallers, which excited the wonder of all beholders. The elevator had made possible a greatly increased height in the buildings, but still another improvement was needed to permit of a still greater development in height. Some plan was needed to relieve the walls themselves of the burden of their own weight. The Chicago architects were equal to the occasion. They devised a plan of building with the weight of the walls anchored to and resting upon the



THE ROOKERY.

Supplied with Hale Elevators.

steel framework of the building. This made possible a still greater altitude, and buildings are now carried to sixteen, and eighteen stories, as easily as formerly to seven and nine.

The erection of those high buildings has necessitated the remodeling or rebuilding of the old ones, which were regarded as models at the time they were built, immediately after the fire. Owing to the greatly improved conveniences in the more modern buildings, it is next to impossible to obtain tenants

for these old structures without a thorough remodeling, which often amounts to a rebuilding. Consequently, there is a constant movement going on, in some cases involving the complete removal and rebuilding, generally from 13 to 18 stories in height; and in some, the remodeling and almost the rebuilding, and the complete modernizing of the building, with the addition of from two to four more stories. So that these old buildings are rapidly disappearing, in the form and style in which they were known on the first rebuilding of the city

after the fire. A good idea of the prevailing style of architecture can be obtained by reference to the numerous specimens of office and business blocks, which will be found illustrated and described throughout this work.

Another characteristic feature of Chicago building is its flats, for residence. Land values have risen so high, that in order to get anything in a good neighborhood, and within a reasonable distance of business, its cost becomes to great for ordinary men to incur. Therefore by erecting large buildings which will accommodate from one to two families on each floor, and from four to eight stories in height in most cases, although often much higher, a great saving can be effected, not only in the land values, but in the construction of the building. This also admits of many conveniences, such as elevator, janitor, heat-

ing and lighting conveniences, etc., which could not be provided by individuals alone.

This has become so marked a feature of the building operations, that the flat is now found in every variety of style and convenience, from the workingman's tenement in the overcrowded portions of the city, and with almost no convenience, to the exclusive and aristocratic dwellers on the stately avenues and boulevards.

THE CITY.

CIVIC SOCIETIES.—There are said to be more than six thousand societies in Chicago, covering almost every conceivable branch, or purpose of human association. The very multitude of them makes it impossible to mention even a considerable proportion of them. There are societies for almost all departments of historical research of scientific investigation; for professional and business protection, and association; for educational promotion; for literary, musical, and art culture; for religious propaganda; societies of all the various nationalities; political, reform, and temperance societies, charitable societies, secret societies, and philosophical societies. All that can be done is to mention a few of the representative ones.

THE BAR ASSOCIATION, embraces in its membership nearly all the attorneys and judges of the city. Its object is to establish and enforce a code of ethics in the practice of law, and promote reforms.

THE BRITISH AMERICAN ASSOCIATION, is made up of former residents of British America, and is intended for the social enjoyment and improvement of its members.

THE ILLINOIS HUMANE SOCIETY, for the protection of dumb animals from cruelty; various medical societies; the **MORAL EDUCATIONAL SOCIETY**, to hold a social reform congress during the World's Fair.

THE PHILOSOPHICAL SOCIETY, for philosophical discussions.

THE ST. ANDREW'S SOCIETY, is a charitable institution mainly for the benefit of Scotch men. These are only a few sample ones out of an almost infinite number and variety.

MILITIA ORGANIZATIONS. The Illinois National Guard is the general term used to designate the militia organizations in the State of Illinois. In Chicago there are two regiments of in-

fantry, one battery of artillery, and several private military companies which are principally intended to suppress strikes, or disturbances growing out of disputes between labor and capital. The members of these organizations are expected to

hold themselves in readiness at all times, to assemble at their armories upon understood signals. Those signals may be given by the fire bells of the city, or communicated in any other way; but, whether private or officer, they must be responded to at once.

The 1st Regiment I. N. G. was organized in August, 1874. It is now composed of about 530 men. It has several times been called out to suppress strikes: Once in 1877, during the great railroad strike, it dispersed a crowd of striking workmen at the point of the bayonet; and again, during the stock yards strike of November, 1886, it was again called into service for the same purpose.

Upon the rolls of the regiment may be found the names of some of the wealthy men of the city, and politicians of note.

CLUBS.

The principal swell clubs of the city are the Calumet, the Chicago, the Commercial, the Douglas, the Illinois, the Indiana, the Irish-American, the Lakeside, the La Salle, the Oakland, the Phoenix, the Press, the Standard, the Union, the Union League and the Washington Park. In addition to these there are numerous sporting clubs, of which the following are the principal: The Chicago Curling, many baseball, yacht, fencing and boxing, cricket, cycling, hunting, fishing, and gun



VENETIAN BUILDING.

Supplied with Hale Elevators

clubs, tennis, an athletic association, political, electric and reform clubs, and others, all looking to the pleasure or improvement of their members or of society.

THE CITY.

RAILROAD FACILITIES.

A consultation of any railroad map is sufficient to demonstrate the superiority of Chicago in the matter of its railroad facilities, over any other point in this country. And what is more, those roads all run through sections of country of great natural resources, for almost every mile of their length. It is in large part, to the perfection of those means of communication, with every part of the vast territory tributary to Chicago, that its rapid growth in population and wealth is due.

For the clearance of the great volume of traffic, in addition to the water facilities, there are thirty-five railway lines terminating in Chicago. They reach from Chicago to the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans, Lake Superior and the Gulf of Mexico, and all the great cities of the United States and Canada, as well as the borders of Manitoba and Mexico. These lines vary in length from 50 to 7,000 miles.

There are six union depots in the city, handsome and commodious structures, besides two depots used exclusively by the lines which own them.

A passenger may enter at Chicago a luxuriously furnished sleeping car, and without leaving it, reach any of the principal sea board cities of the United States, as well as railway lines leading into Canada on the North, and Mexico on the South. Nine hundred and two exclusively passenger trains arrive and depart at Chicago each day, of which 248 are

through or express trains, the remainder, suburban and accommodation trains. It is estimated that fully 175,000 people arrive and depart each day at Chicago.

In the way of warehouses and trackage the railroad facilities are so great that even the tremendous pressure brought about by a World's Fair will hardly be looked upon as a strain. Several belt lines encircle the city, affording connection and transportation facilities with every entering railroad, thus giving direct connection between depots located at a distance from each other.

Add to this modern convenience, the fact that the actual yard facilities for the storage of freight, pending its delivery, are already in excess of local requirements, large as they are, and the fact that in nearly every case they can be increased if necessary, the result is a combination of freight facilities practically perfect.

In its local communication the means undoubtedly are inadequate; but this arises more from the rapid growth of the city than from any other cause.

The means of communication by means of the street railway system, between different parts of the city are probably as good as those enjoyed by any of the older American cities, yet it must be admitted that it does not come up to the public needs. In a certain sense those facilities may be said to grow as rapidly as the needs of the city, but if so, they started so far behind that they have never been able



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GRAND CENTRAL STATION, HARRISON AND FIFTH AVENUE.



POWER HOUSE, WEST DIVISION STREET R. R., WASHINGTON AND S. JEFFERSON STS.

THE CITY.

to catch up. Then there are other changes besides the growth of the city, which tend to increase the difficulty. The building of immensely high buildings, and the development of the department stores, both tend to produce a congestion of population in the business centers during portions of the day. The population must find ready communication with more distant parts, and the suburbs, mostly at certain hours, so that at those hours the street cars are crowded beyond all considerations of comfort. Yet, with its cable roads south, west and north, on its principal lines, and horse cars on the less important ones, a reasonably prompt service is had during a portion of the day. Many of the steam railroads come into the very heart of the city, and so furnish facilities approximating rapid transit to people along their lines, and relieve considerably the pressure upon the capacity of the street cars. Some radical changes are fast becoming inevitable in the whole system of street railway travel, which will secure better facilities and quicker transit. Another improvement which is coming to be agitated, and which, although applying only to steam railroads, principally affects their intramural trade, and therefore may be said to be closely related to the street railway facilities, is the elevation of the tracks of all the railroads coming into the city. The danger to life by reason of grade crossings, is becoming more and more imminent, and in time must compel the change. When that is done, Chicago will be in possession of the most magnificent system of rapid transit of any city in the world. While there are three systems of street cars in Chicago, the service is performed practically by two, the North and West Side systems being operated by one corporation, under the management of Mr. Charles T. Yerkes, the President. The South division is a separate line, under the management of Mr. George H. Wheeler, President of the Chicago City Railway Company.

The entire street railroad mileage in Chicago, according to the last census, was 185 miles, but there have been very considerable extensions since that time, the exact mileage of which we have not now at hand. It is thought, however, to stand second in rank to Philadelphia, which has the largest number of miles of any in the Union. To give some idea of business transacted by the street car lines, it is only necessary to state, that during 1890, there were transported on the street cars of the city of Chicago, an aggregate of one hundred and eighty-three millions, three hundred and sixty-nine thousand, and one hundred and fourteen passengers. The figures for 1891 have not yet been published, but they will show a very large increase, because at no time in the history of Chicago has there been a greater increase in population, or activity among the people, which would necessitate a corresponding increase in street travel.

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON & QUINCY RAILWAY, is one of the great railroad systems stretching out westward from Chicago, and reaching all portions of the territory from Chicago to Denver, Cheyenne, and Deadwood; and from St. Louis and Kansas City, to St. Paul and Minneapolis, and having an aggregate mileage of over 7,000 miles. The road is one of the finest in all its appointments of anything in this country, providing for the ease and convenience of the tourist, promptness and regularity for the merchant, and cheap passage for the immigrant. Its passenger service is just as near perfect as thorough organization and strict accountability on the part of employes can make it. Its meal service, both on its dining cars and at dining stations, is above criticism. It grants to its patrons the most liberal privileges as to baggage, stop-over privileges, redemption of unexpired tickets, etc., of any road in the West. It has introduced, throughout its entire system, the famous Frost Gas Lighting, which makes the interior of its cars as brilliant by night as by day. Solid vestibule trains are run between Chicago and all important points. Pullman Sleepers and Reclining Chair cars are also kept on all main lines.



MAIN POWER STATION, CHICAGO CITY R. R. COR. 20TH AND STATE STS.

A MODEL RAILROAD.—Many can remember when, to travel more than a hundred miles by rail without change of cars was unheard of; when fifteen miles an hour took the breath away; when, if the trains ran at night, they must sit up in uncomfortable and rickety cars; when "ten minutes for dinner," and a poor one at that, was the rule; and when, to ride any distance in the cars was a thing to be desired only for its novelty. But now it is different. Modern railroads have grown with modern thoughts and ideas.

As good a way as any to illustrate the difference between then and now is to select one of the typical modern roads and describe the territory it covers and the service it gives. The CHICAGO & NORTH-WESTERN, being the most extensive railroad in the country, is chosen for this purpose. This great system starts at Chicago, and stretches out to the North, Northwest and West, through the richest and best portions of the country. The following are among its through trunk lines: 1st, a line running nearly due north along the shore of Lake Michigan, through Milwaukee, Fond du Lac, Oshkosh, Appleton, Green Bay to Ishpeming and Marquette, Houghton, Hancock, Calumet, and the copper regions of Michigan, carrying passengers from Chicago through Wisconsin to the Northern Peninsula of Michigan without change of cars; 2d, one running through Harvard, Janesville, Jefferson, Watertown and Fond du Lac; 3d, one west from Milwaukee through Waukesha and Madison to Galena and Montfort; 4th, one west from Sheboygan, through Fond du Lac, Ripon and Green Lake to Princeton; 5th, one from Chicago through Harvard, Beloit, Madison, Devil's Lake, Baraboo, Elroy, Eau Claire and Hudson to St.

Paul and Minneapolis (trains on this line connect with trains for Fargo, Bismarck, the Yellowstone National Park, and all points in the Northwestern Pacific Coast regions; connecting with this at Eau Claire is a branch to Spooner, Wis., where it divides—one arm running to Ashland, Washburn and Bayfield, and the other to Superior City and Duluth); 6th, lines from both Chicago and St. Paul and Minneapolis, through to Huron,

Pierre, Watertown, Redfield, Aberdeen, Columbia, and the famous grain regions of Central Dakota; 7th, a line nearly due west from Chicago through Dixon, Sterling, Clinton, Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Marshalltown to Council Bluffs, Omaha, Sioux City, Norfolk, Fremont, Neligh, Valentine and the fertile fields of North-eastern Nebraska (solid vestibuled trains are run by this line between Chicago and Council Bluffs, Omaha, Denver and Portland, Oregon, with through sleeping cars between Chicago and San Francisco); 8th,

a line from St. Paul and Minneapolis to Sioux City, Iowa; 9th, a line from St. Paul and Minneapolis to Des Moines, Iowa; 10th, a line connecting with the main Iowa line at both Tama and Ames, through Northwestern Iowa to Central Dakota points. These, together with the shorter branches shooting off from the main lines in various directions, form an aggregate of nearly 8,000 miles of road, all under the management of this great corporation. But not alone in the number of miles owned does this road excel. In lieu of the old straps, light irons and slow time, it carries its passengers safely, at the rate of forty miles an hour over smooth steel rails on solid rock foundations.

The old-fashioned and uncomfortable day-car is superseded by palatial coaches that are models of comfort and elegance, and at night are transformed into luxurious sleeping apartments, furnished with comfortable beds and all appliances for rest and refreshment. But the climax of all improvements in the modern over the ancient railway service is in the Dining Cars as introduced and operated by this company.

It is useless to attempt to enumerate the comforts of a North-Western Dining Car. They must be experienced in order to be properly appreciated. The cars are palaces on wheels, and their tables are loaded with the choicest viands that the most expert cooks can prepare. Railroad travel is no longer a tedious bore, but, surrounded by such comforts and luxuries as those provided by the North-Western for its patrons, one can ride from ocean to ocean without experiencing the slightest discomfort or fatigue.

A TRIP IN THE NORTHWEST. The building of railroads, and constant improvement in transportation facilities, have given rise to the present custom of traveling for pleasure, a means of enjoyment which was not possessed by those persons who lived in the first half of the present century.

"Pleasures of Travel" may consist in the enjoyment of softly cushioned cars, with picturesque landscape views, and opportunities for the regalement of our inner man in well-stocked dining cars, or for rest in luxuriously-appointed sleeping cars. Great pleasure may also be found in the sight of nature's beautiful galleries of art; her museums and striking panoramas, especially where these are met with in connection with good hotels and comfortable modes of conveyance. In this and other ways "Pleasures of Travel" may be realized in the fullest sense by a trip over the Northern Pacific Railroad, with visits to the interesting cities and resorts that it reaches. The trains are the finest that can be constructed, Pullman's best sleepers, elegant dining cars and day coaches and both Pullman tourist and free colonist sleeping cars being found in their make-up. The service comports with the excellence of the equipment. From Chicago, St. Paul and Minneapolis, these trains are run daily to

Montana and the Pacific coast, passing through the largest cities and the greatest agricultural, mining, lumbering and stock-raising districts of the Northwest; reaching that greatest of all wonders, Yellowstone National Park—famous for its hot springs, geysers and canyons, with its fine hotels and transpor-



POWER HOUSE, CHICAGO CITY R. R., COTTAGE GROVE AVE AND 55TH STREET.



POWER HOUSE, CHICAGO CITY R. R., STATE AND 53RD STREET.



RESIDENCE OF J. FOSTER RHODES.

tation facilities; the Helena Hot Springs and great Natatorium; Puget Sound; the resorts of California, and finally Alaska, where nature is found in grandest attire. The Northern Pacific issues handsomely illustrated descriptive publications, which can be obtained on application to General Passenger Agent, Chas. S. Fee, at St. Paul, Minn.

THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD. In many respects the Illinois Central is one of the most important railroads running out of Chicago. Its system comprises a grand trunk line, extending North and South, throughout the entire length of the State, and nearly in its center, with connections to Chicago and other important points. The corporation operating it has also acquired control of continuations—extensions through Kentucky, Tennessee, Mississippi and Louisiana, to New Orleans, which place Chicago in the quickest and most direct communication with the Gulf of Mexico, the West Indies, Mexico, Central and South America. It will be seen that this road is necessarily of great importance to the people of the State, and is one of the mighty factors which have made Chicago what it is. To make such a continuous and uninterrupted line of communication, this company long ago saw the desirability of bridging the Ohio River at Cairo to avoid the delay consequent upon transferring the cars at that point across the river on ferry boats. For a long time those difficulties were regarded as insur-

mountable, on account of the trouble of finding proper foundations for the bridge piers. But the bridge has been built, and it was opened for traffic October 29th, 1889, after two years and a half of continuous work. With the exception of the Tay Bridge, it is the longest metallic bridge in the world. The steel permanent bridge is two miles long. The timber trestles (which are being filled in with earth) 1 mile and 4,720 feet, making nearly four miles in its entire length.

THE MILWAUKEE, LAKE SHORE & WESTERN RAILWAY. The inception of this magnificent system of railway, can not be treated in a short article such as this. It is needless to elaborate on the steady growth and perfecting of this road, until it is now the peer of any of its competitors. This was the first line to penetrate what has since become the famous "Gogebic Iron Range." The output of the mines of this section now equaling any of the great iron producing sections of Northern Michigan. A large portion of iron ore, taken from the mines of the Gogebic range being transported to Ashland via their line of railway.

The section of country through which the Milwaukee, Lake Shore & Western passes is not noted alone for its rich iron mines, great lumber districts, and prosperous towns and cities, but it also reaches the great summer resorts of Michigan and Wisconsin. It is also the favorite line of those who enjoy hunting and fishing. Deer, bear, and smaller game innumerable are found in the country contiguous to this line. The streams abound with fish of almost all kinds.

It is the only route by which one can reach the Gogebic Lake region, a section fast growing to be the most noted and popular health and summer pleasure resort in Michigan, the climate in this region being the ideal summer climate. The Lake is a large, body of pure sparkling water, 1400 above the sea level, and 900 feet higher than Lake Superior. The lake is quite largely fed from springs of cool, clear water that emanate in the ledges of rocks of limestone, and granite that form



RESIDENCE OF CARTER H. HARRISON.

its surroundings. The shores surrounding the lake are admirably shaded by the luxurious growth of the hundreds of varieties of evergreens that abound in this section. The mean temperature in summer is a little above 60°, frost forms every month in the year, and blankets are pleasant to sleep under, even in midsummer. Those suffering from hay fever, throat and lung troubles, and other ailments of a like character, will find this section most admirably adapted to the treatment of those diseases. There are also a number of other summer resorts along this popular railway. The train service of this line is excellent and the equipment unexcelled. Through Wagner palace sleeping cars are run between Chicago, Ashland, and Lake Superior, via Chicago & Northwestern Railway to Milwaukee, thence via Milwaukee, Lake Shore & Western Railway. Mr C. L. Ryder, General Passenger Agent of the road, will be pleased to forward to any one requesting him to do so, an interesting little pamphlet giving minute description of these different places.

TO AND FROM THE SOUTH, VIA CINCINNATI.—The Queen & Crescent Route is now running solid vestibuled trains, daily, between Cincinnati and St. Augustine, Florida, via Lexington, Look-out Mountain, Atlanta, and Jacksonville; and between Cincinnati and New Orleans, via Lexington, Chattanooga, Birmingham, and Meridian.

These trains are completely vestibuled, elegantly furnished, lighted with gas, and have every convenience known to modern car building.

Pullman Palace Sleeping Cars are run daily between Cincinnati and Charleston, S C., via Knoxville, Hot Springs, Asheville, Spartanburg, and Columbia. Tickets via the Queen & Crescent Route can be obtained from the ticket agents at all points on connecting lines and at the following offices in Chicago: Monon Route, 73 Clark Street; Big Four Route, 234 Clark Street; Pennsylvania Line, 248 Clark Street.

Through sleeping car accommodations may be secured in advance.

For information call on, or address, H. A. Cherrier, N. W. Passenger Agent, 193 Clark Street, Chicago, Ill., D. G. Edwards, G. P. & T. A., Cincinnati, O.

AN OPEN LETTER.—*St. Paul, Minn., April 1st, 1892.* Dear Harry:—I am pleased to advise you that I reached St. Paul

right side up with care, after a very pleasant journey over the popular Wisconsin Central Lines. Promptly at 5:45 P. M., by the giant clock in the red tower of the magnificent Grand Central Passenger Station, which, as you are probably aware, has recently been erected at the corner of Harrison Street and Fifth Avenue, and from which all trains via the Wisconsin Central Lines depart, we left Chicago and had just got nicely settled down for the journey when supper was announced ready in the dining car, and I assure you that we were not slow in responding to the call, as we were both very hungry—and what a supper! Now, Harry I don't exaggerate when I say that it was the finest and most home-like meal I ever ate. And just think of it, they only charged us the nominal price of seventy-

five cents. The waiters are all white, and are not permitted to receive fees. There is more truth than fiction in the advertisement of this road, that we read before starting, which says—"The Dining Cars of this Company are operated in the interest of its patrons," for the service is certainly unequalled. There are the choicest selections afforded by the daily market, the latest varieties of the season, the most elegant service I ever saw, and the most gentlemanly attendance, so that a meal can be enjoyed with all the comforts of home life.

Before dark we passed through a most interesting belt of country in Northern Illinois, called the Fox Lake Region. Romantic hills and valleys, and numerous picturesque and charming natural lakes, from which, I am told, large quantities of fish are taken every summer. These delightful lakes are surrounded by forests of massive oak,

hickory, maple, ash and pine; and must make the atmosphere very refreshing. You know, this is the place that Cousin Henry visited last summer, and he says that it would be hard to find anywhere in the Western country a health and pleasure resort that combines so many delightful features, or is better adapted to the requirements of the seeker after rest, from the conditions which surround him three-quarters of the year. I suppose you will want to do as the majority of Chicago business men do, and spend your summer vacation in this beautiful spot. I know you don't like to get very far away from Chicago, as you might be called in at a moment's notice to attend to business, and Lake Villa station is only an



RESIDENCE OF WILLARD A. SMITH.

THE CITY.

hour and a half ride from the city, and the trains are run very conveniently.

When it got too dark to admire the charming scenery along the line, we "turned in" in one of Pullman's Latest Vestibuled Drawing Room Sleepers, and knew no more until we pulled in to the Union Depot at St. Paul on time, and in good season for breakfast.

When you and Henry come to St. Paul, don't fail to take this route, as all the employes are courteous, and obliging, and I am sure you will not regret it.

I also understand that the train on which we left Chicago, runs through sleepers to Eau Claire, Chippewa Falls, Ashland, and Duluth. There is also another train leaving Chicago at 10:45 P. M., running through Pullman Vestibuled Drawing Room and Tourist Sleepers to the Pacific Coast without change, which we are figuring on taking when we go to Seattle next fall.

Now, dear Harry, I must stop for want of time, and don't forget to take the "Central" when you come up.

Yours,
JOHN.

THE CHICAGO CITY RAILWAY COMPANY. Offices, 2020 State Street. G. H. Wheeler, President; James C. King, 1st Vice President; Erskine M. Phelps, 2nd Vice President; T. C. Pennington, Treasurer; F. R. Greene, Secretary; M. K. Bowen, Assistant Superintendent.

Occupies the territory covering the South Division of the city, from Jackson Park and Grand Crossing on the southeast, to Brighton Park, Kedzie Avenue and 38th Street, in the southwest portion of the city.

Its cable lines extend from Lake and State Streets, via Wabash and Cottage Grove Avenues, to 56th Street and Lake Avenue (Jackson Park), and to 71st Street and Cottage Grove Avenue (Oakwoods), passing along side the entire eastern edge of Washington Park; and on State Street from Lake Street to 63rd Street (Englewood).

The principal horse car lines running south are—Indiana Avenue, by cable to 18th Street; and horses south to 39th Street. Archer Avenue, by cable to 19th Street, and horses to 38th Street and Kedzie Avenue.

Hanover and Wallace Streets, by cable to 19th, and horses via Archer Avenue, Hanover and Wallace Streets to 39th Street.

Wentworth Avenue, from Clark and Washington Streets, via Clark Street and Archer Avenue, thence south to 39th Street, with connections to 73rd Street.

Halstead Street, from Chicago River to 69th Street.

Ashland Avenue, from Archer Avenue to 69th Street.

State Street cable line is intersected by east and west horse lines at Archer Avenue, 22nd Street, 26th Street, 31st Street,

35th Street, 39th Street, Root Street, 43rd Street, 47th Street, and 61st Street.

Its liberal system of transferring enables a passenger to reach any point on its lines from Lake Street—the northern terminus for one fare of five cents.

The principal terminal points with distance from Lake Street are—

Jackson Park—56th Street, 8 miles; Woodlawn Park—63rd Street, 9 miles; Oakwoods—71st Street, 9 miles; Grand Crossing—75th Street, 10 miles; Englewood—63rd Street, 7 1-2 miles; Ashland Avenue and 63rd Street, 10 miles; Auburn Park—79th Street, 10 1/2 miles; 69th and Leavitt Streets, 11 miles; Union Stock Yards, 6 miles; Kedzie Avenue and 38th Street, 7 1/2 miles.

PARKS.

Chicago has the most magnificent system of parks, and boulevards, in course of improvement, of any city in America. They were planned during the time when the land values, although seemingly high, at the time, were but a small part of what they are now. They were laid out with a view to the future growth of the city.

The south parks were the first to be agitated. Several attempts were made to secure legislation looking to the establishment of a South Side park system, as early as 1866. At first it was proposed to tax the whole city for the expense; but this was afterwards changed to apply only to the South Side. An act was passed in the winter of 1867, authorizing the issue of \$1,000,000 bonds, which was defeated when submitted to the people at the next election.

At the next session another bill was passed almost unanimously, which on being submitted to the people was ratified, the bonds issued, and the work of improvement was began. Owing, however, to various delays, it was not until the latter part of 1869, that \$2,000,000 bonds were issued and sold at 92 per cent., and bearing 7 per cent. interest. They were made a lien upon all property in Hyde Park, Lake, and South Chicago, in addition to the then South Division of the city.

The agitation for the Lincoln Park improvement at first also contemplated the assessment of the whole city; but it too was changed to apply only to the property on the North Side. The improvements in this park have been carried to a greater degree of perfection than any of the others. It is more accessible to the people of Chicago, and enjoys much the greatest popularity of any of the parks. Its floral displays, its list of curiosities, and its menagerie, are famed throughout the whole country. Few visitors to the city go away without visiting Lincoln Park.

The West Side Parks are the Humboldt, the Central, and the Douglas, connected one with another, and with the south



RESIDENCE OF HON. EGBERT JAMIESON.

THE CITY.

Parks, on the south, by broad boulevards, and are ultimately to be connected in the same way on the north with Lincoln Park. There are also seven small parks scattered throughout the city. The Union Park, 23 acres; Jefferson, 5 3-5 acres; Vernon, 3 acres; Ellis, 2 acres; Lake, 40 acres; Wicker, 5 acres; Washington Square, 2½ acres. The grand total of area of the parks of the city is 2,353 acres.

HOTELS.

The hotels are another distinguishing feature of the city. Here we have more good hotels to a given number of inhabitants than any other city in this country. This has been repeatedly recognized by the location here of the nominating conventions of the great political parties. Several of the most notable nominating conventions of the Republican party have been held here; and this season makes the third consecutive

Windsor European, are all well known to the traveling public, along with hundreds of others all competing for public favor.

THE AUDITORIUM HOTEL may be taken as a type of the best class of the Chicago Hotels; or it would be if any of them equalled it. It confessedly stands at the head, both in rooms and appointments. It has 400 guest rooms. The grand dining room is 175 feet long, and with the kitchen is located on the top floor. The magnificent banquet hall is built of steel on trusses spanning 120 feet over the hall of the Auditorium.

The hotel entrance is on Michigan Ave., and commands a magnificent view, free from obstruction, of the outer harbor and lake Michigan; so that, purer air, clearer from smoke and dust, and the odors of a great city, is had than in locations further removed from the lake. The hotel is conducted by the Auditorium Hotel Co., of which J. H. Breslin, of New York is President, and R. H. Southgate, Vice President and Manager.



Supplied with Hale Elevators.

AUDITORIUM.

National Convention of the Democratic party held in Chicago. There are three requisites to such conventions: the first is, a sufficient hall; then abundance of hotel room; and third, plenty of liquor saloons; in all of which respects Chicago is an acknowledged leader. There are more first-class halls, and audience rooms in Chicago than in any other city in America: there are said to be more than fifteen hundred hotels in the city, of all classes, besides boarding houses; and as for saloons, we can discount the world. And yet, the supply of hotels is rapidly increasing largely in anticipation of the opening of the World's Fair in 1893.

Among the world's famed hotels of Chicago are the Grand Pacific, the Palmer House, the Auditorium, the Richelieu; besides a large number of less pretentious ones, such as the Sherman House, the Tremont House, Burke's European, and

THE COLUMBIA HOTEL, corner of 31st and State Street, Chicago. This is an elegant five-story family hotel, recently bought, refitted and refurnished by Dr. Whitfield. It has been reopened and is one of the most popular of the South Side establishments of the kind. It is conveniently situated for access to all down town points, as the South Side cable road passes the door, and a half square away the South Side elevated railroad station, gives easy access to a road with rapid transit to the World's Fair, Englewood and the suburbs south, and with all down town points north. The management is popular and enterprising.

THE GRENADA HOTEL. This is a handsome new structure located at the corner of Ohio and Rush streets, in the choice residence district of the North Side, and will accommodate three hundred guests. It was originally planned for an apart-

THE CITY.

ment house and opened as such at first, but its owners soon became desirous of changing its character, and by very little remodeling have converted it into one of the best arranged and most desirable family hotels in the city. It is luxuriously furnished and appointed with the best approved devices to promote the comfort and convenience of the guests.

H. M. KINSLEY & BAUMANN, 105 Adams Street, Chicago, Restaurant and Catering Establishment. The illustration on another page shows the new and elegant quarters of Kinsley & Baumann. It occupies the entire building, and is the most complete in all its appointments of anything west of New York.

It serves meals to from 2,500 to 3,000 persons each day, and regularly employs an average of 250 persons in its several departments. Mr. Kinsley has long been the leading caterer in Chicago, no swell, or wedding dinner being complete unless served by him. The Holland House, corner of 5th Avenue and 30th Street, New York, is another of Mr. Kinsley's places. This is beyond all question the finest restaurant in the world. It was built and equipped at a cost of \$2,500,000. It has given Mr. Kinsley the same place in relation to the business in New York that he has long held in relation to Chicago.

THE LAKOTA APARTMENT HOTEL. The accompanying illustration is a good representation of the new Apartment Hotel in course of construction by J. Foster Rhodes, on the corner of Michigan Avenue and Thirtieth Street. The style of architecture is of that peculiar mold which may be described as Eastern, with the modern American idea, producing a pleasing effect which is so frequently lacking in the huge structures of to-day. The building is to be ten stories in height, besides the dormer story shown at the Oriel windows. The two facades of the building have been designed with special view to impressiveness, and a maximum amount of light. The leading features of both fronts are round towers which flank the corners, and are capped by cupolas. Hexagonal bays and arched window recesses prevent monotony. The immense structure will contain 300 rooms, and is designed

for a family hotel. The apartments will each contain a complete suite, and will be sumptuously furnished and decorated in the highest style. The corridors will be of marble and tile, with trimmings in harmonizing shades of marble and onyx. The main entrance, which will be on Michigan Avenue, will be a strong architectural feature. The structure will cost \$500,000, without furnishings, which will amount to nearly as much.

THE METROPOLE HOTEL, corner of Twenty-Third Street and Michigan Boulevard, Chicago, Geo. L. Miller, and W. P. F. Meserve, proprietors.

Situated directly on the finest boulevard driveway in the

world, the location is absolutely the best in Chicago, being but ten minutes' ride to the business center. In the construction of this hotel, every precaution has been taken to make it fire-proof, and in this particular the proprietors have gained the distinction of having the most perfect fire-proof structure in the world; even the floors throughout being of cement, mosaic and marble.

The hotel is conducted on the European and American plans, and the furnishings are without doubt as perfect and elegant as have ever been given to a hotel.

The cooking, the service and the general standard of the table, and all combined, go to make the "Metropole" of Chicago, one of the leading hotels of the country.

By the construction, an arrangement is made to give each room in the hotel outside air and sunlight, there being no inside rooms; all *en suite* of from two to six rooms, by an ingenious and perfect arrangement.

The transient rates are from \$4.00 per day and upward. Special rates will be made to those making an extended stay.

THE NORTHERN HOTEL is a new fourteen-story establishment on the corner of Dearborn and Jackson Streets. It is a fine steel and terra cotta structure, fire-proof throughout, built with all the modern improvements as to convenience, elegance and sanitary arrangements. It was opened May 18th, under the management of Messrs. Hulbert & Eden, now proprietors of the Tremont House, veterans in the hotel business. The



LAKOTA HOTEL.

Supplied with Hale Elevators.

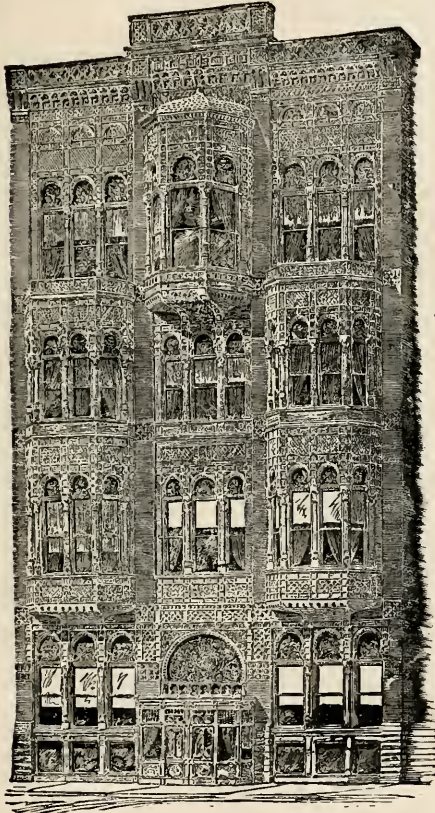
house will contain about 400 guest rooms, besides the other necessary rooms and apartments.

THE ONTARIO HOTEL, formerly the Ontario Flats, corner of Ontario and State Streets, is one of the earlier buildings of its kind in the city. The increased demand for hotel room, however, has impelled its owners to change it over, and the purpose is now to open it, about September 1st, as a first-class hotel. It is now undergoing repairs throughout in order to make it first-class in all respects. The building adjoining on Ontario street will be used for servants, laundry, kitchen, etc. S Lawrence Williams is the owner. It will be under the active management of Mrs. D. Gibson, a woman who has already become popular as a



HOTEL WELLINGTON.

architectural terra cotta, Vert Island stone, marble, marble mosaic, plate glass, and hollow tile arches and partitions. It is absolutely fire-proof from basement to attic. It embodies every improvement and convenience which modern invention can suggest, such as rapid-running elevators, steam heating, perfect ventilation, electric lighting, etc. Two Corliss steam engines are used exclusively to drive the dynamos, which furnish the light; one to operate the Sturtevant blower on the roof which ventilates the house; and one to drive the fan that ventilates the kitchen. Fourteen different steam engines are used for the service in this house. The hotel has three differ-



Supplied with Hale Elevators. KINSLEY'S.

manager, in fact, who has already made a most honorable record in this line of work. The hotel will be run on both the American and European plans. The Gorham Manufacturing Co. furnishes the silverware.

THE VIRGINIA HOTEL, corner of Rush and Ohio streets, is probably the best type of those elegant family hotels which have, within a few years, become so popular in Chicago. It was built by Leander J. McCormick in the swellest part of the swell North Side. With abundance of means at his command, no expense or pains have been spared in the construction, ornamentation, or furnishing, to suit the most fastidious, or aesthetic tastes. It has a frontage of 200 feet on Ohio street by 109 on Rush street, is 140 feet above the pavement, divided into ten stories, and 450 rooms. It is built of brick, iron, steel,



HOTEL GRENADA.

THE CITY.

ent systems of water supply, so that if one, or even two should fail, it would still have a sufficient resource. The hotel is conducted on the American plan, the rates ranging from \$3.50 per day upward. A visit to the Virginia will well repay any one who is seeking the curiosities and beauties of the great city of Chicago.

HOTEL WELLINGTON. Located on Wabash Avenue and Jackson street. This hotel, although only known to the public for about one year, is now recognized as one of the ultra fashionable hotels of the city. It is magnificently arranged, decorated, and furnished in the highest style of art. It is conducted on the European plan for the very highest class of patrons, those who are willing to pay for the best of everything. The cuisine is pronounced unequalled in the country. Its location unsurpassed, situated at the head of the Grand Boulevard

System, still within 4 to 6 blocks of the Post Office, Board of Trade, Wholesale and Retail centre, theaters, etc. The building has 275 ft. of south and west frontage, electric lights, steam heat and every other modern improvement throughout the house. The rates at this hotel vary from \$2.00 per day upwards. Fine suites with

baths from \$3.50 upwards. On the parlor floor great attention is paid to fine private party and banquet rooms. In fact, every accommodation for guests and every luxury that suggests itself or could be suggested by an inquiry into the management of the best hotels in the world has been adopted here.

The proprietors are The Gage Hotel Company, with Albert S. Gage as president and general manager.

IROQUOIS HOTEL, BUFFALO, N. Y., is the neatest, cleanest, best furnished, and best kept house in Buffalo. It is the only one that is fire-proof. It is kept by Wooley & Gerrans, old hands at the business. They simply "know how to keep a hotel."

THE LINDELL HOTEL, of St. Louis, Mo., needs no praise except for those who do not know it. Those who have ever enjoyed its hospitality know that it is beyond all praise. It is one of the best hotels in this country.

THE STURTEVANT HOUSE, N. Y. Among all the favored hotels in New York, there is none which occupies a higher place in the estimation of the traveling public than the Sturtevant House. It is under the management of Mr. C. R. Eldridge, who has had fifteen year's experience on Broadway. For five years he was connected with the Gilsey House. October 1st, 1891, he assumed the management of the Sturtevant, its popularity showing marked improvement under his able conduct. He has hosts of warm personal friends among the traveling public, and the largely increased prosperity of the house unquestionably demonstrates his ability to please his patrons and "draw the trade."

The Sturtevant is conducted both upon the European and American plans, and is situated in the very tenderloin district of New York, convenient to all the large retail dry goods

houses, and theaters; and one block from the elevated railroad. It contains 250 neat, airy rooms and the cuisine is in keeping with every thing else about the house. It rates as a first-class house in every particular.

NOTABLE BUILDINGS

ASHLAND BLOCK, located on the northeast corner of Clark and Randolph sts., is a type of the latest and most



Supplied with Hale Elevators.

VIRGINIA HOTEL.

improved style of office building. It is sixteen stories in height, securely braced in every direction by the most elaborate and thorough wind bracing, and it is supplied with seven passenger elevators, with room for two more, as soon as the requirements of the tenants demand them. Every room is supplied with automatic steam governor thermometers, so that any temperature may be had and maintained at the will of the occupant. The halls are floored with mosaic, and the walls wainscotted with marble. The building is provided with perfect heating, ventilating, electric lighting, and plumbing, which make it a very model of convenience. Its location is convenient to all the main lines of street cars, business, places of amusements, hotels, and public offices.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE BUILDING, at the corner of Washington and La Salle streets, is, all in all, one of the finest and most popular office buildings in the city. It is the old

DR. E. H. PRATT was born at Towanda, Pa., in 1849, and is a son of Dr. Leonard Pratt, in his time one of the most eminent physicians in Illinois. In 1852 his father removed to Carroll county, Illinois, where Edwin received his education. At the age of 16 he attended Mt. Carroll Seminary for one year, when his father removed to Wheaton, in order to give his son the advantages of a collegiate education. Edwin spent one year at the Wheaton, when the president, Prof. Blanchard, discovered that he was a member of the Good Templars, a secret temperance society, whereupon he promulgated an edict that no student should be a member of any secret society, and forced him to quit school, or renounce his society. To his credit be it said that he resented this impertinent interference in his private affairs. He left Wheaton, and entered the Chicago University, from which he graduated with honor in the full classical course in 1871. He then selected medicine as a profession, and commenced the study in the office of his father, afterward, graduating from the Hahneman Medical College, at the end of a two years course. He was the valedictorian of his class. His great attainments and evident talents attracted the attention of the faculty of the college, so that when the chair of anatomy became vacant, he was elected to fill it. As an additional preparation for his work he spent several months in special study in the anatomical department of some of the eastern colleges. Dr. Pratt occupied the chair of anatomy in the Hahneman College for three years, when he resigned to accept the same position in the Chicago Homoeopathic College, then first organized. This place he filled for several years, when at his own request, he was transferred to the chair of surgery, which he continues to fill. As a lecturer and teacher, he is clear and forceable, clothing his ideas in language which cannot be misunderstood. Dr. Pratt has a very large private practice, making a specialty of diseases of women, and surgery. In these he has attained a wide celebrity; but his principal reputation is as the author of what is known as Orificial Surgery.

Lincoln Park Sanitarium which was incorporated and established in 1890; and also of the Lincoln Park Training School for Misses established the same year. Dr. Pratt stands at the head of both these institutions, being president and surgeon in chief of the medical staff of the sanitarium; and occupies the



EDWIN HARTLEY PRATT, M. D.

room, turkish, and general baths, massage rooms, billiard room, room for electrical treatment, gymnasium, parlors, dining-room, bed-rooms, laundry, kitchen, electric light room, and all the appliances for a first class establishment. Built expressly for the present purpose it is made to include every known modern convenience. Here, if anywhere in the world, the sick can be won back to health under the influence of such delightful surroundings. The medical staff is composed of E. H. Pratt, M. D., I. L. D., Surgeon in chief; F. D. Holbrook, M. D., and E. L. Smith, M. D., Assistant Surgeons and House Physicians; Dr. T. E. Costain, Electrician; Nils. Bogman, Massuer, and Superintendent of Gymnasium; and Miss Carrie Sandberg, Massuer.

With such experienced aids does Dr. Pratt carry on the work of the Sanitarium, and their united efforts are carving a niche in the temple which medical science in the nineteenth century is erecting. That it is not a small emporium is evidenced by the fame which is already the Sanitarium's. For an institution in which is being written for the first time the history of the progress of a surgical philosophy, which, by its force, is calculated to ere long become one of the leading, if not the leading principles of surgical science, the Sanitarium is already widely and favorably known throughout the United States and Canada.



LINCOLN PARK SANITARIUM.

chair of Surgical and Mental Training, of the Training School for Misses. These institutions are located on the western margin of Lincoln Park, Chicago, overlooking one of the most beautiful parks in the world, both in natural location, and artistic improvement, winding drive-ways, soft green swards, verdant lawns, shady well kept walks, fringed with the choicest flowers, flowermounds, grottoes, bridges, artificial lakes, and boat courses are combined to produce the most surprising and delightful effect; and finally being located on the shore of the majestic Lake Michigan, it makes the site of the Lincoln Park Sanitarium the most desirable one in this county for the purpose for which it was designed.

The Sanitarium building is a six-story gray buff Bedford, with sandstone facings, a cupola and turret. It is 100x120 feet in size. It faces east, and from every front window one looks out over the park to the grand old Lake Michigan beyond. It has all the appliances for the comfort, convenience, and pleasure of its patrons, library and reading

THE CITY.

Chamber of Commerce remodeled and rebuilt. Almost the only architectural feature remaining of the old building, is the colonnade at the Washington street entrance. It was rebuilt inside and out. It is surrounded on all sides with streets, and broad alleys; and then it towers thirteen stories high, far above all its immediate neighbors, so that with its large rectangular court in the center, abundance of light is supplied to every room in the building. It is supplied with eight fast-running passenger and one freight elevators. The floors are all of highly ornamental mosaic, each differing in pattern from every other, with electric light, automatic ventilation, perfect sanitary arrangements, and all the accessories of the very best class of office building establishments. It is a city of itself, when the number of its inhabitants is considered. Every office from pavement to attic is constantly occupied.

THE CHICAGO TITLE AND TRUST COMPANY'S BUILDING, 98, 100 and 102 Washington street, is one of those which may be taken as characteristic of the modern office buildings of the city. It is a first class, fire-proof office building of sixteen stories, covering the entire lot, 60x182 feet, and having a light court with the Methodist Church Block, 50x70 feet. The contract calls for the completion of the building on or before May 1st, 1892, and provides for large damages if not completed by that date. The building has progressed so far that there is no reasonable doubt that it will be ready for occupancy by May 1st, and the company is now renting offices for occupancy at that date. The estimated cost of the building and ground is \$1,200,000, and the most conservative estimates place the rental at not less than 5 per cent. net on the investment. No bonds have been issued for the construction of the building.

THE LEITER BUILDING This is one of the most commodious and best-appointed mercantile buildings in the world. It has a frontage of 402 feet on State street, 145 feet on Van Buren, and 145 feet on Congress street. It is eight stories high, besides basement, and its floor space measures over fifteen acres. An indication of the difficulties surmounted in the construction of this building, is shown by the fact that 1,300 tons of steel beams were used in the foundations, which are calculated to carry a fourteen story structure. In the construction of the

building over fifteen thousand tons of steel beams, pillars and girders were used. Every piece was accurately tested, and a record was kept of its tensile strength, and crushing resistance. So thoroughly were the calculations made that the building has not settled an eighth of an inch in any place. The boilers, engines, and electric light plant are located in an isolated building near by. There are 10 boilers 6x20 feet. Twenty passenger elevators are used in the building, the machinery of which is located between the ceiling of the top story and the roof. For lighting 7,500 incandescence lights, and 500 arc lights are employed. The building is a city itself.

THE MASONIC TEMPLE BUILDING, is one of the most notable ones in Chicago, and in many respects in this country. It completely covers the lot corner of State and Randolph

streets, 170 by 114 feet. It is entirely surrounded by streets and alleys. It rests on cement and iron foundations extending far out into the adjacent streets and alleys. The design presents a faint resemblance of a main building in the center, with wings on each side. These wings terminate in steep gables on the east and west fronts, connected by the steep roof of the central portion of the structure. There are seven-teen stories below the cornice and three above it. The entrance is through an immense granite arch 28 feet wide, and 40 feet high. The interior court is 90 feet north and south by 45 east and west. The interior finish of the building is with



Supplied with Hale Elevators.

HOTEL METROPOLE

mosaic floors, marble and onyx walls, and old oak woodwork. There are fourteen passenger and two freight elevators running from basement to attic, and making the round trip every three minutes. The height of the building is 265 feet above the pavement. Altogether it is the most unique and remarkable building in the city, containing many features of special interest which will require, not one, but many visits of those interested, to comprehend the multitude of grand, pleasing, and useful details.

THE UNITY BUILDING is a model of the latest ideals in office building architecture. It stands upon the site of the old Unity Building, erected soon after the fire. Nothing could present a greater contrast between the new and the old—be-

THE CITY.

tween the ideas of twenty years ago, and those prevailing now—than this magnificent structure. Every convenience that modern invention has made possible, and every improvement by way of decoration seems to be summed up in this elegant

\$850,000, and it is a model of elegance and convenience throughout.

THE VENETIAN BUILDING. This building replaces the familiar old "Vienna Bakery"—at No. 34

and 36 Washington street—just east of State, and opposite Marshall Field & Co.'s Washington street entrance. It is a fire-proof building, of the best modern construction. The exterior is in the Venetian style of architecture, and is both graceful and ornate. Buff-colored brick of "Roman" shape and ornamental terra cotta are used. The interior finish is handsome and elaborate. All the hallways are laid in mosaic or marble and wainscoted with marble. The partitions are of tile or "chipped" plate-glass. The woodwork is "quarter-sawn" sycamore, a very



HOTEL ONTARIO.

most elaborate design. The ceiling of the entrance corridor is covered with rich plastic work, the prevailing design being that of large, full-blown roses, finished in gilding. The gold leaf on this ceiling alone cost more than \$2,000. The electric

lights for the building are furnished by a private electric plant of 2,000 sixteen candle-power lamps. The elevator cars, and the lattice work surrounding them, are of bronze, heavily plated with silver. The stair cases are of steel, with marble treads to the top; in fact, the 16th story is fitted as elegantly and carefully as the first. The building is heated by steam, provided with perfect ventilation, six high-speed passenger, and one freight elevators, mail chutes, etc.

The sixteen stories of the Unity Building contain 266 suites, or about 800 rooms, exclusive of the ground or store floor and the bank floor above it. The cost of the building, exclusive of the ground on which it stands, is



COLOMBIA HOTEL.

Treat & Foltz, Architects.

The cost of the building, exclusive of the ground on which it stands, is

Materials and Improvements. This institute is a free, permanent exposition of building materials, devices, improve-

There are three large elevators—and there are no dark offices. The four lower floors are rented for retail purposes; and among the tenants on these floors are Gale & Blocki, Dora Schulz, The Chicago Society of Decorative Art, D'Ancona & Son, Geo. W. Haskins & Co., and others. Above the fourth floor, it is rented to physicians, dentists, architects and decorators. Messrs. Aldis, Aldis & Northcote have the management of the building. Their office is in the "Monadnock Building."

INSTITUTE OF BUILDING ARTS. A Permanent Exhibition of Building

THE CITY.

ments and inventions appertaining to architecture and its kindred arts, and a bureau of information for the benefit of the general building public. It give courses of free lectures on architectural subjects, makes tests of building materials and devices, and supports a large library of architectural works. It is owned and conducted by the Illinois Chapter of the American Institute of Architects, and is under the immediate management of H. W. Peirce, a gentleman of many years' experience in matters appertaining to architecture and building. The welfare of the Institute is under the direct supervision of a Board of Trustees and the Executive Committee of the Chapter, and in the interest of the great art.



RESIDENCE OF DR. JOHN A. MAGILL.

Photographed by Brouse & Martin.

PLACES OF AMUSEMENT.

Chicago is doubtless as well equipped as any city in this country, in the way of places of amusement. Here a man can find anything to suit his taste or inclination, whatever may be his bent. Here the best histrionic talent in the world finds its most appreciative audiences. Chicago boasts the most complete, and best appointed theater in the world—its Auditorium—a more extended notice of which, will be found in another part of this work. Another thing, those theaters are distributed to almost all parts of the city. While the principal ones, and the great audience halls are located in the central part of the city, easily accessible to every part of it, there is no considerable portion which is not without its theater. Churches, panoramas, museums, and music halls also abound. The churches will receive special mention, on a later page. Aside from the churches and the parks, the following constitute the principal places of amusement in Chicago: The

Alhambra Theater, corner State Street and Archer Avenue; Auditorium Theater, occupying nearly an entire square fronting on Michigan Avenue, Wabash Avenue, and Congress Street; Battle of Gettysburg Panorama, corner Wabash Avenue and Panorama Place; Central Music Hall, corner Randolph and State Streets; Chicago Opera House, southwest corner Clark and Washington Streets; Columbia Theater, Monroe Street; Criterion Theater, Sedgwick and Division Streets; Eden Musee, Wabash Avenue; Epstein's New Dime Museum, Randolph Street; Freiburg's Opera House, Twenty-second Street; Grand Opera House, Clark Street; Halsted Street Opera House, corner Halsted and Harrison Streets;

Havlin's Theater, Wabash Avenue; Haymarket Theater, West Madison Street; Hooley's Theater, Randolph Street; H. R. Jacobs' Academy, South Halsted Street; H. R. Jacobs' Clark Street Theater, North Clark Street; Jacob Litt's Standard Theater, Halsted and Jackson Streets; Kohl & Middleton's South Side Museum, South Clark Street; Kohl & Middleton's West Side Museum, West Madison Street; Libby Prison Museum, Wabash Avenue; Lyceum Theater, Desplains Street; Madison Street Theater; MeVicker's Theater, Madison Street; New Windsor, North Clark and Division Streets; Paris Gaieties, Michigan Avenue; Park Theater, State Street; People's Theater, State Street; Timmerman Opera House, corner Sixty-third Street and Stewart Avenue; Waverly Theater, West Madison Street; Weber Music Hall, Wabash Avenue; Cyclorama of the Chicago Fire, Michigan Avenue. In addition to the above, there are numerous music halls, circuses, lecture halls, gardens, parks, drives, clubs, and places where every variety and kind of amusement can be had.



RESIDENCE OF HON. J. FRANK ALDRICH.

THE CITY.

THE CHICAGO FIRE. There are some tasks from which, by reason of their very magnitude, the mind shrinks. To fitly portray upon the canvas a scene like the burning of Chicago, such as is shown at the Cyclorama Building, at 129 to 131 Michigan Avenue, required very many months to spread upon the canvas, even after five years had been spent in the study of the details of actual occurrences. But to properly describe in the short space allowed, the result of these years of research and labor, in such terms as to convey an adequate idea of that wonderful work, is a task second only in magnitude to the execution of the work itself. The beholder stands upon the site of old Fort Dearborn, near the mouth of the Chicago river, and sufficiently elevated to view the vast sea of fire surging, bounding, leaping, and beating itself into a foam of glowing flame. Stretching away south lies what is now Michigan boulevard, with the lake nearly licking the sidewalk on its eastern side. Covered over the territory for a mile and a half southward, and west to the river can be seen in the distance conspicuous objects which marked Chicago of twenty years ago, some of them in ruins, and some tumbling before the onward rush of the devouring flames. In the immediate foreground is the little log cabin, which was formerly the officers' quarters at the fort, and which was then all that remained of the military post. It was then occupied by a negro and his family, but the fire has already seized upon it in its irresistible advance. Further away, and a little to the right, stand the walls and a part of the steeple of the Second Presbyterian Church, known as "the spotted church," which stood at the corner of Wabash Avenue, and Washington street. Fronting northward on Dearborn Park, at the corner of Michigan Avenue, is a row of three-story bricks, which were the first brick residences in the city. Yonder in the distance can be seen the towers of Trinity Church, and Terrace row, which are scarcely discernible through the smoke and dust of

the conflagration. Then further to the right, pricking up against the sky, is the dim outline of the spire of the Methodist Church, at the corner of Harrison street and Wabash avenue, which, for a time afterward, furnished shelter to the Chicago post office. A little to the westward and nearer, are the ruins of Book-sellers' Row, on State street, between

Madison and Washington streets, with nothing standing but a few remnants of the walls. Nearer by is the First National Bank building, which, although badly wrecked is able to stand up. Further away can be seen the *Tribune* building with a wide breach in the side wall, extending from foundation to roof, the Honore building, the Bigelow House, the foundation of Potter Palmer's Hotel, and a little further west, the Crosby Opera House. Then comes the magnificent ruin of the Court House, which is as realistic and life-like as if it again stood before the beholder, with its white limestone walls calcined and smoking with the intense heat of the conflagration. Further away, across the river, is Norton's mill, at the west end of Madison street bridge, saved by the heroic efforts of Mr. Norton and his employes when saving the bridge itself. The Lind block, at Randolph street stands out boldly; and far away westward the roofs and spires of that part of the city. Turning the eye directly to the westward are seen the ruined bridges at Clark and Wells streets, burning elevators; and to the northwest a vast sea of fire which envelops in its destructive embrace everything within the range of vision, shutting from sight all but a few of the most conspicuous objects. Looking to the northward is one of the most thrilling scenes, which it is possible to spread upon canvas.

In the foreground is the Rush street bridge shown at the moment when it has just been closed after the passage of the last schooner. A mad throng of panic-stricken humanity, of all sizes, ages, and sexes, is rushing wildly across, to escape from the advance of the flames which have turned, and are sweeping east-

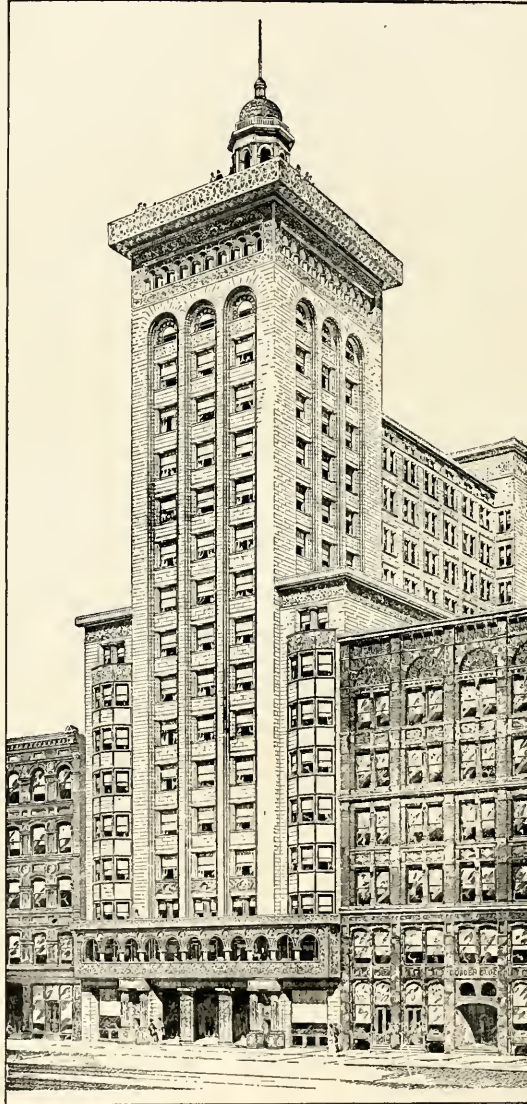


UNITY BUILDING.

Power and Warmiog Apparatus furnished by the Theo. Jacobs Co

THE CITY.

ward to the lake. A little beyond is the old Lake House, the first brick structure erected in Chicago, and which was formerly the swell house of the city. Further away, nearly to the northwest, and in flames, is the old St. James Church, then used as a warehouse, and clustered around and near Washington Park is a group of churches, such as The Holy Name, Prof. Swing's, St. Stephen's, The New England and Unity. Then comes the Water Works and Tower, already in ruins with the flames sweeping eastward to the lake, and the throngs of struggling inhabitants, wildly rushing to the sands where they stood to their necks in the water to escape the burning heat of the air. In the foreground to the east is the old Marine Hospital, crowded throughout with patients, and with the yard filled with refugees, some dead, and some wounded, seeking temporary shelter from the fire. A schooner which has just passed the Rush street bridge is pulling out into the lake. The steamer Navarino cut loose from the dock, has been driven, by the fierce wind, across the river, striking so heavily against the dock on the north side as to shift the cargo and throw her over on her side. The utmost efforts of the engineer, after getting up steam, was not sufficient to release the vessel from the grip of the wind, which held it to the dock, where it burned to the water's edge. Beyond are the great elevators at the mouth of the river; and still further the broad lake, its waters glistening in the fierce heat, and the surface lashed into driving foam by the fury of the wind. The whole work is so lifelike and realistic that the beholder is unable, at any point, to escape the illusion that he is actually looking upon the occurrences portrayed, that he really sees those objects, and is scanning the faces of the frightened and often desperate people fleeing for their lives, with such effects as they can carry away. Every building and ruin is historically true to the fact, not one having been placed upon the canvas, until every detail was fully established by competent evidence; so that it is not merely the idle curiosity-seeker looking for an hour's amusement who will be interested, but the student and the antiquary, all, will here find pleasure and profit by hours of study of this wonderful production of art,



Adler & Sullivan, Architects.

SCHILLER THEATRE.

THE NATIONAL PANORAMA COMPANY.—One of the most interesting places of public entertainment to the resident of Chicago and to the visitor to the city is the "Panorama of the Battle of Gettysburg." This panorama is a heroic scene, telling more eloquently than printed page or magic tongue ever can, of the bravery of the soldiers on both sides who met in battle. Not one of unnumbered thousands who come to

look upon it but must realize a thrill of national pride over this illustration of American bravery. Not one visiting this panorama, who participated in that great battle, but expresses amazement and admiration at the fidelity of its representation; while no one who has looked down from Cemetery Hill, the site of the National Cemetery, but will bear testimony to the correct portrayal of the ground landscape. The scenes of valor, of destruction, of carnage and death, upon which the spectator looks down, seem never to lose their dreadful interest. The real ground, with a gun here, a broken ammunition wagon there, and a cavalry trumpet in the ditch; the real snake fence and the stone walls are so skillfully continued into the canvas that on slightly lifting his head one can hear the last agonizing cry of the rebel general Armistead, as he falls in the moment of temporary victory. As a whole, and in every detail, the work is so unexceptionable that, upon retiring from the apparently bloody field, old heroes feel they "have fought their battles o'er again." This panorama was painted in 1882-83, in Brussels, Belgium, by the renowned French panorama artist, Paul Philippoteaux, assisted by Messrs. Sargeant and Bertrand, by order of the Messrs. Morlin Bros., Bankers. These gentlemen sent it to Chicago early in 1883, and it was purchased by a syndicate of Chicago capitalists. They formed a company with a capital stock of \$180,000. The first years' receipts were \$250,000; and it has paid, since its opening, to the shareholders,

\$400,000 in dividends, besides an annual expense of \$25,000. It is 475 feet in circumference and 90 feet high. It is considered by artists the most perfect panorama in the world; and its realistic perspective has never been duplicated in any other panorama ever painted. The officers of the company are: S. G. Lynch, President; Geo. Prussing, Vice-Presi-

THE CITY.

dent; Ed Koch, Treasurer; Adolph Henrotin, Secretary. The Directors are: S. G. Lynch, Geo. Prussing, Ed Koch, J. R. Wilson, A. G. Frank, Charles Henrotin, Michael Ulrich, D. K. Neill and A. Henrotin.

THE SCHILLER, is the name of the new German Opera House, occupying the entire lot 103 to 109 Randolph street, 80 feet front by 181 feet deep, now in course of construction. It is to be sixteen stories in height; and in many respects it is intended to excel the Auditorium itself. Messrs. Adler & Sullivan are the architects. It will contain in addition to the theater, assembly and club rooms, 204 offices, 2 stores, and a large restaurant. Six swift-running elevators, five for passengers and one for freight, with such arrangements for surplus and alternate power, that all possibility of a stoppage of elevator service is eliminated,

form the means of communication between the street and the upper stories. Every office is heated by low pressure steam, and furnished with incandescent electric lights, and provided with hot and cold water, and every other appliance of the first-class modern office building. All halls and corridors will have mosaic floors and marble wainscot. Mail chutes and drinking fountains, furnishing filtered ice water, will be provided in the corridors of each floor. In short, the appointments and equipment of this building will be second to none in the city.

The walls are built upon piles driven down to the hard pan, 62 feet below the street level, upon which 300 tons of steel rails, I beams, and plate girders are imbedded in concrete, insuring absolute sta-

bility and permanence of structure. The stage, though not very large, will be perfect in every detail of its appointments, and above all things will, like all the remainder of the building, be almost entirely constructed of incombustible materials. In fact, every structural part of the building will be of incombustible material, and all structural iron and steel will be encased in fire-proof non-conducting material.

ALBERT, GROVER & BURRIDGE, Scenic and Decorative Painters, Studio Building, 3127 State Street, Chicago. This establishment marks a decided advance in the methods of mounting and presentation of stage plays. The old Casino building, on State Street, just south of 31st Street, has been leased for a term of years by this association of scenic artists, who are each specially strong in different lines, that absolutely cover, as a whole, the entire field of scenic

and decorative work. Mr. Albert is best known as a designer of modern interiors, and is most happy either in the rendering of correct architecture, or when depicting fabrics or soft and consistent color scenes. Mr. Grover is, and has been for five years, professor of the Art Institute, Chicago; is known throughout the entire art world as an academician and figure painter of high rank—a strong draughtsman and colorist. Mr. Burrige is recognized by the profession in general as being strong in exteriors, and admittedly the foremost foliage painter in the country.

The building has over 12,000 square feet of work-

ing area, and besides 2,500 square feet available for storage and sewing rooms. These generous proportions enable the painters



STUDIO OF ALBERT, GROVER & BURRIDGE.

Photographed by Brouse & Martin.



BATTLE OF GETTYSBURG.



MICHIGAN AVENUE, LOOKING SOUTH.



MOUTH OF THE CHICAGO RIVER.

Views from the Chicago Fire Cyclorama.

THE CITY.

to work on twenty paint-frames, ranging from 56 by 35 feet to 30 by 20 feet, at once. The studio is so large that it permits the artists to introduce a novel feature in the art of painting scenery, which has been in their thoughts for some years. That is, after a scene is painted, it can be hung, set and lighted in an open space the full size of any stage in this country, so that a manager can not only inspect it as an entirety, and thus suggest alterations, but he can bring his company to the studio and rehearse with the new scenery. In the past, companies rehearsed new plays with chairs and tables for exits, windows, fireplaces, and so on, and sometimes never saw the scenery until the curtain is rung up for the first performance. This innovation of Albert, Grover & Burrige insures smoother first nights, and has a tendency to start many new plays from Chicago. The perfect mounting of plays in every detail relating to their artistic environments can in this manner be secured, for with the entire scene properly made up, the manager can act intelligently in devising costumes and securing color effects, which add to the beauty and harmony of a play. This scheme of the Chicago artists is a big stride forward in the scenic art, and is a radical departure which will interest the craft the country over.

All these gentlemen stand at the very head of their profession in their several lines. Mr. Ernest Albert was the producer of the scenery in the Booth-Barrett tragedies, and Crane's comedies. He was scenic artist for the Auditorium until recently, and has painted the scenery in many of the most noted plays ever produced on

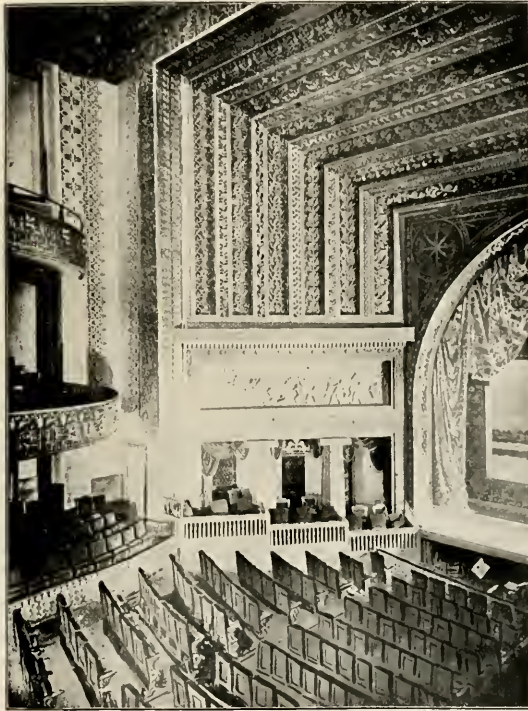
Chicago boards, such as "Arabian Nights," "Blue Beard,"

"Babes in the Wood," and "For Money." Oliver Dennett Grover is a well known artist, holds a professorship in the Art Institute, is chairman of one of the World's Fair Art Committees, and is a member of the Society of Artists. Walter Burrige was, for six years, scenic artist at the Grand Opera House, and at McVicker's Theatre. Among his productions were Sol Smith Russell's "Peaceful Valley," Jefferson's "Rivals," and the revival of "Pinafore" at the Auditorium.

McVICKER'S THEATER, Madison street near State. This theater was originally erected in 1857, being now in its thirty-fifth year. It is considered by the handsomest theatre in the West; and it is certainly one of the safest in case of a fire. It has twenty-two exits opening on all sides. It is owned by a stock company; Mr. J. H. McVicker, its founder, being President and Manager; with L. L. Sharpe, Assistant Manager and Secretary; and H. G. Sommers, Treasurer. Mr. J. H. McVicker will, commencing May 23, 1892, put on a stock company and produce, during June, July and August, a series of humorous plays. These will

be put upon the stage and acted with the same care and fidelity that has made for Mr. McVicker his great reputation. The management is at all times on the lookout to obtain the newest and best attractions, and to bring them out under the best possible auspices. Theatre-goers can always go to McVicker's and be certain of finding good entertainment.

"THE RELIC HOUSE," located on North Clark Street, near the main entrance to Lincoln Park, at Central Street, is



McVICKER'S THEATER.



RELIC HOUSE.

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and further away from that great historic event—the burning of the city in 1871—the interesting relics of that conflagration out of which “The Relic House” is constructed, must gather around it increased interest. Already it is visited by great numbers of curiosity-seekers, especially those from abroad, who cannot resist the temptation to make the occasion of their visit to Lincoln Park an opportunity to see this memento of the most noted event in Chicago’s history. “The Relic House” was first constructed in 1872, when the mementoes of the fire were plenty and could be had anywhere for the asking. It was erected at a point over 100 yards from its present location, of half-melted masses of iron, glass, pottery, stone and other materials, deftly worked in together in such way as to preserve their curious features. The house was afterward raised and moved bodily to its present location. It has been fitted up for the entertainment of visitors, and includes a restaurant, hall and saloon.

CHURCHES. — Chicago is supplied with its full quota of churches, and is able to meet the tastes of the most fastidious of those who care to enjoy privileges of this kind. There are said to be 317 different church organizations in the city, presenting a variety, both in kind and quality, that is simply bewildering. Some of them are very elaborate in design and ornamentation, and furnish luxurious places of resort for their wealthy patrons. They are served by famous pulpit orators, second to none in the whole country, and altogether present attractions which are of no mean order. Then again, it has those which are more plebeian, and which are served with less pretentious

talent, so that one may find those adapted to the tastes and circumstances of all, from the millionaire down to the servant girl. These are generally located in the residence portions of the city. The great fire of 1871 burned up those in the business part, so that when they came to rebuild, they were located more nearly to the homes of those who were their principal patrons. But a few religious establishments are maintained at down-town halls and theaters on Sunday morning and evening, to accommodate transient guests at the principal hotels, and also those in scattered portions of the city who prefer to listen to some especially popular or favored preacher. And while people can suit themselves with any kind of a doxy they prefer, societies with no particular doxy are abundant. Free-thought organizations are numerous, and hold meetings every Sunday, morning and evening. Among these are the Secular Union, radical, vigorous and popular in its discussions; and the Ethical Society, radical too, but of a more polished radicalism.

CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS. — Chicago is also well supplied with institutions for dispensing public charity. It has its American Educational and Aid Association, its Armour Mission, Bethany Home, Bureau of Justice, Chicago Children’s Hospital, Chicago Daily News Fresh Air Fund, Chicago Free Kindergarten Association, Chicago Nursery and Half-Orphan Asylum, Chicago Orphan Asylum, Chicago Polyclinic, Chicago Relief and Aid Society, Church Home for Aged Persons, Woman’s Refuge, Foundlings’ Home, German Old People’s Home, Good Samaritan



RESIDENCE OF DR. ALMON BROOKS.



RESIDENCE OF E. B. BUTLER.

THE CITY.

Society, Guardian Angel Orphan Asylum, Hebrew Charity Association, Holy Family Orphan Asylum, Home for Incurables, Home for Self-Supporting Women, Home for Unemployed Girls, Home for Working Women, Home for the Friendless, Home of Industry, Home of Providence, Home of the Aged, House of the Good Shepherd, Margaret Etter Creeche, Kindergarten, Masonic Orphans' Home, Newsboys' and Bootblacks' Home, Odd Fellows' Orphans' Home, Old People's Home, Pioneer Aid and Support Association, School for Deaf and Dumb, Servite Sisters Industrial Home for Girls, Soldiers' Home Fund, St. Joseph's Asylum for Boys, St. Joseph's Home, St. Joseph's Orphan Asylum, St. Joseph's Providence Orphan Asylum, St. Paul's Home for Newsboys, Uhlich Evangelical Lutheran Orphan Asylum, Waifs' Mission and Young Ladies'



VIEW OF ELKS' REST, MOUNT GREENWOOD CEMETERY.

der its removal a matter of but a short time. Lincoln Park, in considerable part, is occupied by an old cemetery, which required to be moved before being improved for park purposes. Much has been done in all the cemeteries to ornament and beautify the last resting-places of the dead; and the Chicago cemeteries are widely known for their beauty, and the skill and taste shown in their ornamentation. The Chicago cemeteries embrace:—

MOUNT GREENWOOD CEMETERY ASSOCIATION, Willis N. Rudd, superintendent; office Room 33, No. 95 Washington street, Chicago. The cemetery is located on 111th Street, or



VIEW OF VAULT AT MOUNT GREENWOOD CEMETERY.

Charity Circle. Many of these institutions have considerable endowment funds, but in addition to the incomes thus received, it is estimated that about \$3,000,000 per annum is voluntarily given by people in Chicago for their support.

CEMETERIES.—In cemeteries, as in everything else, Chicago has undergone great changes. It was to be expected that, as the city grew and expanded over more and more territory, it would be found that the area devoted to the burial of the dead was much too small, or situated too far intown, so as to ren-



VIEW TO THE NORTH AT MOUNT GREENWOOD CEMETERY.

Morgan Avenue, between California and Western Avenues, Mount Greenwood station, of the Chicago & Grand Trunk Railroad, and Mount Greenwood post, telegraph, and express offices are on the cemetery grounds. The cemetery consists of eighty acres of land on a heavily timbered ridge, a portion of which is at least 70 feet above lake Michigan, being the highest point of land within an equal distance of Chicago. The land was originally a dense growth of burr oaks, and other forest trees, which have been allowed to remain as nature placed them. The soil is light and porous, and always free from water. It is reached by way of the Chicago & Grand Trunk Railroad from Dearborn Station, Polk Street, Chicago.



ENTRANCE TO MOUNT GREENWOOD CEMETERY.

THE CITY.

Mount Greenwood station is on the grounds of the Cemetery Association. Carriages from Chicago, or from any of its southern suburbs can reach it over well-kept and macadamized roads, via Western avenue, Halsted street, or the old Vincennes road through South Englewood. Ample green-houses, nurseries, water-works, and the largest receiving vault in the state, supplemented by a force of experienced gardeners, and other workmen under the personal direction of the superintendent, supply all the requirements of the lot owners. The grass is cut and lots cared for. Other and further improvements will be made by the superintendent at moderate rates. Plats, surveys, etc., of the cemetery may be found at the office of the superintendent, or at the city office, and all business may be transacted at either office, as most convenient.

GRACELAND CEMETERY.
—This is one of Chicago's most beautiful cemeteries. It is located on North Clark Street, five miles from the business center of the city. It is reached by train from the Union Depot, via Evanston Division of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad, the North Clark Street cable, and horse cars and the Lake Shore Drive. The Graceland Cemetery Company, was organized under a special charter, in 1861, which confers very favorable powers for maintenance and preservation of the cemetery. All burial lots are declared exempt from taxation, and from execution and attachment; no street or thoroughfare can be laid out through the cemetery; nor can any part of the grounds be condemned for right of way by any other corporation for any purpose whatever. Under the charter ten per cent. of the gross proceeds of all sales of burial lots is set aside as a sinking fund for the perpetual maintenance of the cemetery grounds. This fund is held and managed by trustees elected by the lot holders, and is under their sole control. These trustees are also authorized to take any grant or bequest in trust, and to apply the same in such manner as the donor or testator may prescribe, for the care or embellishment of any particular lots.

Save for the building of a receiving vault, nothing has been taken from the general sinking fund during thirty years; and this fund, at the past rate of increase will, within a few years, reach \$250,000; which sum the trustees propose to retain as a permanent capital, whereof the income shall be devoted to the purposes of their trust. The site of Graceland is admirably adapted for the purpose—extending a mile along an elevated ridge, beautiful by nature, and immeasurably improved by art. The Superintendent, Mr. O. C. Simmons, is an accomplished landscape gardener and civil engineer; and under his direction Graceland will bear comparison with any cemetery in the United States. The officers are: Bryan Lathrop, President and Treasurer; Thomas E. Patterson, Vice President, and Wm. C. Reynolds, secretary. The general office is in the Montauk Block.

Olavey Emunah, at Waldheim, reached by Chicago & Northern Pacific Railroad.

Olavey Scholem, at Oakwoods, 67th and Cottage Grove Avenue, reached by Illinois Central Railroad, and the Cottage Grove Avenue cable.

Roschill, seven miles north of City Hall, reached by Chicago & North Western Railroad, and Evanston Division, Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad.

Sinai Congregational, at Roschill (see Roschill).

St. Boniface, on North Clark Street, corner of Lawrence Avenue, reached by North Clark Street cable.

Waldheim, ten miles west of the City Hall, reached by Chicago & Northern Pacific Railroad.

Zion Congregation, at Roschill (see Roschill).

Hebrew Benevolent Society, south of Graceland cemetery, and may be reached in the same way.

Moses Montefiore, at Waldheim, reached by Chicago & Northern Pacific Railroad.

Anshe Maariv, Corner North Clark Street and Belmont Ave., reached by Evanston Division M. & St. P., and by North Clark street cable.

Austro-Hungarian, at Waldheim, ten miles from the City Hall, reached by Chi. & N. W. Ry.



TELEPHONE BUILDING.

Supplied with Hale Elevators.



AN OLD WHITE OAK WITH SECTION 6 IN BACKGROUND.



THE LAKE.



FAIRLAWN SECTION WITH LAKE IN THE DISTANCE.



VIEW FROM ENTRANCE AT RAILWAY STATION.

GRACELAND CEMETERY.

THE CITY.

B'nai Abraham, one-half mile south of Waldheim; reached by C. & N. P. Ry.

Beth Hamdash, at Oakwoods, 67th Street and Cottage Grove Ave.; reached by Cottage Grove Avenue cable, and by Illinois Central Ry.

B'nai Shalom, Corner North Clark Street and Graceland Ave., reached by North Clark Street cable and by Evanston Division Mil. & St. Paul Ry.

Calvary, adjoining village of South Evanston, ten miles from the City Hall; reached by Chi. & N.W. Ry., and the Evanston Division Mil. & St. Paul Ry.

Cemetery of the Congregation of the North Side, at Waldheim, reached by Chi. & N. P. Ry.

Chebra Gemilath Chasadim Ubikar Cholim, on North Clark Street, south of Graceland Cemetery; is reached by Evanston Division M. & St. Paul Ry., or North Clark Street cable.

Chebra Kadisha Ubikar Cholim, on North Clark Street, south of Graceland; reached by Evanston Division M. & St. Paul Ry., and North Clark Street cable.

Concordia, nine miles west of the City Hall, on Madison Street

Forest Home, nine miles west of City Hall, beside the Desplaines river; reached by Chi. & N. P. Ry.

Free Sons of Israel, at Waldheim; reached by Chi. & N. P. Ry.

German Lutheran, Corner North Clark street and Graceland Ave., reached by North Clark Street cable.

Mount Hope, at Dunning, nine miles from the City Hall, reached by Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway.

Mount Olive, at Dunning, reached by Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway.

Mount Olivet, one half mile west of Morgan Park, reached by Grand Trunk Railway.

Oakwoods, at 67th street and Cottage Grove avenue, reached by Illinois Central, and Cottage Grove Avenue cable.

THE PRESS. The press constantly gives forth a picture of the activities of a people. To a certain extent, it reflects their hopes, thoughts, and aspirations. In so far as it is such a reflection, it fulfills its purpose. The Chicago Press is widely noted for its ability and enterprise. Some of the daily papers are models in their line. There are published in the city a total of 531 periodicals, embracing daily, weekly, semi-monthly, bi-monthly, and quarterly papers, devoted to almost every possible field of journalism.

The following are the principal dailies:

The Abend Post, at 187 Washington Street, German, 1 cent, independent in politics.

The Arbeiter Zeitung, 28 Market street, socialistic, English and German.

The Daily News, 123 and 125 Fifth Avenue, 1 cent, morning and evening.

The Evening Journal, 161 Dearborn Street, Republican, evening, 2 cents.

Freie Presse, 94 Fifth Avenue, Republican, German, 5 issues daily.

The Globe, 116 Fifth Avenue, Liberal Democratic, 1 cent.

THE NEW BUILDING OF THE CHICAGO HERALD.—To the uninitiated the production of a great metropolitan daily seems attended with many mysteries, and until now little opportunity has been given the public to know just how such a newspaper is made. There is neither lock nor key to the door of the Chicago Herald's building; it



THE GREAT NORTHERN HOTEL.

Supplied with Hale Elevators.

is open day and night, and visitors are welcome always. There is probably not another building, devoted to the publication of a newspaper, in the world, equaling it in magnificence, and certainly none other in which so much attention has been given to completeness of detail. Entering the imposing counting room, the visitor at once notices the fine Italian stone mosaic with which the floor is hand inlaid, the counter of black Belgian marble surmounted with black iron, hand wrought in graceful designs, and the sixteen columns of genuine Sienna marble; also the Italian marble wainscoting. They will be interested, too, in the working of the automatic tubes which convey advertising copy to the composing room, and news matter to the editorial floor. Passing the four long-distance telephones, entrance is had to the visitors' gallery overlooking ten Titanic presses. Next in point of interest is the composing room, to which the visitor ascends in either of the two great elevators framed in hand-wrought iron, and walled in from attic to basement with the finest Italian marble. The walls of the composing room are white enameled, and it is finished throughout in marble, iron and oak. Even the type stands are of iron, with the monogram of *The Herald* wrought in gold, and there are cases for 180 men on straight composition, to say nothing of those employed on advertising copy. Electric calls at each case connect with the copy box, in the front of which is a perforated peg rack, containing assorted slugs, numbered on both sides, and by which the copy cutter tells at a glance what and how many men are working on "time" copy. An aerial railway takes advertising copy from the copy box to the "ad" department, and from thence to the proof

THE CITY.

readers. Electric call speaking tubes connect the principal departments of the building. The foreman's office is on an elevated platform, from which he can survey his entire force. Every compositor has a clothes locker, and the marble closets are unsurpassed in elegance by those of any hotel. Filtered ice water with a solid silver, gold-lined drinking cup, a restaurant finished in marble and oak, reading tables and a library, are other provisions for the compositors. Four hundred electric lights illuminate this department, adjoining which is the stereotyping room, with its two-ton metal pot, improved molding, matrix-drying and matrix-trimming machines; a Turkish bath and a marble-walled toilet room also. The editorial rooms occupy the fourth and fifth floors. An electric call on the desk of each reporter connects with the city editor's desk, and electric call speaking tubes with the principals throughout the building. The editorial rooms cluster around a commodious library, and in the telegraph room specially designed desks enclose typewriters and instruments for twelve operators. The art department contains a photo-engraving plant complete in every detail, run by electric motors. The publisher of *The Herald* has probably the most luxurious offices in the world. Telegraphic instruments of sterling silver, for his especial use, connect with the wires operated by *The United Press*, and those used by *The Herald*; the electric call speaking tubes are of silver as also are the electric light fittings. The timbered ceilings, seven-foot wainscoting, and all the furnishings of his room are of solid mahogany, and the walls above the wainscoting are incrustated with matrices of *The Herald*. In the ante-room is a long-distance portable desk telephone, the most complete instrument of its kind ever made. As a souvenir, each visitor receives a photogravure of the Mediæval Herald, which, cast in bronze, ornaments the facade of the building. It cost several thousand dollars; and three large bas-reliefs, illustrating the progress of printing, add still further to the striking architecture of the building which is so conspicuous a landmark of Washington Street. Erected for the newspaper busi-

ness, and not for tenants, it embodies the results of eleven years of popularity with the great newspaper-reading public of Chicago and the Northwest.

THE ILLINOIS STAATS ZEITUNG is a good representative of German-American enterprise and thought. It was founded in 1847 by Robert Hoeffger, who seems to have been a genuine *Pook Bah*, combining in his own person the functions of editor, advertising solicitor, circulator, typo and pressman. At the beginning of 1851 the paper boasted seventy subscribers. The combined daily circulation of all the editions is now 97,000 copies. It now occupies its own building, which cost, along with its equipment, fully \$300,000. *The Illinois Staats Zeitung* was the first German paper to discover republican principles in the Buffalo platform of 1848, and afterward it antagonized the Nebraska bill, and led the Germans into the Republican party, fighting hard for Fremont, and afterward for Lincoln. Latterly it has been a power in municipal, county and state politics. There is but one German paper with greater wealth and circulation, and none surpasses it in ability, influence and popularity, with myriads of German readers all over the United States. Its late editor, Hon. Herman Raster, died while filling the important post of American consul at Berlin.

THE INTER OCEAN, corner Dearborn and Madison, morning, Republican, 2 cents.

THE MAIL, 118 Fifth Avenue, evening, 1 cent, Democratic.

"*THE ECONOMIST*" is one of the recognized institutions of the city. It is a newspaper devoted to financial, commercial and real estate interests, and is published regularly; on Saturday morning, special intermediate editions being, however, issued whenever news of commanding importance requires.

The paper began publication October 20, 1888, and was almost immediately recognized as one that would meet a want which had long been felt in Chicago. *The Economist* makes a leading speciality of real estate and claims to announce nearly all the important events in that line ahead of the daily papers, and also to present much more correctly, and much more fully, all



CHICAGO HERALD BUILDING.

facts of interest in that department of investment and speculation. It prints all the conveyances made in Cook County, mortgages and trust deeds, building permits, and indeed all the news or comment pertaining to realty that could be asked for by the most exacting reader. Another department, and one which has of late commanded a good deal of attention, is that of local securities. The course of the market is fully described, all sales made on the Stock Exchange are recorded, dividends and annual meetings announced, reports of financial condition set forth and such collateral facts as may have bearing on values are passed along to the public. The New York stock market is also given its proper amount of space. In the department of grain and provisions and all those interests that center on the Chicago Board of Trade full reports, quotations and statistics are presented. Of late the subject of life insurance has been treated by experts, whose work has commanded the notice of the leading men belonging to that branch of financing throughout the United States, who have been lavish in their compliments of intelligence and ability shown. One of the most successful features of *THE ECONOMIST* is the article entitled "The Business Situation," which sets forth the condition of financial and commercial affairs the world over, and their probable course in the future. This article contains information which business men could not obtain elsewhere without reading many publications at the expense of much time, and enables them to readily form an opinion as to the condition and prospects of trade. The paper contains many timely miscellaneous articles covering subjects within its province.

The *Economist* is by far the most ambitious experiment in the line of financial publications ever tried in the West, and it has thus far been a remarkably successful experiment. Its subscribers are in the main capitalists, bankers, brokers, real estate men, merchants, speculators and students of finance. The paper is the property of The Economist Publishing Company, and its editor is Clinton B. Evans, who was for some years financial editor of the *Chicago Tribune*. The subscription price is \$5.00 per year. The office of publication is at 59 Dearborn street.

"THE TIMES"—In 1854 the first number of the Chicago *Times* was issued. Its purpose was to support the democratic party, but it was to be especially the organ of Stephen A. Douglas, then the senator from Illinois, with presidential aspirations. The editorship was committed to James W. Sheahan of Washington, a young man of large information and great ability as a writer, who for more than thirty years continued to

contribute leading articles to the journals of Chicago. Chicago in 1854 had a population of 60,000 souls, and was fairly established as the metropolis of the Northwest. But the publication of a newspaper, though of comparatively light cost, was a hazardous venture. All of the dailies then published in Chicago lost money. The fiscal distress was aggravated by the panic of 1857. The *Times* in 1859 passed to the proprietorship of Cyrus H. McCormick, famous as the inventor of the reaper; but it was not until Wilbur F. Storey, a journalist of journalists, purchased the property at the commencement of the war, and after a trying fiscal experience, that the *Times* fully entered upon the career which has distinguished it among the newspapers of the globe. Circumstances aided Mr. Storey's genius and originality. Though the war was raging, Chicago and the

Northwest, increasing rapidly in population, were flourishing. The people craving for news from the battle-fields, and from the vast theatre of military operations extending from the Rio Grande to the Potomac, created unprecedented demand for enterprising journals, which tended to fix the habit of newspaper reading and to broaden the activities of newspaper managers. The demand was thereby created for radical improvements in press facilities. The hand-press had long disappeared from newspaper establishments. Steam had become the motor, but the type itself was printed from, only one side of a paper could be put to press, and the sheets thus printed were necessarily run anew through the presses.

There has been continuing and marvelous improvement in the mechanical facilities of the newspaper equipment. The mammoth issue of the *Times* sent out to-day is the product of many hands, but it is presented with a facility which the original projectors of the *Times*, no more dreamed of than of a telephone or a vestibule limited

train from Chicago to New York in less than twenty-four hours. In 1854 a newspaper circulation of 2,000 or 3,000 was the limit of expectancy. To handle the circulation which successful newspapers now enjoy would then have been simply impossible. They could not be printed.

Mr. Storey was swift to seize every mechanical advantage while laboring to improve the acceptability of the paper over whose fortunes he presided with indefatigable industry. He delighted the telegraph companies, and amazed his opponents in this field by the lavish and telling use he made of the wires. He led in every feature that marks the modern newspaper. Chicago is indebted to him for the Sunday newspaper, the Saturday supplement, for thorough treatment of all news matter of moment at home or abroad, and for that substantial



STAATS ZEITUNG BUILDING.

showing of Chicago's daily activities that gave general reputation to its genuine character for enterprise and progress. He made the *Times* fearless and incorruptible as well as enterprising, and, while it never lost its democratic tendency, it introduced and maintained absolute fairness and fullness in the presentation of political news. The *Times* became that journal printed in Chicago most widely known the world over.

Chicago, during all these thirty-five years, was making marvelous progress. In 1854 it was a city without architecture, without drainage, without pavements, without parks, without a grade even. Its buildings were mostly of wood. There was no accumulated wealth, no luxury, no carriages, no libraries, no art galleries. The population was alert, pushing, ambitious, and boastful, but the most sanguine of the prophets has been ludicrously discredited by the magnitude of unforeseen achievement. Against the 60,000 souls of 1854, thousands of whom are here yet, are the 1,300,000 souls of to-day. And in this proportion all else has grown.

But the history of the *Times* is also the history of the remarkable man who practically founded the *Times*, or at least, who placed it in the front rank of the great journals of this country. Wilbur F. Storey was born December 19, 1819, in Salisbury, Vt., of an old New England family, from one branch of which descended the great chief justice. At 12 years of age he entered the composing-room of the *Middlebury Free Press* and began to learn the printing trade. In his boyhood and youth he had few advantages. From the first it was for him a fight with adverse fortune, and pluckily he fought. His education was acquired as best he could, chiefly in printing offices, and from the very first he had evidently determined to make his mark.

When he was 17, with \$27 in his pocket, he started out to seek his fortune. First, he worked on the cases of the *Journal of Commerce* in New York, saving up \$250 in eighteen months,

then coming West to South Bend, where he had a sister living, he secured control of the *La Porte Herald*, but did not make a success of it, nor was his fortune much better with the *Mishawaka Tocsin*, of which he subsequently was editor.

After several ventures in journalism, business, and politics at Jackson, Mich., and Detroit, he, in 1861, moved to Chicago and bought the *Times*, then owned by Cyrus H. McCormick.

New ideas which he had been thinking over for years, but which Detroit had no room for, he at once exploited. His conception of a journal was a paper that would print the news, no matter at what cost, pecuniary or otherwise. To the news he subordinated every consideration, and the people of Chicago soon awoke to the fact that the *Times* was a newspaper.

Fear could not influence him nor favor sway.

The paper, dominated by this purpose, forced its way to the front in spite of the most unfavorable circumstances. Storey had to fight prejudice, bigotry, and the bitterness of war-fanned partisanship, but he fought them and he won.

His character in a large manner accounted for his success. He had but one purpose in life — *The Times*. To it he subordinated everything, and as he was a strong man, a persistent, forceful man, indomitable, tireless, and full of brains, it was only a question of time when he would impress himself on American journalism as one of its most potent forces.

"His policy was to make the paper extremely aggressive, and get it, as well as himself, talked about and attacked. He succeeded in doing both.

"For some time after he took charge of the paper his labor was immense, and he stated years afterward that for the first six years he never left the office until the paper had gone to press, which was about 4 or 5 o'clock in the morning.

"After the paper had been brought to a profitable footing and was yielding a handsome income to its owner, there came



a crisis in its history which placed it in great danger of being financially ruined. I refer to the military order for its suppression issued by Gen. Burnside. A squad of soldiers under command of a lieutenant was placed in the office during the day to execute the order and to prevent the issue of the paper the next morning. Storey, with great promptness, applied to Judge Drummond for an injunction, which was granted, until the case could be argued on a motion to make the injunction permanent. Within a day or two the case was argued before Judges David Davis and Drummond, but before the argument was finished Mr. Lincoln revoked the despotic Burnside order and thus *The Times*, passed one of the most dangerous crises of its existence."

Mr. Storey's cardinal principle was that he published a newspaper for the people and not for any class or faction of the people. No labor was too large and no expense too great which would secure the news. In commenting upon men and affairs he was bitter, fearless and unrelenting, but he always fought in the open and never struck below the belt. His friendships were not numerous, but to those to whom he gave his he was as true as steel. One never met a more loyal man to his friends. If, however, he was deceived where he placed his confidence he never forgave it. His whole ambition was centered in *The Times*, which he would frequently refer to affectionately in his conversation as his "baby" and his "child."

James McHale was the first carrier of *The Times*. He was a member of the legislature in 1885, was a special agent of the treasury under Cleveland, and at present is connected with the office of the West Town Collector.

"I remember well the first edition of *The Times*," he said. "I also remember the first man to whom I delivered a paper. Judge McGuire, a justice of the peace, who lived on the southwest corner of old North Market and Clark Streets, where the viaduct is now, was the man to get a paper of the

first edition of *The Times*. He came outside, took his paper from my hand, and said: 'Young man, if they don't get this paper out earlier it won't be a success.'

"At that time Chicago Avenue was the very northern limit of the city. I had two subscribers out there, and thought it hard to walk way out in the country just to give them their paper. Kinzie Street was the aristocratic residence street on the North side. Every house had a large yard, with poplar trees in front. The houses were in the middle of the lots, with about as much yard in front of them as in the rear. The rows of poplar trees shaded the entire street to the lake, and in the summer it was a beautiful place."



CARTER H. HARRISON.

Photograph by Brisbois-Mosher Gallery.

He did not at once enter upon the practice of his profession. He spent two years in foreign travel in Europe, Asia, and Egypt. On his return he began a prospecting tour throughout the Northwest. He stopped in Chicago, invested in real estate, and intended to begin the practice of law, but he went into real estate speculations instead. In 1870 he turned his attention to politics, and secured his election to the Board of Cook County Commissioners. This office he held until 1874, when he was elected to Congress. While in Congress he was specially

active in trying to fix the term of the President at six years and making him ineligible for re-election. It also contemplated making him a Senator for life after his presidential term. Mr. Harrison spent the summers of 1874 and 1875 in Europe with his family. He was elected Mayor of Chicago in 1879 and for three successive terms afterward. He was nominated for Governor of Illinois in 1884, but was defeated by the Republican candidate. Mr. Harrison was married April 12, 1855, to Miss Sophy Preston, who came from a distinguished Southern family. His wife dying in Europe in 1876, he married, in 1882, Miss Marguerite E. Stearns, daughter of one of Chicago's oldest and most respected citizens. Later, Mr. Harrison spent several years in foreign travel and then returned to Chicago and entered actively the political field. He has since bought the *Chicago Times*, and is actively engaged in its management and the conduct of its affairs.



RESIDENCE OF A. H. SELLERS.

Photograph by Case & Jackson.

more fully elaborated in another chapter of this work devoted to education.

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THE CITY.

THE DRAINAGE CANAL. Among the great projects for public improvements which have become necessary, is some way to remove the great amount of sewerage of the city without polluting the water supply. Methods which were efficient with

similar capacity, and not less than 14 feet deep from Lake Joliet to La Salle, all to be designed in such manner as to permit future development to a still greater capacity.

The engineers' report to the Board indicates that much of

of the work will require to be done in clay, loam, gravel, and boulders; but that much more will be through the solid rock. It is claimed that the section from Summit to Willow Springs is located so as to avoid all expensive rock excavation. From Willow Springs to Lockport it is laid out so as to occupy the lowest ground, generally following the bed of the Desplaines river. Between Lemont and Lockport the whole depth of the channel is in hard limestone rock. From Lockport, the course is down a slope to the upper basin in Joliet, which is now a lake, or pool. A movable dam is proposed at the head of this slope to control and regulate the amount of water flowing into the channel above, and to guard against damage to Joliet, and below, from floods. Much dispute has been indulged in as to the best route to be taken by this canal; but that portion described above is not likely to be changed very materially. That between the Chicago river and Summit, or between Lake Michigan and Summit may be considerably altered before work is seriously begun on that portion of it. Without doubt, it will be many years before the improvement can be completed.

In pursuance of an act of the Illinois Legislature approved May 29, 1889, an organized commission has been formed, empowered to issue bonds, and construct a canal to connect the Chicago and the Illinois rivers. The ditch is primarily to drain Chicago, and carry off its sewerage, while it also contemplates the making of it a waterway for lake and river vessels between the great lakes and the Mississippi river. The length of the canal itself is expected to be about thirty miles, while estimates as to its cost vary from thirty to one hundred millions of dollars in the total outlay. It is expected that vessels of fourteen feet draught will be able to pass freely from the lakes to the Mississippi and the Gulf, and return. In connection with that, there are a great many schemes looking to improved dock facilities, most of them depending upon special locations of the canal.



CHICAGO TITLE AND TRUST CO.'S BUILDING.

Joint resolutions have been adopted in the Illinois Legislature inviting the general government to join in the construction of the work, the channel to be not less than 160 feet wide, 22 feet deep, with a grade to give a current with a velocity of three miles per hour from Lake Michigan at Chicago, to Joliet, and with a channel of

similar capacity, and not less than 14 feet deep from Lake Joliet to La Salle, all to be designed in such manner as to permit future development to a still greater capacity. The engineers' report to the Board indicates that much of the work will require to be done in clay, loam, gravel, and boulders; but that much more will be through the solid rock. It is claimed that the section from Summit to Willow Springs is located so as to avoid all expensive rock excavation. From Willow Springs to Lockport it is laid out so as to occupy the lowest ground, generally following the bed of the Desplaines river. Between Lemont and Lockport the whole depth of the channel is in hard limestone rock. From Lockport, the course is down a slope to the upper basin in Joliet, which is now a lake, or pool. A movable dam is proposed at the head of this slope to control and regulate the amount of water flowing into the channel above, and to guard against damage to Joliet, and below, from floods. Much dispute has been indulged in as to the best route to be taken by this canal; but that portion described above is not likely to be changed very materially. That between the Chicago river and Summit, or between Lake Michigan and Summit may be considerably altered before work is seriously begun on that portion of it. Without doubt, it will be many years before the improvement can be completed.

BATTERY D, FIRST ARTILLERY. The Armory is located on Michigan Ave., near the old Exposition building. The Armory hall is chiefly known as an assembly room for large popular audiences, totally out of keeping with the murderous looking weapons which may be found stored away in an adjoining room.

The Chicago Hussars is an independent military organization, on the South Side; but its general purpose harmonizes with the other militia outfits,

THE CITY.



J. FRANK ALDRICH.

Photograph by W. J. Root.

the practice of his profession. He was a member of Board of Commissioners from 1886 to 1888, serving as president of that body. He was also, at one time, a member of the Board of Education; and was chairman of the committee of citizens of Chicago, appointed from the various clubs and commercial organizations, to inaugurate and further the Drainage Act. Mr. Aldrich was for a long time general manager of the Mutual Fuel Gas Company, and during that time, built the Hyde Park Gas plant. He was also a member of the Board of Trade for a number of years. April 29th, 1891, he was offered by Mayor Washburne, the position of Commissioner of Public Works, which he accepted, and has filled until the present. This is the highest appointive office under the city administration; and the manner in which he has discharged his duties has given satisfaction to his superiors, and the public generally. Mr. Aldrich has just received the nomination for Congress in the First Congressional District, the same district which his father represented for six years. He is a prominent and active member of the Union League Club; and was one of the first members and organizers of that popular club. He is also a member of the Kenwood and Hyde Park clubs. In 1878, Mr. Aldrich was married to Miss Lulu Sherman, daughter of Gen. Frank T. Sherman, an old and prominent resident of Chicago. Gen. Sherman served in the late Civil War on Gen. Sheridan's staff; and after the war was postmaster for Chicago. Mrs. Aldrich's paternal grandfather was Francis T. Sherman, builder of the Sherman House, and for several years mayor of Chicago. Three children have blessed the union of Mr. and Mrs. Aldrich. He lives with his family in an elegant home at 4900 Kimbark Avenue.

PETER KIOLBASSA, city treasurer of Chicago, was born in Schwieben, County Glimetz, Silesia, Prussia, October 13th, 1838. He came to the United States in December, 1854, locating at Galveston, Texas. His primary education was received in the common schools of his native country. After coming to America he took a commercial course in the commercial college at Austin, Texas. Mr. Kiolbassa came to Chicago first on recruiting service in 1864; and located here permanently in 1866. He was a volunteer in the Federal army during the late Civil War, from 1862 until 1864. He was a member of the 16th Illinois Cavalry Volunteers, and was made a captain of the 6th United States Colored Cavalry in January 1865; and in April of the same year, he was mustered out of the service, the war having



PETER KIOLBASSA.

J. FRANK ALDRICH, Commissioner of Public Works for the city of Chicago, was born in Two Rivers, Mich., April 6, 1853. He came with his father's family to Chicago, in 1861, and has since been a resident of this city. His father the late William Aldrich, represented the First Congressional District in Congress, from 1877 to 1883, and was otherwise prominently identified with Chicago interests for a number of years. Mr. Aldrich received a liberal education in the public schools of this city, afterward attending and graduating from the Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, of Troy, New York. He is by profession a civil engineer, although he has never been actively engaged in

the practice of his profession. He was a member of Board of Commissioners from 1886 to 1888, serving as president of that body. He was also, at one time, a member of the Board of Education; and was chairman of the committee of citizens of Chicago, appointed from the various clubs and commercial organizations, to inaugurate and further the Drainage Act. Mr. Aldrich was for a long time general manager of the Mutual Fuel Gas Company, and during that time, built the Hyde Park Gas plant. He was also a member of the Board of Trade for a number of years. April 29th, 1891, he was offered by Mayor Washburne, the position of Commissioner of Public Works, which he accepted, and has filled until the present. This is the highest appointive office under the city administration; and the manner in which he has discharged his duties has given satisfaction to his superiors, and the public generally. Mr. Aldrich has just received the nomination for Congress in the First Congressional District, the same district which his father represented for six years. He is a prominent and active member of the Union League Club; and was one of the first members and organizers of that popular club. He is also a member of the Kenwood and Hyde Park clubs. In 1878, Mr. Aldrich was married to Miss Lulu Sherman, daughter of Gen. Frank T. Sherman, an old and prominent resident of Chicago. Gen. Sherman served in the late Civil War on Gen. Sheridan's staff; and after the war was postmaster for Chicago. Mrs. Aldrich's paternal grandfather was Francis T. Sherman, builder of the Sherman House, and for several years mayor of Chicago. Three children have blessed the union of Mr. and Mrs. Aldrich. He lives with his family in an elegant home at 4900 Kimbark Avenue.

closed. On coming to Chicago in the spring of 1866, Mr. Kiolbassa secured a position as book-keeper; and afterward engaged in the real estate and insurance business on his own account. He was quite successful in his business ventures, being an active, energetic, business man. He has taken more or less interest in politics; and represented his district in the State legislature in 1877 and in 1878. In 1891 he was elected Treasurer of Chicago, the office he now holds. He is proving himself an efficient officer, a good business man, and takes great interest in having the important office he holds conducted on business principles. Mr. Kiolbassa is popular in business and social circles; is a prominent member of several clubs, and other societies; is a man of family, and has a pleasant home.

J. SAMUEL SHEAHAN, Superintendent of Special Assessments for the City of Chicago, was born in Washington, D. C., September 27, 1853; and came with his father's family to Chicago in 1859. Mr. Sheahan's father was for a long time engaged in newspaper work, and was connected with the Chicago Tribune for a number of years. He was a man of more than ordinary ability, and was highly respected in newspaper, business and social circles. J. S. Sheahan, the subject of our sketch, received a liberal education in the public schools of this city, graduating from the High School; afterward attending the Jesuit College. For six years after quitting school, Mr. Sheahan was employed in the Special Assessment Department of this city, a part of the time as assistant to the superintendent of that department. In 1891 he was appointed Superintendent of the Special Assessment Department, one of the most important offices of the city. He has to prepare all ordinances for improvements to be paid for by special assessment; this class of improvements amounting to an average of \$12,000,000 annually. Thirty-five clerks are employed in his department.

WILLIAM LORIMER was born in Manchester, England, April 27, 1861, and came to America with his parents when five years old. He came to Chicago in 1870, and has resided here continuously ever since. He received his education in the common schools of Chicago. Mr. Lorimer has, for several years, been a member of the real estate firm of Murphy & Lorimer. He was for some time connected with city work in the capacity of Superintendent of Pipe Extension; and was appointed Superintendent of the City Water Department, by Mayor Washburne, in 1891; and still holds that position. The office is a very important one, Mr. Lorimer having about three hundred employes under his direct supervision. His capable management and business judgment is recognized by the efficient manner in which he controls this important department of the city's work. Having been indirectly connected with this department for some time before his appointment as Superintendent, his experience renders him a peculiarly suitable man for the position. His personal courtesy makes the transaction of office business with him a pleasurable reminiscence. Mr. Lorimer is a popular man with his brother officials in the other city departments, and with those under his immediate supervision. He is an active member of the Royal Arcanum and many social organizations.



J. S. SHEAHAN.

Photograph by W. J. Root.



WILLIAM LORIMER.

THE CITY.



W. L. KLEWER.

Photograph by W. J. Root.

Chicago, and afterward was employed in the offices of several of the leading architects of the city. He has taken special pains to fit himself for his work, and the work accomplished is sufficient proof that he has not labored in vain. In 1880 Mr. Klewer was appointed Superintendent of Construction of the new U. S. Appraiser's building, and retained that position until appointed City Architect by Mayor Washburne, in May, 1891, which he continues to fill. Mr. Klewer is an active young man, thoroughly understands his business, and is socially a pleasant, congenial gentleman. He has grown up in Chicago, and is a thorough Chicagoan in all that that term implies. He is ambitious and will, doubtless, rank as one of the leading architects, not only of Chicago but of the country.

O. H. CHENEY, Superintendent of the Sewer Department of the City of Chicago, was born in Ashtabula Ohio, Nov. 1, 1839. He received his primary education in the parochial school in that city, and afterwards studied civil engineering. He was for two years (1858-60), one of a corps of engineers engaged in railway construction in Ohio. On the breaking out of the war, Mr. Cheney volunteered in the 11th New York Battery, and served almost four years, being engaged in some of the most severe battles of the war. He was with the Army of the Potomac, and was in all the engagements in which that army participated, from September, 1861, to June, 1865. He was severely wounded at the battle of Gettysburg, July 3, 1863. Immediately after the close of the war, Mr. Cheney located in Chicago, and has resided here since. He was in the County Surveyor's office for about eight years, and was Assistant Engineer in the Bureau of Streets for about the same length of time. In 1883 he was appointed Superintendent of Bureau of Sewers, and still occupies that position. Mr. Cheney is a thoroughly competent and popular official. His long service in that department is sufficient evidence of his efficiency. A man must have a practical knowledge of civil engineering, as well as the topography of the city, to satisfactorily fill the position.



O. H. CHENEY.

W. L. KLEWER.—The subject of this sketch was born at Fostern, Prussia, in 1857, but came with his parents to Chicago when quite young, and has resided here constantly since. He attended the Old Franklin School, from which he graduated in 1871; and attended the West Division High School for two years. At the end of that time he entered the office of Cudell & Blumenthal, architects. These gentlemen were both graduates of the Berlin University, and took special pains to advance Mr. Klewer in his studies by giving him private instructions. In 1880 he entered the Boston Institute of Technology for a special two-year course. On finishing his course at the Boston Institute, Mr. Klewer returned to

salesmen. Mr. Richards has taken some interest in politics in the past few years, and has been, for the third time, elected Assessor for the South Town of Chicago. That he is popular in that section of the city is shown by his receiving the largest number of votes of any candidate on his ticket. He is a Democrat. Mr. Richards is a prominent member of the Iroquois Club, and of the Chevalier Bayard Commandery Knights Templar. He is married, and lives with his family in a pleasant home on Indiana Avenue.

JAMES R. B. VAN CLEAVE, Clerk of the City of Chicago, was born in Knoxville, Illinois, October 9, 1853. His primary education was received in the public schools of his native town; afterward attending Knox College, at Galesburg, from which he graduated. He became Southern correspondent for the New York Herald in 1876, and was with that paper for about two years, establishing a news bureau at Havana, Cuba, and in the City of Mexico. On the termination of his engagement with the Herald, he located in Chicago, entering the law office of Plummer & Bradford, with whom he read law for about four years. In 1879 Mr. VanCleave became identified with politics, and took an active and important part in the Garfield campaign, in local, State and National work. He was, during that campaign Secretary of the Central Garfield and Arthur Club. In January, 1881, he went to Springfield and was made enrolling and engrossing clerk of the Senate. He was also at this time confidential Secretary to the Collector of Customs, William Henry Smith. In 1883-84 he was Clerk of the Congressional and Senatorial Apportionment Committee, and rendered valuable service in the work performed by that body. Mr. VanCleave was elected City Clerk of Chicago on the Republican ticket at the last City election. He has made an efficient and popular officer; and, having cast his lot in the political arena, will doubtless attain much higher political honors. He is gifted with a bright, intelligent mind, is vigorous and energetic in whatever work he undertakes, and these qualities, together with his genial nature, serve to make him esteemed and popular by all who know him. He is a member of the Kilwinning Lodge, No. 311, A. F. & A. M., and several other secret organizations. He is also a member of the Union League Club, and other social organizations. Mr. VanCleave was married on November, 12, 1882, to Miss Josephine Helen Schweich, of Richmond, Missouri.

FRANZ AMBERG, Collector for the City of Chicago, was born in Borussia, Germany, September 11th, 1838. He received a liberal education in the common schools of his native country. In the latter part of 1857, he emigrated to America, arriving in Chicago in October of that year. For four years after his arrival here, he worked at his trade, that of a wagon-maker. On the breaking out of the war, Mr. Amberg enlisted in the First Illinois Cavalry, and participated in some of the severest battles. He was in the Salem raid, with the command of General Averill; and with Gen. Sigel, in the Shenandoah Campaign. On the expiration of his term of enlistment, at the close of the war, Mr. Amberg returned to Chicago, and engaged in mercantile pursuits, and



J. W. RICHARDS.



JAMES R. B. VAN CLEAVE.

Photograph by W. J. Root.

THE CITY.



FRANZ AMBERG.

Photograph by W. J. Root.

Loweville, St. Lawrence County, New York, May 24, 1847. He was educated in the excellent common schools of New York, and the St. Lawrence University, at Canton, from which he graduated with the class of 1869. He was made professor of mathematics of the St. Lawrence University, in 1870, and occupied that position for one year when he was made professor of classics, and filled that position for almost two years. He devoted much of his time, in the meantime, to the study of law, and was admitted to the New York Bar at Ogdensburg, November, 1870. In 1874 Mr. Miller, believing the West offered better opportunities for a young professional man than could be found in the East, came to Chicago, and began the practice of his chosen profession. He became a member of the law firm of Miller & Stow. The firm has been successful in its practice, has achieved a good clientele, and a high reputation. Mr. Miller has given much attention to corporation law, in which he has become an acknowledged authority. In 1891 he was solicited to accept the office of Corporation Counsel for the City of Chicago; and while he had never sought official position, he accepted, and was appointed by Mayor Washburne. He has conducted the office with eminent capability, and irreproachable fidelity; and in his public and private life has achieved and maintained the highest esteem of his friends and the public. Mr. Miller is a prominent member of the University Club, the Union League Club, and the Kenwood Club. He has a family and a pleasant home on Prairie Avenue.

ARTHUR H. CHETLAIN. Assistant Corporation Counsel Chetlain was born in Galena, Illinois, about forty-two years ago. He received his primary education in the public schools of his native town, and in this city. He attended the University of Michigan, and there received the degree of Bachelor of Arts, in 1871. He then attended the University Libre, at

Brussels, Belgium. Graduating from there, he returned to Rockford, Illinois, and began the study of law, and was admitted to the Bar, in Rockford, in 1873. In 1874 he became a member of the law firm of Chetlain & Gregory, with offices in Chicago. Since 1874 he has been practicing law continuously with more than average success. Mr. Chetlain is well-known among the legal fraternity. He has an excellent reputation, both among the fraternity, and the public. He is careful, conscientious and a believer in equity, as well as in law. His personal repute is a reflex of that borne by him in his profession. Mr. Chetlain takes no more than an average interest in politics, hence is not what is termed a

politician; yet the present administration of this city, recognizing in him a man well qualified for the position, tendered him the place of first assistant Corporation Counsel, which he accepted, and still fills to the satisfaction of the administration and his associates. In his official, as well as private and social life, Mr. Chetlain is a pleasant, urbane, courteous gentleman.

BENJAMIN F. RICHOLSON, Attorney at Law and assistant Corporation Counsel for the City of Chicago, was born in Leland, La Salle County, Illinois, January 30, 1854. His father was a farmer and stock-raiser; and the subject of this sketch remained on the farm until 19 years of age. His primary education he received in the common schools of his native county, attending school only during the winter months, and giving his attention to his duties on the farm, the balance of the year. When 19 years old he entered Jennings Seminary, at Aurora, Illinois, and graduated from there with the class of 1875. Mr. Richolson studied law with the firm of Dickey, Bogle & Richolson, at Ottawa, Illinois, and was admitted to the Bar in 1876. For two years thereafter, he practiced his profession at Ottawa. He then removed to Chicago, and was employed in the office of Tuley, Stiles & Coles. In 1879 he opened a law office, and began the practice of law on his own account. Mr. Richolson is at this time senior partner in the firm of Richolson, Matson & Kease. He has given some attention to politics, having been a candidate on the Republican ticket for City Attorney, but was defeated by Julius S. Grinnell. He served the city for two years as prosecuting attorney, under Mayor Roche's administration, and was again candidate for the office of City Attorney in the spring of 1892, but was defeated although he ran several thousand votes ahead of the Republican ticket. Mr. Richolson is an attorney of more than ordinary ability; and his affable manner renders him very popular.

JACOB J. KERN, City Attorney, was born in Chicago, January 10, 1863. He attended St. Peter's German Catholic School until twelve years of age; and for two years thereafter was a pupil of St. Ignatius College. At fourteen, he was apprenticed to learn the stereotyping trade. On finishing this he was tendered the position of assistant foreman in the stereotyping department of the Chicago Tribune. He retained this position until the establishment of the Chicago Herald, when he was made foreman of the stereotyping department of that paper. He staid here seven years, giving the utmost satisfaction. In the meantime, he had attended, and graduated from the Union College of Law. On resigning his position on the paper,

he gave his entire time to preparing himself for the practice of law, and as soon as admitted to the bar began practice. That his profession was well chosen, his success has proven. Although beginning in competition with hundreds of old attorneys, Mr. Kern succeeded beyond his own most sanguine expectations. In 1890 he was elected to the general assembly; and in 1891 was elected City Attorney for the City of Chicago, which office he still holds. He has given the same close attention to his official duties that has always characterized his work, both private and public. Mr. Kern is a personal illustration of what hard work, honest effort, courteous bearing, and a deter-



ARTHUR H. CHETLAIN.



JOHN S. MILLER.



BENJAMIN F. RICHOLSON.
Photograph by Stevens, McVicker's Theater.



JACOB J. KERN.

when thirteen years of age, and six years later, at the age of nineteen, engaged in furniture manufacturing, and has been in that business continuously since. He has grown up with Chicago, and is one of her representative citizens. He has always been found ready to aid in every movement that would tend to advance the interests of the city in any way. He has taken special interest in educational and sanitary measures; was for seven years a member of the Board of Education, having been appointed three consecutive times; but resigned before the expiration of his last term of appointment. Mr. Wenter received the Democratic nomination for Drainage Trustee, and received a larger number of votes than any other candidate, and was made President of the Board, which position he now holds. He was Chairman of the Furniture Dealers' Exposition held in Chicago in 1891, and did much toward making that Exposition a success. Mr. Wenter is favorably known throughout the county by furniture dealers, and is one of the most popular, as well as one of the most prosperous engaged in that trade. His place of business, store rooms and office are at 261 Wabash avenue. He does exclusively a wholesale business. Without doubt he has a brilliant future before him, not only in business, but in public life.

JOHN J. ALTPETER, member of the Drainage Board, and one of Chicago's popular German-American citizens, was born in Bischmishheim, Rhine Province, Germany, October 31, 1832. At the age of fourteen he emigrated to America, locating in Rochester, N. Y., where he resided for eighteen years. Here he learned the watchmakers' trade. Coming to Chicago in 1866 Mr. Altpeter engaged in the watchmaking and jewelry trade, and is still engaged in that branch of business. His place of business is at 758 South Halsted Street. He has also given some attention to politics, having been elected a member of the City Council from his ward in 1879, and re-elected in 1881, serving the two terms to the satisfaction of his constituents. Mr. Altpeter was elected a member of the Drainage Board on its first establishment, on the citizens' ticket. He has since been a member of that board, and taken a deep interest in the subject of sanitary drainage. He is a prominent member of several German social and other organizations.



FRANK WENTER.

mination to succeed cannot do, and is eminently worthy the success which has attended his efforts. He is an active member of several prominent social organizations.

FRANK WENTER, President of the Board of Drainage Commissioners, was born in Germany in 1854. He laid the foundation for a liberal education in the public schools of his native country, and after coming to America completed that education in the high schools of this city. While born in Germany, Mr. Wenter is an American in the full sense of that term, and has always taken a lively interest in everything that tended to advance the interests of the country of his adoption. He came to America for three years; when he purchased the Chicago house, and associated with himself Mr. James Swan, under the firm name of Eckhart & Swan, continuing in the wholesale flour business. In 1884, they erected their large flouring mills at the corner of Canal and Fulton Streets—which they still operate. In 1884, Mr. Eckhart was appointed a delegate to the National Waterway Convention, held in St. Paul, Minnesota. In 1886, he was the nominee of the Republican party, and elected to the State Senate from the First Senatorial District of Illinois, and served in the 35th and 36th General Assemblies. He was appointed by the 35th General Assembly a member of the commission to investigate the subject of a pure water supply and perfect drainage for the city of Chicago, and to prepare a bill to the 36th General Assembly, which bill afterward became a law. He took an active interest in the law establishing the Sanitary District, and has devoted much time and study to the subject of pure water, and the drainage problem. Mr. Eckhart was the author of the law which provides for refunding the West Park bonds at a lower rate of interest. He made a gallant fight in the Senate to secure a reduction of telephone tolls. He was the author of a bill providing for State inspection of Building and Loan Associations, and closing up the affairs of such associations when found in an unsound condition. He made an active fight for the establishment of a northern camp for the militia in the northern part of the State. He was instrumental in the enactment of the law ceding jurisdiction to the United States government to establish Fort Sheridan at Highland Park; also secured the enactment of a law requiring street railway companies to secure consent of more than one-half the frontage of the street in every mile or fraction of a mile, before the city council shall have power to grant the use or right to lay down tracks on any street; also a law to suppress "bucket shops," and much other useful legislation for Illinois. Mr. Eckhart was tendered and refused the nomination to the State Senate in 1890. He was elected a director of the Chicago Board of Trade in 1888, and served for three years. He was elected a member of the Republican State Central Committee from the 3d Congressional District in 1888. In 1891 was nominated against his expressed wishes as a member of the Drainage Board, and elected by a very large majority, running about 10,000 votes ahead of his ticket. He assisted in organizing the First Regiment Illinois State Guards, and was an officer of the same for a number of years. He is a director in the Globe National Bank, a member of the Union League, Illinois, and La Salle clubs. Notwithstanding his active business and political life, Mr. Eck-

bounded resources, whose counsel and public advice are often sought in matters pertaining to the welfare of the large business interests of Chicago. At eighteen years of age he left the old homestead to enter college at Milwaukee; and graduated three years later. In 1868, Mr. Eckhart entered the employ of the Eagle Milling Company, in Milwaukee, and in 1869 was appointed its Eastern agent. One year subsequent to this appointment, his headquarters were in New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington, Boston and Portland. In 1870 he was made manager of the Chicago branch house of this firm, which position he filled most acceptably to the company for three years; when he purchased the Chicago house, and associated with himself Mr. James Swan, under the firm name of Eckhart & Swan, continuing in the wholesale flour business. In 1884, they erected their large flouring mills at the corner of Canal and Fulton Streets—which they still operate. In 1884, Mr. Eckhart was appointed a delegate to the National Waterway Convention, held in St. Paul, Minnesota. In 1886, he was the nominee of the Republican party, and elected to the State Senate from the First Senatorial District of Illinois, and served in the 35th and 36th General Assemblies. He was appointed by the 35th General Assembly a member of the commission to investigate the subject of a pure water supply and perfect drainage for the city of Chicago, and to prepare a bill to the 36th General Assembly, which bill afterward became a law. He took an active interest in the law establishing the Sanitary District, and has devoted much time and study to the subject of pure water, and the drainage problem. Mr. Eckhart was the author of the law which provides for refunding the West Park bonds at a lower rate of interest. He made a gallant fight in the Senate to secure a reduction of telephone tolls. He was the author of a bill providing for State inspection of Building and Loan Associations, and closing up the affairs of such associations when found in an unsound condition. He made an active fight for the establishment of a northern camp for the militia in the northern part of the State. He was instrumental in the enactment of the law ceding jurisdiction to the United States government to establish Fort Sheridan at Highland Park; also secured the enactment of a law requiring street railway companies to secure consent of more than one-half the frontage of the street in every mile or fraction of a mile, before the city council shall have power to grant the use or right to lay down tracks on any street; also a law to suppress "bucket shops," and much other useful legislation for Illinois. Mr. Eckhart was tendered and refused the nomination to the State Senate in 1890. He was elected a director of the Chicago Board of Trade in 1888, and served for three years. He was elected a member of the Republican State Central Committee from the 3d Congressional District in 1888. In 1891 was nominated against his expressed wishes as a member of the Drainage Board, and elected by a very large majority, running about 10,000 votes ahead of his ticket. He assisted in organizing the First Regiment Illinois State Guards, and was an officer of the same for a number of years. He is a director in the Globe National Bank, a member of the Union League, Illinois, and La Salle clubs. Notwithstanding his active business and political life, Mr. Eck-



JOHN J. ALTPETER.



BERNARD A. ECKHART.



WILLIAM BOLDENWECK.

of his brother as a book-keeper, in the cut-stone and contracting business. In 1875, Mr. Boldenweck purchased the business of his brother, and associated himself with Mr. P. Heine, and conducted the cut-stone contracting business in company with him until 1883. From the latter date until 1887, he in company with Ernst Haldeman carried on the business. In 1887, Mr. Boldenweck retired, and was elected to the office of Supervisor of Lake View, then under a village organization. Afterward he was elected the first Mayor of Lake View, on the Republican ticket. In 1889, he was re-elected Mayor of Lake View, and was Mayor until that suburb was annexed to Chicago, when the affairs of Lake View was turned over to the city officials in charge of the City of Chicago. Mr. Boldenweck made many improvements in Lake View, while Mayor. The work of planning and contracting for the building of the Lake View tunnel was all done while that was still a village, and while he was Mayor. In June 1891, Mr. Boldenweck was appointed a member of the Board of Education by Mayor Washburne, for a term of four years. In October of the same year he was nominated as Drainage Trustee, and elected for a four-year term. Mr. Boldenweck has always taken great interest in the material welfare of Chicago, and is one of her most active, energetic citizens. The Drainage Board of which he is a member is one of Chicago's most important improvement boards, as it has in charge the proper drainage of the city. The Educational Board is also a most important factor in the city's progress, and Mr. Boldenweck is an active member of that board.

LYMAN E. COOLEY, C. E.—L. E. Cooley was born at Canandaigua, N. Y., Dec. 5, 1850, and received his first education at the village academy, which was continued at the village academy, followed by two years as a teacher. He then entered upon a course of special education in civil engineering at the Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, at Troy, New York. In

1874, he came West, and filled the chair of Civil Engineering for three years in the Northwestern University, at Evanston. During that time he gave considerable attention to the editorial work of the *Engineering News*, which has since been removed to New York. In 1878 he was chief assistant to Gen. William Sooy Smith in the construction of the Alton railway bridge at Glasgow, Mo. For six years following he was mainly employed in the work of construction of improvements in the Missouri, and lower Mississippi rivers, under control of the United States. For two years after Mr. Cooley was Chief Assistant to Col. Suter in charge of all the work on the Missouri, from Yankton to the mouth,



LYMAN E. COOLEY.

hart has traveled extensively both in this country and in Europe—and is a prominent factor in social as well as business circles.

WM. BOLDENWECK, the subject of this sketch, was born at Göttingen, Germany, August 9, 1852, and came with his father's family to Chicago in 1854. During that year both the father and mother died of cholera, a disease then raging in this country. Mr. Boldenweck attended school at a building, located at that time on Madison Street, between State and Dearborn Streets, and afterward was a student at Dycen-ford College. Leaving college while a mere boy, he worked at different trades until 1871, when he entered the service

with work in progress at thirteen points, and at many localities remote from towns, requiring subsistence in the field. This is considered a valuable experience, unusual to engineers. Mr. Cooley left the Army Engineer Corps in charge of river and harbor work, in October, 1884, and returned to Chicago. Here he entered into the general practice of his profession, largely in the line of hydraulic and sanitary engineering. In 1885 he became interested in the sanitary problem in Chicago, contributing important papers from time to time. Under Mayor Roche's administration he acted as consulting engineer to the commission which drafted the law and fixed the boundaries of the Chicago Sanitary District, acting also as engineer of the Board until dismissed in December, 1890, through disagreements among the commissioners. At the general election in the fall of 1891, he was elected a member of the Board of Sanitary commissioners, which office he now holds. In 1885, Mr. Cooley was elected president of the Council of Engineering Societies on National Public Works, representing twenty-three engineering societies, and over 3,000 members throughout the United States. For two years Mr. Cooley was president of the Western Society of Engineers.

BENEZETTE WILLIAMS, Chief Engineer of the Sanitary District of Chicago, was born near West Liberty, Logan County, Ohio, Nov. 9, 1844. He was prepared for college at private academies in Ohio, and graduated in civil and mining engineering at the University of Michigan, in 1869. He entered at once upon his professional career in the City Engineer's office in Milwaukee, where he remained until the following year. He was then employed for two years on the Milwaukee, Lake Shore & Western, and the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy railroads in Illinois. In 1872 he was made Assistant City Engineer of Chicago, a position he held until 1878, when he was appointed Engineer of the Sewerage Department of the city. Since 1879 he was engaged in private practice until his appointment as Chief Engineer of the Sanitary District in January, 1892. During his private practice he built the water and sewerage works at Pullman, Illinois. He was engineer for a similar work in a large number of other places throughout the country, especially the water and sewerage works for Seattle, Washington. He was a member of the Drainage and Water Supply Commission for Chicago, from 1886 to 1887, that proposed the plan upon which the Sanitary District law is based. He has done a large amount of contracting, besides acting as consulting engineer in the construction of a large number of hydraulic works, at different places and times. Mr. Williams was married September 27, 1871, to Miss Lydia Jane Terrell, of Cleveland, Ohio. They have four children. He resides at Western Springs, Illinois, in an elegant residence, an illustration of which will be found on another page.

DENNIS J. SWENIE, Chief of the Fire Department of Chicago, was born in Glasgow, Scotland, July 29, 1834, and came to Chicago in 1848. After coming here he engaged in the manufacture of leather hose, fire hats, etc. In his business he was thrown in direct contact with the volunteer firemen, and in 1849 joined the No. 3 Hose Company, a volunteer company; in fact, at that time



BENEZETTE WILLIAMS.



DENNIS J. SWENIE.



EDWARD F. SHEPHERD.

Photograph by Stevens, McVicker's Theater.

1879 Mayor Harrison appointed him Acting Chief; and in November of that year, upon the retirement of Chief Benner, he became the head of the department, and is still occupying that responsible position. Mr. Swenie has not confined his attention entirely to his official duties, but has found time to add many of the most important appliances and improvements to the paraphernalia of the fire department, until he commands one of the most completely equipped departments on this continent. Many of the appliances, the work of his fertile brain, have gained not only a national, but a world-wide fame.

EDWARD F. SHEPHERD, Superintendent of the Insurance Fire Patrol of Chicago, was born in New York, May 11, 1850. He was educated in the public schools of New York and Chicago. He removed with his parents to this city in 1856; so that he has witnessed much the larger part of its growth. He early learned the trade of a painter and decorator, and worked at it as a journeyman for eight or ten years. He joined the Insurance Patrol November 1, 1875, and since that time has served in every position up to superintendent. He joined the Patrol during its early days only two years after its first organization, before it had developed its present efficiency; in fact, that efficiency is largely due to his own skill and thoroughness as a disciplinarian. He was a captain under the famous Ben. Bulwinkle, for eight years. He now has charge of the entire system of Insurance Patrol for the city of Chicago, including five companies—one on the South Side, one on the North, one on the West, one at the Stock Yards, and one in the Central portion, at 176 Monroe Street, which is the headquarters. Still another is to be instituted during the coming summer on the Northwest side. Supt. Shepherd enjoys the confidence and esteem of the members of the force to a very great degree. Having filled every position, he "knows how it is himself," and can sympathise with the men in everything. He is a member of the Royal Arcanum, and of the Order of United Workmen. His duties are often of a peculiarly dangerous character, but he always bears himself bravely. He has several times received injuries more or less serious, but never of such a nature that he has not soon recovered.



HENRY L. HERTZ.

Photograph by Brisibios-Mosher Gallery.

Chicago had no paid department, and no need of one. In 1852 Mr. Swenie was elected assistant foreman of the Red Jacket Engine Company, No. 4. Serving with this company and No. 3 for six years, or until 1858, he organized the paid steam Fire Department. In this undertaking he met with much opposition from the volunteer department; but his indomitable will and perseverance carried him through, and he successfully organized a fire department that has since become one of the most efficient in the world. Mr. Swenie continued with the fire department in various official positions until 1873, when he was appointed First Assistant Fire Marshal and Chief Benner.

In 1873, when he was appointed First Assistant Fire Marshal and Chief Benner in 1879 Mayor Harrison appointed him Acting Chief; and in November of that year, upon the retirement of Chief Benner, he became the head of the department, and is still occupying that responsible position. Mr. Swenie has not confined his attention entirely to his official duties, but has found time to add many of the most important appliances and improvements to the paraphernalia of the fire department, until he commands one of the most completely equipped departments on this continent. Many of the appliances, the work of his fertile brain, have gained not only a national, but a world-wide fame.

HENRY L. HERTZ, Coroner for Cook County, one of the county's popular officials, was born in Copenhagen, in 1847. He was educated in his native country, and in 1866 graduated from the Metropolitan Latin School of Copenhagen. In 1867, he received the degree of philosophy, from the University of Copenhagen. On July 4, 1869, Mr. Hertz sailed from Denmark,—aboard a vessel carrying the

American flag for America. A few days later he landed in New York City, with eleven dollars in his pocket, unable to speak a word of English. He remained in the metropolis only about thirty-six hours, when he left for the West. Four days later he arrived in Chicago, and immediately looked about for employment. He soon secured a clerical position in a Scandinavian bank, and was with this institution four months, when thinking to better himself, he went to Pomeroy, Ohio, and was employed in a chemical factory. But he soon returned to Chicago, and secured a position with the Commercial Loan and Trust Company. He was with this institution until the fire

swept it out of existence, in 1871. Mr. Hertz then went to Lee County, Illinois, and for awhile engaged in farm work. While there employed, he became acquainted with the county clerk of that county, who offered him a position in the clerk's office. This position he accepted, and performed clerical work there for some time, when he again returned to Chicago, and was employed in the offices of Wheeler & Wilson Sewing Machine Company. In 1876 Mr. Hertz was elected Town Clerk for the West Town. Two years later he accepted a position in the County Clerk's office, where he remained until 1880, when he was elected County Coroner. He has been once re-elected to that office, which position he now holds. His popularity in the county was shown in these elections, as he received 5,000 votes more than any one else on the county ticket, and 10,000 more votes than the candidates on the National ticket. On May 6, at the last Republican State Convention, Mr. Hertz was honored with the nomination for State Treasurer. He will probably make a good official. The office is a remunerative one, and his nomination is a deserved credit. In 1880 Mr. Hertz was married to Miss Mary Power, of Chicago, a most estimable lady. They have four children.

L. H. CLARKE, City Engineer for the City of Chicago, was born in Becket, Massachusetts, in 1830. His early education he received in the common schools of his native county, subsequently attending the Lee Academy, where he qualified himself for the business of a civil engineer. When twenty-one years of age Mr. Clarke came to Illinois and entered the employ of the Illinois Central Railway Company as assistant to the division engineer, on the division extending from Minoak to Decatur, Illinois. He was with this company for about two years, when he was tendered and accepted the appointment of chief engineer of the Racine & Mississippi Railway. In the spring of 1855 Mr. Clarke again entered the employ of the Illinois Central Railway Company and was placed in charge of the work of completing that road from Mattoon to Centralia, Illinois.

This position and that of Division Engineer he occupied until 1859, when he was made Chief Engineer of the entire road operated by the Illinois Central Railway Company. He was with this company in the capacity of chief engineer for almost twenty years. In 1861, he was appointed chief engineer for the City of Chicago which position he still occupies. In 1853, Mr. Clarke was married to Miss Rosan Brown of Geneva, Illinois. He is an active member of several prominent social clubs and a zealous member of Oriental Lodge, No. 33, A., F. & A. M.

JOHN M. GREEN, President of the Board of County Commissioners



L. H. CLARKE.

Photograph by W. J. Root.



JOHN M. GREEN.



FRANK O. PARKER.

Photograph by W. J. Root.

some of the severest battles of the war. On the expiration of his enlistment, in 1865, he returned to Cook County and again engaged in farming, until 1871. After the great fire, he removed to Chicago, and engaged in mercantile business; and at this time is the senior partner in the Green & Peck Manufacturing Company, at 142-144 West Washington street. Mr. Green has taken some interest in local politics, and was elected a member of the Board of County Commissioners, and made President of that body in September, 1891. He is an efficient and popular official, and a pleasant and courteous gentleman. Mr. Green was married in 1867 and lives with his family in a pleasant home at Lake View.

FRANK O. PARKER, Superintendent of Public Service for Cook County, was born in Beloit, Wisconsin, February 14, 1857. Until nine years of age he attended the public schools of his native town, and was then employed by H. G. Spofford as errand boy. At fourteen he entered the service of Doggett, Bassett & Hills, wholesale Boot and Shoe dealers, and for thirteen years Mr. Parker remained in their employ, in various capacities. On quitting the service of this firm, he engaged in the real estate and loan business; and, while in this business, was elected Collector for Lake View, which position he filled acceptably for two years. In 1891 he was appointed Superintendent of Public Service, one of the most responsible of the County offices, his duty being to purchase all supplies for the several departments and institutions of the county. He has also to keep accurate books of account of all expenditures, etc. He is an efficient worker for the County's welfare, and although the duties are onerous, Mr. Parker performs them to the entire satisfaction of his superiors. He is a member of several prominent clubs, and other social

for Cook County, was born at Woodstock, McHenry County, Illinois, May 11th, 1845, and removed with his father's family to Cook County in 1857. He has resided here continuously since that time, excepting three years that he was in the army. He received his education in the common schools in this State. He was a farmer's son, so that his time devoted to procuring an education, was limited to four or five months during the winter, when work on the farm was light. Mr. Green applied himself to his books whenever opportunity offered, and succeeded in securing a liberal education. In 1862 Mr. Green enlisted in the 88th Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and served for three years, engaging in

ten months, and was then appointed physician to the Cook County Insane Asylum. He occupied this position for five months, and was then promoted to the Superintendency of that institution. Serving in this capacity for several months, he resigned, and began the private practice of medicine. After one year he was again called upon to take a public position, that of Assistant County Physician for Cook County, shortly thereafter being appointed County Physician, which office he still holds. A close and earnest student, Dr. Noble is constantly abreast of all real improvements, and this, added to his comprehensive experience and practice, has placed him in the professional position he occupies. Personally Dr. Noble is a most pleasant, courteous and affable gentleman, whom it is a pleasure to meet in a social, business or professional way. He is popular with his associates and patients at the County Hospital, and visitors to that institution find him most accommodating.

JOHN D. WARE, Health Commissioner for the City of Chicago, was born about forty years ago, in Cumberland County, Pennsylvania. His father was a farmer; and his rudimentary education was such as most farmers' sons get, three months' attendance at county school each year. By applying himself to his studies, young Ware was ready for the University when he reached his twenty-first year. Entering the University of Pennsylvania, he gave his special attention to the study of medicine. His aptitude for hospital work was evinced by his high standing in all parts of the course pertaining to hospital practice. After a three years' course at this University he graduated with high honors, and became an interne at Blockley Hospital, Philadelphia. Here Dr. Ware spent three years of experience and study, gaining much valuable information pertaining to his profession. He then entered the service of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company as surgeon, and while in discharge of his duties for this company, on the Isthmus of Panama, contracted a fever, prevalent in that country, which resulted in his losing his sight. This compelled him to give up the practice and study of surgery, to which he was devoting his entire time. Coming to Chicago, he was for a time, connected with the city in the capacity of assistant at the hospital; and in 1890 he was appointed County Physician, and as such caused many improvements to be made in the hospital, particularly in the Detention Hospital. In 1891, Dr. Ware was appointed Health Commissioner by Mayor Washburne, and has discharged the duties of that office to the satisfaction of the public and with credit to himself.

JOHN STEPHENS, County Recorder for Cook County, was born in Albany, New York, on September 16, 1840. When he was four years of age his parents removed to Chicago, and with the exception of four years in the South, during the late civil war, Mr. Stephens has since resided here. His early education he received in the public schools of Chicago, afterwards attending a commercial college. After quitting school he was employed for some time in the furniture establishment of Thomas Mahan, and for a time was property man for J. H. McVicker.



JOHN D. WARE.



WILLIAM T. NOBLE.

Photograph by W. J. Root.

W. T. NOBLE, M. D., was born in Russell, St. Lawrence County, New York, December 24, 1860. He attended the public schools of his native town; and after receiving a liberal rudimentary education he attended St. Lawrence University, at Canton, whence he graduated in 1885. Coming to Chicago in the autumn of the same year, he entered Rush Medical College, graduating from that institution in 1888. After his graduation Dr. Noble was appointed house surgeon to the Illinois Charitable Eye and Ear Infirmary, served this institution acceptably for



GEO. H. WHEELER.



GEORGE BELL REEVE.

Chicago. This position he held until 1870, when he was elected Coroner of Cook County and was re-elected in 1873. From 1874 to 1877 he was deputy in the recorder's office, when he was elected clerk of the Criminal Court; this office he held for eight years. He is at this time Recorder and one of the most popular county officials. He is a prominent G. A. R. man and was at one time Commander of Post No. 28; he was also Commander of Ransom Post, No. 1. Mr. Stephens was married in June, 1871, to Miss Emma Morton, who died in 1883. He has one daughter.

GEORGE BELL REEVE, Traffic manager of the Grand Trunk Railway, was born in County Surrey, England, October 23, 1840. He received a liberal education in private and public schools of England; and before reaching his twenty-first birthday began work in a railway office of the Grand Trunk Road of Canada, as freight clerk. He occupied the position for two years. For twenty years, Mr. Reeve served this company in the capacities of Freight Clerk, Telegraph Operator, Train Dispatcher, Relieving Agent, Station Agent, and Assistant General Freight Agent, and at this time is the Traffic Manager of the Grand Trunk Railroad, and also of the Cincinnati, Saginaw & Makinaw Railway. His long experience in the railway business has made him one of the most efficient men in his line in this country, and he is a recognized authority on all matters pertaining to freight traffic. Few men have advanced in railroad work more rapidly than has Mr. Reeve. He is a prominent and active member of the North Shore Club, and other social organizations.

SIDNEY A. KENT, Capitalist and Philanthropist, was born at Suffield, Conn., July 16, 1834. He received his education in his native town. He was one of the early settlers in Chicago, having

In the early days of the fire department he was a member of that organization. On the breaking out of the late rebellion Mr. Stephens volunteered in the 19th Illinois Volunteer Infantry. He was engaged in some of the most severe battles of the war, and was severely wounded several times, the most severe wound being that of losing his foot at the battle of Chickamauga. He was at that time taken prisoner and was in the hands of the enemy for fifteen days. He was in command of his company at the battle of Stone River and for some time thereafter. Soon after the close of the war Mr. Stephens was appointed to a position in the registry department of the Postoffice in

Chicago. This position he held until 1870, when he was elected Coroner of Cook County and was re-elected in 1873. From 1874 to 1877 he was deputy in the recorder's office, when he was elected clerk of the Criminal Court; this office he held for eight years. He is at this time Recorder and one of the most popular county officials. He is a prominent G. A. R. man and was at one time Commander of Post No. 28; he was also Commander of Ransom Post, No. 1. Mr. Stephens was married in June, 1871, to Miss Emma Morton, who died in 1883. He has one daughter.



CHRISTOPHER MAMER.

Photograph by Stevens, McVicker's Theater.

received a liberal education in the grammar and high schools of Chicago, and subsequently at the old college of St. Mary's of the Lake, from which he graduated with high honors. He afterward spent a year at Notre Dame College, at Notre Dame, Ind. For a time Mr. Mamer was engaged by the Relief and Aid Society, distributing the alms to the needy. His activity brought him constantly in contact with Republican politicians, with whom he became very popular. He early took an active part in all the plans of his party and was recognized as one of its most efficient workers. In 1874 he was made Secretary of the Republican County Committee, a position which he held until 1880. In 1884 he was made Chief Clerk of the Criminal Court, and in the following November was elected State Senator. During the session of the Legislature he took an active part in the Congressional and Senatorial apportionment of that session. In 1887 he was made Assistant City Treasurer, of Chicago, and in January, 1890, he was appointed Collector of Internal Revenue for this district, by President Harrison, after one of the most bitter political contests ever waged in this city. The outcome of that fight has proved Mr. Mamer's fitness for the office, and his just claims for recognition, in aiding to secure for his party the brilliant successes which it has achieved.

DANIEL K. PEARSONS.—D. K. Pearsons was born at Bradford, Vt., April 14, 1820. He is the son of John and Hannah (Putnam) Pearsons. His mother was a descendant of the Israel Putnam family. At 16 years old, Daniel began teaching in order to support himself at school. He acquired a thorough medical education at Woodstock, and at Hanover, N. H., and after graduation, settled at Chicopee, Mass., and entered upon the practice of medicine. In 1857 he removed to Ogle County, Illinois, and engaged in farming. But Mr. Pearsons required a larger field for the exercise of his active mind, and consequently he removed to Chicago and engaged in the Real Estate business. He sold lands for the Illinois Central Railroad, Michael Sullivan, and the Sturgess estate. His sales in Illinois alone are said to have exceeded one million of acres. In 1860 he began loaning money on farm lands, and for twelve years he loaned more than \$1,000,000 annually. In 1877 Mr. Pearsons withdrew from the business, so far as acting for others, and devoted himself to placing his own capital. He has been a large buyer of timber lands in Michigan, and

elsewhere, which investments proved very profitable. Mr. Pearsons was twice elected an Alderman from the First Ward of Chicago, and proved a most useful member of the Finance Committee of the Council. It was largely on his personal representations that the city was able to borrow the money it needed in some of the most critical periods of its history. Since withdrawing from business, he, for a time, engaged in extensive building operations in the North Division of the city, improving property with a view to holding it for the income to be derived from the rents. He is said to own upwards of one hundred fine houses, and flats, which are so desirably located as to be constantly filled.

CHRISTOPHER MAMER, Collector of Internal Revenue, for the Chicago District, was born in Liebenborn, Luxemburg, in 1852, and was brought by his parents to this country in 1854. He re-



D. K. PEARSONS.

Photograph by W. J. Root.



SIDNEY A. KENT.

Photograph by W. J. Root.



ALLAN C. DURBOROW.

Photographed by Stevens, McVicker's Theater.

of Chicago, was born in the city of Philadelphia, November 10, 1857. At the age of five he removed with his parents to Williamsport, Ind. His early education was received in the public schools of Williamsport; afterwards attending the preparatory department of Wabash College, Crawfordsville, Ind., in the fall of 1872; he graduated from the University of Indiana, at Bloomington, in 1877. Going to Indianapolis, Mr. Durborow remained there for two years and then came to Chicago, where he has since resided and been engaged in business. He has always taken considerable interest in political matters, although his election to Congress is the first public office he has ever held. That he was popular in the Third District is self-evident. He is a Republican district ordinarily, and he defeated W. E. Mason, one of the most popular Republicans in the district. Of the four congressmen representing Chicago in Congress, three of them are Democrats; Mr. Durborow being the youngest in years, as well as in official experience. In selecting a chairman for the World's Fair Committee, he was the man chosen. That the choice was a wise one there is no doubt, as he has always taken an active interest in "World's Fair" matters; and is well posted as to the needs of the Fair. Mr. Durborow having just entered upon public life, his friends will watch with a great deal of solicitude and interest, his work in Congress. That he will fully meet their hopes, and expectations, no one for a moment doubts. Attaining the position he occupies, by his own unaided efforts, it is safe to predict he will attain to still higher honors. With a reputation for the highest possible integrity, a record of splendid successes, a warm circle of friends, he stands at thirty-four years of age a public-spirited citizen, worthy of the high place he occupies in the estimation of the public, among the successful and representative men of a great community.

MARCUS A. FARWELL, has been a resident of Chicago since 1851. He



MARCUS A. FARWELL.

Mr. Pearsons has long been noted for his acts of charity, having contributed liberally to schools, churches, libraries, missions, charitable institutions, etc., besides liberally assisting young men and women to obtain an education. Mr. Pearsons' manner is frank and easy. He quickly wins the confidence of those with whom he is brought in contact. He was one of the originators of the Vermont Society of Chicago, and one of its early presidents. He has also long been an active member of the Chicago Historical Society, and a liberal contributor to its work.

ALLAN C. DURBOROW, member of Congress from the Third Illinois District, embracing the greater part of the West Side of the city of Chicago, was born in the city of Philadelphia, November 10, 1857. At the age of five he removed with his parents to Williamsport, Ind. His early education was received in the public schools of Williamsport; afterwards attending the preparatory department of Wabash College, Crawfordsville, Ind., in the fall of 1872; he graduated from the University of Indiana, at Bloomington, in 1877. Going to Indianapolis, Mr. Durborow remained there for two years and then came to Chicago, where he has since resided and been engaged in business. He has always taken considerable interest in political matters, although his election to Congress is the first public office he has ever held. That he was popular in the Third District is self-evident. He is a Republican district ordinarily, and he defeated W. E. Mason, one of the most popular Republicans in the district. Of the four congressmen representing Chicago in Congress, three of them are Democrats; Mr. Durborow being the youngest in years, as well as in official experience. In selecting a chairman for the World's Fair Committee, he was the man chosen. That the choice was a wise one there is no doubt, as he has always taken an active interest in "World's Fair" matters; and is well posted as to the needs of the Fair. Mr. Durborow having just entered upon public life, his friends will watch with a great deal of solicitude and interest, his work in Congress. That he will fully meet their hopes, and expectations, no one for a moment doubts. Attaining the position he occupies, by his own unaided efforts, it is safe to predict he will attain to still higher honors. With a reputation for the highest possible integrity, a record of splendid successes, a warm circle of friends, he stands at thirty-four years of age a public-spirited citizen, worthy of the high place he occupies in the estimation of the public, among the successful and representative men of a great community.

was engaged in mercantile pursuits for several years after coming here. From 1855 to 1884 he was engaged in the whole sale grocery business. At the time of the great fire he was a member of the wholesale grocery firm of Gramms & Farwell, and he was the first man to telegraph to New York that his firm would pay 100 cents on the dollar, although their establishment was entirely destroyed. After the fire the firm was reorganized under the firm name of Farwell, Miller & Co.; and, until 1884, was one of the leading wholesale grocery establishments of the city. Mr. Farwell has aspired to political honors of late years, having been elected town collector, which

office he filled satisfactorily for two years. He was also a candidate for City Treasurer, but was defeated. He has several times been tendered aldermanic honors in his ward, but being actively engaged in business has declined serving. Mr. Farwell was one of the founders of the "Oak Woods Cemetery Association," and has been president of that association for the past twelve years. In his associations he is an active manager also, and it is largely through his judgment and personal supervision that Oakwoods, has been made one of the most beautiful cemeteries in Cook county. Mr. Farwell is one of Chicago's active business men, and is a pleasant, affable gentleman with whom it is a pleasure to do business, courteous and generous to all with whom he is thrown in contact.

RICHARD F. NEWCOMB. Though for years identified with Chicago in a business way, being largely a holder of city realty, and having been Vice-President and General Manager of the American Straw Board Co., and is now a director of that Company, Mr. Richard F. Newcomb, still remains a resident of Quincy, Illinois, where he has earned the title of a leading citizen, by virtue of being one. Taking hold of local affairs, he converted the most neglected corner of the city of Quincy into the most desirable. Erecting a handsome hotel which is named after him, locating a public library building, by a gift of a lot, and the reconstructing of the Newcomb Block, he originated a movement which brought about a revolution in that city, and turned the tide in favor of progression. To-day Quincy owes more to Richard F. Newcomb than any man within its limits. He has just completed a residence at a cost of \$100,000, the handsomest in provincial Illinois. Richard F. Newcomb was born in Franklin County, Massachusetts, in 1837. At an early age he entered the hardware business in Boston. Later, when the call for men to serve nine months came, Mr. Newcomb went to the front with Gen. Banks. At the close of the war, in 1866, he located in Beloit, Wisconsin, being Vice-President of the Northwestern Paper Company until 1872, when he bought the "Gen. City" paper mills, and located in Quincy. He organized the Quincy Paper Co., and for 17 years made himself a power in the straw board trade. He revolutionized the industry by the adoption of the "river bottom" rank grass as

a substitute for straw, and out of his methods made himself a fortune. This same process enabled him to cope with the disastrous competition of the paper makers of the gas field; and upon the organization of the American Straw Board Company, he sold his plant for more than twenty times his first investment. His career has been marked, and he has amassed a fortune by the most untiring energy and a sleepless industry, which will be more readily understood when the statement is made that while he manufactured in the Mississippi Valley, he personally sold 75 per cent. of his product in New England. Two years ago Mr. Newcomb retired from business, with the hope that rest might re-



RICHARD F. NEWCOMB.

store in some part the mighty drain upon his nervous system. Happily his anticipations, have been realized, and both Chicago and Quincy can still count Richard F. Newcomb as one of their strongest men. Mr. Newcomb's name has been frequently used in connection with congressional honors. Should the 12th Illinois District make him her representative, then indeed would that district be represented by a man who would make himself felt in the councils of the nation. Most fortunate would be the district that would be represented by him.

JOHN H. HAVERLY, known from Boston to San Francisco as the most enterprising amusement manager, with the exception of P. T. Barnum, this country has ever produced, is now the manager of the Casino. Twenty-seven years ago he opened Arlington Hall, on the corner of Clark and Monroe streets, with a minstrel company which was the best then in existence. Cool Burgess and Charlie Pettengill were the stars around whom clustered men now famous in the business. He was the lessee of the Arlington for two years, when he took charge of "Happy Cal" Wagner. With Cal at the head of a minstrel organization he toured the country and made money. Separating from Wagner in 1870, he organized a company to which he gave his own name. Milt. Barlow, Fayette Welch, D. S. Morris, Ed. French, and Primrose and West practically began their minstrel career at this time as the members of Haverly's minstrels. It was two years after this that Mr. Haverly laid the foundation to a theatrical career which became the marvel of the country. W. W. Cole, the famous circus manager, had obtained possession of the old postoffice on the northwest corner of Dearborn and Monroe streets, the present location of the First National Bank. He began to turn it into a theatre for Leonard Grover, but for financial reasons the deal fell through and Haverly, who was on the lookout for good things, took the house and named it the Adelphi. With ample means and a good reputation he was enabled to get together a splendid company, and the Adelphi practically became the home of min-



J. H. HAVERLY.

tour of Col. Mapleson's English Opera company which included Christine Nilsson, Minnie Hauk, Irma di Mtrska, and many other bright operatic stars. Mrs. James A. Oates and Neil Burgess in the "Widow Bedott," were also under his watchful care. In fact before the Colonel got through he had managed every operatic artist of any note excepting Adeline Patti, Sig. Arditì, who was the latter on her recent visit to Chicago, was Col. Haverly's musical director with the Mapleson company. In 1878 Mr. Haverly formed a consolidation with the New Orleans minstrels and adding the members of this organization to his own, he played them in Chicago, having in the meantime changed the name of the Adelphi to Haverly's theatre. The organization was named the Mastodon minstrels, and in it were included "Billy" Emerson, "Billy" Rice, Sam Devere, Harry Kennedy the ventriloquist, Gus Williams, Welch and Rice song and dance team, and others who are still prominent, numbering in all fifty people. A six weeks' engagement was played at the Fourteenth Street Theatre in New York and the entire profits of that season were \$100,000. For the next two years this company played throughout the United States and then it was taken to England. The opening took place in Her Majesty's Theatre, of which Col. Mapleson was the manager, on July 26, 1880. The organization soon became the rage in London and for five months the Theatre played to its capacity. This led Mr. Haverly to organize a company composed of genuine colored men, and in 1881 it was sent to London, where the hit made was a pronounced one. It can be said that under Mr. Haverly's management have been all the prominent minstrel men who flourished during the last twenty-five years. They are all the graduates of the Haverly school. A refinement of work, a total elimination of everything coarse or even suggestive, a strict attention to detail, and the engagement of the best talent

travels in America. Money began to flow into the box office and Mr. Haverly soon became a wealthy man. He then began to branch out, and before he was through "branching" he had Haverly's theatres in nearly every large city in the country from New York to San Francisco. He owned the Fifth Avenue, the Fourteenth Street Theatre, and Niblo's Garden in New York; the Brooklyn Theatre; the Broad and Chestnut Streets Theatres in Philadelphia, and the old California Theatre in Frisco. In addition he had at one time twenty companies on the road. These covered every form of amusement—burlesque, minstrels, comic and grand operas. He also managed the

tion shown himself to be a man of tact and resources. Mr. Temple will have one of the most beautiful theatres in the city, so far as decorations are concerned, and with so energetic, progressive, and far-seeing a man as its manager, there is no question as to its success. It will be given wholly to comedy, comic opera, and the higher form of the drama. It will be a temple of amusement where the higher emotions are stirred, and where proper ministrations are made to the happy side of human nature. The engagements that Mr. Temple has so far made are with the very best companies that the country can boast. Indeed, no company will be permitted to tread the boards of the Schiller Theatre that is not of the highest grade. The middle of next October the formal opening of the Schiller will take place. The attraction will be Charles Frohman's Comedy Company in the beautiful comedy, "Gloriana," which had such a remarkable run in New York City.



MATHIAS BENNER.

MATHIAS BENNER, senior member of the firm of M. Benner & Company, was born in Lanfield, Germany, October 6, 1838. In 1848, believing there were superior advantages for him in the New World, he came to America, settling near Port Washington, Wisconsin. Three years later he removed to Chicago, and found employment as a tobacco stripper. For several years he labored at different humble occupations until, when eighteen years of age, young Benner joined the Enterprise Engine Company No. 2 of the paid Fire Department. He was subsequently elected foreman of the Island Queen Company, No. 4. In April, 1861, he resigned his position with the fire department for the purpose of going into business. But at the solicitation of the department, he became Captain of the Long John, which position he held for three years. In 1868, after serving the department continuously for almost nine years, Mr. Benner was made Third Assistant Fire Marshal, and occupied this position for four years, when he was promoted to First Assistant; and a short time afterward was given entire charge of the department, and confirmed as Chief. Two years later he was reappointed to the same position. This important place he filled most acceptably until July, 1879, when he resigned. He has held many important positions in various firemen's associations. He acted at one time as President of the Illinois State Firemen's Association. When Mr. Benner retired from the fire department, he engaged in the manufacture of fire apparatus of various kinds, his principal appliance being a fire escape of his own invention, and which is very extensively used throughout the country. He has enlarged his business until he is at the head of one of the most extensive foundry plants in the city, manufacturing all kinds of architectural iron work. In April, 1861, Mr. Benner was married to Miss Mary Brusoneu; his wife dying on July 9, 1880. Five children were the result of this marriage. On March 10, 1892, Mr. Benner was again married.

W. J. ROOT, the photographer, 243 Wabash Avenue, was born in Trumbull County, Ohio, December 29, 1855. He received a liberal education in the common schools of his native county, graduating from the High School at Cleveland, Ohio. After quitting school Mr. Root entered the photographic studio of Mr. James



ANSON S. TEMPLE.

obtainable, are the marked features of Mr. Haverly's phenomenal success.

ANSON S. TEMPLE, who was for sixteen years associated with General Anson Stager, Vice-President and General Manager of the Western Union Telegraph Company, will be the General Manager of the new Schiller Theatre. Mr. Temple's handsome features and sunny disposition are well known to local theatre-goers, especially to the patrons of the Auditorium, and a wide circle of friends. For eight or nine years past he has been connected with local theatrical management, first with the Standard Theatre, then with the Grand Opera House, and later with the Auditorium. He has in each posi-



W. J. ROOT.

Photograph by W. J. Root.



D. F. BREMNER

genial affable gentleman, and his assistants are efficient and accommodating. Nothing but first-class satisfactory work is allowed to leave the studio.

D. F. BREMNER, First Vice-President of the American Biscuit and Manufacturing Co., was born at Ottawa, Canada, in 1839, and came to Chicago with his parents in 1850. He received his education at St. Mary's of the Lake, in Chicago. At the breaking out of the war he entered the military service as 1st Lieutenant of Co. E, 19th Illinois Infantry, and served three years, during the time being promoted to Captain. At the end of this period he resigned his commission and returned to Chicago, and went into the wholesale bakery business, which he continued to the present. For many years he conducted the business alone; but in 1886 it had grown to such proportions that it was found necessary to incorporate it; which was done under the name of the D. F. Bremner Baking Company. Mr. Bremner was made President and Treasurer, with J. P. Donlan as secretary. Under this arrangement the business continued until 1894, when the American Biscuit and Manufacturing Company was formed, and the D. F. Bremner Company became a part of the combination, Mr. Bremner being elected First Vice-President.

BENJAMIN FRANKLIN SHAW, of Dixon, Ill., was born at Waverly, N. Y., March 31st, 1831. He received such scholastic training as the common schools of his native place afforded, and in 1845 he came West with his parents. In 1851 he settled in Dixon, Ill., and adopted the profession of a journalist. He then took charge of the Dixon *Telegraph* and devoted himself to building it up to the commanding position it has occupied for many years. He also corresponded regularly for the *Chicago Journal* several years. Under his able management the Dixon *Telegraph* has grown to be the leading Republican paper in North Central Illinois, both



BENJAMIN FRANKLIN SHAW

for its literary merit, and for its broad and comprehensive treatment of all questions of public policy. It has always been loyal to the interest of Dixon; always foremost in everything which would develop its resources, or spread a knowledge of its advantages. Much of its prosperity has been due to the intelligent presentation of those advantages in its foremost daily paper, the *Telegraph*. It is needless to say that the *Telegraph* has been an expression of the personality of its editor and proprietor. Mr. Shaw has received many public recognitions of his ability and worth. He was appointed by Governor Palmer as one of the commissioners to locate the Elgin Asylum for the In-

sane. He was for eight years clerk of the Circuit Court of his Judicial District and Recorder for Lee county. He was appointed State Canal Commissioner by Gov. Cullom, a position he held for six years; and in January, 1892, he was appointed postmaster of Dixon, a position he still holds.

E. F. CULLERTON has been an alderman from the Ninth Ward in Chicago since 1871, having been elected twelve consecutive times from three different wards. He has been twice Acting Mayor, and was ten years Chairman of the Finance Committee of the Council, one of the most important offices in the city government. He has also been a member of the House of Representatives in the Illinois Legislature. Mr. Cullerton was formerly connected with the car heating and sidewalk lighting business; and he has hosts of friends, not only among his political associates, but among business men as well. Few men can boast the record of Mr. Cullerton.

T. S. QUINCY. Among the people who figure in the success and welfare of the City of Chicago, none stand more prominent than the commercial traveler, who has heralded its wonderful growth in every town and city of the Union. Perhaps few deserve more credit; and among the prominent associations founded in the city, few, if any, are entitled to more honor than the Life and Accident Company, founded by the commercial travelers, and officered by men from their own ranks. It has been carried to a successful position, and still maintains its place among these organizations. T. S. Quincy, Secretary of the Star Accident Company, one of these associations, was a commercial traveler for ten years, and was elected Secretary and Treasurer of the above association. He was born in Belleville, Ontario, May 28th, 1852, has been a resident of Chicago since 1880, and devoted his time to the above business. Is Vice-President also of the oldest and largest building and loan association in the State, namely, the Mechanics and Traders' Saving, Loan and Building Association. He is President of the Commercial and Traveling Men's Republican Club, which club was so well and favorably known during the campaign of 1888. He was delegated by said club to present President Harrison with an elaborate and costly gripsack on his departure for the White House. He was President for two years of the Wanderer's Cricket and Athletic Club, and on the expiration of his double term, the club presented him with a beautiful silver cup, won by the club in St. Louis, as a memento of their regard. He is one of the Canadians who have come to this city, having renounced his allegiance to her Majesty, and believing in every institution of the American Republic. His loyalty and fidelity have been abundantly recognized and rewarded by his traveling friends, as is shown by the foregoing. Mr. Quincy is still a young man. He has a brilliant future before him, and will certainly be heard of in the time to come. He has the best wishes of those who know him best, and have been longest associated with him. The companies in choosing Mr. Quincy for the important positions he holds certainly made a wise selection.



E. F. CULLERTON.



THE CITY.



LIEUT. COL. W. D. HOTCHKISS.

appreciate the value and amount of work that was done by "the grand old man." Hampered by miserable barracks, the regiment had dwindled down in numbers, poorly uniformed, it is small wonder that it lived at all. But the men and officers were made of the stuff of heroes; and the small glimmer of hope that had led them on burst into the flame of realization and success.

The first important work of Col. Wheeler was the establishment of the regiment in its present home, cor Washington Boulevard and Curtis Street, where the command, after its wanderings, found a permanent abiding place. Towards the close of 1886, the Cavalry Battalion, composed of Troops A, B, D and E, were in such condition that the subject of annexing them to the Second was agitated, and on the 14th of the following March the four troops were added to the Second as Companies I, K, L and M, making of the regiment a twelve company organization, the only one in the State. This accession gave to the Second another armory; this is what is known as Cavalry Armory. The first op-



MAJ. JAMES E. STUART.

THE SECOND REGIMENT, I. N. G.—The Second Regiment was organized in 1875, and was the crystallization of a military spirit that pervaded some active young men of that time. In it were ten companies, the first commander being Col. James Quirk. A few years later, owing to the reduction of the militia by the legislature, the Second was consolidated with the Sixth Battalion, and the Colonelcy was contested by the commandants of the respective organizations, Col. Quirk of the old Second, and Col. W. H. Thompson of the Sixth, and after a spirited campaign the honor fell to Col. Thompson. The regiment, under the regime of Col. Thompson, had varying fortunes. In 1884 Col. Thompson resigned, and Col. Harris A. Wheeler was elected to the command. From this important period in its history the success of the regiment dates. Col. Wheeler may well be called the "Father of the Second." He revived its drooping spirits, new recruits were brought in, and the personnel of the command improved; but the work of bringing order out of chaos was tremendous, and only the old-time members of the Second can



COL. T. S. JUDD.

portunity of showing the availability of the regiment under Col. Wheeler was at the Stock Yards strike of 1886. Orders were received at 10:30 on the night of November 7th. All the captains were assembled at 3 a. m., and the regiment marched out of its armory at 10:00 o'clock next morning, six hundred and fifty strong. As the work of assembly was done at night, the promptness indicated the compactness of the organization and the rapidity with which it can be assembled, one company having turned out in an hour and a half. The regiment remained at the Yards two weeks and was the last to leave, being awarded the honor of "holding the fort" for two days longer than the other commands. The following year the regiment took to Camp Lincoln 850 men. No sketch of the Second Regiment would be complete without mentioning the band. This splendid organization numbers ninety pieces, including field music (the drum, fife and bugle corps). Band Master Fred Weldon is the moving spirit, and the high artistic standing of the band is due to his efforts and ability. Mr. Weldon has brought out

some notable compositions of his own, his march numbers are particularly fine, thus securing to his band original music, not played by any other band in the country. Two different sets of dress uniforms guarantee a presentable appearance. The regiment is thoroughly equipped, having both fatigue and regulation dress uniforms. With a membership of 950, it is the largest command in the West, and is in every sense of the word a first-class National Guard organization; and Chicago should feel proud of it as it is an example of the pluck and energy of vigorous and patriotic American manhood. The present officers of the regiment are: T. S. Judd, Colonel; W. D. Hotchkiss, Lieut. Colonel; B. Frank Logan, 1st Major; Charles P. Wright, 2d Major; James E. Stuart, 3d Major; Capt. Geo. C. Gobet, Adjutant; and P. R. Forrest, Quartermaster.

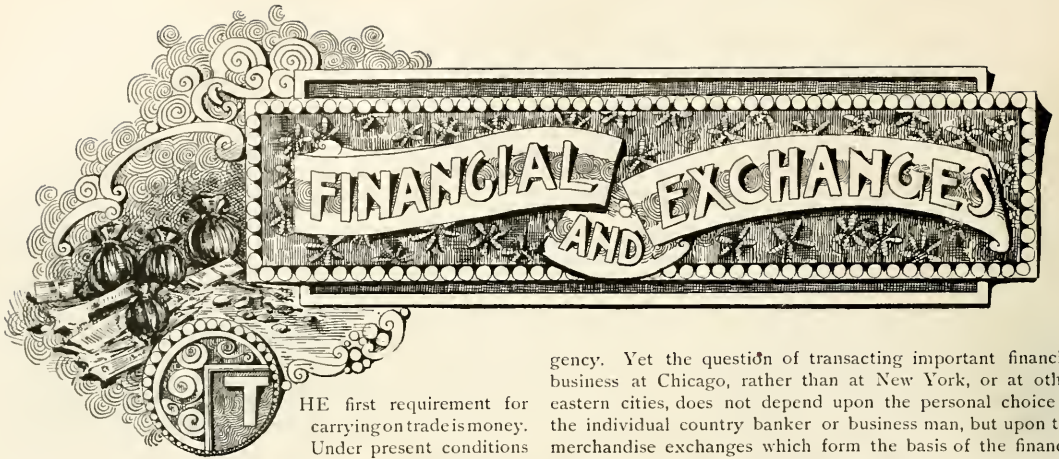
The command is specially drilled in promptness in turning out for the suppression of strikes or other disturbances. An alarm at any time of day or night would bring out every available man fully equipped for action within two or three hours. Weekly drills are held by all the Companies at their Armory.



MAJ. CHARLES P. WRIGHT.



MAJ. B. F. LOGAN.



FINANCIAL AND EXCHANGES

THE first requirement for carrying on trade is money. Under present conditions

it is the one indispensable tool of trade; and where the trade is large, the tools of that trade must be commensurate with the extent of it. This being true, as was to be expected, the banking business has kept pace with the growth of the trade of the city. And in future, just as that business becomes further developed and extended, the banking business must continue to enlarge. Chicago is already the financial center of the West. It must soon become so for the whole country. The Western cities already depend upon it for Eastern exchange, and look to it for assistance in case of extraordinary demand. Country banks also find it desirable to keep here their own banking reserves, which is becoming a more and more marked feature of the banking business. The full importance of making actual cash transfers within the shortest space of time practicable, can only be realized in the case of pressing emer-

gency. Yet the question of transacting important financial business at Chicago, rather than at New York, or at other eastern cities, does not depend upon the personal choice of the individual country banker or business man, but upon the merchandise exchanges which form the basis of the finance. Year by year Chicago becomes more and more the market to

which the products of the world are sent; hither come the merchants of the world in search of those products; and here must take place the adjustments made necessary by those transfers. We shall soon dispute with New York the financial supremacy of this country; and the time is not far distant when we shall do the same thing with London for that of the world.

A history of the banking business of Chicago would be a history of the business development of the city, and would require the entire reading space of this work to recite; but there are some curiosities of its history which may profitably be given.

The first regularly organized State bank in Chicago was the "Chicago Branch of the Illinois State Bank," and was chartered ered Dec. 5, 1835.



Supplied with Hale Elevators.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK.

It seems to have been especially designed to furnish a stable currency in opposition to the wildcat currency at the time pre-

FINANCIAL AND EXCHANGES.

vailing. It was fortified with the names of the most prominent business men of Chicago as its board of directors, and under the special sanction of a State law it started out under peculiarly favorable auspices, as was supposed. And yet, within two years it required more special legislation in the interest of the bank to prevent failure, for which a special session of the legislature was had. Still, this was not sufficient to prevent disaster, and four years more (in 1843) the institution was wound up at the expense of the shareholders.

Meantime, in 1839, a company organized under a Wisconsin law as an insurance company, but having no special legal protection as a bank, started business as a bank of issue. This was the Wisconsin Marine and Fire Insurance Company. George Smith was the President, and Alexander Mitchell, Secretary. It never discredited its certificates and never dishonored a draft. At present, after more than fifty years of existence, it remains one of the most substantial banking in-

NATIONAL BANKS.		Capital.	Surplus.
Fort Dearborn National Bank	1,000,000	15,000	
Hide and Leather National Bank	300,000	100,000	
Home National Bank	250,000	100,000	
Lincoln National Bank	200,000	2,000	
Merchants' National Bank	500,000	1,000,000	
Metropolitan National Bank	500,000	425,000	
National Bank of America	1,000,000	200,000	
National Bank of Illinois	1,000,000	700,000	
National Live Stock Bank	750,000	200,000	
Northwestern National Bank	200,000	50,000	
Oakland National Bank	50,000	1,000	
Prairie State National Bank	300,000	4,000	
The National Bank of the Republic	1,000,000		
Union National Bank	2,000,000	700,000	

STATE BANKS.		Capital.	Surplus.
American Trust and Savings Bank	1,000,000	25,000	
Bank of Montreal	12,000,000	6,000,000	
Corn Exchange Bank	1,000,000	550,000	
International Bank	500,000	75,000	
Illinois Trust and Savings Bank	2,000,000	1,250,000	
Merchants' Loan and Trust Co.	2,000,000	1,000,000	
Northern Trust Co.	1,000,000	1,000,000	
Wetherell Bank	200,000		
West Side Bank	25,000		
Western Trust & Sav. Bk.	100,000		
Chicago Trust & Sav. Bk.	500,000	25,000	
Dime Savings Bank	50,000	5,000	
Hibernian Banking Assn.	111,000		
Home Savings Bank	50,000		
Union Trust Co.	500,000	35,000	
Globe Savings Bank	200,000		
State Bank of Chicago	500,000		
Royal Trust Co. Bank	500,000		

We append herewith a similar statement of the banking institutions in Chicago in December, 1871, following the fire, in comparison with which a good idea of the growth can be obtained:

NAME OF BANK.	Capital.	Surplus.
First National Bank	\$ 1,000,000	\$ 468,607
Third National Bank	750,000	316,155
Union National Bank	750,000	404,564
Fifth National Bank	500,000	137,567
Commercial National Bank	500,000	179,734
Manufacturers' Nat'l Bank	500,000	43,502
Northwestern Nat'l Bank	500,000	256,123
Corn Exchange Nat'l Bank	500,000	41,213
German National Bank	500,000	81,915
Merchants' National Bank	250,000	149,300
City National Bank	250,000	62,564
Nat'l Bank of Commerce	250,000	20,749
Fourth National Bank	250,000	45,719
Traders' National Bank	200,000	61,331
Second National Bank	100,000	54,355
Union Stock Yards Nat'l Bk.	100,000	22,602

The general increase in business in twenty years is also shown by a comparative statement of the bank clearings for 1871, amounting to \$868,936,754 against \$445,688,230 for 1891, an increase of more than five-fold.

The aggregate capital invested in public banking business in Chicago in 1871, including authorized capital of bank and surplus, amounted to \$9,240,000—while, according to the foregoing

report of public banks in operation in this city at this time, it amounts to \$42,182,000, which is an increase of nearly five-fold. It will also be seen that, counting the surplus alone of the Chicago banks at this time, it exceeds the entire amount invested in public banking in Chicago in 1871 by nearly \$2,500,000.

BANKS, BANKERS AND BROKERS.

AMERICAN EXCHANGE NATIONAL BANK, Adams Express Building, Chicago. This is one of the youngest of the great national banks of the city, having been organized in May, 1886, with a capital stock of \$1,000,000. D. W. Irwin was made President, D. H. Dewey, Vice-President, and A. L. Dewar, Cashier. Since then it has had an uninterrupted course of prosperity. It pays a semi-annual dividend of 3 per cent on its capital stock, and in addition it has accumulated a surplus of undivided profits of about \$260,000. The average deposits are about \$2,500,000. The officers are men of high standing in the financial world, and include John B. Kirk, President; Wm. C. Seipp, Vice-President; George F. Bissell, Second Vice-President; A. L. Dewar, Cashier; R. M. Orr, Assistant Cashier; Arthur Tower, Second Assistant Cashier. The following are the directors: John B. Kirk, of J. S. Kirk & Co., soap manufacturers chemists



Supplied with Hale Elevators.

COMMERCIAL NATIONAL BANK.

stitutions in this or any other country. The law was powerless to sustain the first, and prevent disaster; and in the second, it was not needed. It is doubtful if the special protection of the law ever did help an institution more than it injured it.

The following are the public banking institutions of Chicago in business to this date:

NATIONAL BANKS.	Capital.	Surplus.
American Exchange National Bank	\$ 1,000,000	\$ 75,000
Atlas National Bank	700,000	115,000
Chicago National Bank	400,000	300,000
Chemical National Bank	1,000,000	28,000
Commercial National Bank	1,000,000	700,000
Continental National Bank	2,000,000	210,000
Columbia National Bank	1,000,000	
Calumet National Bank	50,000	11,000
Drovers' National Bank	250,000	50,000
First National Bank	3,000,000	2,500,000
First National Bank of Englewood		
Globe National Bank	1,000,000	45,000

FINANCIAL AND EXCHANGES.

and perfumers; Wm. C. Seipp, of the Conrad Seipp Brewing Co.; E. W. Gillett, flavoring extracts; D. K. Pearsons, capitalist; I. K. Hamilton, of Hamilton & Merriman Co., lumber; Wm. S. Nullen, general manager N. P. Ry.; G. F. Bissell, general agent Hartford Fire Insurance Co.; J. A. Markley, of Markley, Ailing & Co., wholesale hardware; J. H. Swan, of White, Swan & Co., lumber; L. C. Huck, of Huck Machine Co., and I. D. B. Dewey. The American Exchange Bank is the corresponding member of the building committee, and has been a director to this time. This has proved one of the most prosperous institutions of the country. In the early part of 1890, the old street railway of Aurora having fallen into decay, Mr. Curry undertook its reorganization. He bought a controlling interest in its stock, infused new life into the whole concern, and sold it within a few months to the New York Company to be replaced by an electric road. All Mr. Curry's enterprises have been successful, and the Chemical National Bank people are to be congratulated upon securing a gentleman of such sterling and tried integrity, uniting energy, and so much ability as an organizer and leader. We predict for Mr. Curry and the Chemical National Bank a bright and prosperous future.

JOHN B. KIRK. Among Chicago's business men of mark is Mr. John B. Kirk. He was born on November 8, 1842, in Utica, N. Y., and is the second son of Jas. S. Kirk, the founder of the great manufacturing house of that name. He obtained his education in Utica, and entered upon his mercantile life by joining in the business his father had founded in 1839, and his career has ever since been identified with the firm of Jas. S. Kirk & Co. The house of Jas. S. Kirk & Co. has grown from a toddling infant at the time of its foundation, until it is now a manufacturing giant, with an output larger than any plant of its kind in the entire world (its product amounting to seventy millions of pounds of soap annually, besides various other articles manufactured), which is unquestionably due to the firm business policy exercised by Jas. S. Kirk during his life, and the valuable and practical assistance rendered to him by his older sons, in whom he early in life instilled the qualities necessary for a worthy business career. In 1859 the firm removed to Chicago, and with the exception of the fire of 1871, which entailed a loss to it of a quarter of a million dollars, its career has been one of continued success. Through the ingenuity of John B. Kirk and his brothers, the process of soap making has been revolutionized and many labor-saving devices adopted. Mr. Kirk's ability as a financier secured his election, first as Vice-President and afterward as President, of the American Exchange National Bank, which position he has creditably filled since 1889. He was married October 4th, 1866, to Miss Mac Vean, of Chicago, to whom he has been born four children. Mr. Kirk is also a member of the Executive Committee of the Northwestern University, at Evanston, and a trustee of that institution, and has always assisted, financially and personally, any movement that had for its object the good of the University. He has taken an active interest in such superior branches as elocution and oratory, and has donated an annual prize of one hundred dollars, to be awarded to the successful competitor in the annual oratorical contest held by the senior students of the University. It is hoped that some modern Demosthenes will be developed by his desire to be victorious in the annual contest for the "Kirk prize." But Mr. Kirk's efforts in the cause of education have not been confined to aiding the Northwestern University, but all worthy plans for the advancement of the cause of education find in him a ready and willing sympathizer and friend. Mr. Kirk has a natural fondness for medical investigation and study; and it is probable that had he not been influenced by his father, who desired him to enter his own business, he would have chosen the medical profession; but, it being true that ability will show itself and make itself known, no matter in what field it is placed, this worthy profession would have had a noted member in John B. Kirk. Mr. Kirk has always been fully seconded by his worthy and esteemed wife, who has won for herself the love and admiration of all with whom she has been brought in contact, by reason of her superior virtues and grace, and there is no lady in Evanston more truly honored and admired than she is.



JOHN B. KIRK.

Mr. J. O. Curry was born in 1844, in the State of New York, on the western shore of the Hudson, among the hills of Westchester County, near the boyhood home of Chauncey M. Depew. In 1853 his father, who was a brother of the late Dr. Daniel Curry, of the New York *Christian Advocate*, and of Judge John Curry, late judge of the supreme court of California, moved with his family to the valley of the Fox River, near Aurora, Ill. Here the boy grew to manhood. He was not however satisfied with farm life, and engaged in the grain and lumber business. In 1875 he opened a private bank in a town near Aurora. Although the enterprise was profitable, he closed it on account of the inconvenience of access from Aurora, where he resided. After this he took a trip to Europe. Upon his return he organized the Merchants' National Bank, at Aurora, and became its President. Although meeting with violent opposition from one of the old banks, he made it a decided success. He remained at its head until December 1, 1891, when he resigned to accept the Presidency of the Chemical National Bank of Chicago, which he helped to organize. During 1889 Mr. Curry organized the Joliet National Bank, and became its Vice-Presi-

dent, which position he still holds. Nine years ago Mr. Curry assisted in the organization of the Aurora Cotton Mills, was elected a member of the building committee, and has been a director to this time. This has proved one of the most prosperous institutions of the country. In the early part of 1890, the old street railway of Aurora having fallen into decay, Mr. Curry undertook its reorganization. He bought a controlling interest in its stock, infused new life into the whole concern, and sold it within a few months to the New York Company to be replaced by an electric road. All Mr. Curry's enterprises have been successful, and the Chemical National Bank people are to be congratulated upon securing a gentleman of such sterling and tried integrity, uniting energy, and so much ability as an organizer and leader. We predict for Mr. Curry and the Chemical National Bank a bright and prosperous future.



J. O. CURRY.

Photograph by W. I. Root.

The COLUMBIA NATIONAL BANK, located in the Insurance Exchange Building, corner of La Salle and Quincy Streets, shows a phenomenal record. Opening for business February 16, 1891, and succeeding to the business of the United States National Bank, with a surplus on that date of \$89,000, this bank was enabled to add to the surplus and profit account on January 2, 1892, \$70,255.39. It will be observed that these net earnings were for the period of ten and one-half months; but it is also a fact that the earnings were mostly confined to the period between June 1, 1891, and January 2, the location of the bank prior to June 1st being out of the usual lines of travel of business men. This rapid progress and remarkable showing forebodes a brilliant future for the Columbia National. The very efficient officers are as follows: L. Everingham, President; W. G. Bentley, Vice-President; Z. Dwiggin, Cashier; John T. Green, Assistant Cashier.

LYMAN EVERINGHAM, President of the Columbia National Bank, was born at Geneva, N. Y., September 9, 1831. Among the public-spirited men of Chicago who are well known for their integrity and honor, and who have the confidence and respect of the business public, is *Mr. Lyman Everingham*, whose likeness appears below. Schooled in business of a most practical and painstaking kind, Mr. Everingham had instilled into his mind while young, the intrinsic worth of the attributes of honesty of purpose, unswerving regard for duty, and the fundamental principle of success in life, a desire to be to others what he would have others be to him. Perseverance, industry, combating all obstacles in the way of ultimate success with the weapons which nature supplies to men of determination, young Everingham as long ago as 1856, at the age of twenty-five, severed his early business connections in the East and came West, where it may truthfully be said he grew up with the great and glorious country. Milwaukee was his objective point, and in that city, where he occupied responsible positions with the great railroads of the day, he subsequently retired with much honor and commenced his personal business career as a member of the firm of Bacon & Everingham, commission merchants, the greatest success rewarding their efforts to serve the public. This was in 1865, and in 1874 Mr. Bacon re-



LYMAN EVERINGHAM.

tired from the firm. Mr. Everingham still continued the business, which had long since outgrown the confines of Milwaukee; and in 1880 Chicago, the great commercial center of the country, found the firm of Everingham & Co. an important factor in its business midst. As a member of the Board of Trade, and as a business man noted for integrity and fair dealing, the subject of this brief sketch has won a most enviable name. In February, 1891, Mr. Everingham was unanimously elected President of the Columbia National Bank. His name is a tower of strength, and lends confidence to anything with which it is attached. No such thing as failure, thanks to his foresight and ability, ever mars his plans or dims the brightness of his success. There is an atmosphere about the Columbia National Bank which bespeaks solidity, confidence and security; and every day a new list of depositors consisting of very well-known and prosperous business men are added to the already very satisfactory list. Though comparatively a new bank it ranks to-day as one of the solid financial institutions of Chicago, and every day attests the foresight of its projectors. Mr. Everingham is a practical everyday Christian and benevolent gentleman, with a friendly word for all whatever, be their station in life. Respected by the people and held in highest honor and esteem in business circles, Mr. Everingham is in every sense of the word one of the "prominent business men of Chicago."

COMMERCIAL NATIONAL BANK was organized in 1884 with a capital of \$300,000, since increased to \$1,000,000. Its history has been most successful, and its resources shown by its statement dated July 12, 1889, are of the most gratifying character. At that time it had resources amounting to \$9,233,088.94, and had accumulated in addition to its paid-in capital stock of \$1,000,000, a surplus fund of \$700,000 and undivided profits amounting to \$113,454.92. The officers are Henry F. Eames, President; O. W. Potter, Vice-President; F. S. Eames, Second Vice-President; John B. Meyer, Cashier.

BREESE & CUMMINGS. The Banking and Brokerage business conducted by these gentlemen was established in 1876 by Mr. J. B. Breese, now the senior partner in the firm. It does a large and successful business in stocks, bonds and mortgages, and also deals in unlisted securities and collateral loans. Its investments have proven so universally successful that its patrons are well satisfied, and speak of the firm and its manner of doing business in the highest terms. Its investments are not only safe, but those who place them in their hands know that they are dealing with honorable men. And in a city like this, where all are striving so hard to accumulate wealth, it is a satisfying thought that your banker and broker is honest. The present firm is successor to Watriss, Breese & Cummings. Mr. Breese is a member of the New York Stock Exchange. He came to Chicago twenty years ago; was employed in the City National Bank until its failure in 1876, when he began a brokerage business of his own, of which the present firm of Breese & Cummings is the outcome. Those having business in this line will do well to call and see this firm. Every one who has had any dealings with them speak of the firm in the highest terms.

THE CONTINENTAL NATIONAL BANK was organized in March, 1883, and, although a new institution, is one of the strongest and soundest financial concerns in the country. It has a paid-up capital of \$2,000,000, and is probably doing as safe, and at the same time as profitable a business as any bank in Chicago. Its facilities for transacting business, domestic and foreign, are simply perfect, or as nearly so as is compatible with human infirmities. The bank first opened for business in the old Grannis Block, which was destroyed by fire Feb. 19, 1885. The next morning the Continental was open and ready for business in rooms at the north-

west corner of La Salle and Madison streets. It remained there until the completion of the new quarters in the Insurance Exchange Building, at the southwest corner of La Salle and Adams streets. There are thirty-two employees in the bank. The officers of this excellent institution are: John C. Black, President; Isaac N. Perry, Second Vice-President; Douglass Hoyt, Cashier; Ira P. Bowen, Assistant Cashier; and Alva V. Shoemaker, Second Assistant Cashier. The Board of Directors embraces John C. Black, C. T. Wheeler, Isaac N. Perry, Henry Botsford, of Henry Botsford & Co., packers; James H. Dole, of James H. Dole & Co., H. C. Durand, of H. C. & C. Durand, wholesale grocers; William G. Hibbard, of Hibbard, Spencer, Bartlett & Co., wholesale hardware; Richard T. Crane, of Crane Bros. Manufacturing Co.; George H. Wheeler, President of the Chicago City Railway Co.; and J. Ogden Armour, of Armour & Co. These gentlemen are among the most prominent in Chicago, and enjoy a high reputation in business circles East and West. Mr. Black, the president of the Continental National Bank, is considered one of the best bank officers in Chicago. A remarkable fact in connection with the history of this bank is that it sprang almost at once to the front in its business, so that it may be said to have paid from the start. In less than a year it was earning dividends, and during the second year of its existence it had secured a line of deposits exceeding \$4,500,000 in amount. The statement of the condition of the bank at the close of business March 1, 1892, the end of its ninth year, shows deposits amounting to \$9,657,946.71. Among the resources are: Loans and discounts, \$7,516,098.48; over-drafts \$21,107.86; United States bonds, to secure circulation, \$50,000; other bonds, \$1,000; real estate, furniture and fixtures, \$39,529.12; due from bank and United States Treasurer, \$1,509,887.03; and cash, \$2,385,170.64. Total resources, \$12,122,801.71. Against this there were liabilities: Capital stock paid in, \$2,000,000; surplus funds, \$900,000; undivided profits, \$141,533.42; circulation, \$22,700; dividends unpaid, \$291; and deposits, \$9,657,946.71. A general foreign exchange business is transacted. Travellers' circular letters of credit are issued available in all parts of the world. Without a doubt the great success of this bank is due to the high business standing of every man on its list of officers and board of directors, and the confidence that position gives in the community.

CORN EXCHANGE BANK. This banking house, located in "The Rookery," at La Salle and Quincy streets, while not being one of Chicago's oldest banking institutions, is nevertheless one of the very important ones. The institution has a capital of \$1,000,000 and a surplus of \$2,000,000, and numbers among its officers some of the city's most important and active business men. The officers are: Charles L. Hutchinson, President; Ernest A. Hamill, Vice-President; Frank W. Smith, Cashier. Directors: S. A. Kent, Chas. H. Wacker, B. M. Frees, J. H. Dwight, Chas. Counselman, Chas. H. Schwab, Byron L. Smith, Edwin G. Foreman, Edward B. Butler, Charles L. Hutchinson, Ernest A. Hamill.



BOARD OF TRADE.

DOMINIC & DICKERMAN, Bankers and Brokers, of 74 Broadway, New York, and 117 Monroe Street, Chicago, Ill. This firm was organized in June, 1870, by Wm. Gayer Dominic and Watson B. Dickerman. Mr. Bayard Dominic became a partner in 1878; Mr. George F. Dominic was admitted in 1882. All four partners are members of the New York Stock Exchange, and the senior is a member also of the New York Produce Exchange. The main office, New York City, at 74 Broadway, runs through to No. 9 New Street, directly opposite the Stock Exchange. The firm has a branch office at 358 Broadway, in the heart of the dry goods district. In 1889 a branch was opened in Chicago, at 117 Monroe street,

FINANCIAL AND EXCHANGES.



MONTAUK BLOCK.

porated on the 12th day of January, 1883, with a capital of \$100,000, this having since been increased to \$250,000, with a surplus of \$50,000, and undi-

vided profits of \$25,000. The business of the bank is very large, and constantly on the increase. The daily transactions now foot up over \$1,000,000. The officers of the bank are: Solva Brintnall, President; John Brown, Vice-President; W. H. Brintnall, Cashier; and Edward Tilden, Assistant Cashier. The bank is regarded by stockmen as conservative and well-managed, and the officers are well-known Chicago business men.

The First National Bank is the oldest of the National Banks in Chicago, and the largest in capital, resources, deposits and earnings. It was organized in May, 1863, with E. Aiken, as President; Samuel Nickerson, Vice-President; and E. E. Braisted, Cashier. In 1868 Lyman J. Gage became cashier of the bank, retaining that position until his election as vice-president in 1882, when H. R. Symonds, who had been assistant under Mr. Gage, became cashier. Its original capital was \$100,000, but this increased from time to time until it had reached \$1,000,000, and in May, 1882, the bank was rechartered, with a capital of \$3,000,000, at which figure it remains, although there is in addition an accumulated surplus fund of \$1,500,000. Mr. Lyman J. Gage is now President, in place of Mr. Nickerson, resigned. The Board of Directors is made up of business men of the highest standing, including Messrs. Samuel M. Nickerson, E. F. Lawrence, S. W. Allerton, F. D. Gray, O. Perckham, Nelson Morris, H. H. Porter, L. J. Gage, Eugene S. Pike, A. A. Carpenter and H. R. Symonds. This bank was fitted up with vaults and safes from the Diebold Safe and Lock Co., of Canton, O., the contract price for the outfit being considerably over \$100,000. It also fitted up the Central Safety Deposit Vaults, in the Rookery Building, which also cost over \$100,000. The Diebold Company had 185 of its safes, of various sizes, in Chicago at the time of the great fire, in not one of which were the contents injured in the slightest, and within a year following the fire the local agents of the concern, at that time, sold upwards of 800

and is under the management of two Chicago men, by name J. Frank Kelley and J. T. Kilgour. In 1890 a branch was opened in Cincinnati, at 150 Walnut Street, and is under the management of a well-known Cincinnati gentleman, Pitts H. Burt. The three Dominick brothers were born in Chicago in 1845, 1848 and 1850 respectively, and their father, the late William F. Dominick, was one of the early settlers of Chicago, and a well-known merchant here from 1844 to 1855. Watson B. Dickerman was born in Massachusetts in 1847. He received his business training as a bank teller in Springfield, Ill., and became a member of the New York Stock Exchange in 1869. He is now President of the Exchange, to which office he was elected in 1890 and again in 1891.

DROVERS' NATIONAL BANK. This prominent banking institution was established and incor-

porated on the 12th day of January, 1883, with a capital of \$100,000, this having since been increased to \$250,000, with a surplus of \$50,000, and undi-

vided profits of \$25,000. The business of the bank is very large, and constantly on the increase. The daily transactions now foot up over \$1,000,000. The officers of the bank are: Solva Brintnall, President; John Brown, Vice-President; W. H. Brintnall, Cashier; and Edward Tilden, Assistant Cashier. The bank is regarded by stockmen as conservative and well-managed, and the officers are well-known Chicago business men.

of these safes to banks and bankers, as a result of this remarkable record. This company has since supplied the fire and burglar proof protection for many other of the leading banks and financial institutions of Chicago, notably the Merchants' National, Commercial National, National Bank of Illinois, Chicago National, Northern Trust Co., Fidelity Safety Deposit Co.; and has now in work the massive vault for the Chamber of Commerce Vault and Safe Deposit Co., which will cost when completed over \$100,000. Buzzell & Blair, 112 and 114 Fifth Ave., are the Chicago agents.

A. L. CHETLAIN was born in St. Louis, Mo., in 1824, of French-Swiss parents. When he was about two years of age his parents removed to Galena, Ill., where the subject of this sketch resided until 1861. On the breaking out of the late war he assisted in raising a company of volunteers at Galena, and in April, 1861, was elected captain of that company. In May of the same year he was commissioned lieutenant-colonel of the 12th



A. L. CHETLAIN.

Ill. Vol. Inft., and was made colonel of the regiment in April, 1862. In December, 1863, he was promoted to brigadier-general of U. S. Volunteers; and in June, 1865, for gallant and meritorious services, he was breveted major-general of U. S. Volunteers. The first company commanded by Gen. Chetlain was raised by Gen. U. S. Grant, John A. Rawlins and Gen. Chetlain. He participated in a number of the most severe and important battles of the war, among which were those of Fort Henry, Fort Donelson, Shiloh, Siege of Corinth, etc. General Chetlain assisted in raising the 56th Regiment, U. S. Colored Troops, the first colored regiment raised in the West, north of New Orleans. In 1867 he was appointed Assistant U. S. Collector of internal revenue with headquarters at Salt Lake City, Utah, and in 1869 was appointed U. S. Consul-General to Brussels, Belgium, which position he held until 1872. On returning to the United States in 1872, General Chetlain located in Chicago, where he has since resided. In the fall of 1872 he organized the Home National Bank, and was its President for four years. In 1891 General Chetlain assisted in the organization of the Industrial Bank of Chicago, which began business August 10 of that year, with a capital of \$200,000, under the most favorable auspices. This institution is located at 645 Blue Island Avenue, in what is known as the Lumber District, and the principal stockholders and officers are interested in the lumber business. General Chetlain is popularly known as an authority on banking business. He is a popular member of several clubs, and also of the G. A. R.

INDUSTRIAL BANK OF CHICAGO was organized, and began business August 10, 1891. The principal stockholders and officers are men prominently connected with the lumber and manufacturing interests, in what is known as the lumber district of Chicago. The bank has a paid-up capital of \$200,000, and, although a new institution, has a good list of depositors. The



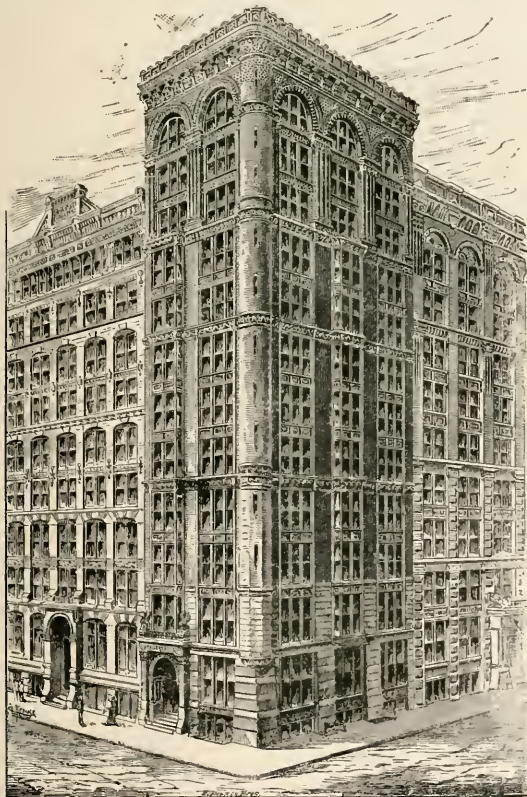
OWINGS BUILDING, HEADQUARTERS OF LOBBELL, FARWELL & CO. Supplied with Itale Elevators.

section of the city in which the bank is located is one of the most important industrial districts in Chicago; is three miles from the business center, and has a population of about 50,000 people. The annual output of this district including lumber, and the product of the various manufacturing concerns, is over \$30,000,000, and there is paid in wages to skilled and unskilled labor between \$7,000,000 and \$10,000,000 annually. The bank has erected, and occupies a fine bank building, at the corner of Blue Island Avenue and Twenty-first Street. The building is fitted up with vaults for the bank proper, also a full outfit of safety deposit vaults. The officers are: A. L. Chetlain, President; Louis Hutt, First Vice-President; B. M. Hair, Second Vice-President; John G. Schaar, Cashier; J. E. Henriques, Assistant Cashier. The well-known character and ability of stockholders and officers is a sure guarantee that the business of this institution will be wisely and judiciously administered.

THE GLOBE SAVINGS BANK. The benefit derived from properly conducted savings institutions, by the poorer classes, is simply incalculable. Through these mediums thousands have been enabled to save a part of their hard earned money, and receive a benefit from the interest on it. The amount of interest received may have been small, yet their earnings were also saved to them, as it would, in many instances, have been spent. The Globe Savings Bank, is one of the very best conducted saving institutions in the country. The officers are well known business men of excellent reputation, and the affairs of the bank are conducted in an honorable and business-like manner. The officers are C. W. Spalding, President; Edward Hayes, Vice-President, and John P. Altgeld, Second Vice-President. The Directors are all respectable business men.

NATIONAL SAFE DEPOSIT CO., located under the First National Bank, while having a separate organization and different management, is still practically an annex of the bank. Prominent officers and stockholders of the bank are officers and stockholders of the Deposit Co. This of itself is sufficient to guarantee to patrons fidelity and efficiency in the care of valuables entrusted to it. It receives on storage silverware; jewelry, trunks, bonds, securities and valuable packages. It also rents safes in its burglar and fire proof vaults for \$5 per annum and upwards.

LOBDELL, FARWELL & COMPANY. This company was incorporated under the Laws of Illinois, in April, 1890, with a paid-up capital of \$250,000, which was subscribed by some of the leading capitalists of the city. The business of the firm is that of purchasing investments, such as commercial paper, stocks, bonds, and handling business for estates, collection of rents, investments in real estate, mortgages or other securities. Although this company has been in business only a short time, it is already doing a most satisfactory business. It supplies two hundred banks, located in



MALLERS BUILDING.

Illinois, Wisconsin, Michigan, Ohio, Indiana and other Western States with their short-time securities; and, in addition to this, has quite a number of customers in Massachusetts, New York and other Eastern States. The firm does a business of about two millions of dollars per month. Its investments are all of the most judicious character, and the integrity and conservatism of its management render it in every way a model institution. The offices of the company are located in the Owings Building, at the corner of Dearborn and Adams streets. It occupies the entire south half of the main floor, and gives employment to ten clerks. The directors of the institution are Gilbert B. Shaw, President of the American Trust and Savings Bank; Charles H. Deere, of Deere & Company, Moline, Ill.; Wm. D. Preston, cashier of the Metropolitan National Bank; Edwin L. Lobdell, and Granger Farwell, the last named gentlemen being managers, which is a sure guarantee that the business will be conducted on judicious business principles. Mr. Lobdell was for many years connected with the First National Bank of this city, as paying teller. Mr. Farwell, from May, 1880, until the organization of this firm, was a member of and managing partner for the lumber firm of J. H. Pearson & Co., and still holds an interest in that firm.

MERCHANTS' NATIONAL BANK OF CHICAGO was organized in 1865, with a capital of \$1,000,000, which was afterward increased to \$500,000. The statement of its condition made Jan. 1, 1892, showed that in addition to the capital of \$500,000 paid in, the bank had accumulated a surplus fund of \$1,500,000. At the same time the deposits amounted to \$9,554,887.96, and the total resources of the bank to \$11,896,675.57. The officers are C. J. Blair, President; Frederick W. Crosby, Vice-President; Henry A. Blair, Second Vice-President; and John C. Neely, Cashier.

CHAUNCEY BUCKLEY BLAIR was born at Hlandford, Mass., June 18, 1810. During his infancy his parents removed to Courtland, New York, where, until he was thirteen years of age, young Chauncey lived. He then returned to his native town in Massachusetts, and worked for his uncle on the farm, attending such schools as the place afforded until he was twenty-one, when he started out for himself. Four years more he spent in adding to his little store, when, in 1835, he came West to La Porte, Ind., where a public land sale was in progress. Here he caught an idea of land speculation, but before investing he traveled on horseback to Chicago, Joliet, Ottawa, Dixon, Galena and other Illinois towns. The next spring he started out with a view of selecting farming lands for sale to immigrants then flocking to the country. He studied carefully Southern Wisconsin and Northern Illinois. He carried on his speculations in a careful, systematic way, being always successful. After drifting around, he settled down, in 1837, at Michigan City, Ind., and for more than twenty years was identified with its interests, in banking, merchandising and speculations. Mr. Blair became early noted for the sound conservative principles upon which he conducted his financial business, so much so as to attract the attention of financiers all over the country. In 1861 Mr. Blair removed to Chicago, and engaged in the private banking business. In 1865, through the influence of his old friend, Hon. Hugh McCulloch, he secured a charter for the Merchants' National Bank of Chicago, and on its organization he was made its president, a position he held until his death, in 1891. His ability as a financier was put to the severest test in many cases of great emergency. It was largely due to his efforts that the Chicago banks resumed payment within eight days after the great fire. At a meeting of the bankers held at Mr. Blair's house two days after the fire, he alone insisted on this course, and practically forced the others to accede. This action strengthened the credit of Chicago abroad, and assisted greatly in the rebuilding of the city and re-establishment of trade. In 1844 Mr. Blair was married to Caroline O. De Groot, of Michigan City, who died in 1867. Their family consisted of five sons and one daughter. His eldest son, Chauncey J., has succeeded his father to the Presidency of the Merchants' National Bank, while two of the others are directors in the same institution.



CHAUNCEY B. BLAIR.

THE NATIONAL BANK OF THE REPUBLIC. This is one of the new banking institutions which have entered the field as competitors for a share of the business in its line, although composed of old and well-known business men of Chicago. It is backed with abundance of capital, and a thorough knowledge of the business on the part of its officers and managers. It commenced business August 7, 1891, with a paid-up capital of one million of dollars. By September 25th, following, less than two months from the time it opened its doors for business, its deposits were more than \$900,000. By February 1, 1892, they had risen to \$2,074,013.55. This is certainly a re-



ROBERT MEADOWCROFT.

ROBERT MEADOWCROFT, of Meadowcroft Bros., Bankers, was born in Liverpool, England, in 1813. He came to this country in 1830, and settled in New Jersey, where he, for a time, owned and operated woolen and silk mills. In 1835, he sold out and removed to Chicago. But he did not stop at that time. He went to Naperville and settled on a farm. In 1845, he returned to Chicago. Here he engaged in the grocery and ship chandlery business until 1860, when he started the firm of Meadowcroft Bros., Bankers, which, up to 1885, was comprised of Robert and Richard Meadowcroft. At that time Richard retired from the firm, while Robert continued the business on his own account until 1888; when C. J. and F. R. Meadowcroft, sons of Robert Meadowcroft, were admitted as partners. The business place is at the corner of Dearborn and Washington Streets. The concern carries on a general banking business, solicits accounts of merchants, manufacturers, and individuals, buys and sells bonds, investment securities, and local stocks, makes loans on real estate security, and has a large business in foreign exchange. The bank bears a high reputation, and does an active business.

PETERSON & BAY, Investment Securities, Foreign Exchange Collections and Real Estate. This company was organized in 1873, and is composed of Andrew Peterson and George P. Bay. Their place of business is located at the Southwest corner of LaSalle and Randolph Sts. They do quite a large business in investment securities. They are careful, conscientious men, and their selections of investments have proven most satisfactory to their friends and clients. Mr. Peterson, the senior partner, was born in Denmark; came to United States in 1847. Mr. Bay is also a native of Denmark. Mr. Bay is a member of the Real Estate Exchange.

UNION NATIONAL BANK—PAID UP CAPITAL, \$2,000,000. This banking establishment is officered as follows: J. P. Odell, President; David Kelley, Vice-President; August Blum, Cashier; and V. O. Hipwell, Assistant Cashier. Directors: C. R. Cummings, Capitalist, Chicago; J. H. Barker, of Haskell & Barker Car Co., Michigan City, Ind.; S. K. Martin, of S. K. Martin Lumber Co., Chicago; David Kelley, of Kelley, Maus & Co., Chicago; O. C. Barber, President Diamond Match Co.; S. B. Barker, of S. B. Barker & Co., Chicago; H. N. May, of Corbin, May & Co., Chicago; J. P. Odell, President; D. B. Dewey, formerly Exchange Nat. Bank. The bank is located at the Northeast corner of LaSalle and Adams Streets. "Whom shall we Trust," is one of the leading questions of the day, as refers to those who are fortunate enough to have money, or other valuables to deposit, or leave in care of others. "The Union National Bank is certainly as safe a deposit as it is possible for honest, capable men to make an institution of this kind. A regular banking business is transacted. It receives accounts of banks and bankers, mercantile and manufacturing firms or corporations, on favorable terms. It buys and sells foreign exchange; issues commercial and travelers' credits, available in all parts of the globe; makes telegraphic transfers with all principal European and domestic points. Collections on all accessible points carefully made, and promptly accounted for on equitable terms. Correspondence solicited.

BUILDING, LOAN AND INVESTMENT ASSOCIATIONS.

INTERNATIONAL BUILDING, LOAN AND INVESTMENT UNION, Rooms 19-23, Metropolitan Block. This society was chartered under the Laws of Illinois, April 1, 1887. Its shares are \$100. Payments are 75 cents a share per month. It professes to mature the shares in six years. It claims to be the most equitable with its shareholders and borrowers, and profitable to its investors. It favors State inspection of Building and Loan Associations. For itself, it favors the most thorough investigation of its methods and securities. It issues full paid-up shares at \$50 each, and allows six per cent interest on deposits which are subject to withdrawal on demand. Address William Richardson, Metropolitan Block.

THE NATIONAL BUILDING, LOAN AND INVESTMENT SOCIETY, Chamber of Commerce Building, is one of the leading investment associations in the West. Organized within a few months, it has already loaned over \$100,000 on first mortgage real estate security, is steadily progressing, and is known as one of the solid financial institutions of the "Future Great." The capital stock of \$10,000,000 is authorized by law, of which \$2,000,000 has already been disposed of in sale of shares to investors, who know a

markable record, and shows the confidence of the public in the stability of the institution. It has the most favorable connections, and is prepared to offer to its patrons every facility for the transaction of their business. Depositors will be granted such accommodations as their balances and responsibility warrant. It invites the accounts of responsible firms and individuals. The officers are: John A. Lynch, President; A. M. Rothchild, Vice-President; and W. T. Fenton, Cashier. The Board of Directors are E. B. Strong, A. M. Rothchild, Alexander Mackay, J. B. Mallers, Henry Kerber, J. E. Greenhut, Samuel Woolner, W. H. McDowell, John A. Lynch, and W. T. Fenton.

good thing when they see it. Its officers and directors are men of well-known capability, and that its affairs are well managed is evidenced by its ever-increasing numbers. This society is national in character, and is rapidly building up a business in distant States, and is about to open a branch office in Montreal, Canada, and New York City.

BOARD OF TRADE.

The Board of Trade had its germ as far back as 1848, but it was only a germ. A meeting was held in the office of W. L. Whiting on the 13th of March in that year, at which resolutions were passed, a constitution adopted, a committee appointed to frame by-laws, and a bran new set of officers were elected. It was not, however, incorporated until April 13, 1850. And for the next six years it had a very precarious existence, the members not yet realizing the advantages to be derived from united action in the prosecution of business. Through these years that followed the nominal establishment of the Board, it required the additional attraction of "crackers and cheese" to induce the members to attend its sessions. Even this did not always secure a reasonable attendance.

In 1854 the meetings were held over Purrington & Scranton's store, at the corner of Wells and South Water Streets, at a rental of \$250 a year.

At the annual meeting of 1854 the constitution and by-laws were printed in pamphlet form, and distributed as a tract among those whom it was desired to bring into the Board. It was at this meeting that the rule was adopted to substitute the weight for the measurement in determining the quantity of grain, which has had most important results. It was in this year that a site, corner of Washington and La Salle Streets, was tendered to the Board for \$180,000, for the erection of a Board of Trade building. Nothing more, however, was done at this time, as it was found difficult to obtain the needful subscriptions to the stock for the purpose of building.

In 1856 also the initial steps were taken towards making specific standards for grades of wheat, and the following primitive classification was adopted; White wheat (winter), red wheat (winter) and spring wheat. But from this little tri-umvirate of classification has arisen the present extensive and accurate system of grading and inspecting, that is known in every country under the sun where American wheat finds a market. During the ensuing year a new department of usefulness was established by the Board in the collation and publication of statistics of trade and commerce, at the time of the issuing of the annual report of the Board. The first of these reports was issued in 1859, since which time the reports of the Board of Trade have been a Golconda to the statistician, and to the seeker after figures relative to the many mercantile subjects of which they treat. A system of lumber inspection was also adopted by the Board this year.

In 1858 an inspector of grain was appointed to facilitate the reform inaugurated the previous year in the classification of grades of wheat, which underwent some mutations until August of the following year, when the following list was promulgated, which has been the substantial basis of all subsequent classification:

- No. 1 White Wheat.—The berry to be plump, well-cleaned, and free from other grains.
- No. 2 White Wheat.—To be sound, but not clean enough for No. 1.
- No. 1 Red Wheat.—The berry to be plump, well cleaned, and free from other grains.
- No. 2 Red Wheat.—To be sound, but not clean enough for No. 1.
- Rejected Winter Wheat.—Unsound and unmerchantable wheat, and to weigh not less than forty-five pounds to the measured bushel.
- No. 1 Spring Wheat.—The berry to be plump, well cleaned,

free from other grain, and to weigh not less than fifty-eight pounds to the measured bushel.

No. 2 Spring Wheat.—To be sound, but not clean enough for No. 1, and to weigh not less than fifty-two pounds to the measured bushel.

Rejected Spring Wheat.—All unsound, unmerchantable spring wheat, and to weigh not less than forty-five pounds to the measured bushel.

During 1858 daily telegraphic market reports were first received by the Board from New York, the amount needful to defray the expense being raised by individual subscription among the members of the Board. It was desired to receive reports from New York, Buffalo, Oswego and Montreal, but it was discovered that the expenditure would far exceed the amount subscribed, so New York was made the sole point from which the dispatches were sent. In October, 1858, stocks were first sold on the floor of the Board at auction, there being two days of each week, after the termination of the regular sessions, when such sales were permitted.

On February 18, 1859, an amended charter was signed by Governor William H. Bissell, whereby the powers of the Board were amplified and more specifically defined, and, shortly after its legalization, a new code of by-laws were adopted commensurate with the functions possible to be exercised under this charter. The Board of Trade has always taken an active part in public matters. Among those engaging its attention have been the currency question, fraudulent classification of grain and the enlargement of the Illinois & Michigan Canal.

On April 14, 1863, the Chamber of Commerce was incor-

porated and merged in the Board of Trade, the *raison d'être* being the lack of ability of the Board to hold sufficient real estate and realty to have a special building sufficient for their needs. Pursuant to this purpose it was determined to buy the lot from the First Baptist Church, at the southeast corner of Washington and La Salle Streets, for \$65,000; stock was capitalized at \$500,000, and operations were commenced in the early spring. On Sunday, September 11, 1864, the cornerstone was laid with imposing ceremonies, and the edifice was

completed in August, 1865, and first occupied on August 13. The entire building was finished August 28, 1865, the total cost, including the lot, being about \$490,000.

On October 10, 1871, it was announced that the Board of Trade would meet at Nos. 51 and 53 Canal Street. Standard Hall was afterward leased by some of the provision men and the members invited to meet there, thus furnishing two Chambers of Commerce. This was inconvenient, and therefore both localities were vacated, and a lodgment found in a hall at the southwest corner of Franklin and Washington Streets, furnished the Board by the courtesy of Judge Farwell. October 14, 1871, work was commenced on re-building the Chamber of Commerce on its old site, while the heat of the fire was extant in the debris. November 6 the first

stone in the foundation was laid, December 6 the first brick was laid, and December 12 the first cut stone was placed in position. The building was completed and formally opened on the memorable 9th of October, 1872, just one year after its demolition, and the Board of Trade occupied its magnificent new quarters at noon of that day, amid public rejoicings and ceremonies. Its history since that time has been one of general prosperity,



REAL ESTATE BOARD BUILDING.

FINANCIAL AND EXCHANGES.

not a single member of the Board being caught in the panic of 1873 so as to compel a failure.

On December 13, 1882, the corner-stone of the new Board of Trade building, at the head of La Salle Street, was laid, and the edifice was opened for business May 1, 1885. This magnificent building has a frontage of 173¾ feet on Jackson Street by 225 feet. The tower is 310 feet high from the sidewalk to its apex. It is said that the circle of electric lights which for a time was displayed around the spire, was visible sixty miles distant on a clear night. The cost of the building was \$1,730,000. It is a marvel of architectural beauty and symmetry, and admirably adapted to the purpose for which it was designed. The interior arrangements, from the great hall of the exchange to the offices of the brokers are well adapted to their several purposes.

The elevator business has grown to vast proportions in the last twenty years. The following is a list of the grain elevat-

In contrast we give the following list which embraces all those now doing business in the city, which are classed as "regular" by the Board of Trade:

NAME OF ELEVATOR.	BUSHEL CAPACITY.
Armour Elevator A.....	1,250,000
Armour Elevator B.....	1,250,000
Armour Elevator C.....	1,500,000
Armour Elevator D and Annex.....	3,000,000
Armour Elevator E.....	1,250,000
Armour Elevator F.....	800,000
Central Elevator A.....	1,000,000
Central Elevator B and Annex.....	1,800,000
Pacific Elevator B.....	1,000,000
Wabash Elevator.....	1,500,000
Indiana Elevator.....	1,500,000
Rock Island Elevator A.....	1,250,000
Rock Island Elevator B.....	1,000,000
Neeley's Elevator.....	700,000
Galena Elevator.....	700,000
Air Line Elevator.....	700,000
Fulton Elevator.....	400,000
City Elevator.....	1,000,000
Union Elevator.....	800,000
Iowa Elevator.....	1,500,000
St. Paul Elevator.....	900,000
Illinois River Elevator.....	175,000
Santa Fe Elevator.....	1,500,000
Alton Elevator.....	1,100,000
Alton Elevator B.....	500,000
National Elevator.....	1,000,000
Chicago & St. Louis Elevator.....	1,000,000
Total capacity.....	30,075,000



INSURANCE EXCHANGE BUILDING.

Supplied with Hale Elevators.

ors, and their capacity, which were doing business in Chicago at the time of the great fire of 1871:

ELEVATORS IN CHICAGO, DECEMBER 31, 1871.

	NOMINAL CAPACITY.
Central Elevator B; J. & E. Buckingham.....	1,600,000
Rock Island Elevator A; Flint, Thompson & Co.....	750,000
Rock Island Elevator B; Flint, Thompson & Co.....	1,250,000
C., B. & O. Elevator A; Armour, Dole & Co.....	1,250,000
C., B. & O. Elevator B; Armour, Dole & Co.....	850,000
City Elevator; Munn & Scott.....	1,200,000
Union Elevator; Munn & Scott.....	700,000
Northwestern Elevator; Munn & Scott.....	600,000
Munn & Scott's Elevator; Munn & Scott.....	200,000
Iowa Elevator; Sprance, Preston & Co.....	300,000
Illinois River Elevator; Edward Hempstead.....	200,000
	8,900,000

The grain trade of Chicago exceeds by far that of any other place in this country, and probably of the world. And it is destined to continue to increase in importance just in proportion as that great basin extending from the Alleghanies to the Rocky Mountains is developed and settled up. As yet, but a small part of that territory, comparatively, has been brought under cultivation. As it is, the aggregate of the production must be increased, and Chicago, as the natural center and market, must increase in the volume of its transactions in grain. The early statistics of the grain trade are very incomplete; for instance, large shipments of wheat are shown for ten years before any mention is made of receipts. The same is true for eight years as to corn, and seven years as to oats. It was 1853 before the importance of keeping a complete record of receipts and shipments of grain seems to have been understood. The first shipments of wheat began in 1838, with the small beginning of 78 bushels, which arose in 1839 to 3,678 bushels. In 1848, the year the canal was opened, the wheat shipments aggregated 2,160,800 bushels; corn, 550,460 bushels, and oats, 65,280 bushels.

RECEIPTS AND SHIPMENTS OF GRAIN IN 1871.
(The year of the fire.)

	RECEIPTS.	SHIPMENTS.
Wheat.....	14,439,656 bushels	12,905,449 bushels
Corn.....	41,453,138 bushels	36,716,030 bushels
Oats.....	14,798,414 bushels	12,151,247 bushels
Rye.....	2,011,788 bushels	1,325,807 bushels
Barley.....	4,069,410 bushels	2,968,113 bushels

RECEIPTS AND SHIPMENTS OF FLOUR AND GRAIN IN 1891.
(Twenty years after fire.)

	RECEIPTS.	SHIPMENTS.
Wheat.....	42,931,258 bushels	38,960,168 bushels
Corn.....	72,770,304 bushels	66,578,300 bushels
Oats.....	74,420,413 bushels	68,771,614 bushels
Rye.....	9,164,198 bushels	7,572,991 bushels
Barley.....	12,228,480 bushels	7,855,109 bushels
Flour.....	4,516,413 barrels	4,048,129 barrels

MISCELLANEOUS RECEIPTS AND SHIPMENTS, 1891.

	RECEIPTS.	SHIPMENTS.
Hog products other than lard.....	13,970 barrels pork	278,553 barrels
Other meats.....	206,598,958 pounds	751,648,842 pounds
Lamb.....	2,045,481 M feet	865,949 M feet
Coal.....	5,201,633 tons	830,563 tons
Butter.....	127,765,048 pounds	140,737,622 pounds
Cheese.....	63,922,939 pounds	50,204,225 pounds
Hides.....	110,891,894 number	198,571,824 number
Wool.....	35,049,664 bushels	57,198,677 pounds
Clover seed.....	7,57,464 bushels	12,217,224 bushels
Timothy seed.....	50,809,081 bushels	24,081,579 bushels

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	RECEIPTS.	SHIPMENTS.
Other grass seed.....	9,499,685 bushels	18,854,168 bushels
Cattle.....	3,250,357 head	1,166,264 head
Sheep.....	2,153,537 head	688,205 head
Dressed Beef.....	105,061,775 pounds	877,295,285 pounds
Lard.....	74,021,945 pounds	362,109,099 pounds
Flax Seed.....	11,120,138 bushels	9,990,798 bushels

THE CHICAGO STOCK EXCHANGE. This institution affords a ready and convenient means for the exchange of securities of recognized standing. It is located in the Stock Exchange Building, corner of Dearborn and Monroe Streets. More and more the great financial interests of the country center around Chicago, and those who desire investments in the corporate enterprises require some means of acquiring them without the delay and expense of an individual examination as to the value of those securities. The Stock Exchange grows out of this need. It exercises extreme care in the listing of securities for the protection of investors, and its quotations represent actual transactions, so that they can be depended upon as correct. There are two calls per day, one at 10:30 A. M., and another at 2:15 P. M., for stocks and bonds. The popularity of this Exchange is indicated by the rapidly increasing volume of business. The officers are Charles Henrotin, President; Joseph K. Wilkins, Secretary and Chairman, and W. A. Hammond, Treasurer.

THE STOCK EXCHANGE BUILDING is located on the corner of Monroe and Dearborn Streets, with the main entrance on Dearborn Street. It is a handsome, commodious and convenient building, arranged especially to accommodate stock and bond brokers, bankers and kindred pursuits, who, in the main, tenant its rooms. The arrangement, with reference to light, is especially a happy one, securing the very best results, there not being a



MONADNOCK AND KEARSARGE BUILDING.

Power and Warning Apparatus Supplied by Theo. Jacobs Co. dark room in the building. It is fitted with all modern improvements, elevators, Edison electric lights, automatic heat regulation, letter chutes, etc., and well deserves the high esteem in which it is held.

THE REAL ESTATE BOARD This is another important business organization intended to facilitate the exchange of realties and furnish a repository for information pertaining to real estate interests. It keeps a carefully arranged record of transfers, council proceedings and acts of the County Board, with all other matters which would bear upon real estate values. It seeks directly to protect the interests of property owners and agents. It maintains a valuation committee, which is required, for a small compensation, to value property. These valuations are made without bias, for trust companies, investors, mortgagers, and for condemnation or damage purposes, by men who are competent to make them. The officers of the Exchange for 1892 are E. S. Drever, President; F. A. Henshaw, Vice-president; Benjamin A. Fessenden, Treasurer, and C. L. Hammond, Secretary.

BUILDERS' AND TRADERS' EXCHANGE. This is one of the most important and active of the business exchanges. It is composed of the master builders and dealers in building materials of every description.

THE MINING STOCK EXCHANGE is organized on the same plan as those of New York and Denver. Only such properties are listed as are approved by the Board of Directors, after an examination of experts.

LUMBERMEN'S ASSOCIATION OF CHICAGO.—In 1869 application was made to the legislature, and the articles of incorporation were obtained for the "Lumbermen's Exchange of Chicago" for which this association formed during the current year may be styled the successor. This organization is now recognized among the most valuable and influential of those which exercise an influence over the trade and commerce of the nation second only to that which is maintained by the Chicago Board of Trade in its supervision over the grain produce, and provisions of the country.

In addition to these organizations having a more general range, there are a number of others the scope of which is more limited, their business being the facilitating of trade in special branches of industry. It is not possible to make an extended notice of these, but among the more important may be mentioned the Chicago American Horse Exchange, Mining Stock Exchange, Fruit Buyers' Association, Fruit and Vegetable Dealers' Association, Mutual Live Stock Insurance Company, American Live Stock Association, Chicago Coal Exchange, Chicago Anthracite Association, Chicago Flour and Feed Dealers' Association, Chicago Live Stock Exchange, Chicago Open Board of Trade, Commercial Exchange (wholesale grocers), Gravel Roofers' Exchange, Institute of Building Arts, National Association of Lumber Dealers, National Butter, Cheese and Egg Association, National Produce and Shippers' Association, Produce Exchange and Union Stock Yards and Transit Company. Surely an all sufficient voucher for the fact that in all the aids of organization the business men of Chicago are fully alive to the application of the axiom that "in union there is strength" to all business affairs.

These are some of the organizations which control and direct the business of Chicago. They exercise a powerful effect on trade, and make possible concentrations of effort which are sometimes very salutary. They also exercise a restraining influence upon the individual dealers, and secure a high degree of responsibility of the members.



TACOMA BUILDING.

Supplied with Hale Elevators.

FINANCIAL AND EXCHANGES.



CHAS. D. HAMILL.

of \$50. Afterward he entered the dry goods firm of J. B. Carter & Co., and was advanced to the position of cashier. In 1855 he accepted a clerkship in the Bank of Commerce, where he remained a little over a year, and was then made paying teller of the Western Marine Fire Insurance Co.'s Bank. In 1864 he went into the pork-packing business as a silent partner of Singer & Co. Mr. Hamill early took a great interest in musical affairs, and has always been closely identified with music and art in the city. He was delegate to the Musical Convention of 1858, the first meeting of the kind ever held in Chicago. He was a charter member of the Mendelssohn Society, also of the Apollo Club, and for many years the chairman of its Musical Committee. In 1882 he withdrew from that society to organize the musical festival which Theodore Thomas directed with so much success. The closest friendship sprang up between Theo. Thomas and himself. In 1877 he was intimately connected with the famous director, and was afterward mainly instrumental in inducing him to settle in Chicago. In 1887 Mr. Hamill rejoined the Apollo Club, and was at once made president of the society, in which he still takes an active interest. He was one of the founders of the Chicago Art Institute, of which he has been one of the directors from the outset. In business Mr. Hamill has always maintained the staunchest integrity, fulfilling his contracts, even at great loss, although in many cases those contracts were not attested by a scrap of evidence. In 1873, being broken in health, he made a trip to Europe for rest, and returned in 1875. He then entered actively again into business on the Board of Trade, with James Van Inwagen, as Van Inwagen & Hamill, and continued for several years to do the largest business of any commission house on the Board. Mr. Hamill was recently elected President of the Board, in one of the most stubbornly-contested elections ever held in its history. Mr. Hamill is a member of the Executive Committee of the Washington Park Club, member of the Chicago, Calumet, and the Chicago Literary Clubs, and director of the Chicago Orchestra Association. He married the daughter of Judge Walbridge, at Ithaca, N. Y., on Dec. 19, 1861, and has had five sons and one daughter born to him as the result of the union.



SAMUEL W. ALLERTON.

CHAS. D. HAMILL was born Nov. 14, 1839, at Bloomington, Ind. His father was Dr. Robert Hamill, one of the earliest medical practitioners in the city, who died about four years ago. Young Charles was about eight years old when he first came to Chicago, spending the winter of 1847-48 in attendance at a private school in the old Presbyterian basement of the Church, near the corner of Clark and Washington streets. In the spring he returned to Bloomington, where he remained until he was thirteen years of age, when he came to Chicago permanently. His first employment was with L. D. Olmsted & Co., at 142 Lake Street, for which he received the magnificent sum

of \$50. Afterward he entered the dry goods firm of J. B. Carter & Co., and was advanced to the position of cashier. In 1855 he accepted a clerkship in the Bank of Commerce, where he remained a little over a year, and was then made paying teller of the Western Marine Fire Insurance Co.'s Bank. In 1864 he went into the pork-packing business as a silent partner of Singer & Co. Mr. Hamill early took a great interest in musical affairs, and has always been closely identified with music and art in the city. He was delegate to the Musical Convention of 1858, the first meeting of the kind ever held in Chicago. He was a charter member of the Mendelssohn Society, also of the Apollo Club, and for many years the chairman of its Musical Committee. In 1882 he withdrew from that society to organize the musical festival which Theodore Thomas directed with so much success. The closest friendship sprang up between Theo. Thomas and himself. In 1877 he was intimately connected with the famous director, and was afterward mainly instrumental in inducing him to settle in Chicago. In 1887 Mr. Hamill rejoined the Apollo Club, and was at once made president of the society, in which he still takes an active interest. He was one of the founders of the Chicago Art Institute, of which he has been one of the directors from the outset. In business Mr. Hamill has always maintained the staunchest integrity, fulfilling his contracts, even at great loss, although in many cases those contracts were not attested by a scrap of evidence. In 1873, being broken in health, he made a trip to Europe for rest, and returned in 1875. He then entered actively again into business on the Board of Trade, with James Van Inwagen, as Van Inwagen & Hamill, and continued for several years to do the largest business of any commission house on the Board. Mr. Hamill was recently elected President of the Board, in one of the most stubbornly-contested elections ever held in its history. Mr. Hamill is a member of the Executive Committee of the Washington Park Club, member of the Chicago, Calumet, and the Chicago Literary Clubs, and director of the Chicago Orchestra Association. He married the daughter of Judge Walbridge, at Ithaca, N. Y., on Dec. 19, 1861, and has had five sons and one daughter born to him as the result of the union.

SAMUEL WALTERS ALLERTON was born at Armenia, Dutchess County, N. Y., May 26, 1829. He began working for a living when but twelve years of age, attending school about three or four months in the winter until he was sixteen years old. At twenty he rented a farm on the banks of Seneca Lake in Yates County, and succeeded in accumulating the sum of \$2,500, with which he went into the stock trade, buying cattle to ship to New York.

For a time he operated at Buffalo, and then worked west to Chicago in 1856. He traded through Central Illinois, shipping his stock to New York. But owing to sickness he was compelled to return to New York. On recovery he spent one year in merchandising at Newark, N. J. He then returned to Illinois; was married at Peoria, and moved to Chicago in 1859. At that time the only market for stock was for three or four months in the winter, called the packing season. At first stockmen would not sell in Chicago, but sent their stock to Buffalo, because there was no competition; so Mr. Allerton organized three firms under different names for the purchase of stock, to give an appearance of competition, but they were all Samuel Allerton. In time Chicago grew to be a great stock market. Mr. Allerton has been active in many of the great business enterprises of the city. He aided in the formation of the First National Bank, and has been connected with the Chicago City Railway Company for the last twenty-seven years. His early education having been largely in connection with farming, he has always shown a partiality for farm investments, being a large landholder in Illinois, Ohio, Iowa, Nebraska and Wyoming. He operates fifty farms in these States, or rather, he employs others to operate them, and allows them one-half the net proceeds of the farm for their labor. He claims that his farmers have made the past year from \$700 to \$1,600 each. After farming Mr. Allerton is engaged in exporting beef and packing hogs. He believes that there is no way to uplift the masses but to teach them economy, and he makes it a rule not to continue to employ a clerk or servant unless they can show a saving at the end of the year. He says that a \$100-bond in a man's pocket has a silent teacher of industry, economy and morality.

PHILIP D. ARMOUR was born on a farm at Stockbridge, Madison County, N. Y., May 16, 1832. He received his education in the common schools, and was then indentured to a farmer. He was strong and ambitious, and longed to set out for himself. He secured at twenty a release from his indenture, and set out overland for the gold fields of California. After sickness and hardships he overcame his obstacles, accumulated some

money, came East, and settled at Milwaukee. He went into the grain-receiving and warehouse business, in which he was fairly successful. He then formed a partnership with John Plankington in the pork-packing business, as Plankington & Armour. His first great strike was in selling pork short on the New York market in anticipation of the collapse of the rebellion. The New Yorkers bit eagerly at the bait he threw out, and got badly hooked. This deal is said to have made him a millionaire. He then established packing-houses at Chicago and Kansas City, and in 1875 he removed to Chicago. He has since added to his other business the shipment of dressed beef to Eastern and European markets. He has since conducted several extensive speculative deals, both in pork and in grain, by which he has won heavily. The shipment of dressed meat has grown to vast proportions, and employs an army of men in the several stages and processes.

MICHAEL CUDAHY. Among the number of men who have won their own fortunes, none is more widely known than Michael Cudahy. He was born at Callan, County Kilkenny, Ireland, Dec. 7, 1841. His mother's people operated a pottery at Callan for the manufacture of crockery. His father, Patrick Cudahy, came to America in 1849, and located in Milwaukee, Wisconsin. It was there that young Cudahy obtained his first insight into packing house and stock yard work, doing chores about the slaughter houses, and attending school between times. He thus acquired the rudiments of a simple education, which he improved upon as opportunities offered in later years. At fourteen he entered the employ of Layton & Plankington, packers, at Milwaukee, and at nineteen engaged with Ed. Roddis, another packer, where he remained until 1866, when he began business for himself, but soon quit it to become private meat inspector for Layton & Co., and also meat inspector on the Milwaukee Board of Trade. In 1869 he accepted a position with Plankington & Armour, Milwaukee, and took charge of their packing house, which then consisted of a small frame building; the whole, including machinery, would not exceed \$35,000 in value. In 1873 he accepted a partnership in the firm of Armour & Co., of Chicago, and assumed control of the Stock Yards and of the business, and for nearly seventeen years he has remained in charge of its practical management. In politics he is a Democrat, though not an extremist, generally supporting the best man of either party. In religion he is a Catholic, a consistent member and liberal supporter of his church. He is in sentiment a thorough American. He married, in 1866, Miss Katherine Sullivan, a daughter of John Sullivan, a well-to-do farmer, residing near Milwaukee, who has brought him seven children, four



PHILIP D. ARMOUR.

FINANCIAL AND EXCHANGES.



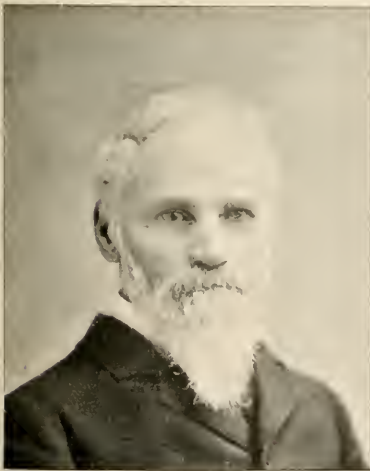
MICHAEL CUDAHY.

daughters and three sons. The corporation of the Cudahy Packing Company, Omaha, Neb., which, before the withdrawal of Mr. P. D. Armour, was the Armour-Cudahy Packing Company, has been located there only three years, and an idea of the extent of its interests may be gained from the fact that its distributive sales the past year amounted to \$15,471,000, and its payroll amounted to \$700,000. Mr. Cudahy has recently withdrawn from the firm of Armour & Co. It was an association which had borne good fruit and has been profitable to both. In speaking of this separation, Mr. Armour says: "He leaves me after connection honorable through-

out, devoid of any clash; rich, prosperous, and with an enviable reputation in the business world." Personally Mr. Cudahy is a man of exceedingly robust constitution and fine physical proportions. He is of a social disposition, and takes interest in many sports. He is also a lover of the fine arts, has an especial fondness for music, and for which he has a natural instinct, and possesses in no small degree the wit and exuberance of spirits so characteristic of his race.

BERNARD FOWLER, grain and commission, Chicago Board of Trade, was born in December, 1825, at Grafton, Mass. He was educated in the public schools of Worcester, Mass., receiving such facilities as they afforded at that early period. In 1848 he engaged in merchandising and dealing in grain, in Putnam County, Ill., on the Illinois River. In 1855 he removed to Wenona, Ill., where he continued in the same business until 1866. He then came to Chicago, and became identified with its business interests. He has extensive connections and interests at many points throughout the State. He is also interested in a grain elevator at Omaha, Neb. Mr. Fowler has long been identified with the Chicago Board of Trade, and has taken a deep interest in all the movements calculated to extend the business of Chicago, adorn and beautify the city, or increase the welfare of its people.

MARTIN D. STEVERS was born at Whitehall, N. Y., December 12, 1830, and died in Chicago April 5, 1891. Mr. Stevers came West in 1856, locating at Woodstock, Ill., a small town on the Chicago & North-Western Railway. He began dealing in grain at this point, being one of the first men to engage in that line of business along the line of that road. In 1864 Mr. Stevers removed to Chicago, and engaged in the grain commission business, in connection with his son, M. D. F. Stevers, who continued the business at his father's death. Mr. Stevers was one of Chicago's most



BERNARD FOWLER.

Photograph by W. J. Root.

reliable and trustworthy grain dealers, and accumulated a handsome fortune in the business. After the business was established in this city, Mr. Stevers placed the financial branch of the concern principally in the charge of his son, while he was the active manager of the business. The business is now carried on by the two sons, Martin D. F. Stevers and Fred D. Stevers. These gentlemen have grown up in the grain business, under the tutelage of the father, and are both capable, prudent business men, who will doubtless achieve even greater results than did the father. They are located at 415 and 416 Insurance Exchange Building, corner La Salle and Adams Streets.

HENRY H. EVANS, was born at Toronto, Canada, March 9, 1836, his parents being Grithus and Elizabeth (Weldon) Evans, natives of Harrisburg, Pa. His father was a millwright, and when Henry was five years of age removed to Aurora, Ill., where he worked at his trade. Henry grew up and married in Aurora, Miss Alice M. Rhodes, in 1858. He then embarked in the restaurant business in Aurora, until September, after the breaking out of the war, when he enlisted in the 12th Illinois Volunteers. He saw service at Jackson, Tenn., and afterward participated in the siege and capture of Vicksburg, where he remained nearly two years on detached service. He became cook in the hospital at Vicksburg, where he made good use of his knowledge as restaurant keeper. He served three years and seventeen days, and then returned to Aurora. Naturally of a business and speculative turn of mind, he made money rapidly. He again went into the restaurant business, and in 1873 he bought the Fitch House, now known as the Hotel Evans. He personally conducted it for a time, but has since placed it in charge of a lessee. Col. Evans enjoys great popularity among his townsmen, having been elected several times to represent his district in the State Legislature; and to represent his ward in the Aurora City Council. He has taken an active part in the enactment of several important measures, such as the establishment of the Soldiers' Home, the State Militia law, the Police Pension bill, and many others. He has been an active speculator in real estate in Aurora, having made four subdivisions. He organized the Aurora Street Railway Company, and was its president and superintendent while it was being constructed and equipped. He was the principal projector of the Aurora, Joliet & Northern Railway. He has also been prominently identified with almost all public and charitable enterprises. Senator Evans is a giant in size and proportions, being six feet two inches in height, and weighs 210 lbs. In his relations with his fellows he is genial, warm-hearted, and generous, always seeking to win the esteem and confidence of those with whom he is brought in contact. He has one son, who has long been employed in the United States Express Company's office in Aurora.

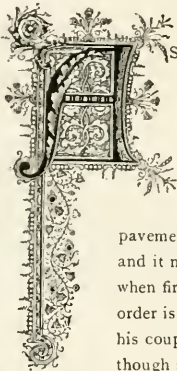
The following is clipped from the *Aurora Blade*: "Henry Evans has grown to manhood in Aurora and, save the years of his enlistment in the Federal service, has been a constant resident of the city. With no special advantages of education or position, he has, by close attention to business, foresight, good judgment and considerable nerve, accumulated a snug little fortune. I presume and I hope, He is a comfortable man to meet on the street or socially. He never assumes the dictatorial nor deems it his duty to read the ten commandments or lecture you on your duties. If you have a weakness, however sad, he does not make a specialty of reminding you of it, and with uplifted hands adjure you to be strong. Perhaps that very weakness, whether it be a physical deformity or a moral blemish, may excite his charitable feelings and inspire him to put his hand into his pocket and furnish forth something substantial for the former, or greet you with a manly welcome and firm grip of the hand, which helps mightily in the latter. Such men are popular."



MARTIN D. STEVERS.



HENRY H. EVANS



SHLAND BOULEVARD, a cut of which appears upon the opposite page, besides being one of the handsomest residence streets in the West Division of Chicago, has been improved under the direction of the West Chicago Park Commissioners (under whose control it is, as a boulevard), in a manner which shows the highest perfection in the art of street-paving which the ingenuity of engineers and experts has yet been able to devise.

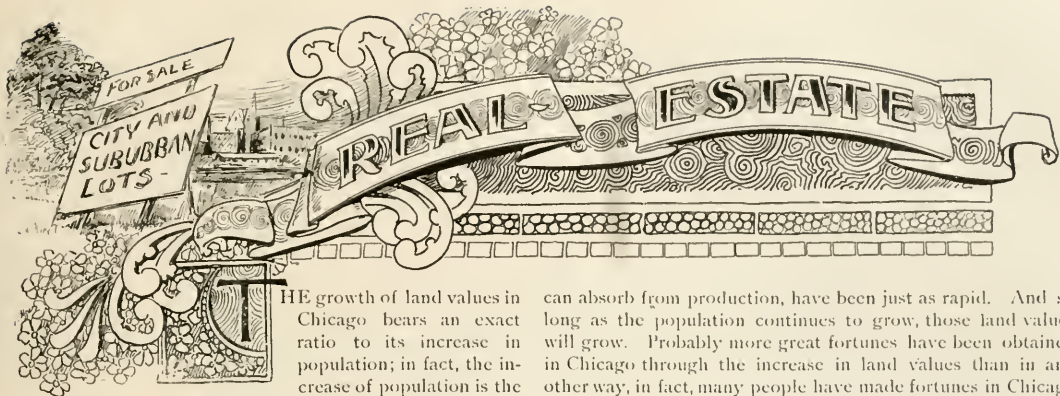
From Lake Street on the north to Twelfth Street on the south, and covering a width of fifty feet, the pavement is practically a monolith, except where intersected by street car tracks. It is a sheet asphalt pavement made from Trinidad asphalt, and was laid by The Barber Asphalt Paving Company in the summer of 1888, and it now, after four years of wear, presents as smooth, uniform, unbroken and handsome an appearance as it did when first laid. It is particularly attractive to the residences on this pleasure-way for a variety of reasons. First in order is its smoothness. The business man who drives to his office in the morning, reads his paper while seated in his coupe in passing over this street and Jackson Boulevard, which is paved in the same way, with the same ease as though seated in a vestibule car. To the housekeepers it is a source of delight because of its absolute cleanliness. Mud and dust are strangers to this street. Two or three men employed by the Park Board, armed with broom and barrow, keep the pavement always as clean as the scoured steps leading to the beautiful homes on either side. Its noiselessness is by no means its least merit. On sunny afternoons when this pleasure-way is thronged with equipages, no rattle and roar which are usually associated with a largely traveled street, disturb the residents or passers-by. The wheels roll over the pavement noiselessly, and only the muffled click of the horses' feet is to be heard.

Many miles of this most desirable pavement have been laid by The Barber Asphalt Paving Company, both upon the boulevards and city streets in Chicago. Easily cleaned, and impervious to water, no noisomesome exhalations can poison the air, and they thus become the most perfect from a sanitary point of view of any street improvement. Their great popularity is best shown by the fact that out of the 5,596,042 square yards laid by the above Company in the past fourteen years, 2,337,455 square yards have been for the resurfacing or replacing of other kinds of pavement, while not one yard of the Barber asphalt pavement has ever been supplanted by any other kind. Wherever this pavement has been laid, its growth has been in an increasing ratio.

In 1878, a fraction over a mile in length of this pavement was laid in Buffalo, and now in less than ten years a hundred miles have been laid by this Company alone in that city, besides a large amount laid by their competitors. This shows an average of ten miles per year. About this amount was laid in the city of Chicago and suburbs during the season of 1891.

The Barber Asphalt Paving Company is the largest institution in the world engaged exclusively in the laying of pavements. They have offices and plants in more than thirty-five principal cities of the United States. The asphalt used by them is obtained only from the Asphalt or Pitch Lake in the island of Trinidad, and no land pitch or rock asphalt ever enters into their pavements. The vast superiority of the lake asphalt for paving purposes is well known to scientists and expert pavers. Experience has proven conclusively that this alone has the proper qualities of tenacity or cohesion requisite for a durable pavement. Many attempts have been made to use the inferior material above referred to, but the results have invariably been disastrous to the contractors, the city government, and the property owners on the street, who, after all, are the principal sufferers, as it is they who pay an enormous price for the mistakes made by the city authorities, which grow out of ignorance almost criminal in its nature, or out of the short-sighted policy of placing cheapness ahead of quality in making contracts.

The Barber Asphalt Paving Company has its main offices at No. 16 Le Droit Building, Washington, and at No. 1 Broadway, New York. It is represented in Chicago by Mr. Eugene R. Cox, with offices at 922 and 924 Opera House Building.



THE growth of land values in Chicago bears an exact ratio to its increase in population; in fact, the increase of population is the secret of the growth of land values. Where a large population is present in any given locality, it becomes possible to largely subdivide the labor of the production of wealth and so produce many times more wealth than where the population is more sparse. Then, the greater the increase in the population, the greater becomes the possibility of economies, and facilities in wealth production. Under these circumstances the greater the population of a city, the more wealth can be brought into being within its limits in proportion to its population, and those who own the city, or rather the land of the city are able to put up the price and compel those who make that wealth to give it up for a place to work and live. Chicago's growth has been rapid. Its land values, which represent what the land owner

can absorb from production, have been just as rapid. And so long as the population continues to grow, those land values will grow. Probably more great fortunes have been obtained in Chicago through the increase in land values than in any other way, in fact, many people have made fortunes in Chicago who never saw Chicago. In the panics of 1857 and 1873, production was thrown into a state of confusion by the destruction of credit, which for a time interfered with the co-operation in wealth production, and of course affected land values. But as soon as production was again able to proceed, the merry landlord was again to the fore, gathering up his tolls in increased rents, or higher prices for land.

The establishment of the parks was for many years the principal stimulus to real estate speculation, in what was then regarded as "outside" or suburban property. Since then, most of what was at first regarded as suburban property, has been annexed to the city, and now forms a part of the municipality. The great fire of 1871 also unsettled land values for a considerable time, until it was ascertained just where the several lines of trade would center; but as soon as those facts were determined, values grew again just as population and industries grew; and as that growth has centered around certain localities, those localities have grown; and as it has avoided others, they have stood still or retrograded. The real estate dealer has always made himself a very numerous individual. He claims first place in everything that is going. And the people of Chicago are



ASHLAND BOULEVARD.
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very much inclined to concede his claims. And really he is generally a very estimable person. He is, in most cases, in very comfortable circumstances, which enable him to take life easy, live well, and cultivate pleasant relations with other people of his set. It would be strange indeed if, under these circumstances, he did not pass as a "good fellow." He has none of the anxieties of other men, because, all he has to do is to sit still, and other people make him rich through the growth in value of real estate.

A few years after the close of the war, say in 1868, real estate speculation took a strong impetus, owing to the increased prosperity of the country, and rapid increase in city population. A lot on the corner of State and Washington

streets, was sold to the First National Bank for \$25 per square foot, which was, at that time, the highest price ever paid for property in Chicago. The park excitement, and agitations, still further stimulated the speculations, especially in the vicinity of Union and Lincoln parks, and Cottage Grove avenue. The real estate boomer is not peculiar to Chicago; but in Chicago he finds his most fertile field of operation. The South Side, the West Side, and the North Side have been steadily boomed and puffed, through the press, through special excursions, through vast building, or manufacturing schemes, not always having a tangible existence outside the lively imaginations of the boomers, but always ultimately realized when the increase of population has forced the establishment, if not of the particular enterprises announced by the boomers, then of others

even better adapted to the want of the people. The growths of the city and vicinity, has always, in the end, exceeded even the anticipations of the boomers; so that, while they have often sold land and lots at prices which they have themselves regarded as extravagant, and at the time really were so, still the increase afterward was so surprising that one often finds the boomer kicking himself because he did not ask more, or hold for a rise.

The Chicago Real Estate Board has, during late years, taken rank among the foremost business organizations of the city. For many years it had a precarious existence, and it was difficult to induce the real estate brokers and agents to submit to the control, or supervision involved in such a board. But

in the last few years it has been accomplished to an extent that gives it a large influence in the conduct of the real estate business. It helps to keep out outsiders, and to maintain a certain degree of responsibility of its members to their clients, and thus prevent irregular transactions. The gross amount of real estate transactions during the year 1891, as shown by the books of the Recorder, is \$181,522,269, which is quite a contrast from sixty years ago when lots in the best business portions of Lake and Randolph streets sold from \$23 to \$25 each. And yet, there is no more land in and around Chicago, nor is it naturally any richer. But there are more people here; and those people have produced those values. It is a queer circumstance in this connection, that those who made these values do not seem to

have much to say about who shall get them. The merry landlord does that.

SUBURBS.

The suburbs of Chicago have been an important part of its attractions. At the time of the great fire, although the list of the city suburbs was a long one, many of them existed largely on paper, and in the imaginations of the real estate men. There were only a few which deserve special mention, Hyde Park, Englewood, Grand Crossing, South Chicago, on the south; Lake View, Ravenswood, Evanston and Lake Forest on the north; and Austin and Oak Park on the west were the only ones which could properly be dignified as suburbs; and these had but a title of their present population. And further, the extensions of the city have absorbed them, one after the other, until all but



RESIDENCE OF GENERAL CHARLES FITZSIMMONS.

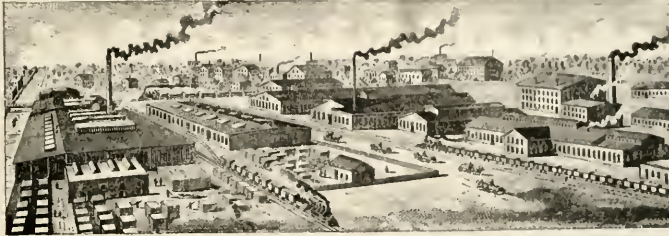
Evanston and Lake Forest on the north, and Austin and Oak Park on the west, remain of those which in 1871 held any real title to being real suburbs of Chicago. But in place of those absorbed, there have grown up others at other points, many of them having a larger population of their own than all the suburbs of 1871 combined. Evanston has taken on a north and a south annex, while Roger's Park, Calvary, Wilmette, Winetka, Highland Park, Glencoe, and Waukegan are so many other places on the same road. Northwest there are Norwood, Moreland, Park Ridge, Arlington Heights, Desplaines, Barrington and Palestine.

On the west we have Austin, Cragin, Downers Grove, Harlem, Hinsdale, Maywood, Melrose, River Forest, and Oak

REAL ESTATE.

Park, all of them larger than most of the Chicago suburbs were at the time of the fire, and some of them as large as all of them combined at that time. The city extensions south have absorbed all the suburbs in that direction worth mentioning.

The mouth of the Calumet, known as South Chicago, but now part of the city, has come to be one of the most important manufacturing centers in this country. It has a good harbor, and the river has been improved, admitting of navigation by large craft; and through that, connecting with Lake Calumet, offering dock facilities almost unparalleled. It has become the center of vast lumbering interests; and gradually great warehouses, manufactories, and transfer stations have been built. It has been found that logs can be rafted from the mills in Michigan, and safely and profitably towed into the harbor at South Chicago, and cut up as cheaply as at the mills in Michigan.



HARVEY.

HARVEY.

In this age of hurry and push, the man, or town that gets to the front must have some extraordinary facilities. It is not enough for a man to be smart, or energetic, or persevering. But for complete success all of these qualities combined, are required. A town to succeed must have more than ordinary facilities if it is to go ahead of its competitors, particularly when those competitors are determined to succeed. Harvey has all of the natural facilities, and her wide awake promoters have added to what nature

had done until to-day it is without a rival as a manufacturing town. The company promoting the enterprise is located where it has ample railway facilities, and Chicago rates to all points. In inviting manufacturers to locate there they selected only such as have capital, good business ability, and an established business; to a limited number of concerns of this class, they offered a bonus in land and money to locate there. Those accepting entering into a bond to use the land so donated for manufacturing purposes only, for a certain number of years. The result has been "success," from the start. The interests of those purchasing property, and locating here have been considered, as well as those selling the property. The company has kept its property under its own immediate control, thus shutting out the sharks and sharps that usually do much to injure the building of new towns. Below is given a list of industries now located here. The Harvey Steel Car Works, that manufacture steel freight cars of every description. The Harvey Car Repairing Shops, that repair all kinds and classes of cars. The Craver & Steel Manufacturing Co., that manufacture agricultural machinery, and make a specialty of the Randolph Header. You will see the same company's wagon and wheel works, that manufacture spring wagons, buggies and carriages, and manufacture wheels for other factories, which they ship by the carload. The Buda Foundry and Manufacturing Company, that manufacture railroad supplies hand cars, switches and switch stands, and that do a general foundry business, using fifteen tons of metal every day in the year. The Laughlin Manufacturing Company, manufacturing rolled shafting, all sizes and



RESIDENCE OF BENEZETTE WILLIAMS, WESTERN SPRINGS.

lengths. The Middleton Car Spring Company, manufacturing car springs of their particular patent, which are used in passenger and freight cars. The Bellaire Stamping Company, now building that will manufacture all kinds of stamped tin and brass goods, lanterns, kitchen and dairy ware, porcelain kettles and pans, etc., etc. The Atkinson Steel & Spring Works, that manufacture all kinds of steel car springs from the raw material, a new process of making the best quality of steel. The Automatic Mower and Manufacturing Company, that manufacture mowing machines, corn crushers, hay presses, wind mills and general farming tools. The Wells' Glass Company, just located, who will manufacture all kinds of beveled glass and stained glass for windows, mirrors and decorated windows of all kinds. See sample of their work in the office of The Harvey Land Association, at Harvey. The Harvey Printing Company, publishers of the Harvey *Headlight* and printers of the Herd Books for many of the Stock Breeders' Associations of America. The American Aberdeen-Angus Breeders' Association, Thos. McFarlane, secretary. The Middle Division Elevator Company. The Bellaire Stamping Company is one of the most important manufacturing institutions located here. The corporation has a capital of \$300,000. It occupies an immense three-story brick building, with a frontage of 518 feet; and employs a large force of skilled mechanics. Harvey's railway facilities are unexcelled. Suburban trains run every few minutes to Chicago, giving rapid and comfortable transit.

School and church facilities are as good as in the city. A clause in every deed made forbids the establishing of a saloon on the property sold; hence the moral status must be above the average.

EGGLESTON AND AUBURN PARK.

Among the beautiful suburbs of Chicago there are none more beautiful and inviting than the combined villages of Eggleston and Auburn Park. A naturally flat and unpicturesque landscape has been changed, as by an artist's hand to a very Eden. To do full justice to those delightful places, would necessitate the writing of an article that would seem greatly exaggerated to those unacquainted with the locality. No one can view the rich beauties of Eggleston and Auburn Park without becoming more or less enthusiastic, according to his power of appreciation. Unquestionably, it is the handsomest and best improved residence district in Cook County. It is difficult to imagine how intelligent and well-to-do home builders can be persuaded to locate on crudely improved and treeless prairie ground, when the high ridge, naturally wooded and thoroughly improved property of Eggleston and Auburn Park is so near at hand, and can be had at the low prices it is now quoted at. About four years of time have been consumed, and over one-half a million dollars has been expended in bringing this suburb up to the present high standard.

Messrs. Eggleston, Mallette & Brownell, the three gentlemen who pushed forward this great undertaking with so great success, are justly entitled to much praise for the work done by them has been of incalculable benefit to Chicago. The progress made by these three gentlemen is extremely interesting, and the result of their combined efforts and capital have far exceeded their own and their friends' expectations.

Briefly stated this property extends from Seventy-first street to Seventy-ninth, and is bounded on the east by State street, and has Wallace street

REAL ESTATE.

for a western boundary, being one mile by one half a mile in size. A point that should be well emphasized is that every street in Eggleston and Auburn Park is improved in all respects equal to Grand and Drexel boulevards. They are all broad and evenly macadamized; boulevard lamps are in; the sidewalks are all of Cleveland sandstone; and a force of twelve gardeners are employed the year round to keep the trees, shrubbery, flowers, lawns, etc., in order. At each of the corners of intersecting streets, a vase of growing flowers is kept the summer through. Even the alleys need some mention, for being wide and macadamized, they really compare well with the streets in some localities. A picturesque feature of this property, is the presence of a narrow, river-like body of water that winds through its southern portion. To secure the best results, established building restrictions are enforced. In Eggleston and Auburn Park, no house less than two full stories high, and upon else than stone foundation, can be erected. No lot narrower than fifty feet is sold, and no front fences are allowed to be built. The building line is so stipulated and the residences so placed as to show the lawns to the best advantage. Eventually when all is built up, the value of these restrictions will be even more apparent.

The accessibility of Eggleston and Auburn Park is well known. Its main transit line is the Rock Island railroad, over which trains run the distance in from twenty to thirty minutes. Besides the Rock Island road, these twin suburbs have the C. & E. I. railway close at hand. Then, too, the Wentworth avenue street car line runs right through this property, to Seventy-ninth street.

The educational advantages of these suburbs are very superior. The Normal school is but three blocks from Eggleston, and at both Seventieth and Seventy-fifth streets there is a good public school. Thriving churches of different denominations are near by, and a number of social clubs are organized. To sum it all up, the words of one of Chicago's most successful physicians, who lately visited Eggleston and Auburn Park, are directly to the point. He said: "To view the cleanliness and beauty everywhere to be seen there, is decidedly refreshing." From either depot, where a star,



SAMUEL E. GROSS.

S. E. GROSS, a prominent real estate man of this city, was born at Dauphin, Pennsylvania, Nov. 11th, 1813. He is the eldest son of John C. and Elizabeth (Elderly) Gross. Young Gross received his early education in the public schools. In 1841 he enlisted in the 41st Illinois Infantry, but on account of his youth, being under the prescribed age, he was mustered out of service. He then attended Mt. Carroll Academy, and ultimately Whitehall Academy, Pennsylvania. In June, 1863, he was commissioned 1st Lieutenant in Company D, 20th Pennsylvania Cavalry, and February 1st, 1864, was promoted to Captain of Company K, of the same regiment. He was engaged in the battles of Piedmont, Lynchburg, Ashley's Gap, and Winchester. He was mustered out July 13, 1865, and located in Chicago in the September following.

In 1866 Mr. Gross graduated from the Union College of Law and was admitted to practice by the Supreme Court. He then entered the real estate business, and in 1867 built a number of houses. In 1880 he made several subdivisions. Two years later he laid out Gross Park, which now contains over 2,000 inhabitants; and the following year he built over 300 houses. From then on his business grew rapidly. He located successively the suburban towns of Brookdale, Calumet Heights, Dauphin Park, a forty-acre tract corner Ashland avenue and 47th street, Under the Linden, a large tract near Humboldt Park, Grossdale and many others. During the last ten years Mr. Gross has sold over 30,000 lots, built and sold 7,000 houses, and located sixteen towns and cities. He controls the sale of over 150 subdivisions, additions and suburban towns within and around Chicago, containing 24,000 lots.

He is a director in the Chemical National Bank, and a director in the Calumet Electric Railroad Company. He is also a member of the Chicago, Union, Iroquois, Marquette, Athletic, and Washington Park Clubs, of the Art Institute, and the Humane Society. He has traveled extensively not only in this country but in Europe. In the spring of 1889 Mr. Gross was

nominated by the United Working-men's societies of Chicago as their candidate for Mayor, but he could not accept by reason of the pressure of his private business. Mr. Gross is married and has a beautiful home on the Lake Shore Drive, at the foot of Division street. He is the architect of his own fortunes, and one of the most prominent in his line of business in this country.

NORMAN T. GASSETTE was born in Townsend, Vermont, April 21st, 1830. He came with his parents, Silas B. and Susanna P. Gassette, to Chicago in 1849, and ever after made it his home. His early school days were passed in the Garden City Institute and subsequently in Hathaway's Academy. After receiving private instructions from Prof. Alonzo J. Sawyer, he entered Shurtleff College, at Alton, and finally completed his school days under private tutors. Responding to the first call for troops, he enlisted as a private at the outbreak of the Rebellion; and June 17th, 1861, was mustered into the service in Company A, 19th Ill. Volunteers. He served faithfully, and was mustered out in October, 1864. On his return he entered the Law Department of the University of Chicago, now the Union College of Law, from which he graduated and was admitted to the Bar April 14th, 1866.

He was a self-made man, and only those who knew his early struggles with poverty and hardship can award the credit so richly his due for his success. While a subordinate in the Chicago Postoffice he was appointed Recorder of the Probate department of the County Court. With characteristic energy he devoted himself to his work, so that he won the confidence of those with whom he came into business relations, and, receiving the Republican nomination he was elected Clerk of the Circuit Court, and ex-officio Recorder of Deeds, by a large majority. This proved to be the turning point in his career. He was very active in politics from 1868 to 1873, and served several times as Chairman of the Republican Campaign Committee.

Mr. Gassette was made a Master Mason in Blair Lodge, No. 303, of this city, and subsequently affiliated with Home Lodge, No. 508, of which he was a member at the time of his death. He received the degrees of Papular Mason in a Fayette Chapter, No. 2, R. A. M., and subsequently was Knighted in Apollo Commandery, No. 1, Knights Templar. He took the Scottish Rite Degrees in Oriental Consistory, S. P. R. S., Chicago. He was an Honorary Member of the Supreme Council and a 33^d Mason; also an Honorary Member of Ancient Ebor Preceptory, at York, England. His most arduous work was done as a Knight Templar, and as such his name and fame have become world wide, and his acts of kindness and pure beneficence have endeared him to fraters scattered throughout the globe. It is said that to him belongs the honor of having Knighted more Sir Knights than any other Commander in the history of Masonry, the number approximating 500. He was a noble nature, full of kindness and love for his fellowman; sympathetic, full of generous impulses, he believed in the teachings of this noble Order of Knighthood, and, believing in them, endeavored to exemplify them in his daily walk in life. He was a member of Immanuel Baptist Church, and served many terms as Chairman of the Finance Committee. He was a man of culture, his memory was tenacious, his taste excellent, and the grasp of his mind strong and enduring.

He collected a remarkable library, rich in books of the great religions of the world; and preserved carefully from the intrusion of trashy volumes, especially of doubtful morality. He was the author of the Burial Ritual adapted by the Supreme Council, Scottish Rite Bodies, and at the time of his death was one of the committee appointed by the Grand Master of Templars to revise the Ritual of the Order. The idea of the magnificent Masonic Temple of Chicago originated with him, and all the details connected with it received his pains-taking scrutiny. His labor for it continued to the last day of his life; and it will stand an enduring monument of his love for the Order, and his devotion to the city of his adoption.

GEORGE M. BOGUE was born at Norfolk, St. Lawrence county, New York, January 21, 1842, of Huguenot-Scotch ancestry. At fourteen years of age he came West, where he joined his older brothers, Hamilton B. and S. Curtis P. Bogue. After working two years in the freight office of the Merchant's Despatch Fast Freight Line, he returned East to enter the Cayuga Lake Academy, at Aurora, N. Y. After finishing an academic course in the Cayuga Lake Academy, he re-entered the employ of the Merchant's Despatch, and remained in that employ until he resigned his position and entered the Land Department of the Illinois Central Railroad Company, where he remained until October, 1867. In October, 1867, he left the employ of the Illinois Central Railroad Company, and entered the real estate business, to which he has given attention ever since. The business for many years was conducted in the name of George M. Bogue, but in



NORMAN T. GASSETTE.

REAL ESTATE.



GEORGE M. BOGUE.

January, 1882, the firm was organized as Bogue & Hoyt, Messrs. George M. and Hamilton B. Bogue and Henry W. Hoyt constituting the firm. This firm continued until it was terminated by the death of Captain Hoyt, February, 1891, when the firm was re-organized as Bogue & Co., consisting of George M. Bogue, Hamilton B. Bogue and Harry W. Christian. Mr. Bogue has held many offices of responsibility and trust, and for many years took an active part in politics. He was a member of the Board of county Commissioners of Cook county, from 1872 to 1874; member of the Illinois leg-

and he is certainly one of its most popular members, as he counts as a friend about every man engaged in the business.

LEWIS E. INGALLS, Real Estate Dealer and Loan Agent, rooms 18 and 19, 175 Dearborn street, Chicago, Illinois, was born October 26th, 1839, in Will county, Illinois. His early years were spent in farm labor in Illinois and Iowa. In 1866 he entered upon his first business venture as dealer in lumber in Wisconsin, thence to Lamont, Cook county, Illinois, and in 1870 to Joliet. In 1871 he disposed of his lumber business and opened a real estate office in Joliet, where, for sixteen years his influence was widely felt upon the realty market. Most of the heavy real estate transactions in Joliet and surrounding country passing through his office. In the fall of 1887 Mr. Ingalls opened his present office in Chicago. His business faculty, enterprise, and judgment may be inferred from the fact that in 1891, the fourth year after opening his office in Chicago, the volume of business transacted by him amounted to over two millions of dollars. Mr. Ingalls is also an extensive farmer, owning one of the finest stock farms in the State two miles east of Joliet, upon which he has lived for the last twenty-two years. He was the originator of the electric lighting of the city of Joliet, and is one of the heavy stock holders and General Manager and Treasurer of the Economy Light and Power Company, of Joliet, one of the largest and best equipped electric light plants in the State. In carrying on the different branches of his business he necessarily travels over thirty thousand miles a year. Although a public spirited man, in politics a republican, Mr. Ingalls has never allowed his name to come before the people as a candidate for any public office, his business interests being such as to preclude the responsibilities of life at the age of sixteen his success has been wholly owing to his own preserving energy and good judgment. He can well be called a self-made man.



L. E. INGALLS.

islature in the session of 1875 and 1876; a delegate to the National Republican Convention held in Cincinnati in 1876. In 1877, Gov. Cullum appointed him a member of the Board of Railroad and Warehouse Commissioners for the State of Illinois, which position he held until he resigned in December, 1882, but at the request of Gov. Cullum continued on the board until February, 1883. In January, 1883, he was unanimously elected Arbitrator of the Western Pools, then known as the Southwestern Traffic Association, the Colorado Traffic Association, the Northwestern Traffic Association, and the Central Iowa Traffic Association, which associations comprised thirteen of the most important railroads of the West; but as the private business of Mr. Bogue grew rapidly, he resigned his position as Arbitrator in the fall of 1887, so as to give his undivided attention to the real estate business. In 1889, he was the Vice-President of the Chicago Real Estate Board. In January, 1889, he was unanimously elected President of that Board. For the two years following his term as President of the Board, he has been Chairman of the Valuation Committee of the Board; and at the last election was elected for the two-year term a member of the Committee on Public Service of the Board, of which Committee he is Chairman.

Notwithstanding the constant demand of business on Mr. Bogue's time and attention, he has taken great interest in the charitable and educational work of the city. He has been connected with the Presbyterian Hospital from its beginning, eight years ago, and for the past few years has been President of its Board of Managers. He is also a member of the Board of Trustees of the Lake Forest University, and member of the Executive Committee of the Presbyterian League of Chicago. He has been a member of the Board of Trustees of the Hyde Park Presbyterian Church for some thirty years, and was for some ten years President of the Board.

Mr. Bogue is President of the Mutual Fuel Gas Co. of this city; is a prominent and active member of the Union League Club and also a member of the Chicago and of the new Athletic Club.

The house of which Mr. Bogue is the senior member is one of the oldest, and in volume of business, one of the largest real estate agencies in the city. Their business is general, running in all lines, and their clientele is distributed pretty generally throughout our entire country. They have within the past few years located some very large manufacturing plants, such as the United States Rolling Stock Company, at the forks of the Calumet River; and the Iroquois Furnace Company, near the mouth of the Calumet River, at South Chicago. Mr. Bogue conducted the negotiations which eventuated in the purchase of the famous Section 21, on which the Grant Locomotive Works are located. This was the largest acre deal ever transacted in Chicago up to the time of its purchase, and the secrecy with which the negotiations were conducted up to the time the purchase was made in Mr. Bogue's name, of the entire section, challenged the admiration of the trade. Their transactions for large corporate interests have been very large, and Mr. Bogue has had great experience in purchasing rights of way for many of the roads coming into Chicago. His firm is now handling the subdivision adjacent to the Grant Locomotive Works, which is to become one of the largest manufacturing centres about Chicago. The Locomotive Plant has fourteen buildings, now completed, and they ground floor dimensions of which aggregate 1,262,299 square feet, and they are now in negotiation with several other very large manufacturing industries, which will no doubt be located on Section 21, adjacent to the Locomotive Works.

Mr. Bogue has been a part of the wonderful development of the Hyde Park section of our city, and it will be no exaggeration to say that his firm has sold and resold several times over a large part of the territory known as Hyde Park, north of Grand Crossing. During Mr. Bogue's presidency of the Real Estate Board, the arrangements were completed by which the Board moved into their present quarters, and the building became known as the Real Estate Board Building. As President of the Board, he was appointed on several of the Citizen's Committees, which were appointed to secure the location of the World's Exposition, which were appointed to secure legislation which eventuated in the adoption of the Drainage or Sanitary Law. Mr. Bogue is considered probably the best presiding officer in the Board,

KRIMBILL AND FUCHS. The conservative investor has always looked upon judiciously selected real estate as one of the safest investments that can be made. Just now the market is active, especially in and about Chicago, and particularly in the vicinity of the World's Exposition grounds. And while the World's Fair has had much to do with the activity of the real estate market in this section, and will continue to exert its influence for a time, yet something more permanent must be looked for to prevent a reaction in prices. The prices in the South Chicago and Calumet region have, to a certain extent, been influenced by the location of the Fair; but permanent cause of the advance in prices here has been the location of manufacturing institutions, their shipping facilities, etc. No section of the country about Chicago is so admirably adapted to manufacturing purposes as this. Hence no more safer locality for investments can be found. No part of the country has increased in population as rapidly in the past few years, and in no place has prices been kept in such reasonable bounds. The property offered for sale by Messrs. Krimbill and Fuchs is within five minutes ride of the World's Fair. Several



ANDREW KRIMBILL.

REAL ESTATE.



G. FUCHS.

and settled in Cincinnati, whence he moved to Chicago in 1857. His grandfather, Rev. Dr. John Pierce, a Unitarian clergyman, was for many years State Historian of Massachusetts, and secretary of Harvard College. His mother, a member of an old Albany family, was a daughter of Capt. Henry Peck, who, with Isaac Newton, were large ship owners, in the first half of this century, and who were historically known as the owners of the first line of steamboats in this country, which ran on the Hudson river. Mr. Pierce is a direct descendant, on his father's side, of Mary, the sister of Benjamin Franklin. In 1862 Mr. Pierce enlisted in the 124th Regiment of Illinois Volunteers, and served until his discharge in 1864, when he returned to his studies in the Chicago University, and graduated in the class of 1865. After his graduation he purchased a half interest in the commercial agencies of Tappan, McKillup & Co., of Chicago, Philadelphia, Pittsburg and Washington, and in 1870 he sold out his interest in these four branches, and returned to Chicago just before the great fire of 1871, embarking in the real estate business, in which he has since been engaged. He was one of the organizers of the Chicago Real Estate Board, was elected its Vice-President in 1884, and has ever since been one of its most active and influential members. He is fond of out-door sports, and is now President of the Grand Calumet Fishing and Shooting Club. He is also a member of the Zeta Psi College Fraternity, and was elected Phi Alpha of America at the last Grand Chapter, held in New York in January, 1889. He is a member of the Hyde Park Council of the Royal Arcanum, and has always taken a warm and active interest in the advancement of the order in Illinois. At the last session of the Grand Council he was unanimously elected Grand Regent of the State, and his administration promises to be in every respect most acceptable. Mr. Pierce is president of his regimental organization, having served in the late war as a private, not accepting a detail or promotion during his whole time of service.

J. FOSTER RHODES was born at Brownsville, Pa., Sept. 14, 1850. He is a son of Rev. D. Rhodes of the Ohio Conference of the Methodist Episcopal



WM. L. PIERCE.

steam railroads already pass through the property, and two or three electric lines are to be built within the next twelve months. The harbor at this point is one of the finest on the lake shore. Mr. Krimbill, the senior partner of the firm, has had nineteen years experience in the real estate business at South Chicago; hence is well acquainted with values, and can give good safe advice to would be purchasers.

MR. WILLIAM L. PIERCE, of the firm of William L. Pierce & Co., 145 La Salle St, Chicago, was born at Albany, N. Y., in 1843. His father, a retired attorney, went west in 1850,

tions in Chicago. The first building with which he had to do was that of the Commercial Bank. He was next associated with W. K. Nixon in the Northwestern Safe and Trust Co., and erected the Insurance Exchange building, at that time one of the largest office buildings in the city. In the fall of 1884 he became interested, with others, in the Traders' Safe and Trust Co.'s building, opposite the Board of Trade. He formed a syndicate in 1886 for the erection of the Rialto building, which was considered at the time the finest office structure in the city. In 1881 he organized the Dearborn Savings, Loan and Building

Association, and has since been its Secretary and Manager, which he has made one of the most successful institutions of the kind in the country. The high position of Mr. Rhodes in the public confidence has been gained by his persistent industry and integrity, as, since he was twelve years of age he has been dependent upon his individual sagacity and enterprise. One of his latest ventures was the building of the Lakota Hotel, a notice of which will be found on another page. Mr. Rhodes was married in Chicago to Miss Margaret W. Patterson, the daughter of one of the early settlers. Mr. Rhodes is a member of Lakeside Lodge, No. 739, A. F. & A. M.; of Corinthian Chapter, No. 69, R. A. M.; and is a charter member of Chevalier Bayard Commandery, No. 52, K. T.

ANDREW DUNNING was born in Chicago, August 23, 1839. He was educated in the public schools, such as they were at the time, and at the breaking out of the war he enlisted in the 8th Illinois Cavalry. He served four years in the Army of the Potomac, and was mustered out as first lieutenant in July, 1865. He returned at once to Chicago and settled at the Village of Jefferson, and went into the nursery and fruit business near the present station of Dunning, which when established was named after him. Although for many years Mr. Dunning has speculated more or less in real estate, it has only been during the last two years that he has turned his attention to it as a business. The best years of his life have been devoted to the nursery and florist business as D. S. Dunning & Son. Mr. Dunning still retains an active interest in this establishment, although conducting a general real estate agency. His specialty is the selling of acre property on commission. Everything in the line of realty is bought, sold and exchanged, loans on bond and mortgage are negotiated promptly, and on the most favorable terms, estates are managed, tenants secured, taxes and premiums of insurance paid, repairs attended to, etc. Mr. Dunning is agent for more than 5,000 acres of choice improved farms throughout the most fertile sections of the State, which he offers at prices which cannot but make an investment highly remunerative. Mr. Dunning married, in 1866, Miss Mary H. Waters, a native of Chicago, she having been born at the corner of Dearborn and Adams streets, then out in the country. Three children have been born to them. Mr. Dunning is a prominent Mason, having taken all the degrees up to Knight Templar.

JACOB FORSYTH was born in Ireland in 1821, came to Chicago in 1847, and engaged in the railroad business. In 1866 Mr. Forsyth acquired title to 10,000 acres of land in Lake county, Indiana, which has become very valuable during the last few years. In 1881 he sold 8,000 acres to the East Chicago Improvement Co., which failed to meet its payments.

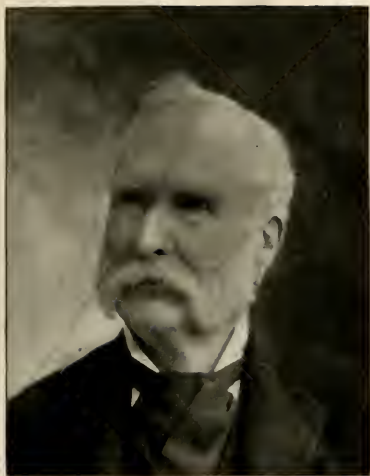


J. FOSTER RHODES.



ANDREW DUNNING.

REAL ESTATE.



JACOB FORSYTH.

The present Canal and Improvement Company was formed in 1887 as a compromise agreement between the parties. In 1881 he bought another large tract on the lake shore, directly north of the present site of East Chicago, a portion of which he sold in 1889 to the Standard Oil Co., on which are now located their great plant known as Whiting.

Mr. Forsyth married Caroline M. Clarke, the daughter of Robert Clarke, of Fayette Co., Pa. She was the sister of Gen. Henry Francis Clarke, of the U. S. Army. Mr. and Mrs. Forsyth have nine children, all grown, five of whom are boys, and four girls.

JAMES P. MALLETTE, one of Chicago's most successful real estate men, was born in St. Louis, Missouri, October 17, 1851. He is one of a family of five children, three boys and two girls. He was educated in the common and high schools of St. Louis, from the later of which he graduated with honors. St. Louis not offering sufficient scope for the development of his active mind, he naturally turned to Chicago, as other men of native force and enterprising character eventually do. He came here when twenty-two years of age. His first business connection here was in the wholesale wooden ware business, and later he was engaged in the manufacture of furniture on Canal street. While in this later business he first began his operations in real estate, and in 1884 started in the real estate business; the firm being J. P. Mallette & Co. Associated with him were Mr. R. E. Brownell, as a general partner, and Mr. C. B. Eggleston, as a special partner. These three gentlemen, now comprising the firm of Eggleston, Mallette & Brownell, who have been identified with some of the finest subdivisions and residence districts around the city, two of the most notable of which are Eggleston, named in honor of the senior member of the firm, and Auburn Park, on which Mr. Mallette and his associates have spent more than a half million of dollars in street improvements alone, making what is considered to be the handsomest residence districts in Chicago or any other city. Mr. Mallette was one of the organizers, and for three years, President of the Home Club at Englewood, (a social organization). He is also a vestryman of Trinity Reformed Episcopal Church of Englewood; and resides with his family of six children at Englewood.

ANDREW J. COOPER was born at Burlington, Iowa, December 20, 1837. He was educated in the common schools. At twenty he went to Cincinnati, where he speculated in real estate in a small way. When the war broke out Mr. Cooper owned a steamboat on the Mississippi, which he sold to the Government, and immediately bought two more, and afterward another. During the war he ran these boats on the Ohio, Mississippi, and Red rivers, carrying supplies to troops, and conducting a general transportation business. At the same time he carried on a general merchandising business, having stores at Nashville, Little Rock and Memphis, and was surveyor for the Seventh Army Corps at Little Rock. After the war he disposed of these interests and went to Mexico, where he remained until 1868 when he returned and

located in Chicago. Foreseeing the opportunities for profitable speculation he went into the real estate business, and by the exercise of sound judgement he has accumulated a handsome property. He has been connected with very many of the largest transactions in real estate for many years. Several of the notable business blocks of Chicago have been the product of his enterprise, and have added greatly to the fame and elegance of this city. He has not however confined his building operations to Chicago, but has extended them into other places. A notable instance of this is the construction, in connection with Stephen D. Hatch, of New York, of a ten story fire proof building on the corner of Fourth and Olive streets, in St. Louis, costing a half million dollars. Mr. Cooper is a typical western man; full of energy, replete with the quick and keen appreciation of the salient points of a proffered transaction. Possessed of indomitable perseverance, it is such men that acquire great wealth in any city. Mr. Cooper was married on September 14, 1881, to Miss Abbie Abercrombie, of Chicago. He is a member of Washington Park Club.

JOSEPH DONNESBERGER was born in Cincinnati, September 29, 1843, and removed to Chicago in 1869, where he engaged in the real estate business. Mr. Donnesberger is noted for his sterling abilities, and Spartan virtue. He enjoys in an eminent degree the confidence of the people of Cook county. He has frequently held important public office, but never of his own seeking, and always with credit to himself and satisfaction to the people. He was Assessor in the town of Cicero in 1873, and Collector in 1874. He was then made President of the Board of Trustees of the town from 1876 to 1883, when he resigned, and was elected a member of the Board of County Commissioners, in which capacity he served from 1883 to 1886, one year of which he was President of the Board. When the members of the "boodle" County Board were convicted he was appointed to serve an unexpired term. In 1889 he was appointed Commissioner of the South Parks, which office he now holds, also being President of the present Board of Park Commissioners. Mr. Donnesberger, is one of Chicago's best posted and most active real estate dealers. He has been a member of the Real Estate Board from the start. He is one of the few real estate men whose business antedates the great fire of 1871. His principal real estate interests are in the south and south-west portions of the city.

A. L. COE was born in Talmage, Ohio. His early life was spent in Ashtabula county, on the Western Reserve. He removed to Chicago in July, 1853, engaging in the coal business, until the breaking out of the war. He entered the service with the 51st Illinois volunteers, in September, 1861, for three years. The firm of Mead & Company, of which Mr. Coe is the junior member, was organized immediately after the war, and has continued until this time without change, doing business in the management of estates for non-residents; also in placing capital in loans



ANDREW J. COOPER.



JAMES P. MALLETTE.

Photograph by W. J. Root.



JOSEPH DONNESBERGER.

Photograph by W. J. Root.

REAL ESTATE.



ALBERT L. COE.

and investments, which have proved successful. Careful management has added to the success of that business. Mr. Coe has been identified with several enterprises of public interest. He was one of the early members of the Union League Club. He has taken part in the Citizens' League, the Young Men's Christian Association, of which he has long been a trustee, and other organizations. He was also one of the promoters of the great Auditorium building enterprise. He has always been actuated by a desire to promote the public good, rather than private gain. Warm hearted, courteous, and generous in his intercourse with others, he is an honor to his calling, and to the city of Chicago. He has a commanding presence, and distinguished appearance, which make him a conspicuous figure in any gathering, or on the street.

ANDREW KRIMBILL, Real Estate and Loans, Rooms 4 and 5 Winnipeg Block, cor. 92nd Street and Commercial Avenue, South Chicago. The region of Calumet is the section where the greatest activity prevails in real estate, on account of the enormous development of manufacturing interests in that section. What a few years ago was a wilderness of quagmires, and swamps, has become one of the greatest manufacturing sections in the world, toward which manufacturing concerns all over the country are turning their attention. Mr. Krimbill is thoroughly posted on all parts of this district, and is favorably located, and makes a specialty of handling this class of property. Those who trust him with the management of investments may be certain of receiving prompt attention, and reliable service.

CHARLES S. HOLMES, Hotel and Real Estate Broker, was born in Pennsylvania, Oct. 14th, 1841. His early life was spent in Pittsburgh, where he became widely and favorably known as a man of unusual energy and business activity. His early life was spent in the hotel business, where he became acquainted with every detail of management, and perfectly familiar with all the requirements of a hotel. It also gave him a wide acquaintance among hotel men, so that he added to a natural tact the special training needed to fit him for the business he has undertaken. About one year ago Mr. Holmes came to Chicago and entered the hotel and real estate brokerage business. Although comparatively a new-comer in Chicago, he has quickly built up a very prosperous business, having been prominently interested in most of the large hotel deals transacted in the West in the last few months. Another branch of Mr. Holmes' business is the outfitting of hotels. He does this by contract; and his intimate knowledge of hotel requirements enables him to supply every single article in place for use. The general activity in the hotel business occasioned by the World's Fair, has made this a most favorable year for the beginning of a brokerage business; and Mr. Holmes has had his time completely occupied by the great number of projects and negotiations, regarding the leasing, building and sale of hotels of all sizes and kinds. The procuring of



CHARLES S. HOLMES.

Photograph by W. J. Root.

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BENJAMIN F. CLARK.

Photograph by W. J. Root.

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J. H. NORTON.

REAL ESTATE.



CHANDLER S. REDFIELD.

York, April 24, 1812. In 1848 his parents removed to Homer, Mich., where young Chandler remained on the farm until the breaking out of the war. It was while here that he received his education in the common schools. At the breaking out of the war he enlisted in the 2nd Mich. Cav.; and was appointed Hospital Steward, U. S. A., in Dec. 1863, which position he resigned in Dec. 1865, and came to Chicago. Six months afterward he went to Omaha, accepting the position of state agent for Nebraska for the New York Life Insurance Company, which he held until 1870. From 1870 to 1873 he was special agent for the west for the same company. In the Spring of 1873 he returned to Chicago, and engaged in the real estate and fire insurance business, in Cook County, in which he has continued ever since. He has been active in building up Englewood, Normal Park, Auburn Park, and many others; and he is now engaged in booming Evanston and South Evanston property. Mr. Redfield has filled several different offices of profit and trust in the gift of the people. He was Assessor, and President of the Board of Trustees of the Town of Lake from 1877 to 1881 inclusive. While he is not a member of any religious society, he contributes to the support of all protestant denominations. He is an A. F. & A. Mason, R. A. M., and Knight Templar. He now resides at South Evanston, where he has large real estate interests. He is the treasurer of the Smith Pneumatic Transfer and Storage Company; and is interested in the Apothecaries Co., of Chicago. He is also a member of the firm of Redfield & Judd, at Englewood.

CHARLES HENRY MULLIKEN was born at Augusta, Me., March 18, 1832. He received his early education at the Augusta High School and Monmouth Academy. At eighteen years of age he went to Boston and secured a situation in the office of a merchandise broker, where he spent four years. He then went into a trading venture between Boston and

mers for whom he acts in the loaning of money. He says he "never yet made a loan on which he or any one else lost money." He operates in farm loans in northern and central Illinois, the oldest and best settled parts of the State. He examines each case strictly on its own merits without being bound by any cast-iron rules, in order to satisfy himself that the property is sufficient security, that the papers are properly drawn, the mortgage a first lien, the title good, and that there is nothing to prevent the loan being a good one.

CHANDLER S. REDFIELD was born at Clyde, Wayne Co., New York, April 24, 1812. In 1848 his parents removed to Homer, Mich., where young Chandler remained on the farm until the breaking out of the war. It was while here that he received his education in the common schools. At the breaking out of the war he enlisted in the 2nd Mich. Cav.; and was appointed Hospital Steward, U. S. A., in Dec. 1863, which position he resigned in Dec. 1865, and came to Chicago. Six months afterward he went to Omaha, accepting the position of state agent for Nebraska for the New York Life Insurance Company, which he held until 1870. From 1870 to 1873 he was special agent for the west for the same company. In the Spring of 1873 he returned to Chicago, and engaged in the real estate and fire insurance business, in Cook County, in which he has continued ever since. He has been active in building up Englewood, Normal Park, Auburn Park, and many others; and he is now engaged in booming Evanston and South Evanston property. Mr. Redfield has filled several different offices of profit and trust in the gift of the people. He was Assessor, and President of the Board of Trustees of the Town of Lake from 1877 to 1881 inclusive. While he is not a member of any religious society, he contributes to the support of all protestant denominations. He is an A. F. & A. Mason, R. A. M., and Knight Templar. He now resides at South Evanston, where he has large real estate interests. He is the treasurer of the Smith Pneumatic Transfer and Storage Company; and is interested in the Apothecaries Co., of Chicago. He is also a member of the firm of Redfield & Judd, at Englewood.

engaged in mercantile business until the time of the great fire, when his accumulations were again swept away. In 1874 he went into the real estate business, in which he accumulated a fair competence. He is a member of the Citizens' Association, Chicago, the Union Club, and the Real Estate Board. He is also prominent in Presbyterian church circles. Mr. Mulliken married, on December 3, 1851, Miss Sarah E. Hallett. They have had four children who all attained distinction.

ROBERT W. HYMAN, JR., 184 Dearborn St., Chicago, was born in Hamilton, Martin county, North Carolina, October 26th, 1850.

He received as good an education as could be obtained from the common schools of his native town. To such advantages as were offered he added the force of will, and natural determination which early marked him as a man who was destined to achieve distinction in whatever direction he chose to put forth his efforts. In May, 1872, he came to Chicago, and entered actively into the real estate business, where he has made his influence felt by his enterprise and dash. The early expectations formed for him have been fully justified, and he is to-day regarded as one of the most capable, conservative and efficient among Chicago's real estate dealers.

MR. ALFRED A. AMES, the subject of this sketch, was born December 12, 1863, at Minneapolis, Minnesota. He was educated in the public schools of his native city, and in the Curtis Business College, of Minneapolis, from which he graduated at the end of a thorough course. He came to Chicago in June, 1884, but returned to Minneapolis in the December following. For several years he traveled extensively in the South until 1889, when he returned to Chicago and engaged in the business of making loans and investments. Mr. Ames is a member of several Social and Athletic Clubs, and his personal characteristics and qualities give promise of a brilliant future. Although a comparatively young man he has already won distinction in social circles which indicate a life of usefulness and honor. Mr. Ames is married to a noble and worthy woman, and the fruit of that union is three beautiful and promising boys. He has recently assumed the business and editorial management of the *Daily Real Estate and Financial Reporter*, with headquarters at room 21, 125 Dearborn street, Chicago.

JAMES F. KEENEY was born at Crawfordsville, Indiana, September 15th, 1845. He took a thorough preparatory course at Brockport, New York, and entered the University of Rochester, from which he graduated with honors. After this he studied law, but was never admitted to practice. In 1868 he came to Chicago, and entered actively into the real estate business. One of his first ventures was the purchase and subdivision, in connection with others, of 240 acres on which the beautiful suburb of Ravenswood has been built, and which has become one of the most elegant and popular of Chicago's residence districts. South Evanston is another of his ventures. Here he built a fine railroad station, a business block, and upwards of fifty large fine residences, placing the town, with its broad



ROBERT W. HYMAN, JR.

Photograph by W. J. Root.



CHARLES HENRY MULLIKEN.

Photograph by W. J. Root.



ALFRED A. AMES.

Photograph by W. J. Root.

REAL ESTATE.



JAMES F. KEENEY.

which gave the place considerable importance. Mr. Keeney was elected to the Kansas Legislature for the session of 1878-79. He soon became a leader in the House, and was a most useful member of the ways and means committee. He was a member of the State Board of Agriculture, and was strongly urged by his friends and the press to permit his being placed in nomination for governor. He was made President of the State Fair of 1880, held at Lawrence, and delivered an inaugural address at the opening, which was listened to by thousands, was printed in nearly every paper in the State, and Kansas City, and was pronounced a masterly production of composition and oratory. But he preferred Chicago; and in 1881 he returned, and again entered actively upon the real estate business, although he never had given up his business office here. Since his return he has built up several suburbs, among them Hermosa, Chicago Heights, and the Columbia Heights. He secured the location of several manufacturing companies there, such as the Rice-Hinze Piano Company, the Steger Piano Company, the Columbia Heights Piano Co., the Columbia Heights Terra Cotta Works, and the Standard Cloth Co.; and he is still engaged in building up Columbia Heights as a manufacturing town. Mr. Keeney has built, and owns a magnificent apartment building, at the corner of Rush and Ohio streets, known as the Granada and Salvador. He has built for himself a fine home at 2622 Michigan Ave., in what is considered the finest residence section of the city, where he now lives.

J. ROBSON WEDDELL. J. Robson Weddell & Company, who began his real estate career in Chicago the morning after the great fire, is a well-known missionary devoted to the business of home-building in this city. Since entering into business for himself, in 1881, he has been directly identified with the sale of the following subdivisions, most of which are already built up, and, as will be seen, are located in the midst of thriving communities: Smith's addition in Englewood 40 acres 212 fifty-foot lots; Robson Weddell's subdivision at the northwest corner of 71st and Halsted sts., 89 lots; Robson Weddell's addition to Oak Park, 46 acres; Gordon Smith's subdivision at 17th street and Kedzie or Johnston avenue, 96 lots; Weddell & Cox's subdivision at 63d and Morgan streets, 752 lots; Weddell & Cox's subdivision at 67th street and Center avenue, 760 lots; Weddell & Cox's subdivision of 96 lots at

and handsome streets in the front rank of Chicago's suburbs. Mr. Keeney was one of the most active promoters and advocates of the present park system during the time its establishment was being agitated. He worked, and made speeches, urging the people to vote for the park system, which has become such a distinctive feature of the city. After the panic of 1873, Mr. Keeney bought in Trego county, Kansas, five townships of land, on the Kansas Pacific Railroad, in the center of which he laid out the city of Wakeeney, building up a large town, and selling his lands to settlers. He secured the location there, of the U. S. Land Office

Center avenue and 69th street; Weddell & Cox's Hillside subdivision at 71st street and between Center avenue and Ada street, 436 lots; blocks 4, 5 and 6 in Busby's subdivision, 20 acres, at 61st St. and Cottage Grove avenue. Mr. Weddell, besides being a member of the Real Estate Board, is also an active member of the Farragut, the Elks, the Chicago Cycling, the Chicago Athletic and other well-known clubs of the city. Just returned with his wife from a European trip, he has opened quarters in the Hobbs building with exceptionally elegant furnishings, in fact, his office is said to be the finest in all its appointments of any in Chicago. As a part of the decorations of his office he has two celebrated paintings which cost \$1,000 each. Mr. Weddell has been very successful in his real estate speculations and finds his delight in what to many would seem extravagant office fittings, but which to him, is but an expression of his aesthetic taste, backed by financial ability to gratify those tastes.

IRA HOLMES was born at Brockport, Monroe County, New York, October 9, 1840. He came to Chicago in November, 1863. He is a graduate of Rochester University, New York. He has long been known as one of the most prominent of Chicago's capitalists and real estate men. He is also a member of the Union League Club, and the Washington Park Club.



IRA HOLMES.



J. ROBSON WEDDELL.



RESIDENCE OF JAMES F. KEENEY.

REAL ESTATE.

His father was a member of Congress and one of the best-known men in New York in his time.

E. PERCY MAYNARD, 85 Dearborn St., Real Estate Dealer and Broker. Mr. Maynard started in business for himself in January, 1889, handling property in all parts of the city, and at the same time pushing his speciality, North Shore, Winnetka, Kenilworth, Glencoe, and Highland Park property, particularly that lying along the famous Sheridan Road, and having a lake frontage with riparian rights. He was one of the first to recognize the value of this property for residence purposes. His long familiarity with this property qualifies him to speak with thorough knowledge of prices. Mainly through Mr. Maynard's efforts this beautiful region lying along the bluffs

overlooking the lake, and lying from 15 to 20 miles from the business center of Chicago, has come to be known as the "Hudson of the West," containing the residences of many of the most prominent men of the city. Mr. Maynard has long been one of the most active and enterprising members of the Chicago Real Estate Board.

JOHN A. BARTLETT was born at Oxford, Mass., April 8, 1829. He came to Chicago in 1854, where he went into the merchandising business until 1870, at which time he disposed of his interest, and visited California for the restoration of his health. On his return he opened a real estate office in connection with A. P. Downs, which was continued until the death of Mr. Downs, Mr. Bartlett continuing the business. Mr. Bartlett has been quite successful in his real estate speculations, having amassed quite a fortune by this means.

CHARLES E. RAND, real estate and loans, No. 84 La Salle St., Oxford Building, makes a speciality of manufacturing sites in the Calumet district. He is a member of the Real Estate Board and stands high in real estate circles in Chicago.

B. F. CRONKRITE & COMPANY, real estate and investments, 119 and 121 La Salle St., and at Cottage Grove Avenue and 4th St., Chicago. They do a general real estate business, giving attention to central business property, choice business and residence frontages, acre tracts and subdivisions in all parts of the city, as well as income paying properties. They have invested many millions of dollars for clients, and claim never to have failed to make a satisfactory profit for them. Their offices are conveniently located for conducting the different branches of their business. The members of the firm have been long recognized among the leading men in that line in Chicago, and are able to furnish valuable assistance to those seeking investments. They refer to the National Live Stock Bank, Metropolitan National Bank, Corn Exchange Bank and the Oakland National Bank. Messrs. Cronkrite & Co. also maintain a branch office on the South Side, at the corner of Cottage Grove Avenue and 4th St., Hyde Park, for the accommodation of their South Side trade.

V. H. SURGNOR, Real Estate and Loans, Chemical Bank Building, 85 Dearborn Street, Chicago. Mr. Surgnor deals in all classes of realty and is eminently qualified by long experience in that class of transactions to conduct in a skillful manner negotiations to a successful issue. Possessed

also of good judgment and an intimate knowledge of real estate values, backed with integrity, he has all the qualities of a safe counsellor and faithful agent in the management of property.

THE GREELLY-CARLSON COMPANY, room 834, Opera House Block. This concern started as City and County Surveyors in 1854 by Samuel S. Greeley. In 1882 the firm of S. S. Greeley & Co. was organized, who were succeeded in 1884 by Greeley, Carlson & Co., and in March, 1887, the Greeley-Carlson Co. was incorporated with the following officers: President, Samuel S. Greeley; Vice-president, Frederick Greeley; Treasurer, Gustaf H. Carlson; Secretary, Sylvester K. Howard. This company makes a speciality of land work, and executes a large percentage of the work in this line

in the city. They have published an atlas of Chicago, showing every lot, block, street, alley, railroad, and dock within the city limits, and giving full dimensions and position, and have also for sale their valuable atlases and maps of Hyde Park, Evanston, Lake and other suburban towns.

KNIGHT & MARSHALL, real estate and loans, Reaper Block, Chicago. This is one of the oldest real estate firms in the city having been established by Mr. James M. Marshall, senior, in 1854. The fact that the firm has stood all the mutations of time, including the terrible ordeals, such as the Chicago fire of 1871, and the panic of 1873, speaks loudly for the stability, the thorough business principles, and the integrity of the members of this firm. The firm has always sought to get and keep a few regular customers, and retain them through a long period. Mr. Marshall, the founder of the firm, for many years before his death managed the extensive Malcolm McNeal estate. He married Miss Susana C. Larson, and died July 1, 1880 leaving a family of five children, and bequeathing his oldest son, James M., his interest in the firm.

MEAD & COE, real estate and investments, cor. of La Salle & Madison Sts., Chicago. This concern was founded very soon after the close of the late civil war, by Aaron B. Mead and Albert L. Coe. The firm has been more than usually successful, and has handled, and still handles, some of the largest and most important properties in the city, especially for non-residents. Mr. Mead is a native of Franklinville, Cattaraugus county, New York, and has been identified with the real estate business since 1864. For four years he was with the well known firm of Abner L. Ely, No. 22 Pine St., New York City, one of the most influential agencies in the American Metropolis.

WALKER, LARNED & MOBS, Tacoma Building, Chicago, one of the most prominent real estate firms in the city, has for its senior one of the oldest real estate men in Chicago. He began operations in 1868, and since that time has been identified with that branch of the city's interests. Mr. Walker has been very successful, and is the proprietor of large and valuable tracts of property, both in his own fee, and in trust for others. About three years ago he took in the other members of the firm in order to increase his facilities for caring for the property of his clients.



EGGLESTON.



AUBURN PARK.

LESSER FRANKLIN came to America when a lad, within two or three years of his majority. He brought little with him save the elements of a forceful character, dominated by a dauntless purpose to cover for himself a successful future. Alone and unbefriended he landed in the city of New York, and set about obtaining employment. As he could speak no English, and knew nothing of the modes and manners of this country, his first efforts to get work were vain. By the same persistence, however, which has marked his subsequent career, he finally found an employer with whom he remained a year and a half. He had then learned to speak and understand the English language fairly; and, like many other stirring souls, at that period, felt the impulse to go west, and try his chances in new and broader fields. He went first to Iowa, and spent some years in various capacities in different parts of that State. Gradually acquiring interests in farm and timber lands, and later in town and suburban sites, wherever he saw a stimulus for his endeavor, he rounded up his sojourn in the Hawkeye State with pronounced success. Being now financially a "solid" man, he entered upon new speculations in Minnesota. His realty dealings in and about Minneapolis, covering a period of several years, brought him satisfactory profits; and on giving up business there in 1887, he was the possessor of a snug fortune. Although but four years engaged in the field of real estate operations in Chicago and vicinity, Mr. Franklin has attained a conspicuous place in the front rank of owners, sub-

dividers and builders. To achieve such prominence in a body of men noted throughout the country for their mental acumen and force, is evidence of the possession of personal and business qualities of the highest order. To no man is empty adulation more distasteful than to the gentleman of whom we write, though we believe he cherishes a just and reasonable pride in the brilliant results of his indefatigable toil. It is quite impossible, however, for close observers, who comprehend the strains and hazards of enormous speculations in our suburban acreage during this anomalous period of World's Fair competition, and who have watched the inception and development of Mr. Franklin's successive enterprises here, to refrain from expressions of earnest admiration and praise. Since his advent to this city, its suburban development has outstripped all the progress made in the previous decade of years. This amazing growth has been largely the result of the restless effort of a half score of sagacious workers. Most of them were veterans in this field. Considering the extent of the interests involved, the competition between these men has been a rivalry of giants. Franklin's experience in realty transactions of considerable moment in various parts of the Northwest, to which we have before alluded, had nerved him for the strife.

By hard earned success he had accumulated the means which stimulated his zeal, to grapple with greater undertakings in this broader arena of endeavor, in the imperial city of the inland seas. And well might he say of his brief Chicago career, in the proud words of the great Roman, "Veni, Vidi, Vici." For, so vigorously has he handled the great suburban tracts with which his name is identified, as to enhance the value of adjacent ground, two and three fold in as many years. In this vicinity Mr. Franklin's attention was first directed to the disposition of a large tract of land in the town of Jefferson, a locality for some time previous held in slight esteem by prominent dealers in realty. Certain causes had placed it under the ban of distrust as a field of profitable speculation. By novel and ingenious methods of managing a series of popular excursions lasting nearly a year Mr. Franklin kept public and patronage turned toward "Edington Park." The vitality he infused into a hitherto dormant region is manifested to-day in improvements spreading for miles around. On the successful termination of this venture, he began operations on an extensive scale in the southwestern suburban dis-

trict, subdividing, improving and selling a superb tract of 153 acres, between Ashland avenue and Blue Island ridge, which he made familiar as a household word under the name of "Englewood Heights." As in the former instance, so also in this, Mr. Franklin was the pioneer subdivider of the locality, and by a year of famous excursions, involving the carriage of 49,970 passengers, he satisfied the needs of home-buyers so fully that the tide of purchase and occupation has now swept over the whole area of Lake and Calumet. In the summer of 1890, Mr. Franklin reached the culmination of his successful labors, when, by a rare intuition of genius, he planted the divining rod of auspicious augury in the soil of Franklin Park, the most extensive subdivision of ground in the county of Cook. Of this he became the sole owner. The tract, which includes nearly 600 acres, is located two and one-half miles west of the city limits, at the intersection of the Chicago & Northern Pacific and the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul railroads, and in the suburban terminus of the former line. Both roads have large and handsome stations at this point. Franklin Park is ninety feet above the level of Lake Michigan, and, although but just past the first year of its existence, it boasts of an elaborate hotel, attractive stores, a fine public hall, and more spacious, substantial and pleasing residences than suburbs thrice its age. Its projector is absorbed in the task of promoting the prosperity of this, his last and most important enterprise. Abundant success attends him. In personal appearance Mr. Franklin is somewhat above the medium stature, and, although verging on the meridian of life, his bearing is as lithe and graceful as in the years of early manhood. In manner he is courteous, affable and genial, with a hearty word and warm hand grasp for every one of his friends, acquaintances and patrons at all times. It is notable that all his patrons are his friends. It is further observable that, so judicious have been his successive selections of tracts for improvement, and so fortunate have been his clients in their dealings with him, large numbers of them have by additional purchases followed his guidance from one subdivision to another. In business methods Mr. Franklin is frank, prompt and straightforward. With him, to resolve is to act. Although firm and decided, he is considerate and indulgent with his debtors, and many is the man struggling to acquire a home who, in an hour of need, has gratefully acknowledged his leniency. In fact, Mr. Franklin has made a study of the condition and interests of that great class of wage-earners who aim by industry and economy to secure homes of their own, and while precise in business matters he has mingled not a little philanthropy with financiering. Franklin Park is the last great realty enterprise to which he will direct his efforts. He is not avaricious. He knows just what a dollar means, but does not worship it. He does not aspire to be a Cressus in wealth. He has contracted for his own use at Franklin Park, a residence complete in all its equipments, fit for any gentleman's lifetime home, and hereafter will mainly devote his attention to the erection of dwellings for his patrons in that vicinity. Were he so disposed, he could safely rest content on his accumulations and his laurels. It may be said finally of the subject of this sketch that he is pre-eminently a domestic man. In respite from the herculean labors which have given him such high repute his home is the ideal of his heart, and those who know his social life can sincerely congratulate him on being the center of as amiable and charming a family circle as graces any neighborhood. Mr. Franklin's office is at 130 La Salle street, where he is always ready to welcome customers. Mr. Franklin's knowledge of real estate values, in and around Chicago, is of great value when enlisted in the interest of any speculator dealing in those values. Whoever will call on him, in a short conversation will be abundantly convinced of that fact.



LESSER FRANKLIN.

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FRANK C. VIERLING.

Irish Brigade. Corporal Vierling was mustered out at Richmond, May 28, 1865, and arrived home on June 13, 1865, his fifteenth birthday. He was said to be the youngest soldier from the State of Illinois. He then entered the Haven School on Wabash Avenue and afterwards graduated from the West Division High School. By strict economy Mr. Vierling accumulated about \$1,000, with which he entered the real estate business. In 1875 he was appointed appraiser of school lands and succeeded in raising their valuation \$189,000. Since that time Mr. Vierling has been engaged in real estate speculation, in which he has been fairly successful. In 1889 he was elected alderman from the second ward, a position he continues to hold. Mr. Vierling is a member of several secret societies. He was made a Mason in Covenant Lodge A. F. and A. M. in 1873. He is a member of Corinthian Chapter, Apollo Commandery, Oriental Consistory, and Medina Temple; Past Grand in No. 9, Odd Fellows; Patron of Queen Esther; Past Commander Abraham Lincoln Post, G. A. R.; the Union Veteran, and Indiana Clubs; South Side Turngemeinde, French Club, Citizens' Association, Real Estate Board, Art Institute, Calumet Club, Washington Park Club, Germania Club, Past Chancellor Commander, Welcome Lodge, K. of P., and the Royal Arcanum. He is also a member of Plymouth Congregational Church. He is President of the Chicago Rubber and Mill Supply Company. In the Council, Alderman Vierling is one of the most active and useful members, always taking an active interest in the welfare of his constituents and his ward. He is also active in the councils of the Republican party.

WILLIAM CRANE KINNEY, a long time Alderman of the City of Chicago, was born on a farm near Adrian, Lenawee County, Michigan, on February 3, 1838. He received his education in the common schools in Michigan. He afterward studied law, and graduated from the Law Department of the Chicago College of Law. He came to Chicago in 1872.



WILLIAM CRANE KINNEY.

FRANK C. VIERLING.—Frank C. Vierling was born in Cincinnati, June 13, 1850, of Alsatian parents, his father being one of the revolutionists of 1848. His parents moved to Chicago when young Frank was but five years of age. At the breaking out of the war Frank, being an expert drummer, enlisted as a drummer boy, although only eleven years old, much against the wishes of his father who soon secured his discharge. In 1862 he ran away and re-enlisted, his father again securing his discharge. The following year his father died, and in 1864 he again enlisted, and served as corporal of Company F, 23d Illinois Veteran Volunteers in Col. Mulligan's

constituents. Speculators desiring information of safe and profitable investments will find it to their advantage to call on Alderman Kinney.

DUNLAP SMITH is a native of Chicago, a representative product of the great city in which he was born and educated. He is probably the youngest man in the real estate fraternity who has made the record that entitles him to a position in the front rank of the business. He was born in 1863. At 21 he graduated from Harvard University. During his college days his ability, industry and excellent scholarship, gained him the distinguished position of secretary of the Harvard Philosophical Society; and, although one of the youngest of his class, graduated with distinction. Upon his return he entered into business and social life. He is an active and influential member of the Union, University and North Shore clubs. He is a director on the board of the Chicago Elevator Company, and in the Iowa Central Railroad Company. In these two enterprises he represents the interest of Russell Sage, of New York. Mr. Smith has been a most active member of the Chicago Real Estate Board since its organization. In addition to real estate, the firm does a large mortgage banking business.

Having been reared in Chicago, and having early turned his attention to real estate, Mr. Smith is considered an expert on realty valuation. He is genial and approachable, but full of business, has keen perceptions, grasps a proposition readily, and gives prompt decisions. Mr. Smith's name was originally William, but when he entered business, he found the fact that there were so many of the same name, was a decided handicap; and by decree of court, in 1886, he changed it to Dunlap Smith. It may fairly be said that no name in Chicago is better known than the one which has existed so few years. Mr. Smith's father, Perry H. Smith, was one of the best known and influential of Chicago's early citizens; and in the eighteen years in which he was president of the Chicago and North-Western Railway did much to aid in the great development of Chicago. Mr. Dunlap Smith resembles his father in his quickness of thought and action and in his conservative straight-forward business methods.

S. LAWRENCE WILLIAMS was born at Cincinnati, Ohio, October 23, 1859. He was educated at Lake Forest Academy, Phillips' Exeter Academy, at Exeter, New Hampshire, and at Yale University, graduating from Yale in the class of 1882. He has spent nine years in the real estate business, during which he has been engaged in some of the most noted real estate deals during that time. He has been active in the promotion of several prominent building enterprises, such as the Ontario Apartment Building, on the corner of Ontario and State Streets; the Knickerbocker Apartments, corner of 42d Street and Ellis Avenue; and the Locust Apartment Building, and numerous others of minor importance. He has also been connected with the building of many other houses and residences in the city.

WILLIAM A. MERIGOLD, one of Chicago's foremost real estate men, was born at St. Catharine's, Ontario, May 19, 1850. He came, with his parents, to Chicago when twelve years of age, and has lived here continuously since that time. He attended the common, and grammar schools of St. Catharine's, and the Chicago schools after his arrival. His first



DUNLAP SMITH.



S. LAWRENCE WILLIAMS.

Instead of engaging actively in the practice of his profession after his graduation, he went into the real estate business, and somewhat into politics. He was repeatedly elected to the Common Council from the Thirty-second ward, and for many years served his constituents in that capacity. His office is at 108 Dearborn street, Chicago. The many years of experience of Alderman Kinney, both as a city official, constantly being brought in contact with the business interests of the city, and as a real estate man, placing him in constant contact with that particular interest, has necessarily given him great knowledge, which he gladly places at the service of his customers and

REAL ESTATE.



WILLIAM A. MERIGOLD.

Photograph by Stevens, McVicker's Theater.

able operators to be found in any city. He devotes his attention to all branches of the business.

CHAS. E. RAND, Real Estate, 84 and 86 LaSalle Street, Rooms 408 to 410, Chicago, makes a specialty of manufacturing sites at Great Chicago

and in the Calumet District. This district has come to be the greatest and most famous district for manufacturing purposes in this country; and it is destined to become more and more so, as its peculiar advantages become better known. Eastern manufacturers who desire either to remove to, or establish branches at Chicago, almost invariably find it to their interest to locate in the Calumet district. The railroad connection is perfect with every section of the country; and dock advantages are practically unlimited. Under these circumstances the real estate interests become very important. Mr. Rand is thoroughly conversant with every part of this district; and he maintains a branch office at South Chicago (on South Chicago Avenue, near 133d Street) for the special benefit of customers looking for this description of property. He represents large acre interests on the Calumet, which are unequalled in point of eligibility. Mr. Rand will be able to satisfy any customer, both as to location and price. His counsel will also be found of value in other lines of realty investments in and around Chicago.

FRANCIS P. OWINGS was reared in St. Louis and for several years had been engaged in the seed business, in which he had accumulated a small capital, when in September, 1879, he came to Chicago, for the first time, to buy a car load of seeds. He was so favorably impressed with the prevailing air of activity and enterprise that he determined to make it his home. Two weeks later he carried his resolution into effect and removed to this city.

employment was in the real estate office of W. D. Kerfoot & Co., which he entered at sixteen years of age. This was in 1866. Here he deported himself so well and won the confidence of his employer to such an extent that in 1871 he was admitted to a partnership in the concern; and for fifteen years he retained his active interest in the firm. In 1886, he withdrew from Wm. D. Kerfoot & Co., to engage in business for himself. Since that time he has taken rank among the leading real estate men of Chicago, having engineered some of the largest deals in realty that were ever consummated here. His office is a beehive of activity, and employs a large corps of the most aggressive and capable

He first made some small investments in real estate, which proved successful. He then built eight frame houses, one of which he made nearly \$6,000. He afterward built the Princess Skating Rink on West Washington Street, but was shrewd enough to build it so that it could be transformed to other uses. This was sold also at a fair profit before the roller skating craze died out. In the nine years since he came to this city Mr. Owings has erected twenty-six buildings. Among these are the six-story building at 254 and 256 Franklin Street, the Owings Building at 226 and 228 Jackson Street, the eight-story marble-front building at 232 to 236 Fifth Avenue, the six-story Printers' Warehouse, 63 to 71 Third Avenue, and the large building known as the Jeffery Block, at 73 and 75 Third Avenue. This building is 50 by 100 feet, six stories and a basement, and belongs to Mr. Owings, though rented to the handsome little Windsor Theater on the North-side. Mr. Owings has put up a seven-story building at the corner of Fifth Avenue and Monroe Street. It is of the East Indian style of architecture, and is one of the handsomest structures in the city. The lower story is ornamented with pillars patterned after those in the Caves of Silence, near Delhi, and the terra-cotta work and engraving represents Egyptian hieroglyphics. He has also put up a Printers' building at the corner of Jackson Street and Third Avenue, which is six stories in height, 70 feet front by 100 feet in depth, and a model in its way. With Mr. Owings' youth and enterprise and with his present attainments, the chances are more than equal that he will become one of the most wealthy men in Chicago before many years. After one has once obtained a good lead in the race, it requires little to enable him to keep it. Mr. Owings has obtained that lead, and he certainly has the talent and the enterprise to make the best use possible of his advantages. The chances for real estate speculation in Chicago are just as many, and just as great as they ever have been at any time of its history. But Mr. Owings is more of a



FRANCIS P. OWINGS

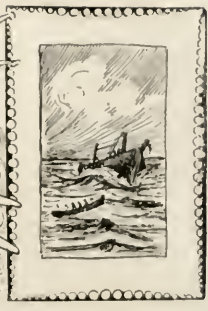


OFFICE OF W. A. MERIGOLD & CO.

builder than a speculator. He is more inclined to get the wealth that other men earn.

But the business blocks that he is now erecting eclipse in size and beauty of architecture any he has built hereto. A picture and description of the magnificent fourteen-story building at the corner of Adams and Dearborn is shown on another page. Besides this Mr. Owings has put up a seven-story building at the corner of Fifth Avenue and Monroe Street. It is of the East Indian style of architecture, and is one of the handsomest structures in the city. The lower story is ornamented with pillars patterned after those in the Caves of Silence, near Delhi, and the terra-cotta work and engraving represents Egyptian hieroglyphics. He has also put up a Printers' building at the corner of Jackson Street and Third Avenue, which is six stories in height, 70 feet front by 100 feet in depth, and a model in its way. With Mr. Owings' youth and enterprise and with his present attainments, the chances are more than equal that he will become one of the most wealthy men in Chicago before many years. After one has once obtained a good lead in the race, it requires little to enable him to keep it. Mr. Owings has obtained that lead, and he certainly has the talent and the enterprise to make the best use possible of his advantages. The chances for real estate speculation in Chicago are just as many, and just as great as they ever have been at any time of its history. But Mr. Owings is more of a

INSURANCE



AS THE early history of insurance in Chicago is shrouded somewhat in mystery, accounts differ as to who or what company issued the first policy. On one side it is claimed that Gurdon S. Hubbard, as agent for the Etna Insurance Co., of Hartford, Conn., was the first, in 1834. This is denied; but it is still claimed that the same agent, representing the Howard Insurance Co., of New York, sometime in 1836, issued a policy on his own household goods. On January 13, 1836, the Chicago Marine and Fire Insurance Co. was chartered, Josiah S. Breese being President, and Dr. L. D. Boone, Secretary. It was specially forbidden in its charter to do a banking business; but it at once began the issue of circulating notes so adroitly worded as to avoid an open violation of its charter, and yet accomplishing the same purpose.

Charters for fire insurance companies, previous to 1870, were issued from time to time. The names and dates will be found in the following:

NAME OF COMPANY OR ORGANIZATION.	DATE OF CHARTER
Chicago Marine & Fire Ins. Co.,	Jan. 13, 1836
Illinois Insurance Co.,	Feb. 12, 1839
Chicago Savings & Ins. Co.,	Feb. 12, 1849
Chicago Temperance Savings Assn.,	May, 1849
Chicago Marine Insurance Co.,	Jan. 29, 1851
Chicago Mutual Insurance Co.,	June 13, 1852
Western Marine & Fire Ins. Co.,	Feb. 10, 1853
Chicago Firemen's Ins. Co.,	Feb. 14, 1855
Mercantile Mutual of Chicago,	Feb. 14, 1855
Chicago City Insurance Co.,	1855
The Garden City Insurance Co.,	Feb. 14, 1855
The Western World Ins. Co.,	1857
The Chicago Mutual Life Co.,	1861
The Home Mutual Fire Ins. Co.,	Feb. 22, 1861
Commercial Insurance Co.,	1865
Merchants' Insurance Co.,	1865
Equitable Fire Insurance Co.,	1865
Fort Dearborn Insurance Co.,	1865
Union Insurance & Trust Co.,	1865
Inland Insurance Co.,	1865
State Insurance Co.,	1868
Traders' Insurance Co.,	1868

A summary of the insurance interest prior to the fire of 1871 is thus given in the History of Chicago:

"In the earlier days of its existence here, its transactions were hampered by swaddling clothes of credit. Risks were written on a credit basis, some companies receiving notes exclusively for the premiums, while others, of sterner mold,

insisted upon a payment of one-third cash, and the remaining two-thirds might be guaranteed by a note. Other companies would not relax their rule of transacting business upon a purely cash basis, and hence were blessed with very little business; although, as time rolled on, the insurers found that they could purchase better rates for cash than they could for credit, and then the cash companies commenced to receive large patronage. But this was long after the primary introduction of insurance into Chicago. * *

Until 1863, the insurance business did not attain any special prominence in the city, but in that year it commenced to receive the attention and patronage it merits. In 1865 there were but few Chicago companies in existence when the year dawned; but about the middle of that year a multitude of energies which had for four years been absorbed in the maelstrom of civil war were, by its subsidence, thrown again into commercial and mercantile life; so that by the end of the year one hundred and twenty-nine companies were located and represented here—eighty-one fire and marine, twenty-nine life, and two accident; and also fourteen fire and marine, one life, and two accident, of which Chicago citizens were the stockholders."

Elias Colbert writes that "during the months of May and June, 1866, an effort was made toward the reorganization of this local board (of fire underwriters), the ruinously low rates, and

the frequency of losses by fire, being the prominent cause of the inception of the movement. About one-half of the companies then represented in the city joined the new organization. But an opposition, amounting, indeed, to an almost positive persecution of the undertaking, characterized the struggle for its permanent existence. The first binding tariff was intro-



HOME INSURANCE COMPANY'S BUILDING.
[Supplied with Hale Elevator.]

INSURANCE.

duced about September, 1866. This was a general classification of risks, to which those connected with the board pledged themselves to abide. The opposition took shape among certain Eastern companies, and was termed the 'Quadrilateral.' They represented that the board possessed dangerous powers under its charter, both as to the limit of holding property, which has been nominally fixed at the limit of \$200,000, and as to the fines and penalties, which were made a part of the by-laws governing the organization. During a period of nearly a year the struggle between the board and its opponents continued, until the former were compelled to invoke the power of the National Board, and its perpetuity was made the test of the permanency of the general organization. However, in January, 1867, the opposition came into the local board, and, since that time, it has worked harmoniously to the benefit of

all concerned, whose community of interest lies in the mutual protection of a fixed tariff of rates and rules of sound and healthy practice."

From 1868 until 1871 the name of Chicago companies was legion, and, as will be seen by reference to the list of companies incorporated during various years, they were organized in every imaginable branch of the insurance business. Unquestionably many were created for the purpose of accumulating premiums, without much consideration for any possible and feasible repayment in the event of a loss accruing, but there were also many splendidly organized companies that were in the flood-tide of prosperity when the fire demolished them. The Act of 1869 was an eminently wise and needful piece of legislation, and speedily weeded out the unstable companies, which left fewer to be slaughtered by the great fire two years later.

As a prefatory table to that of the losses in the fire of 1871, is given the list of losses of New York and Hartford companies in Chicago during the years designated.

Year.	Fires.	Losses.	Insurance.
1863.....	146	\$ 335,690	\$ 272,500
1864.....	193	651,798	485,900
1865.....	243	1,248,466	941,692
1866.....	315	2,487,373	1,646,445
1867.....	515	4,215,332	3,427,288
1868.....	468	3,138,917	1,956,851
1869.....	490	1,244,151	841,392
1870.....	700	2,305,595	2,652,971
Total.....	3,110	\$ 15,612,592	\$ 11,624,439

Consequently it will be perceived that any company might reasonably demand extra hazardous rates in the city prior to 1871.

The exact amount of risks outstanding at the time of the fire, within the area devastated, is as presented in the following table:

STATES.	Number of Companies.	Total Amount of Risks in the Burned District.	Total Loss.	Approximate Amount Paid.
Illinois.....	42	\$ 34,426,474.49	\$ 31,706,652.81	\$ 6,329,000
Connecticut.....	11	12,229,625.00	12,229,625.00	8,140,830
California.....	5	4,694,280.00	4,694,280.00	2,477,590
Great Britain.....	6	6,409,781.71	6,409,781.71	6,146,438
Massachusetts.....	23	4,845,636.11	4,845,636.11	3,290,500
Missouri.....	6	410,825.00	410,825.00	390,410
Michigan.....	1	202,150.00	202,150.00	189,377
Maryland.....	7	415,975.00	415,975.00	332,575
Minnesota.....	1	145,200.00	145,200.00	137,846
Maine.....	3	87,500.00	87,500.00	51,875
New York.....	67	25,008,528.77	24,484,194.60	16,212,970
New Jersey.....	2	25,000.00	25,000.00	25,000
Ohio.....	2	5,799,588.98	5,611,493.52	2,790,520
Rhode Island.....	8	2,517,326.70	2,492,413.68	2,080,800
Rhode Island.....	2	2,312,822.60	2,312,822.60	1,162,538
Wisconsin.....	7	748,582.91	748,582.91	488,433
West Virginia.....	1	33,883.33	33,883.33	33,133
Total.....	201	\$ 100,225,779.90	\$ 96,553,720.94	\$ 50,178,925



PHENIX INSURANCE BUILDING.
Supplied with Hale Elevators.

The loss entailed by the fire is variously estimated as follows by C. E. Lippincott, State Auditor:

Total amount of loss.....	\$153,600,000
Amount paid by Ins. Co's.....	50,178,925
Net loss.....	\$102,821,075

And in another estimate:

Total amount of loss.....	\$165,451,590
Amount paid by Ins. Co's.....	50,178,925
Net loss.....	\$115,272,665

Number of fires, losses and insurance as reported by the Fire Patrol Department, by courtesy of E. T. Shepherd, Supt. of Fire Patrol:

Fires.	No. of Fires.	No. of Injuries.	Amount of total loss.	Amount of total Insurance.
1863-4.....	186	16	\$ 335,690	\$ 272,500
1864.....	193	22	651,798	485,900
1865-6.....	243	21	1,246,466	941,692
1866-7.....	315	26	2,487,373	1,646,445
1867-8.....	315	37	4,215,332	3,427,288
1868-9.....	468	67	3,138,917	1,956,851
1869-70.....	600	43	2,487,373	3,000,000
1870-1.....	669	35	2,447,545	2,183,458
Oct. 7-1.....	185	10,000	100,225,779.90	100,225,779.90
1871-2.....	489	44	972,800	745,000
1872-3.....	441	44	880,000	3,768,275
1873-4.....	466	68	1,013,246	3,461,735
1874-5.....	473	83	2,345,684	6,780,800
1875-6.....	352	67	1,271,011	2,828,150
1876-7.....	477	129	387,851	3,780,000
1877.....	445	132	1,044,995	6,173,575
1878.....	478	88	306,317	3,327,348
1879.....	638	135	772,082	5,112,631
1880.....	804	151	1,185,816	5,409,460
1881.....	865	89	921,456	9,662,326
1882.....	981	107	593,885	17,871,060
1883.....	1,158	74	1,379,736	21,790,767
1884.....	1,278	104	988,226	12,048,683
1885.....	1,369	71	2,225,131	22,407,225
1886.....	1,543	88	1,492,084	22,676,518
1887.....	1,263	43	1,167,740	9,841,052
1888.....	2,290	402	1,614,255	11,714,501
1889.....	2,568	474	2,250,471	11,351,634
1890.....	3,462	601	2,074,856	14,280,808
1891.....	4,343	811	3,240,514	22,629,519

ESTIMATED.

As one of the curiosities of the insurance business of Chicago,

we may mention that there were only four general agencies for fire insurance companies in the city at the time of the great fire, viz. Geo. F. Bissell, of the Hartford, of Connecticut; A. Williams, then of the Continental Fire, but now of the Connecticut Fire; W. H. Cunningham, now of the Fire Association of Philadelphia, and R. J. Smith, of the Traders, all four of whom have been continuously in business up to the present. There are now sixty-seven general fire insurance agents doing business in Chicago.

In 1849 was the first germ of the Chicago Board of Underwriters. The first official action reported was the adoption of a code of "general rules" for the government of risks in Chicago. Nothing further appears until the second Board

INSURANCE.

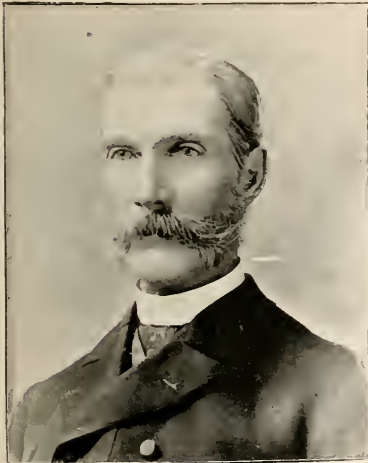
Underwriters was organized in 1856, G. S. Hubbard, President, and J. K. Rodgers, Secretary. It was incorporated February 22, 1861. After the great fire of 1871, this institution, like many another, was crippled and required to be reorganized, which was done January 4, 1872. It proceeded to establish the Insurance Fire Patrol, which has since done good service in extinguishing incipient blazes and protecting property in larger ones. It was first located at 113 Franklin street, which was built by the Underwriters expressly for its accommodation, where it remained until February 16, 1878, when it removed to its present quarters, 176 Monroe street. Another patrol has also been established on the West Side, and one at Packing Town.

A vigorous fight was made in 1874, after the great fire of that year, to withdraw all the insurance companies from business in Chicago on account of the supposed extra hazardous risk of the business. But on full examination it was found that that fire, involving a loss of upwards of \$4,000,000, was merely the burning off of the section of shanties which had been a constant danger to the city, and must have remained so had it not occurred; that no more wooden buildings could legally be built within the city limits, and that the character of the buildings then being erected was of the best class of risks, so that this agitation, so far from injuring any interests of the city, really had the effect to give greater confidence and improve those interests.

The life insurance interests have enjoyed a degree of prosperity fully equal to any other branch of business. Their history is the history of every other class of enterprises in this city. It is one of small beginnings; of slow but certain development at first, and finally of the most vigorous and luxuriant growth. Every life insurance organization in this country, of any pretensions, maintains either a branch or a first-class agency here. And the Chicago men who have devoted themselves to life insurance have won for themselves renown fully equal to those of other cities in this country.

FIRE INSURANCE.

GEORGE F. BISSELL, the Western Manager of The Hartford Fire Insurance Company, is one of the best known Underwriters of the country. He became a resident of Chicago in 1861, and since 1863, a period of nearly twenty-nine years, he has been the resident Manager of this company. When he came to this city as Assistant Manager, he was connected with the only department office of a Fire Insurance Company in Chicago or the Northwest. He has remained in the profession until Chicago has become the second Insurance centre in this country—there being at the present time no less than forty-four managing offices in this city.



GEORGE F. BISSELL.

Mr. Bissell erected for the company the first Fire Insurance Building in Chicago, in the year 1864, the same being on La Salle street near the tunnel. This building went down in the great fire of 1871, and with it the company lost \$1,350,000. Within four months under Mr. Bissell's vigorous labors, this immense sum in losses was adjusted, and paid; and a new Insurance Building erected on the ruins of the old. He has been connected with various public movements in this city and is prominent in benevolent and philanthropic works. He was one of the founders of Chicago's most representative club, the Union League, serving several terms on its Board of Man-

agement, and Committee on Political action; and being elected as its President in 1889. While past the age of sixty, he is still a constant and hard-working member of his chosen profession.

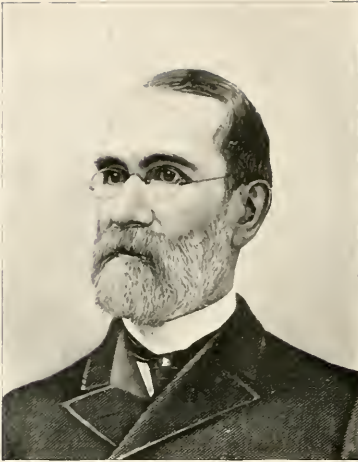
THE HARTFORD FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, is one of the oldest fire companies in this country. Its early history is somewhat shrouded in mystery. While the charter under which it operates was granted in May, 1810; and the company was organized June 27th of that year, there were policies issued as early as 1791 in the name of the Hartford Fire Insurance Company signed by men who are supposed to be identical with those who were afterward active in the present company. Whether the present is a continuation, or reorganization of its predecessor, or whether it was organized anew, is not certain; but it is without doubt one of the oldest, and stands very near, if not at the head of the fire insurance business of this country. Amendments have been made to its charter from time to time, to permit of its growth, and to meet the increasing demands of its business. Since the organization of the Hartford, under its present charter, it has collected in premiums more than \$63,000,000. It has paid out in losses up to January 1st, 1892, more than \$39,000,000. It has made a remarkable record in the stability of its management, a record that speaks volumes for that management. In more than eighty years of its history it has had only five different Presidents, and the fifth is still in office. The Chicago office at 115 Monroe Street is represented by Mr. G. F. Bissell, as General Agent, and P. P. Heywood Assistant. Mr. Bissell has had an honorable record in insurance circles in this city. He was one of the pioneers in Chicago's Fire Insurance business, and still continues among its leading and most distinguished members.

ROBERT JORDAN SMITH, the subject of the portrait below, was born in St. Clair county, Illinois, July 12th, 1837, and has always been a resident of this State. His early education was obtained in the ordinary log school-house of that day; and partially completed in the high school at Belleville, and one term at Shurtliff College, at Alton. Early in the sixties, Mr. Smith began his insurance career, which is somewhat remarkable, from the fact that he reluctantly became engaged in a profession which he has since followed with success. His first employment was with the old Aetna, of Hartford, Conn., under that famous pioneer among fire underwriters, J. B. Bennett, manager. As one of the State agents of that company, and located at Springfield, Ill., his intimate knowledge of the wants of the various locations, coupled with his abilities, soon attracted the attention of other companies, and he was appointed General Agent for the Northwestern States of the old Putnam, of Conn.; and removed his office to this city in 1868. The great Chicago fire of 1871, of course, caused a change of lease; and Mr. Smith was engaged in general supervisory work for the National Board of Underwriters until July, 1874, when he was elected Secretary of the Traders' Insurance Company of this city, which position he now holds. Among the members of various organizations among fire and marine underwriters Mr. Smith has always stood deservedly high, as he was the first President of the International Marine Association, and, for two terms, President of the North Western Fire Underwriters' Association, which, by the way, is the largest body of associated Managers and field men in the world. Politically, Mr. Smith has always been Democratic; and although often urged to stand for office from congressman to sheriff, has always, until last year, steadfastly declined. In the fall of 1890 he was elected President of the Board of County Commissioners, of Cook County, Ill.; and has given the county his best efforts towards inaugurating many reforms among the various county institutions. Men of all parties supported him; and he was again urged to succeed himself, but he retired, stating that he thought he had performed his full share of public duty. For two terms he was President of the Iroquois Club, and held the same office for one term in the Illinois Club, besides many minor positions of trust in business and social organizations of this city.



ROBERT J. SMITH.

ABRAHAM WILLIAMS, the Western Manager of the Connecticut Fire Insurance Company, was born at Utica, New York, in 1830. Before he entered upon his career as an insurance man he had passed through a long and successful experience in business in New York in a concern which maintained connections at Paris. In 1855 he removed, by reason of failing health to the west, settling at Dubuque, Iowa. At the breaking out of the war he was one of the first to volunteer his services in the Union Army, serving until its close, when he returned to Dubuque and established a local fire insurance agency. It soon became one of the best among the well-managed agencies of that city, so much so as to attract general attention. In 1886 he was made general agent of the Yonkers and New York Insurance Com-



ABRAM WILLIAMS.

most capable insurance officers in this country. His address as President of the Fire Underwriters' Association of the Northwest delivered before the eighteenth annual meeting at Milwaukee, in 1877, was a model of philosophical thought on the subject of insurance, and a protest against the stupid blunderings of legislators in dealing with this important matter. Mr. Williams, like many another successful man, has carved out his own success by the exercise of his own native force and wit. He received his education in the common schools of his native town, and is eminently a self-made man.

THE CONNECTICUT FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, of Hartford, Connecticut, was organized in 1850 under a perpetual charter. It began business with a capital of \$300,000, mostly composed of the notes of its stockholders, as was the custom at the time. The company early adopted a policy of strict conservatism, under which its growth was slow, and presumably safe; but this did not save it from a most overwhelming misfortune at the time of the Chicago fire of 1871, and again at the Boston fire of 1872. At both of these disasters the Connecticut was a great sufferer. But it met in full the losses in both these misfortunes, thus saving their valuable charter. The experience of the company having demonstrated the weakness of small companies, the capital stock was raised to \$500,000. Since the date of reorganization, in 1871, the history of the Connecticut is a record of uninterrupted progress, which has been eminently satisfactory both to the policy and stock-holders. The Connecticut has agencies in nearly every State and Territory in the United States and Canada. The company in Chicago occupies commodious offices in the Rookery building, under the management of Abram Williams, who has since Oct. 1, 1884, been its Western manager. The statement of the company of Jan. 1, 1892, shows, cash capital \$1,000,000; reserve for re-insurance, \$913,656.24; outstanding claims, \$167,982.85; net surplus, \$550,589.16.



FREDERICK S. JAMES.

pany, with a field embracing the entire territory west of the Mississippi River. In this he was so successful that in 1869 he removed to Chicago as Western Manager of the company. The Chicago fire terminated the company, and made Mr. Williams a cripple for nearly two years. In 1874 the Continental Insurance Company gave Mr. Williams the superintendency of its Western Farm Department, which under his management proved a wonderful success. This position he held until Oct. 1, 1884, when he was made General Manager of the Western Department of the Connecticut Fire Insurance Company of Hartford, Conn. Mr. Williams is recognized as one of the

most capable insurance officers in this country. His address as President of the Fire Underwriters' Association of the Northwest delivered before the eighteenth annual meeting at Milwaukee, in 1877, was a model of philosophical thought on the subject of insurance, and a protest against the stupid blunderings of legislators in dealing with this important matter. Mr. Williams, like many another successful man, has carved out his own success by the exercise of his own native force and wit. He received his education in the common schools of his native town, and is eminently a self-made man.

FREDERICK S. JAMES, Chairman of the insurance auxiliary committee of the World's Columbian Exposition, is a typical Chicago man. He is so from birth, education, training, and business associations. Born and bred here, his whole life has been identified with the city and its interests; and most worthily has he acquitted himself, as is abundantly shown by the confidence reposed in him by those who know him best, his long time business associates. When the committee appointed by the directors of the Columbian Exposition and the Fire Underwriters' Association, of Chicago, to care for and have charge of all matters pertaining to fire insurance of the Colum-

bian Exposition, came to organize, Mr. James was chosen chairman. Mr. James began his insurance career in the office of Alfred James & Co., then located at the corner of Clark and South Water streets, and when he became of age was admitted to the firm. Shortly after the Chicago fire he opened a local agency of his own which, under his able and conservative management, has grown to be one of the largest on La Salle St., the insurance center of Chicago. But Mr. James has been equally successful as a department manager, in which position he won deserved laurels. He represented the Fire Insurance association of London, for several years, relinquishing its management to accept the Western general agency of the Washington F. & M., of Boston. He secured a fine business for that company, and was a prominent factor in the success attained by it. When the Washington was reinsured by the National, of Hartford, in 1888, Mr. James took charge of its Western department as its general agent, a position he still holds with credit to himself, and profit, both to himself and the company. Mr. James is still a young man, but he has won for himself an enviable place not only among Western underwriters, but also among those of the country at large. He has a thorough knowledge of underwriting, which has enabled him to make money both in general and local agency fields. As a further evidence of the public estimation of his abilities and worth, it is only necessary to cite his recent appointment by Mayor Washburne as one of the commissioners on the part of the city to arrange for the elevation of the railroad tracks running into Chicago.

NATIONAL FIRE INSURANCE CO., of Hartford, Conn., was incorporated in June 1869, for fire and marine business, with an authorized capital of \$1,000,000. The capital was fixed at \$500,000 and business began Dec. 1. The great Boston fire which occurred in November, 1872, involved the National in a loss of \$161,000, which caused a technical impairment; and, for a time, the capital stock was reduced by direction of the stockholders to \$350,000. The original stock was however, restored almost immediately after. The business-like manner in which so young a company met the great emergency, and won for it the confidence of the public, and laid the basis of its subsequent success. The capital stock has been increased to the full amount authorized by its charter. The different departments have been organized under the management of the most competent insurance men that can be found. Fred. L. James was placed in charge of its Western department, at Chicago, and Geo. D. Dorin of the Pacific department, at San Francisco. The last statement of the company shows funds reserved to meet all liabilities \$1,326,122.43. The net surplus over capital and all liabilities was \$578,674.37. The total assets Jan. 1st, 1892, were \$2,904,796.80. Its assets are mainly invested in railroad and municipal bonds, and railroad and bank stocks.

WM. C. MAGILL. One of the well and favorably known insurance men of Chicago is the subject of this sketch, Mr. Wm. C. Magill, the senior member of the popular insurance firm of Magill & Chamberlin. Mr. Magill was born in Buffalo, New York, June 11th, 1850, and came to Chicago at the age of four years. His education he received in the public schools of this city, and has resided in the city and at Evanston, a Chicago suburb, constantly since 1854. Possessing a thorough knowledge of the insurance business, gained through his extensive experience in that line, Mr. Magill is constantly adding to his already large insurance business. His firm represents some of the largest Fire Insurance Companies in the country notably The Phoenix, of Brooklyn, N. Y., founded in 1853, which has a cash capital of \$1,000,000, and gross assets of more than \$5,000,000; the Rockford Insurance Company, of Rockford, Ill., founded in 1867, with a cash capital of \$200,000, total assets more than \$800,000; the German Insurance Company, of Freeport, Illinois, with a cash capital of \$200,000; Cash Surplus to policy holders, \$2,446,996, and total assets of more than \$2,000,000; the Milwaukee Mechanics' Insurance Company, founded in 1853, assets of more than \$1,000,000, and a cash surplus of \$1,000,000. He also has a number of other companies equally good with those mentioned. Thus, this firm has a magnificent aggregate of cash assets, as ample security for every one of the policy-holders; and writes many of the most important business, residence, and factory risks in and about the city. It also issues policies insuring against loss by lightning and tornadoes. Its policies are clear and explicit contracts, devoid of ambiguous terms, while its rates are the lowest possible, commensurate with safety. Mr. Magill has for several years been a resident of Evanston, one of Chicago's most important and most beautiful suburban places, where he is one of the village trustees, and one of the town's most respected and progressive citizens.

Mr. T. R. BURCH, the General Agent of the Phoenix Fire Insurance Company of Brooklyn, N. Y., was born in Brooklyn, N. Y., in 1847. He received his early education in the common schools, and finally graduated



WM. C. MAGILL.

INSURANCE.

from the Hartford, Conn., High School, in which he received a good practical education, which fitted him for the business of life. He early chose the insurance business as his vocation, in which he has achieved an honorable distinction, representing as he does one of the most substantial and reliable companies in this country.

THE HOME INSURANCE COMPANY, of New York, was organized April 13, 1853, under Act of April 19, 1849, the original capital being \$500,000. The Chicago office is in the magnificent building owned by the company and known as the "Home Insurance Building," on the corner of La Salle and Adams streets. Ducat, Lyon & Co., are the General Western Managers. In September of 1890, W. W. Dudley was appointed resident manager, with headquarters at Chicago, and with Chas. B. French, assistant. The Chicago office is located in the Rialto Building.

THE MANCHESTER FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY of Manchester, England, was incorporated and commenced business in 1824, the deeds of settlement authorizing the transaction of a fire and life insurance business.

LIFE INSURANCE.

GAGE E. TARBELL, Mr. Tarbell was born in Chenango County, New York, just thirty-five years ago. He graduated from the collegiate department of the Clinton Liberal Institute, and then taught school for a year previous to beginning the study of law. In 1880, at Ithaca, he was admitted to the bar, and practiced his profession for four years. Here he also began his career as a life insurance agent, dividing his time between his law-practice, and writing applications for insurance. But insurance proved more profitable than the law, and he finally decided to abandon the law and give his entire time to insurance work. He was sent to Binghamton, as manager of the Equitable's Southern New York Department. This was in 1884. Two years later he was made General Agent for Wisconsin and Northern Michigan, having his principal office at Milwaukee. The field covered was a part of the territory controlled by the then existing Northwestern Department, under the general management of Mr. Craine. But Mr. Tarbell, being an energetic man, and ready to avail himself of opportunities,

quitted life insurance for a time, being drawn into mining speculation in the Lake Superior region, which was rife at the time. In this he met a large degree of success. After this excitement abated he again returned to insurance, and was placed in charge of the interests of the Equitable, at Milwaukee. He soon trebled the business of that agency, and opened the way to his subsequent advancement. January 1, 1889, he became an equal partner in the firm of Craine, Curran & Co., in charge of the Northwestern Department. One year later Mr. Curran withdrew from the firm, soon after which Mr. Tarbell removed to Chicago, and is now resident secretary of



GAGE E. TARBELL.

the Equitable Society. Mr. Tarbell is prompt in forming his judgment; believes implicitly in the Equitable; is a practical solicitor himself, and so understands the difficulties and discouragements of a solicitor; and believes in the most liberal policy toward his solicitors. These are qualities which make a successful general agent, and which bind the working force strongly to the manager. He has the Equitable's wonderful history and its present salient advantages mastered in such a way that he can make comparisons and contrasts effective, and his methods are so direct that he commands attention. He is a rising man in the Equitable's management, and he appears to have the power of imparting his own progressive elements to the agents in his department. In life insurance circles the Equitable Life Assurance Society of New York is the wonder of the world. This company, notwithstanding the fact that it is some fifteen years younger than its principal competitors, has completely distanced them all, and is now, and has been for some years, writing nearly one-quarter of the total business written by all of the United States companies. Its Annual Report just issued shows that the Society has over \$800,000,000 of insurance in force, with assets of more than \$135,000,000 and a net surplus of over \$25,000,000; their new business written in 1891 being over \$230,000,000, of which over \$14,000,000 was written in the State of Illinois. The success of this Society has been so great that for some time past, when looking for comparison, it has only been able to measure its wonderful achievements by what it has itself accomplished. Without doubt, the wonderful results paid under the Society's maturing "Contingent" policies; the simplicity of its policy contract; the making of its policies incontestable and payable immediately on receipt of proofs of death, and other reforms brought about by the Equitable, are the real reasons for this wonderful popularity.

CHARLES H. FERGUSON, was born at Oswego, N. Y., August 13th, 1846, and left school at thirteen years of age to learn the drug business at Auburn. Three years later he abandoned the mortar and pestle to try his

fortunes at Milwaukee, in a wholesale crockery house. This position he left to join Co. A., 39th Regt., Wis. Volunteers. At the close of the war he engaged with the Chicago, Mil. & St. Paul Ry. In 1870, he returned to Auburn, N. Y., and became solicitor for life insurance under Albert W. Lawton, agent of the Mutual Life Co. of New York, and at the same time, he did general office work for L. C. Mann & Co., who were among the oldest fire insurance agents in the State of New York. In 1873, Mr. Ferguson became general Western agent at Auburn, for the Oswego and Onondago Fire Co. In 1876 he resumed life insurance with the determination to make it his life's work. He was placed in charge of the Chicago office of the New York Mutual Life, as cashier, soliciting at odd hours. On the withdrawal of John W. Meaker, five years later, he was made "cashier in charge of the Chicago Agency," in which he acquitted himself so well that in 1883 he was made local agent. In 1886, he formed a co-partnership with F. H. Winston, as Ferguson & Winston, managing agents for Chicago and Cook County. This partnership lasted three years, and expired by limitation, when Mr. Winston retired. An examination by the general officers of the company made in 1887, showed that this agency, under the management of Mr. Ferguson, had more than kept pace with the general progress. For the five years ending Dec. 31, 1886, Mr. Ferguson's personal business, including brokerage, had averaged \$40,000 in premiums a year, of which over \$25,000 was strictly personal writings. Again, his policies averaged \$7,500 each, while the average policy of the company was only \$2,100. For four years the writings of this agency approximated one million dollars a year. As a result of this investigation Mr. Ferguson was appointed, in June, 1887, general agent for the State of Illinois, in which he has achieved a phenomenal success. Much of Mr. Ferguson's success has been due to his uniform courtesy and consideration of agents and solicitors, as well as the public generally. He is always ready to assist and encourage the industrious, until they reach success. In June, 1889, at Saratoga, N. Y., he was awarded the general agent's prize, a beautiful solid silver bowl, for "good management and success." Mr. Ferguson is widely known and rich in personal friends, who would go out of their way to serve him. He is a member of Apollo Commandery, K. T.; was its treasurer for two years; treasurer of the Triennial Committee, Chicago battalion, Washington convolve of 1889; is a member of Thomas Post, No. 5, G. A. R., the Veteran Club, St. Andrews Society, Caledonian Society, Sons of New York, Medina Temple Mystic Shrine, Fairview Chapter R. A. Masons, a member of the Union League,



CHAS. H. FERGUSON.

and Calumet Clubs, and a life member of the Second regiment. He resides at 2007 Michigan Ave. in the old home of General Sheridan, which has come to have an historic interest.

JOHN N. HILLS was born at Arlington, Vermont, June 27th, 1837. He was a lake captain on Lake Champlain prior to coming to Chicago, and the ideas he imbibed then have given a coloring to his life since. He is a graduate of Phillips Academy, Andover, Mass. He is a resident of the old town of Lake View, now annexed to Chicago, and has held several town offices, such as Supervisor and Member of the School Board. He was a member of the Board of Trustees, during the building



JOHN N. HILLS.



CHARLES DEWEY.

of the Lake View High School. He took an active part in several public prosecutions, such as that of Mackin and Gallagher for election frauds, in which he was foreman of the jury, he was also foreman of the grand jury which indicted the anarchists. Mr. Hills has been general agent of the National Life Insurance Company of Vermont, for the past twenty years.

MON. CHARLES DEWEY, President of the National Life Insurance Co. of Vermont, was born in Montpelier, Vt., March 27th, 1826. He took a course at the Washington County Grammar School, and graduated at the University of Vermont in the class of 1845. He then entered the offices of the Vermont Mutual Fire Ins. Co., as assistant secretary, where he soon won promotion to the position of secretary, which he held from January, 1850 until November 1st, 1871. In 1854 he was made a director and vice-president of the National Life of Vermont, afterward succeeding to the position of president. Mr. Dewey represented his district in the State senate from 1867-9, where he won the confidence of his constituents. He then became State Inspector of Finance, holding the position as long as he would consent to serve. He has taken an active part in educational work, serving from time to time on school boards, where his superior attainments were of the greatest value. But Mr. Dewey's laurels have been won in the successful management of the great financial institution at the head of which he stands. The National Life Insurance Co. of Vermont, in connection with which Mr. Dewey is best known, is one of the most substantial life insurance companies in this country. The company was chartered in 1848, and up to Jan. 1st, 1851, it had policies in force amounting to \$452,250. From thence to 1870, just prior to Mr. Dewey's election as president, this had only risen to \$4,698,953, with assets amounting to \$857,398.74. Mr. Dewey was elected president Jan. 2, 1872, and at once entered on a vigorous campaign for business, the effectiveness of which is shown by the present attainments. According to the report dated December 31st, 1891, the company had \$51,472,998 of policies in force, the assets of the company footing up \$7,253,447, almost all of which is invested in bonds of national, state, city, county, township, and village organizations throughout the country. It has paid a total of \$7,473,917.37 to policy-holders, in losses since its organization. The success of the institution is very greatly due to Mr. Dewey's able and aggressive management.

EDWARD BASCOM HARPER, President of the Mutual Reserve Fund Life Association, of New York, was born at Dover, Kent County, Delaware, September 14, 1842. The family is descended from Sir William Harper, Lord Mayor of London in 1561. His father was a leading merchant in Kent county, Delaware. His mother was Martha Hardcastle, daughter of Wm. Hardcastle of Caroline county, Md., the owner of extensive plantations before the war, and who was noted for his liberality and kindness to his slaves. Left an orphan at an early age, young Edward entered a store at Dover, and even at fourteen made a strong impression upon all with whom he came in contact. At the breaking out of the civil war he offered his services to his country, and was assigned to duty in the 1st Delaware Cavalry, then being organized. Al-



EDWARD B. HARPER.

though only a boy he recruited more than twenty-five volunteers, and with them reported for duty at camp on the banks of the Brandywine. He remained in camp six months, but was not mustered into the service. Mr. Harper then entered a commercial college in Baltimore, from which he graduated with the highest honors, and at once accepted a clerkship in a Philadelphia banking house. He rapidly mastered the intricacies of banking, and gained the entire confidence of his employers, so that he was advanced step by step until he became manager, and subsequently partner in a concern, the money transactions of which aggregated a half million to a million dollars daily. Here he remained for several years enlarging his acquaintance with monetary affairs, and broadening his knowledge of men and the methods prevailing in the business world. Having a natural aptitude for life insurance, owing to its intricate mathematical problems, he, in 1869, accepted the position of Western Manager of the Commonwealth Life Insurance Company, of New York; and owing to his energy and confidence in his business he achieved an immediate and marvellous success, such as to elicit the most emphatic praise from his superior officers. He remained here for six years. In 1875 Mr. Harper refused an offer of fifteen thousand dollars a year from a New York company, to accept the management of the John Hancock Life Insurance Company of Boston, which he soon placed upon a solid and satisfactory basis. Here he introduced the "Prudential Plan" of life insurance, and first brought its great advantages into prominence and favor to the books of the company. The company of which Mr. Harper is now the chief executive, was incorporated Feb. 9, 1881; and is organized on the purely mutual plan. The Mutual Reserve Fund Life Association is founded on sound principles, and hedged about by safeguards which have commanded public confidence, and its admirable features are largely the result of Mr. Harper's genius in devising and instituting reforms in life insurance. He has worked to secure two prime objects, to furnish life insurance at actual cost, and to protect the insured against the possibility of loss. He has labored to secure the passage of equitable laws in the several states, bearing upon life insurance. He was instrumental in forming the Mutual Benefit Legislative Association of the U. S. of which he is president. Mr. Harper's connection with the Mutual Reserve Fund Association has been a history of most remarkable successes. He has increased its monthly business from \$400,000 to more than \$4,000,000, while the aggregate amount on the books exceeds \$350,000,000. This is unparalleled in the history of life insurance. Mr. Harper has taken a deep interest in benevolent and charitable movements, as has his worthy and estimable wife, formerly Miss Emma Underhill, daughter of John C. and Sarah R. Underhill, of Westchester county, New York.

The Record of the Mutual Reserve Fund Life Association is unique in the history of life insurance, and one of which its officials may well feel proud. Commencing in 1881 without a dollar of capital, it has now a surplus reserve fund exceeding \$3,155,000 and a premium income of more than \$4,000,000—it has paid upwards of \$12,000,000 in death claims, written nearly \$400,000,000 of insurance and established successful agencies in nearly every healthy country in the world. We learn from the published statements of the association that its new business for 1891 exceeds \$30,000,000, being over \$10,000,000 in excess of the business written in 1890. As will be seen from an advertisement on another page, the Mutual Reserve has already saved its members over \$30,000,000 in reduction of premiums, the cost of a \$20,000 policy being about the same as the rate charged for a \$10,000 policy issued by old system companies. It is difficult for the ordinary business man to understand how it is possible to furnish life insurance at such low rates, consistent with security. The following extracts from the prospectus of the Mutual Reserve explain the mystery: "The following facts taken from the sworn statements of old system companies for the year ending Dec. 31, 1890, are worthy of careful consideration: Expenses of management for each \$1,000 insurance in force, \$10.02; Companies doing business in State of New York—average expenses to each \$1,000 in force, expense, to each \$1,000 of insurance in force, ten years, 1881-90, \$9.40; Mutual Reserve Fund Life Association—average \$11.00 of insurance in force, ten years, 1881-90, \$3.10." The fact that the Mutual Reserve has been officially examined and recommended by ten different insurance departments and by several eminent actuaries is conclusive evidence, from the most reliable source, that the company is worthy of confidence.

L. G. FOUSE, Philadelphia, a Pennsylvanian by birth, was born Oct. 21st, 1850. Although his educational facilities were limited, he was well advanced in the common school branches, and in 1867 he entered Heidelberg College and subsequently attended Mercersburg College. His father intended him for the ministry; but during a course of three



L. G. FOUSE.

INSURANCE.

years he developed a propensity for business. In January, 1870, he obtained a minor clerkship in the store of the American Iron Works, Pittsburgh, Pa. He commenced at \$25 per month, was rapidly promoted, and within nine months was advanced to \$75. During this employment he became interested in the subject of insurance; and, at the end of one year, resigned his position to engage in the insurance business. In this he was phenomenally successful, both as a solicitor and organizer. He first organized a fire insurance company in 1871, which became a success, and subsequently organized other successful business enterprises. His latest and crowning effort in this direction was the organization of The Fidelity Mutual Life

Association, of Philadelphia, during the autumn of 1878, of which he is now, and has been from the beginning, President. He has been a student of social science, and especially of the doctrine of probability, as applied to the affairs of human life. His mathematical training fitted him especially for actuarial pursuits. It is this, combined with his practical business experience and judgment, that has made him so pronounced a success in the insurance field.

The *Evening Call*, a Philadelphia newspaper, in speaking of the company of which Mr. Fouse is President, says: "Its plans have been simplified and brought into harmony with all the elements or factors that enter into it as a science founded upon the doctrine of probabilities, and it is generally conceded that no one has exerted a greater influence or contributed more liberally to this end than Mr. L. G. Fouse, President of The Fidelity Mutual Life Association, of this city. He has succeeded not only in establishing his own company on a firm foundation, and placing it in a highly prosperous and influential position, but he has been instrumental in eliminating many serious obstructions and inequities, and in strengthening numerous weaknesses which existed in other companies. He is a remarkably careful observer of causes and effects in life insurance, an indefatigable worker, a cogent reasoner, and a voluminous writer, tables and articles from his pen frequently appearing in the insurance journals of the country, and in the *Journal of the Institute of Actuaries*, of London, the leading insurance publication of Great Britain." The *Philadelphia Times*, in commenting upon the success of Mr. Fouse's company, in its issue of January 14th, 1891, says: "The Fidelity is, without doubt, one of the most enterprising and best managed companies of its class in the United States, and certainly has a great future before it. Its President, L. G. Fouse, although a young man, is a recognized authority on insurance, and has accomplished as much as any living man in the line of improvement in life insurance." Mr. Fouse is the author of the system of life insurance which has become popularly known as the "Fouse Plan." He is the author of several important works on life insurance, and among others of the "Text Book" of the American Faculty of Actuaries. He organized, and is the President of, the American Faculty of Actuaries, the purpose of which is, through a course of mathematical training, to qualify students to practice

the profession of Actuary. The text book, which is for the most part the product of his brain, leads the student through the elementary branches of mathematics into the doctrine of probabilities, and the practical application of that doctrine to the affairs of life, in combination with the principles of interest. He was for many years Chairman and Actuary of the Executive Committee of the National Convention of Mutual Life and Accident Underwriters; in this capacity he rendered great service to the cause of insurance reform. It was largely through his efforts that an Inter-State law was drafted, and subsequently enacted by the legislatures of nearly every state in the Union. Mr. Fouse has also taken an active part in social, religious,

and political matters, being a prominent Mason, a Presbyterian church man, and a Blaine republican. He is also a member of the American Statistical Association of Boston, Mass., of the American Academy of Political and Social Science, of Philadelphia, and a member of the Advisory Council of the World's Congress Auxiliary of the World's Columbia Exposition, with special reference to the Insurance Congress.

THE AETNA LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, of Hartford, Conn., was chartered in 1820. Every detail of management is so well handled, that any special emphasis seems out of place. The point of interest to financiers is the mastery with which its investments are made. About one-half of its thirty-eight millions of assets is in form of mortgages in the States of Indiana, Illinois, Wisconsin and Iowa—the most remarkable block of securities held by any corporation in the world.

BERKSHIRE LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, of Pittsfield, Mass., was organized and began business in 1851. That the business of this institution has been conducted wisely and honorably is clearly proven by the increase in business, and the popularity of the company. The Berkshire is one of the mutual class of companies, in which the funds belong absolutely to its policy holders. The dividends paid to policy holders of this company have been most satisfactory, thus greatly reducing the cost of insurance. The ratio of dividends paid to premiums received in this company has long been higher than the average ratio of all the companies doing business in this country. The past year has been one of deserved prosperity to the company, and the officers point with pride to their annual statement for 1891. The ability of the company to pay every obligation is fairly shown in this statement. Nor do they require payments by new members to do this. The premiums on policies held by present members ensure such payments. In plainness, fair dealing, and honorable business contracts the Berkshire is second to no Life Insurance Company in America. The officers of the company are Wm. R. Plunkett, President; Jas. M. Barker, Vice President; Jas. W. Hull, Secretary and Treasurer. The manager of the company in Illinois is Mr. W. D. Wyman, with offices at 98 Washington Street, Chicago.

THE HOME LIFE INSURANCE Co. of New York. A man's house is his castle; but if the family are left without adequate means when he dies, it is



CHAMBER OF COMMERCE BUILDING.

Supplied with Hale Elevators. Huebl & Schmid, Architects.
This building furnished with Radiators, manufactured by Pierce Steam Heating Co. Works and general offices, Buffalo, N. Y. Branch offices: Boston, 42 Oliver St.; New York, 92 Center St.; Chicago, 111-113 Lake St.

Plunkett, President; Jas. M. Barker, Vice President; Jas. W. Hull, Secretary and Treasurer. The manager of the company in Illinois is Mr. W. D. Wyman, with offices at 98 Washington Street, Chicago.

THE HOME LIFE INSURANCE Co. of New York. A man's house is his castle; but if the family are left without adequate means when he dies, it is

only a castle in ruins. A Life Policy keeps the fire burning on the hearth after he is gone. No other plan has been devised by which duty and affection can be so adequately so securely, and so essentially provide against the uncertainty, and irreparable loss of a productive human life. When a business man observes that only three men in a hundred avoid bankruptcy, and that his own old age may be desolate, and sees an investment that is exempt from contingencies arising from business depressions, conflagration, taxation, robbery, fraud, forgery, floods, reverses, failures, sickness and death, prudence prompts him to protect himself by Endorsement Insurance. Upon this plan, death consummates what we commenced to do, as the whole policy is payable immediately after death, although the assured may have lived to pay only one installment on his bond. There are thousands of families in want to-day, because their natural protector persisted in waiting for a "convenient season" to take out a policy, until ill-health came; when it is too late. Many who insure, now buy Policies embracing the Dividend Endowment features which the "Home" issues upon the most favorable terms. These policies are from date of issue entirely unrestricted

as to residence or travel; and after two years absolutely indisputable, for this reason, if for no other, any man who will read the policy of the "Home" will prefer it to all others. All claims paid as soon as proofs of death are received. "It is a mean thing for you to go up to Heaven while your family go to the Poor-house." "The utter indifference of many people on the important subject of Life Insurance, accounts for much of the crime and pauperism of the present day." Rev. T. DeWitt Talmage, D. D. "To be uninsured is to oppose the conclusions of the best judgments in financial and mercantile experience in this country * * * and when every prominent banker, lawyer, manufacturer, merchant or clergyman is heavily insured, it is well to be upon the safe side and accept their conclusions." "Life Insurance offers to every man a fortune on time, and non-forfeitable at that. * * * One payment secured the fortune, though I owe some further payments on it, which, however, are to cease at my death." MR. JOHN L. D. BRISTAL, N. Y.

THE HARTFORD LIFE & ANNUITY INSURANCE CO., of Hartford, Conn. This company was first started in 1866, under a special charter incorporating the Hartford Accident Insurance Co.; and for a time after its organization it issued only accident policies; but in August, 1867, it began writing life insurance upon the various plans then in vogue. The charter was then amended changing its name to the Hartford Life and Accident Insurance Co. In 1868, another amendment was made changing the name to that it now bears. From 1867 to 1879 the company continued the ordinary life business. In the later year it perfected the plan of pure insurance, called the Safety Fund System, which it has since operated with unvarying success. This plan of indemnity virtually applies to life protection the Safety Fund principle of security, which has long been recognized in banking and fire insurance, modified only as required by circumstances. This plan meets the wants of every class of insureds. It is popular with rich and poor alike. The Hartford Life has, for several years, written more insurance in Connecticut upon the Safety Fund plan than any other New England company upon all plans combined. This company now carries upon the books of its Safety Fund department over twelve per cent. of all the life insurance carried by the citizens of Connecticut; yet it has thirty-eight com-

petitors, several of whom have been doing business in the state for more than thirty years. This is a wonderful testimony to the popularity of its plan. During the period of the operation of its safety fund plan, the company has paid to the family of deceased policy-holders a sum in excess of \$5,600,000. The officers of the company are: Mr. Henry A. Whitman, President; Mr. C. C. Kimball, Vice-President, Stephen Ball, Secretary, Walter A. Cowles, Assistant Secretary, and Andrew T. Smith, Superintendent of Agencies. Dr. Irving W. Lyman is medical examiner in chief.

THE MASSACHUSETTS MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY stands second to none in prosperity among Massachusetts companies. It now approaches the completion of forty years of an honorable and sturdy business life, made more honorable by always standing squarely by the rights of the insured as well as by its own rights. It won success from the beginning, and it has always striven to gain public confidence, fully believing that permanent success can come only by doing as agreed by those with whom it has had business relations—a prime requisite to any institution dealing with the public, especially when engaged in a life insurance business.

As times have changed it has changed, keeping pace with the progress of insurance opinions and improved methods. It has from time to time modified the restrictions regarding occupation, residence, and travel, imposed upon policy holders when in the infancy of its business, until at the present time its policies are as liberal as those of any other company, wherever located. As now issued, all restrictions on these points are wholly removed after the policy has been in force two years, and all policies are incontestable, except for intentional misstatements in the application. Its yearly statements always show healthy gain, and an added accumulation in business that speaks well for its careful and progressive management, and standing when compared with that of any other company. While no company can show a more honorable and straight forward record, only a few can point to such a steady growth, coming as the result of persistent and intelligent work. Assets, Jan. 1, 1892, \$12,259,529. New business for 1891, \$17,248,900.

THE NEW YORK LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY is one of the largest financial institutions in the world. So widely has it become known during the forty-six years of its existence, that there is scarcely a man of ordinary intelligence and observation in any of the States of the Union who does not know something of the New York Life. Its cash assets are over \$125,000,000, and its cash more than any other purely mutual life insurance company. The recent examination by the New York State Superintendent of Insurance has proved that the New York Life is the strongest purely mutual life insurance company in the world, that its management is all that could be desired for such a company, and that it is one of the best companies to insure in. One strong feature of this company is its trust policy. It is specially authorized to issue these policies, and act as trustee for the beneficiaries, on giving bonds in each case. It is the only company that writes a trust policy where the whole company is trustee, and the only large company that can legally, by its charter write a trust policy at all. The Chicago agents are Vanuxem, Walker & Co. They are recognized as among the foremost insurance men of the West, as they must be or they would never be placed in charge of the affairs of a corporation like the New York Life.



Supplied with Hale Elevators.

THE TEMPLE.

pany more than \$17,000,000. This is \$5,000,000 more than any other purely mutual life insurance company. The recent examination by the New York State Superintendent of Insurance has proved that the New York Life is the strongest purely mutual life insurance company in the world, that its management is all that could be desired for such a company, and that it is one of the best companies to insure in. One strong feature of this company is its trust policy. It is specially authorized to issue these policies, and act as trustee for the beneficiaries, on giving bonds in each case. It is the only company that writes a trust policy where the whole company is trustee, and the only large company that can legally, by its charter write a trust policy at all. The Chicago agents are Vanuxem, Walker & Co. They are recognized as among the foremost insurance men of the West, as they must be or they would never be placed in charge of the affairs of a corporation like the New York Life.

INSURANCE.

THE PACIFIC MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF CALIFORNIA. One of the most reliable and successful insurance corporations in the United States is the Pacific Mutual Life Insurance Company of California, No. 218 La Salle street. This popular company was organized under the stringent laws of California in 1867. From its very inception the business of the Pacific Mutual has increased rapidly with each succeeding year, until, at the present day it occupies a prominent position among the home institutions, and has secured the entire confidence of the public by its prompt equitable methods of adjustment, and the liberal, yet conservative policy which has ever characterized its transactions. The Pacific Mutual transacts both a life and accident business, and is unique among organizations of its class, in that the directors are liable under the laws of the State of California, for the obligations of the corporation and the acts of its officers. The rates of interest earned by this company are greater than that of any other company. Mr. T. F. McAvoy is the general manager for this eastern department, with offices at Insurance Exchange, No. 218 La Salle street, Chicago, Ill.

THE PHENIX MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY. The question of whether a man can afford to carry life insurance, or whether he should carry it, is no longer a doubtful one. It is only a question of what company shall carry his insurance. The true test of merit in any company is the amount of service it performs for each individual policy holder, in return for each dollar of premiums collected by it. The Phoenix Mutual Life exhibits remarkable financial strength that should attract the attention of any one, who, for a moment, examines a statement of its condition. Scrutinize as one will its list of assets, and the most convincing evidence required is given that these are of the best character: safe and productive. While the managers of the Phoenix will do nothing, out of regard for policy holders, to discourage their contributions to the income that is to promote its rapid growth, it is well to remember that mere bulk of assets does not add to its facilities for earning a high ratio of income to invested assets, by those who have this particular branch of the business in charge; and this affords sufficient reason why the best results to be obtained by individual policy holders are no longer looked for in the largest companies.

A large and wise class of those who insure. The relative strength and popularity of the Phoenix is proven by the persistence with which its members have continued to pay premiums, and maintain their policies, through good and evil report alike. This persistency has been encouraged by the large proportion of premiums returned to members as dividends by the company. This company has had a general agency in Chicago since 1855. The office for a number of years being in the old Phoenix Building at 90 La Salle street, where the sign of the "Golden Phoenix" was conspicuous until its removal to its new quarters. Mr. Jules Girardin is general agent of the company in Chicago.

THE PENN MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, of Philadelphia, established almost half a century ago, is one of the oldest as well as one of the most reliable and popular life insurance companies in existence. Every man, woman and child in the United States knows of the Penn Mutual. Beginning with a small capital, by judicious management and fair dealing this company has become one of the most powerful financial institutions in the world. Its total insurance in force at this time is more than one hundred millions of dollars. In the year 1890, this company wrote twenty millions of dollars worth of new business, and in 1891 twenty-four millions. There is probably not another Life Insurance company in America any more favorably known than this. The company has offices in all of the principal cities and towns in the United States, having one hundred general agents operating directly for the company, and about four hundred sub-agents. The plan of insurance of the company is purely mutual, thus everyone investing in insurance with it derives his pro rata of benefit. The company has always maintained so strong a financial position, and dealt so liberally by its patrons, that they have ever manifested little concern whether it wrote

a large or small amount of business. The true test of merit in any company is the amount of service it performs for each individual policy holder in return for each dollar of premium collected by it. Measured thus, it is easy to account for the popularity of the Penn Mutual.

THE STATE MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY of Worcester, Mass., was organized in 1845. It retired its guarantee capital of \$100,000 in 1865, and was thenceforth made purely mutual. It has received in premiums from policy holders prior to 1892, \$13,731,981, has paid to policy holders \$8,250,301, and has now on hand belonging to the policy holders, safely and productively invested \$7,133,638. The management of the company has always been conservative. President A. G. Bullock in 1882 gave an impetus to the business, which in nine years has grown from one million a year to seven. Among the improvements introduced under his administration, is a policy stripped of all technicalities, and made a direct and simple contract, absolutely incontestable after two years, the only obligation of the insured being the payment of his premiums.

THE UNITED STATES LIFE INSURANCE CO., of New York. The two most popular plans of life insurance are the "continuable term policy," which gives the insured the greatest possible amount of indemnity in the event of death at the lowest possible present outlay; and the "guaranteed income policy," which embraces every valuable feature of investment insurance, and which, in the event of adversity overtaking the insured, may be used as collateral security for loans to the extent of the full legal reserve value thereof, in accordance with the terms and conditions of these policies. These policies are special features of the working of this company, and the company is one of the most substantial and best managed in this country. Its assets, Dec. 31, 1891, were \$6,737,988.27, of which \$649,041.05

was a clear surplus. Its popularity is shown by the fact that during 1891 it wrote \$14,101,654 of new insurance. Its officers are: Geo. H. Buford, President; C. P. Fraleigh, Secretary; A. Wheelwright, Asst. Secretary, and Wm. T. Standen, Actuary. Good agents desiring to represent the company are invited to address J. S. Gaffney, Superintendent of Agencies, at the home office.

STEAM BOILER AND ACCIDENT INSURANCE.

Mr. W. A. Alexander was born near Corinth, Miss., in the year 1856. His parents were both Virginians of the first families, and resided in Mississippi only for a period. Mr. Alexander spent his entire life up to seven years ago on the farm, knowing little of the commercial world. He came to Chicago on a visit, was



RESIDENCE OF W. A. ALEXANDER.

pleased with the city, secured a position within an hour after his arrival, although he had not thought of remaining, paid for the privilege of working for the corporation, his own expenses, receiving no remuneration whatever—"simply taken upon trial." To-day he is the manager of the corporation, the Fidelity & Casualty Company of New York, for its entire Western departments, comprising the States of the Northwest, and has the largest premium income of any one underwriter in the United States; his income of net premiums being \$700,000 per annum. His personal income is very large, as he has many interests and investments. One of his principles, laid down at the beginning, is to make his own investments and personally look after his own interests, and not trust to others. His real estate investments have been very profitable, and are composed principally of high-priced residence property along the Lake Shore, both south and north, the Sheridan road and Jackson Park being favorites. He furnished the money, promoted and organized the Drexel Railway Supply Company, capital stock \$600,000, and is its president. He is president of the World's Insurance Exposition, having charge of the World's Fair Insurance Exhibit, Vice-President Sheridan Road Association, etc., etc. He is also a director of the Egypt Exposition Company (Cairo street), and a member of the Insurance Committee of the World's Fair. He was chosen at the inception of the World's Fair, at the first Palmer House meeting, by the prominent property owners of the North Side, as Chairman of the North Shore Site Committee, and it is a matter of history how well he served the



W. A. ALEXANDER.

prominent Mason, a Knight Templar, a member of the Union League, the Marquette, Sunset and Highland Park Clubs, and First Vice-President of the Southern Club of Chicago. He cares nothing for society, but everything for the success of all of his business enterprises, devoting his entire time and talents to them. The Colonial residence of W. A. Alexander is located a mile south of Fort Sheridan on the Sheridan road. It stands in the center of six acres—an ideal spot. The lake on the east, a wide ravine 100 feet in depth on the south, beautiful lawn on the north, studded with a natural growth of splendid trees, and the Sheridan Drive on the west. The house has sixteen rooms, lighted with electricity, heated by furnace, hot water and hot air; a piazza extending two-thirds of the distance around the entire house, 216 feet in all, 15 feet wide, and 25 feet to the ceiling. All modern improvements—beautifully decorated. A view of the lake is had from every room in the house except one. The elevation above the lake is about 100 feet. The house is occupied in summer and autumn by J. J. P. Odell and Mayor Washburne and their families.

THE HARTFORD STEAM BOILER INSPECTION AND INSURANCE CO. was incorporated under special act of the Connecticut legislature in 1866, with an authorized capital of \$1,000,000, but with \$500,000 as an actual capitalization. The business originally authorized by the charter was "the inspection of steam boilers, and insuring against loss or damage to property arising from explosions, or other accident in the use of steam boilers, and from fire resulting from explosions." In 1868 the charter was amended to include against loss of life arising from explosions or other accidents in the use of steam boilers, and also against fire resulting from the same causes. Other amendments were also made until its scope was made to cover "the inspection of steam boilers, and insuring against loss or damage to property, and loss of life arising from explosions or other accident in the use of steam boilers, and from fire resulting from such explosions or accident." By far the greatest object of the company is, not to indemnify owners of boilers for losses resulting from explosions, but to prevent those explosions, as far as practicable, by careful periodical inspections of all boilers under care of the company, made by competent engineers expert in that line of business. These inspections, made quarterly, and oftener when necessary, involved, from the first, three-fourths of the company's outlay. They were guaranteed by a policy of insurance, covering, within certain limits, damage to boilers, building, and machinery. The report of the company covering the first year of its operations showed 24,967 boiler inspections, discovering 12,983 defects, of which 4,045 were dangerous, 156 were condemned as entirely unsafe, and their use was abandoned. The amount of insurance outstanding Dec. 31, 1872, was \$11,854,076 on 6,922 boilers. The amount paid for losses during the year was \$18,298. The inspection expenses aggregated \$90,682. The cost of inspection is much the largest item of expense of the company's operations. At the main office the company maintains a thoroughly equipped chemical laboratory for the analysis of waters which have proved injurious to boilers in use, the idea being to discover remedies to overcome the difficulties encountered. Statistics and information are collected from all sections of the country, relating to boiler explosions, which are exhaustively studied, nothing being neglected which would add new light. The company also furnishes plans and specifications at reasonable cost for boilers, settings, pipings, and steam chimneys. When desired it supervises their erection according to scientific principles, economy, efficiency, and safety being secured. Many large plants have been built in this way, requiring but a few years to offset the original cost by saving in fuel alone. No officer or employe is permitted to have any pecuniary interest in any boiler or boiler appliance. While the best advice is given, an attitude of impartiality toward the trade is strictly maintained. By its policy in case of explosion the company holds itself in readiness to indemnify against loss of life and disabling injuries to the extent of the amount insured. The magnitude of the company's transactions is shown by an abstract of the statement of January 1st, 1892. According to that the total assets of the company were \$1,556,435.12. The net surplus showed \$263,786.10. It had also accumulated a premium reserve fund of \$944,550.97, in addition to a reserve for claims not due of \$18,118.05.

committee in the greatest of all contests in the early management of the Exposition. His services have been sought by many of the largest corporations in the country, with financial inducements enough to turn the head of an ordinary man. His advice and counsel is sought in underwriting circles from all points. He stands as high as it is possible for a citizen to stand in a community, having driven his own way under adverse circumstances, without the assistance of any one, and never failing in anything. He delights in taking hold of whatever others fail in. The more difficult task, the more certain of its execution with his hand at the helm. He is a

AMERICAN CASUALTY INSURANCE AND SECURITY COMPANY, of Baltimore, Md., was chartered January 10th, and began business June 14th, 1880, the capital being \$1,000,000, with \$500,000 paid in as a surplus. The charter authorizes general casualty and security insurance. The company has general agents located in all the principal cities. The directors are Messrs. W. W. Spence, John Gill, Charles D. Fisher, James A. Gary, William A. Fisher and Edward Austen, of Baltimore; Henry B. Beecher, William E. Midgley, Gen. W. H. Slocum, Arthur B. Graves and Robert Sewell, of New York. The officers are Messrs. William E. Midgley, President; John Gill, First Vice-President; J. J. Jackson, Secretary; G. H. Morand, Assistant Secretary; and K. K. Sheldon, Treasurer. This company has started in vigorously to win its share of the casualty and security insurance business, and its success thus far gives promise of a long and successful career. The Chicago end of it is under the management of veteran insurance men, fully capable of holding their own with the best. James W. Nye, is the general manager, and W. H. Thatcher, the general agent. They have elegant offices in the Woman's Temple Building, corner of La Salle and Monroe streets.

THE MUTUAL ACCIDENT ASSOCIATION OF THE NORTHWEST AND HOME PROTECTION AID ASSOCIATION. The progress of accident insurance in the United States during the past eight years has been something remarkable. It is difficult to find a man who is able to carry accident insurance, without a policy in some one or more of the many institutions now furnishing this class of security. The standing of the best company has been very much improved during the past few years and many of the concerns that were unworthy of patronage, have been forced out of the business. Among the leading accident insurance companies in this country and the largest in the West, is the Mutual Accident Association of the Northwest, known as the "Star." It is purely a Chicago institution, and by careful management, and prompt payment of valid claims, and by careful guarding of the interests of the association against fraudulent claims, it has secured the confidence and support of its patrons and the general public. Its annual statement will be found on another page of this issue, and those desiring reliable accident insurance at a nominal cost of \$12 per year, will find it second to none in this country.

THE PREFERRED MUTUAL ACCIDENT ASSOCIATION OF NEW YORK. This company introduced July, 1st 1891, a new \$10,000 combination policy which is said to be, all things considered, the most desirable contract of insurance ever issued by any company. It combines all the advantages of the old style of accident policies with many new features which are certainly unique. The *Insurance Age* says: "Large as has been its success, under the new arrangement the preferred will doubtless make more rapid strides than ever." It offers to its old \$5,000 policy holders the privilege of exchanging their policies for the new combination policy by returning the old, along with our dollars for the current assessment instead of three, as before.

THE LAKE SHORE & MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILWAY.—This is one of the oldest and best-equipped railway lines in the United States. It may be said to be a good representative of the best type of railway service. Its construction was begun away back in 1833, at the beginning of the railway building in the United States; and its development and extension have been the development and growth of the country. Gradually it reached out westward, prosperous towns, villages and cities springing up along its route until Chicago, its western terminus, the most prosperous and progressive of all, is reached. It is the great conduit through which the vast wealth of the West is carried to the East, and through which goods of all kind are returned to exchange. It forms the connecting link between the Vanderbilt lines of the East and the West. The Chicago ticket office of the road is at 66 Clark Street, in the very heart of the business district. Here tickets can be procured to all points covered by this and connecting lines; sleeping-car berths can be obtained, as well as information of the movement of trains on all connections. There is also a ticket office at the station. Trains arrive and leave from the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railway Company's depot at Van Buren and Sherman Streets, near the Board of Trade. Every arrangement has been made here for the accommodation of the traveling public. Especial attention is given to furnishing reliable information, so that no mistake can be made by strangers, in the boarding of trains, etc. Six through trains are run daily from Chicago to the East, with sleepers to New York and Boston. Afternoon trains from Chicago reach New York, Boston and New England points the following afternoon, and the evening trains the second morning. The latest addition to the service is the new fast morning train known as the "Chicago and Boston Special," leaving Chicago at 10:30 A. M. New York, Boston, and all the principal New England points are reached early the next afternoon. The equipment of the train is first class in all respects.

THE NEW YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—This is the great four-track system, extending from New York City to Buffalo, where it connects freely with the other Vanderbilt roads to the West. It operates an aggregate of 1,420 miles of road, and is probably the most thoroughly equipped in all respects of any road in America. Its perfect track and high-class rolling stock enable it to make the greatest average of speed of any road in this country, possibly with one exception. The average speed of ordinary passenger trains, including stops, has been brought up to twenty-eight miles per hour, while the average speed for express trains, including stops, is thirty-eight miles per hour. It traverses the most beautiful and picturesque country to be found anywhere east of the Mississippi. In behalf of security, the Hudson is the Rhine of America. Trains are run through from New York to Chicago without change. The officers are Cornelius Vanderbilt, chairman of the board; Chauncey M. Depew, president; Charles C. Clarke, vice-president; Horace J. Hayden, second vice-president; H. Walter Webb, third vice-president; Edwin D. Worcester, secretary, and Edward H. V. Rossiter, treasurer. The general office of the road is in Albany, N. Y. The New York office is at the Grand Central Station. The reports of the road for the year 1890 show the gross earnings for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1890, to be \$27,265,292, while the expenses were \$18,118,948. The number of passengers carried during the same time was 13,115,397, and the number of tons of freight carried, 12,292,346.



THE commerce and industries of Chicago, cover a wide range of subjects and interests. The two are so interlaced and intermixed as to render it impossible to separate them, or to treat one without at the same time discussing the other. There are few firms nowadays which confine themselves to dealings in any particular line of trade, without, at the same time, more or less manufacturing the goods they sell; and manufacturing concerns are almost invariably engaged in extensive dealings in the goods they produce, so that it is im-

possible to separate the manufacturer from the dealer, in a work like this. And again, it is just as impossible to separate the trade of Chicago from that of places trading with Chicago.

ings, in December, 1835. This was operated until 1842. In 1836 a flour mill was erected, and Elihu Granger was imported to fill the position of millwright. This man afterward erected the second foundry in the city on North Water street a little west of Clark street Bridge.

By 1846 there were five regular foundries in operation which, before the end of the year, were supplemented by the Phoenix Foundry, which made the first stoves ever manufactured in Chicago. In 1848 H. H. Scoville, who had previously been a partner of P. W. Gates, dissolved his partnership, and, in com-



LEITER BUILDING.

pany with his three sons, established a foundry, corner of Canal and Adams streets where he built the "Enterprise," the first locomotive engine built west of the Alleghany mountains. He also took a contract to build freight cars for the Chicago & Galena Union Railroad. In the few years following, 1850-1853, many of those establishments which have since become famous in the iron manufacture were started. Generally, they have had

The first establishment we have been able to get any account of was the Chicago Furnace, which made its first cast-

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COMMERCE AND INDUSTRIES.

a good degree of prosperity and have made themselves enviable reputations. By 1854 the amount of capital employed in the iron manufacture was something over \$1,000,000, giving employment for 1,200 men, and turning out an annual product of \$1,500,000.

In 1856 the following were the statistics of iron manufacture, exclusive of stoves:

Capital.....	\$1,763,000
Value of manufactures.....	3,887,084
Cost of buildings used.....	673,000
Workmen employed.....	2,866
Wages paid.....	1,393,765

MATERIAL CONSUMED.

Wrought iron, tons.....	8,025
Cast iron, tons.....	14,569
Coal, tons.....	13,768
Wood, cords.....	2,000

STOVE MANUFACTURE.

Capital invested.....	\$ 185,000
Cost of buildings.....	63,000
Value manufactures.....	238,000
Wages paid.....	39,000
Hands employed.....	70

Among the striking facts as to manufacturing in 1891 may be mentioned that there were more than 9,000 pianos produced in Chicago during the year, when 10 years before the product did not amount to 50. More than 640,000,000 brick were turned out from the Chicago yards, against 500,000,000 the year before. The internal revenue tax of 2 cents a pound on butterine was paid on 33,000,000 lbs. One firm in the manufacture of soap produced 80,000,000 lbs. It is estimated that fully 15,000,000 volumes of books were published in Chicago during the year.

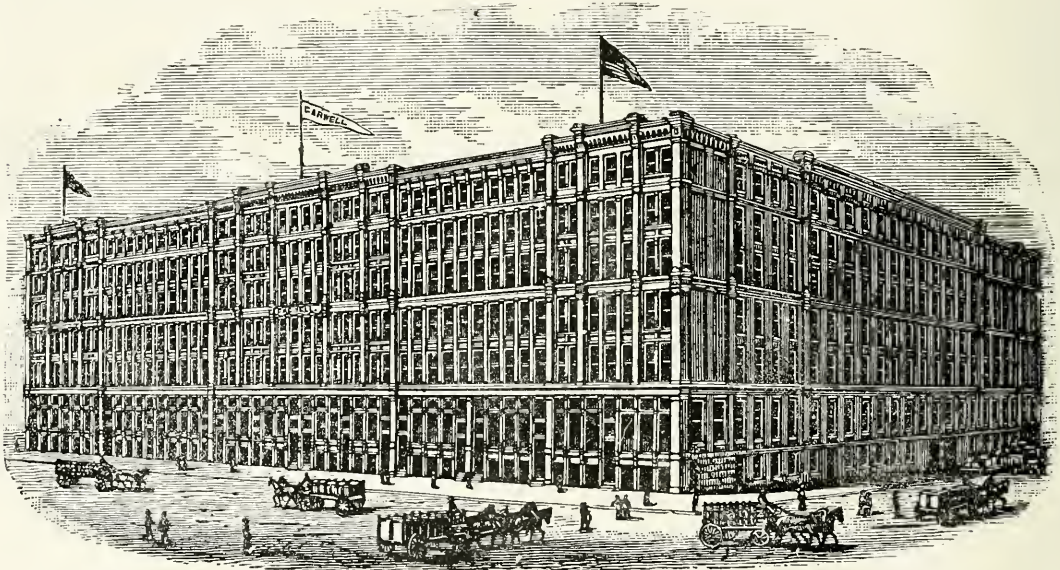
In the *Iron and Steel Manufacturer* the following statistics are given for 1891:

IRON AND STEEL.

Number of concerns.....	316
Capital employed.....	\$44,005,000
Hands.....	30,185
Value of product.....	70,700,000

BRASS AND COPPER.

Number of concerns.....	153
Capital employed.....	\$11,270,000
Hands.....	9,340
Value of product.....	45,542,000



J. V. FARWELL & CO., WHOLESALE DRY GOODS.

Coal used, tons.....	1,500
Iron used, tons.....	1,200
Wood used, cords.....	550

In 1869 a special charter was procured for the North Chicago Rolling Mill Company, which was organized with a capital stock of \$1,000,000 and the old company merged in this. In 1870 two blast furnaces were added, costing \$250,000, and in 1872 a Bessemer-steel plant was built, costing \$350,000. In 1882 the South Chicago works were built, at a cost of \$3,000,000, the capital stock of the company being increased to \$5,000,000.

According to the United States Census of 1860, there were 469 manufacturing establishments in Chicago, employing 5593 employees, and turning out a product valued at \$13,555,671. This had increased in 1870 so that the same authority showed 1149 manufacturing establishments, with 20,156 employes, turning out an annual product of \$62,736,228, but local research at the time, made independent of the Census, raises this valuation to \$76,848,120, and details are given which fully justify these figures, but it is not necessary to include those items here.

IRON AND WOOD.

Number of concerns.....	90
Capital employed.....	\$17,925,000
Hands.....	16,725
Value of product.....	41,100,000

WOOD.

Numbers of concerns.....	482
Capital employed.....	\$19,375,000
Hands.....	25,000
Value of product.....	46,050,000

BRICK AND STONE.

Number of concerns.....	212
Capital employed.....	\$ 7,205,000
Hands.....	7,855
Value of product.....	10,726,000

BREWING, DISTILLING AND TOBACCO.

Number of concerns.....	1,163
Capital employed.....	\$23,400,000
Hands.....	7,200
Value of product.....	45,576,000

CHEMICALS.

Number of concerns.....	80
Capital employed.....	\$13,375,000
Hands.....	5,150
Value of product.....	28,500,000

GEO. B. CARPENTER & CO.,

JOBBER AND MANUFACTURERS OF MILL, RAILROAD AND VESSEL SUPPLIES.

The business of this house was established by George A. Robb, in 1840, only three years after the incorporation of Chicago as a city. In 1845, Mr. Payson was admitted to the firm, and the name was changed to Payson & Robb.

Mr. Payson retired in 1850, and, Mr. Gilbert Hubbard entered the firm, the style of which was then made Hubbard & Robb. After the death of Mr. Robb in 1857, Geo. B. Carpenter became a partner; Gilbert Hubbard & Co. succeeded, and during twenty-four years, to the time of Mr. Hubbard's death in 1881, the house advanced to its present position in the trade, and the name became a familiar one throughout the West.

January 1, 1882, following the death of Mr. Hubbard, the business passed into the hands of the present firm, composed of his associates for a quarter of a century, and Geo. B. Carpenter & Co. have since cared for the trade, upon the same principles which characterized the management of the old establishment.

The present (1892) members of the firm are Geo. B. Carpenter and Benjamin Carpenter, his son, the latter having been taken into the firm in 1889.

From 1859 until the great fire of 1871, the concern occupied the large iron front building at Nos. 205 and 207 South Water street, immediately opposite their present location. It was burned to the ground the night of October 9th of that memorable year, but before the ruins were yet cold a tent was erected, and Gilbert Hubbard & Co. resumed business.

The tent answered the purpose for a few days, and until more commodious quarters were fitted up from the ruins of an old grain warehouse at 14 and 16 Market street, which were occupied in November following the fire. The new establishment was considered a great curiosity at the time, fully one-



STORE OF GEO. B. CARPENTER & CO.

half of the rude structure being below the level of the sidewalk.

In April, 1872, they removed to the then capacious three-story building, 226 to 232 South Water street.

In 1874, the erection of their present headquarters, on the corner of Fifth avenue and South Water street was begun, and a year later it was completed and occupied.

The latest addition to this progressive firm's equipment, is the large six-story warehouse on the corner of Indiana and Market streets, which they built in 1885.

Originally the business of this firm was confined to ship chandlery, and they have long held first position in the estimation of the lake marine. Of late years however, they have extended their trade to such an extent among the railroads and milling interests, that they have found it necessary to divide the business up into departments, in order to facilitate handling its increasing volume.

The main staples handled by this house are Cotton Duck-Twines and Manilla Cordage, of which they are the largest jobbers in the United States. In their several departments, however, one can find Logging Tools, Hose, Belting and Packing, Cotton Waste, Chains, Marine Hardware, Tents, Flags, &c.

The firm at present employs about one hundred and fifty men and girls.

Among their employes there is no firm in Chicago held in higher regard. Such men as Joshua S. Seaverns, Daniel Ericson, John Gittleton and David Milne, who have been connected with this house from thirty to forty years, bears testimony to this; in fact, the house is one of Chicago's land marks in trade; and every State and Territory in the Union pays tribute to their enterprise and straightforwardness.



WAREHOUSE OF GEO. B. CARPENTER & CO.

COMMERCE AND INDUSTRIES.

LEATHER.

Number of concerns.....	87
Capital employed.....	\$12,400,000
Hands	7,075
Value of product.....	23,850,000

TEXTILES.

Number of concerns.....	141
Capital employed.....	\$22,775,000
Hands	28,000
Value of product.....	52,550,000

PRINTING.

Number of concerns.....	294
Capital employed.....	\$ 7,087,000
Hands	9,410
Value of product.....	27,095,000

FOODS.

Number of concerns.....	105
Capital employed.....	\$10,750,000
Hands	4,735
Value of product.....	33,358,000

MISCELLANEOUS.

Number of concerns.....	168
Capital employed.....	\$ 2,735,000
Hands	4,295
Value of product.....	7,295,000

TOTAL OF MANUFACTURES.

Number of concerns.....	3,307
Capital employed.....	\$210,302,000
Hands	180,170
Wages paid.....	\$104,694,000
Value of product.....	567,012,000

The following mercantile and manufacturing concerns are worthy of special mention:

BAKERIES AND BAKE OVENS.

A. J. FISH & Co., manufacturers of the celebrated Rotary Bake Oven, Furnace and Portable Ovens, Bakers' Supplies and Cook Utensils, are located at 243 and 245 Lake street. While this firm is a large manufacturer of all of the goods mentioned above, and a great many others, it makes a specialty of the "Improved Rotary Oven." This company has placed this oven in about forty Government and State institutions, and more than five hundred bakeries, restaurants and hotels; and they have given perfect satisfaction in every instance. The baking surface of these ovens is made of soapstone, and the rotary motion given them while baking is being done insures the perfect and regular baking of the article. No driving out or baking only one side is possible with these ovens. Testimonials from the leading hotels and bakeries throughout the country are given in the catalogue published by this firm. The gentlemen composing this firm are fully alive to the necessities of the day, and are constantly improving their already excellent line of goods. To persons who contemplate fitting up hotels, bakeries, etc., they will be glad to send their catalogue, giving a detailed list of articles manufactured and sold by them. Ovens built by this firm are guaranteed from breakage on account of faulty construction for from five years to ten years. They also call particular attention to their Creamy Ice Cream Freezers and Iron Porcelain-lined Ice Cream Storing Cans.

THE HUBBARD PORTABLE OVEN AND MANUFACTURING CO., Nos. 11 to 23 South Jefferson street, Chicago. There are very few of human industries in which great improvements and important economies are not being made. One of the most remarkable of these is the baking of bread, cakes, confections, etc. This concern manufactures a sectional portable oven for use of bakers, confectioners, pastry cooks, hotels, restaurants, railways and steamboats, public and private institutions, etc. These ovens are made in sections, so that they can be taken apart and removed when desired. They are thickly packed with non-conducting materials, so that they radiate no more heat than brick ovens of the same capacity. They can be placed anywhere in the premises, adding greatly to convenience of both employes and proprietors. The results are also all that can be desired. Every kind of goods are baked in the most satisfactory manner. Those who are interested are invited to call and inspect



UNION BAG AND PAPER CO.

the manufacture in its several stages, and note the thoroughness with which every part is constructed.

BELTING, PACKING, ETC.

CHICAGO BELTING CO., manufacturers of Leather Belting, 24, 26, 28 and 30 West Randolph street, Chicago. This is one of the largest establishments in the country for the manufacturing of belting. It gives special attention to the making of heavy belts for saw mill and electric light plants. It invites a trial of its goods as a demonstration of the true merit which they possess.

THE BOSTON BELTING CO. is the original manufacturer of vulcanized rubber goods, and has a world-wide reputation for the excellence of its manufactures. It was established in 1828 in Roxbury (now a part of Boston), where the works are still located. The works are the largest in the world devoted to the manufacture of mechanical rubber goods, and occupy more than two acres of ground, mostly covered with substantial four-story buildings. The machinery, which is of the most powerful and improved kind used in this manufacture, is operated by several large steam engines. Employment is given to 500 operatives, and more than 8,000,000 pounds of pure rubber and cotton duck and cloth is used yearly, in the manufacture of a superior quality of rubber belting for transmitting power to all kinds of machinery. The extent of the line of goods made by this concern is indicated by the following list: Rubber hose for conducting water, for railroad use; air brake hose for the Westinghouse automatic air brake; steam hose for car-heating purposes and blow back hose; rubber packing, for packing water, steam and air joints; rubber valves for use in connection with stationary and marine engines, steam pumps and similar mechanisms, rubber blankets for newspaper, book, lithograph and other printing presses, and calico, satinet and wall-paper printing machines; rubber covered rollers for use in cotton, woollen and paper mills, print and dye works and bleacheries; rubber deckle straps, used on paper making machines; rubber suction hose for fire-engines and for mining and marine and other purposes; rubber gaskets, tubing, springs, etc., and a great variety of other articles. The daily output of the works is fifteen tons of manufactured goods, which are distributed over the civilized world.

The company has stores in Boston, New York and Chicago, and agencies in the leading cities of the United States and Europe. The manufacturing agent and general manager, James Bennett Forsyth, has been with the company more than a third of a century, and is the patentee of most of the useful inventions which have so greatly aided in building up its business.



GEO. B. CARPENTER.

GEO. B. CARPENTER was born in Conneaut, Ohio, in 1834. His family came to Chicago in 1850; and he graduated at St. Mary's College in 1852. His father, Benjamin Carpenter, was the first Commissioner of Public Works of the city of Chicago, and also a member of the firm of Marsh & Carpenter, wholesale packers, and pioneers of Chicago's great packing business of to-day. George B. Carpenter was for a time employed by the above concern, but left them in 1857 to become a partner in the well-known ship chandlery house of Gilbert Hubbard & Co., founded in 1840. In 1881 Mr. Gilbert Hubbard died, and the firm name was changed to Geo. B. Carpenter & Co. The firm is so styled to-day, and they are the largest dealers in cordage in the United States. Mr. Carpenter of late years has shifted the active management of his business on the shoulders of his son, Benjamin Carpenter, who entered the firm in 1891, and is now enjoying the fruits of his many years of ceaseless labor. Winter finds him at his beautiful residence on Dearborn avenue; and summer at his country house in Park Ridge. He takes an active interest in all that concerns the welfare of our great city, and has a warm circle of friends around the fireside of the Union League Club.

THE CHICAGO RAWHIDE MANUFACTURING CO., manufacturers of Rawhide Belting, Lace Leather, Rope, Lariats, etc., 75 and 77 Ohio street, Chicago. This company started about fifteen years ago in a small building on West Monroe street, occupying a single floor, with small facilities. Its business has grown to very large proportions, and the measure of success attending the venture has been altogether flattering. It has built up a very large trade, which still continues on the increase. It makes fly nets, picker halters, stock and farm whips, washers, hame straps and hame strings, and other rawhide goods of all kinds. It is said to be the only manufactory of rawhide belting in this country.

GOULD PACKING COMPANY. That "necessity is the mother of invention" was never more fully exemplified than in case of the invention of the packing manufactured by this firm. Mr. Gould, the inventor, former owner, and manufacturer, was an engineer; and in his experience in that business, finding the need of a packing, invented and used successfully, the

packing which has since become almost an absolute necessity in the successful use of all power engines; and which is used wherever engines are used. Beginning on a small capital, Mr. Gould built the business up to a large and paying one; the goods now being sent to all portions of the United States, Canada and Mexico. R. B. N. Gould, the inventor, was born at Chelmsford, Mass., and died there Jan. 23, 1891. Mr. Albion Chipman, the present owner of the manufactory, was born in Maine in 1828; but for a number of years has resided in East Cambridge, Mass., where the works are located, and under his efficient management the business will doubtless continue to increase.

NATIONAL INDIA RUBBER COMPANY, Providence, R. I. This is the successor of the National Rubber Company which began the manufacture of Rubber goods at Bristol, R. I., about 1863, the business growing until it reached \$3,000,000 annually, employing about 1,500 operatives. April 17, 1888, it was reorganized under its present name, succeeding to the many valuable patents and improvements, which had been made, and bought during all the years of their manufacturing career. Some of these have a world-wide reputation. They are largely in the boot and shoe line. Some of them are, "Snow Excluder," "Monitor," "Fusion-lined Boot and Shoe," and "Protected Heel Shoes." Any goods bearing the name National India Rubber Company are in the front rank in their line. They make a second and third grade, known as "Empire Rubber Shoe Company," and "Imperial Rubber Company," which are equal to any second and third grade goods made. They also make a specialty of Duck Tennis Shoes, which are considered the best in the market. This company covers the whole field of rubber goods. Its clothing department has been largely increased. It is making a great variety of rubber or gum coats especially Macintosh Coats, of an excellent quality; and within two years their sale has increased four fold. Belting, packing and hose, from three-quarters-inch garden hose to large sizes for fire departments, brewers, and manufacturers' purposes; druggists' sundries, foot balls, miscellaneous goods, including floor mats of all descriptions, are also turned out in great quantities. It also makes insulated



SAMUEL OTLEY.

wire for electrical purposes. Its works occupy eighteen acres, and include twenty-seven buildings. Samuel P. Colt, is president and treasurer, John C. Balderston, vice-president Charles A. Emerson, Secretary and Isaac F. Williams, Superintendent. Capital, \$500,000; Surplus, \$309,791.26. Branches No. 28 Lincoln st., Boston, and No. 415 Commercial, Philadelphia.

SAMUEL OTLEY was born in London, England, August 17, 1841. He led a seafaring life until 1859 visiting successively every part of the world. In 1870 he came to Chicago, and engaged in a general contracting business, in which he built up a very lucrative trade, until he was burned out in the great fire of

1871. He then went to Michigan and engaged as an engineer, remaining until 1875. At this time he obtained a patent for the Eureka Steam Packing Cement, when he returned to Chicago, and entered upon the manufacture of the goods. For the past fourteen years he has been established in the Ashland Block, corner of Clark and Randolph streets. His business has increased steadily during the time. He recently became connected with the Portland Cement and Paving Co., which still further opened up the market for his goods. Among the large concerns which he has fitted up with his steam packing is the City Hall, Chicago; Belcher's Sugar Refinery, St. Louis, Mo., and many other of the largest concerns in the whole country. In fact, he has done work in all the large buildings in Chicago. Mr. Otley was for three years in the United States service as a soldier, during the war in which he served with credit, and was honorably mustered out in 1865, at the close of the war.

CHARLES A. SCHIEREN & Co. One of the largest and best equipped Leather Belting establishments in the world is that of Chas. A. Schieren & Co., located at 45 to 51 Ferry Street, New York City. The house was established in 1868, and has distinguished itself alike for its spirit of enterprise, and the quality of goods manufactured. All of the latest improved machinery, and appliances for successfully carrying on the business are used in this establishment. Only the very best quality of leather is used by the firm in the manufacture of its belting. The work is under the supervision of competent men, every piece of goods is thoroughly inspected before leaving the house, hence the belting made by it is considered a standard article wherever used. The goods made by Chas. A. Schieren & Company, are used in all portions of the country. The company's branch houses are located at 226 North 3rd street, Philadelphia; 86 Federal street, Boston; and 46 South Canal street, Chicago. From these various branches, the goods are distributed to all sections. The firm also has Lace Leather works in Brooklyn, New York, where it manufactures the well known brands of Gouanus, and Brooklyn Raw Hide Lace Leather; and also

lanted lace leather. Its belting for electric plants can not be duplicated by any other manufacturers in the world. This house will be pleased to send its handsomely illustrated catalogue to all intending purchasers.

BOOKS.

C. M. BARNES. The book trade of Chicago, by its volume and the field in which it operates, is one of the most notable features of the commercial life of the city. Every branch of the business is ably represented by reliable and substantial houses, prominent among them being that of Mr. C. M. Barnes, of 75 Wabash avenue, wholesale dealer in school and miscellaneous books, stationery, etc. Mr.



CHARLES M. BARNES.

Barnes is a native of this state, a gentleman of learning, and is especially fitted for the important line of business in which he is engaged. He is a graduate of Knox College, Ill., and for fifteen years was a minister of the Congregational Church. Failing health compelled him to abandon his profession, and to enter into a more active, though less arduous and exhausting calling. In 1878 he established his present house, and he at once secured a large and influential patronage. He is, moreover, possessed of a sharp business-like turn of mind, and was the first in the United States to perceive the great advantages to be derived from the wholesale trade in buying and selling second-hand school books and shop-worn stocks, in which he is the pioneer. One of the greatest drawbacks to popular education, is the extreme difficulty with which the poorest classes are enabled to place in the hands of their children the textbooks which are indispensable to the pursuit of their studies. By Mr. Barnes' system, old books, which formerly were thrown aside as useless, now find a ready market, and in course of time fall into the hands of those most needing them, at purely nominal prices. His warehouses are commodious, practically arranged, and are replete with a heavy, comprehensive and carefully selected stock, embracing new and second-hand school and college textbooks of all kinds, also a complete line of new stock, including poetry and the standard novels and light literature, illustrated works, Bibles, hymnals, prayer books, aliums, juvenile books, booklets, maps, globes, also plain and fancy and counting house stationery and other supplies, notions, fancy articles, manure sets, toys, holiday goods, drawing books and materials, etc. The trade is exclusively wholesale, and no house in Chicago is in a more favorable position to offer to the trade special inducements as to prices and terms. Thirty assistants are employed, in addition to the five traveling salesmen, and orders by mail, or otherwise, receive immediate attention.

BOXES, BARRELS, ETC.

OCOONTO BOX AND BARREL Co.—This company was organized for the manufacture of barrels in 1877. The manufacture of packing boxes of all descriptions was afterward added. The factory is at 370 to 386 North May street, with a dock frontage of 250 feet. The factory is supplied with an engine and two boilers of 100 horse power each. One hundred and twenty-five men are employed. Mr. J. C. Brooks is president, and Nathan Mears secretary. The company is also owner of extensive lumber yards and mills at Oconto, Wisconsin, where they deal in and manufacture lumber, lath, shingles, cedar posts and railroad ties. The product of this company is shipped to all portions of the country.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

C. H. FARGO AND Co.—One of the very important industries in Chicago is the manufacture of boots and shoes. There are several large factories, and a large number of wholesale and jobbing houses handling this line of goods exclusively. One of the most important and oldest of these is C. H. Fargo & Co., whose sale-rooms and offices are in the large building at 116, 118 and 120 Market street. They occupy seven entire floors of this building. The factory is at Dixon, Illinois. The business was begun by Mr. C. H. Fargo, the senior partner, in a small way, in 1856. In 1862 the firm began manufacturing. In 1870 it was incorporated; and, at this time, carries a stock of \$600,000, with annual sales amounting to \$1,500,000. Its goods are sold in all of the western, south-western and north-western states and territories. Fifty men are employed in the Chicago house and two hundred and fifty in the factory at Dixon. The individual members of the firm, and the officers, are: C. H. Fargo, president; C. E. Fargo, vice-president, and J. M. Fargo, secretary.

C. M. HENDERSON & Co. 239 to 247 Adams St., Chicago, manufacturers of boots and shoes. This is one of the oldest and most extensive manufacturing and jobbing houses in boots and shoes in Chicago. It has recently built, and equipped one of the most complete manufacturing concerns at Dixon, Ills. The main building is four stories in height, and presents a most imposing appearance; but it also includes an extensive one

story building covering a large area. The works have a capacity of 5,000 pairs of shoes daily, and are supplied with the most improved and elaborate machinery for every variety of work. The illustrated catalogue of the company shows almost every variety and kind of foot-wear that one can conceive of, devised to meet every requirement of the trade, and every possible use of customers. For nearly thirty-five years this concern has been catering to the trade, making and supplying everything that the trade called for; so that it is not to be wondered at that it has worked into an almost endless variety of styles and kinds of goods. And yet they are made in the most thorough manner, and include all the modern improvements which have been found desirable. Their trade extends from the Allegheny Mountains to the Pacific, and from Central America to Winnipeg.

WOONSOCKET RUBBER CO.
One of the largest and most important makers of Rubber goods in the world is the Woonsocket Rubber Company, of Providence, Rhode Island. The company has branch sales houses, and offices, in almost every part of the habitable world. It manufactures rubber boots and shoes, and a boot or shoe with the brand of this manufactory upon it can always be relied upon as a good one, for it manufactures nothing but the very best quality of goods. The business was begun in a small way, with a small capital, a number of years ago, by Joseph Banigan. But it has since been incorporated; and at this time the officers are Joseph Banigan, President; Fredk. Cook, Treas.; W. S. Ballou, Secty. and Gen. Selling Agent. The company occupies eighteen large buildings in the manufacture of its goods, use four engines of a combined 3,000 horsepower, and twenty boilers of a combined 4,100 horsepower. It employs three thousand people, and manufactures and sells five million dollars worth of goods annually. Its goods are sold in every city and town in the United States; and are exported to England, Germany, Turkey, Japan and Australia; in fact, to every country and clime where rubber goods are worn. Its exports amount to several millions annually. The wonderful success attained by this firm is an evidence of what can be done by the making and selling of honest goods. The offices and salesroom of this company in Chicago is located at 258 Monroe Street.

HUISKAMP BROS. COMPANY, boots and shoes, Keokuk, Iowa. This is one of the most important establishments of a line of manufacture, which, until a few years ago, was principally located in the East, but which is rapidly taking root in Western soil. Keokuk is an ambitious and thriving town, tributary to Chicago, and one of its most thriving industries is the manufacture of boots and shoes, by this concern. The business is one of such magnitude and capacity for production that it would be considered a creditable acquisition to any industrial center, irrespective of its already acquired reputation. The several factories and branches of the Huiskamp

C. M. HENDERSON & CO'S.
NEW FACTORY AT DIXON ILLS.
CAPACITY 5000 PAIRS DAILY.

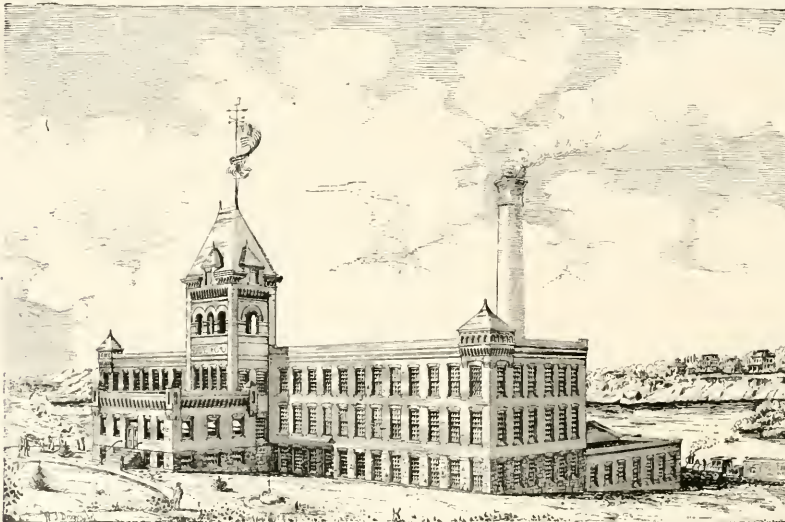


Bros. Co. were consolidated here a few years ago and the imposing and mammoth three-story brick structure at Second and Johnson streets is the result of their advent. It is 160 by 140 feet in dimensions. In its construction its adaptability to the character of the manufacturing to be conducted within its walls and the convenience and health of the operatives were constantly held in view. Light is supplied by two hundred and fifty windows. On the ground floor is located the receiving room, a spacious apartment 80 by 140 feet, in which the immense stock of raw material is stored. On this floor is located the department for rounding up, moulding and rolling the soles, there being one thousand dies in stock for the cutting of as many different sizes and styles of soles and heels. On the second floor buttoning and lasting is done and there are located the two tacking machines, with a capacity of 4,000 pairs of boots or shoes per day, which tack on and secure the soles. The machines which stitch on the sole have a capacity of 700 pairs a day. The Standard screw machine firmly secures the sole of the shoe, when it goes to the leveling machine with its capacity of 1,500 pairs a day, and it conforms the bottom of the shoe to the shape of the last. The edge trimming machines trim up the sole and leave it in its completed state and the heeling machine by three motions attaches the heel at the rate of 1,200 per day. The breasting machine straightens the heel. After receiving the attention of four or five other machines the shoe comes forth perfected in the rough and after passing through the finishing department is ready for wear. On the third floor are the cutting and fitting departments, in the latter being the machines for fitting the shoes, the button hole machines, the fasteners and the machines for stitching. This factory is supplied with the finest machines manufactured, and the cost of production has been reduced to such an extent that it can compete with any manufactory in the United States. Every improvement in the method of manufacture is introduced as soon as it is made known; and improved machinery is purchased from time to time. Two hundred and fifty operatives are employed and the capacity of the factory, which is illuminated by the incandescent electric light and is operated by a 75 horsepower Corliss engine, is 3,000 pairs of boots and shoes per day. A large force of traveling men sell this immense product throughout Iowa, Missouri, Illinois, Ohio, Indiana, Kansas, Nebraska and the states and territories on the Pacific slope. It is a big and successful factory and the men who operate it have made boot and shoe manufacturing a life long business and science. Their product is as good and durable and stylish as that of any factory in existence and it is sold as cheap.

BRASS GOODS.

M. S. ANDERSON, 130 West Lake street, Chicago, Brass Foundry, and manufacturer of all kinds of light brass and bronze castings. This is one of the neatest and most convenient brass manufactories in the city.

JAMES H. BEYINGTON, the proprietor of the Art Metal Works, 11 to 23 South Jefferson St., Chicago, is the inventor and patentee of a new process for welding and spinning metals which is destined to revolutionize metal working industries. No external heat is applied beyond what is developed by their own friction under pressure. Many important advantages are thus secured. The appliances for welding all kinds of metals, in all



C. H. FARGO & CO'S NEW FACTORY AT DIXON, ILL.



J. H. BEVINGTON.

kinds of forms, are simplified and cheapened, effecting most important economies; the surfaces of the metals are saved from oxidation, or burning of the surfaces, thus securing perfect homogeneity of the mass. The process is of immense value, particularly in the welding and manipulation of metal tubing. From every standpoint of economy, convenience, and durability of the product, it is pronounced by expert metal workers as the best method of welding metals that has ever been discovered. Mr. Bevington was awarded the gold medal by the Franklin Institute of Philadelphia, for the process, the only one that has been awarded in twenty-five years.

The process has been fully covered by letters patent from the United States. Mr. Bevington is rapidly introducing his process, and adapting it to a vast number of uses. The United States government has recently made inquiry about this new process for making brass shells for dynamite guns. To solidly close one end of a shell has been well nigh impossible, and attended with great expense. By this process it can be accomplished almost instantly and at a trifling cost. Some specimens recently made satisfactorily stood a test of 1800 pounds' pressure to the square inch, being several times the requirements. Formerly all the best joinings of copper and brass were by silver soldering. The new method does away with that, requiring but one short process of ten seconds by a not specially skilled artisan for welding two pieces of metal, where previously it took the labor of a skilled mechanic through several tedious steps at greatly increased expense. The saving here is from 50 per cent. upwards. At the offices of The New Process Welding and Spinning Co., No. 19 Rialto Building, great numbers of samples are shown, all of them to the expert mechanical eye being marvels in their way. For instance, there is shown a bundle of copper wire welded at one end into a solid cap, leaving no trace of the original wire formation. The advantage of this is apparent to electricians. Brass and copper wire are shown as a spring, then as solid rod, and again in a seamless tube. A roll of sheet metal is made into a tube by one simple operation, also any number of strips are taken and formed into seamless tubing. On the tubing of any shape or size, solid ends are made. Brass and copper, brass and iron, and steel and copper can be welded into one article. Seamless copper tubing is made with a cap of any shape in one operation. The end is closed to an absolute solid, whereas before it was necessary to solder on a cap piece. The mention of the possibilities of the process will suggest to practical men an endless number of specific objects, to which it may be applied in art as well as industrially.

HOLMES, BOOTH & HAYDENS, Waterbury, Conn., manufacturers of every variety of brass and copper goods. Probably no concern in this country is more widely or favorably known, in every part of the civilized world than Holmes, Booth & Haydens. It stands second to none in America. Every conceivable article, for every conceivable purpose, that is made of brass or copper, is turned out here, in stock or on orders. The company maintains the most efficient corps of designers and die makers, so that it is able to prepare special designs for anything, new or old, from a penholder to a brass kettle. Its principal office, outside of Waterbury, is at 25 Park Place, New York.

MORTIMER McROBERTS is a typical business man. The whole bent of his mind is toward business; and his success in business has been flattering, to say the least. He was born in New York City, received a business education, and early entered upon his business career. His connections have always been with concerns of first-rate standing in the business world. For thirty-four years he has been connected with the brass and copper business, and that with three concerns. He began with the Tuttle & Bailey Manufacturing Co., and went from there to Holmes, Booth & Haydens, and thence to The Plume & Atwood Manufacturing Co., with which he has been connected for the last twenty-four years.



MORTIMER McROBERTS.

Mr. McRoberts has never sought or accepted public office, except in one case. He was Assistant Superintendent in the Enrollment Bureau, in the city of New York, during the last draft of the late civil war. He is more interested in business than in the intrigues of politicians. Mr. McRoberts is General Western Agent of the Plume & Atwood Manufacturing Co., the American King Co., the American Wick Co. (owned by the Standard Oil Co.), Treasurer and Vice President of the New Process Welding and Spinning Co., proprietor of the Rock River Stock Farm, and of the Waterbury Mining Co. He is also a high Mason.

WEIR & CRAIG MANUFACTURING COMPANY, 2421 to 2439 Wallace street, near Archer avenue, Chicago, Manufacturers of Packing House Machinery and Plumbers', Steam and Gas Fitters' Supplies. This concern



HUISKAMP BROTHERS CO.'S FACTORY, KEOKUK.

was started in 1863, by Robert Weir and Robert Craig, under the style of Weir & Craig, and for several years worked along in a small way, doing a conservative business. About 1875 John A. Kley was made superintendent, afterward becoming a partner in the business. In 1889 it was incorporated under its present name, with a capital of \$75,000. The business has proved very profitable, and increased rapidly. It now carries in stock about \$150,000 worth of goods, with an annual output of \$400,000. Its warehouse is 50x130 feet, main line shop 50x150 feet, both four stories in height; foundry 50x150, and blacksmith shop and boiler room 50x80 feet. It employs regularly about 130 hands. Its trade extends to almost every part of the United States, to many parts of Europe, Australia, South America and Mexico. It began to export in considerable quantities in 1880, a trade which has increased steadily since that time. Mr. John A. Kley has risen from superintendent, which position he held when he first joined the concern, to be its president. He was born in Quincy, Ill., June 14, 1840, and came to Chicago in 1865. Mr. Robert Craig, the vice-president, was born in Glasgow, Scotland, in May, 1840, and removed to Chicago in 1865. Mr. Weir, the secretary and treasurer, was born in Hamilton, Scotland, Feb. 22, 1838, and removed with his parents to Chicago in 1846. It will thus be seen that the corporation is made up of old residents, who have long been identified with the business interests of the city.

BREWING, DISTILLING AND SUPPLIES.

Chicago, at an early time, began to have considerable importance in the brewing and distilling line. At least one brewing establishment was located here as early as 1840. In 1857 we find the first complete statement of the business done. According to that there was employed in that business at that time \$327,000 of capital, value of product \$630,000, barrels of beer manufactured, 47,250, bushels of grain used, 94,990, and pounds of hops consumed, 62,596.

THE ASMUTH MALT & GRAIN COMPANY has met with the success attending all enterprises of this character in Milwaukee, when backed with the requisite capital and knowledge of the business. The company commenced operations in 1886, as successors to the grain firm of Ashton, Asmuth & Co., by the erection of a malt-house of 300,000 bushels' capacity and a 100,000 bushel elevator. The business increased so rapidly that the company has since found it necessary to quadruple the size of its malt house, and build a second and much larger elevator, having at this date a malting capacity of 1,250,000 bushels, and elevator capacity of 750,000 bushels. The plant is equipped with all the latest appliances used in the malting business; and enjoys excellent track facilities for handling grain and malt, by which a train of cars can be run directly into its elevators to load or unload under cover. In addition to the manufacture of malt, the company carries on an extensive grain shipping business; and found all their facilities taxed to their full capacity during the past season. It has agencies in New York, Philadelphia, Buffalo, Louisville and San Antonio. Its officers are: Anton Asmuth, president; Charles Manegold, vice-president, and Bruno E. Fink, secretary and treasurer.

BESLEY'S WAUKEGAN BREWING CO., of Waukegan, Ill., is another of the notable brewing establishments of this country. Its Ale and Porter have become justly celebrated over a wide extent of country. It is the largest house exclusively devoting itself to the production of its special line in the West. It employs no sort of substitute or adulterant for malt and hops, and uses nothing which is not wholly free from anything of a harmful or deleterious nature. The product being bottled by themselves enables them to offer their customers an absolute guarantee of purity and quality. Families can obtain their goods of all the leading fancy grocers, and at all the principal hotels and restaurants.

CHICAGO BEER PUMP COMPANY, 196 Washington street, as its name indicates, makes a business of the manufacture and sale of beer pumps, H. Byrne is the manager. Its goods find a large sale throughout the West.

CONRAD SEIPP BREWING CO. On five acres of land at the foot of Twenty-seventh street, overlooking Lake Michigan, is located the plant of the Conrad Seipp Brewing Co., incorporated in 1876—

President; William C. Seipp, Vice-president; T. I. Lefens, Secretary, and I. A. Orb, Manager, and Superintendent of the West Side Brewery, located at Paulina and Augusta streets. These two form one of the largest and most perfectly appointed plants in the country, orewing during 1889 over three hundred thousand barrels of beer. The Conrad Seipp-Salvator Export has more than a national reputation, and for a light beer none is superior to their Extra Pale Pilsener. During the past year the company has placed on the market a new brand, called Muenchener Hof Brau, which has become popular throughout the West. The company employs 300 hands in the breweries, malt-houses, and elevators.



CONRAD SEIPP.

CONRAD SEIPP, one of the pioneers in the brewing business in Chicago, and one of the most prominent business men of the city, was born at Langen, Germany, near Frankfort-on-the-Main, in 1825. He removed to Chicago in 1849. He was educated in the common schools, and adopted the business of brewing. He started in a small way, his business growing rapidly until he became one of the most prominent brewers in the city, as well as one of its wealthiest and most respected citizens. He was often urged to accept office but always declined. He could frequently have been elected to any office, he might have desired, in the gift of the people of Chicago, but for his native modesty or his dislike for political life. Mr. Seipp was a self-made man. He began the brewing business at 14th street, Chicago, in 1844. From there he removed to the foot of 27th street where he established himself, and remained until his death in 1890, during which he built it up to great proportions.

CRYSTAL SPRING BREWERY, La Porte, Ind. This concern makes a specialty of brewing and bottling the celebrated "Excelsior" brand of lager beer. It is owned by John William Kussert, one of the best known brewers in the West.

F. J. DEWES BREWERY CO., corner of Hoyne Avenue and Rice street. This well-known brewery has been in successful operation since 1882. During that time its beer has taken high rank, second to none of Chicago's famous breweries. The accompanying portrait is a correct likeness of F. J. Dewes the well-known head of the house, who has been long and favorably known to the trade. The popular device of the brewery is "Hoppen and Malz Gott erhalt," (Hops and Malt may God preserve.) The special brand of the Dewes Brewery, the "Muenchener" beer was introduced in 1889, as a beverage particularly adapted to domestic purposes. Following the example of the celebrated Jacobson brewery, of Copenhagen, Denmark, an establishment known the world over, the Dewes Brewery has first introduced in Chicago the method "Hansen" to produce absolutely pure yeast. The output of this brewery this year will be 80,000 barrels, and in the very near future the capacity will be doubled, in order to meet the greatly increasing demands of the trade.

FORTUNE BROS. BREWING CO. The large plant of the above firm is located at Van Buren, Desplaines and Pearce streets. The beer made by it is considered of a superior quality, hence it finds a ready sale for all it can turn out. It has a large brewing and storing capacity, employs a large number of men, and, while its sales are confined largely to Chicago and vicinity, its annual output is large. The gentlemen composing the firm are old residents of the city, enjoy an enviable reputation in business and social circles, and have attained a well-deserved measure of success.



F. J. DEWES.

FAY-ARMSTRONG-COOK CO., manufacturers of machine-cut cork and bungs, importers of tin and gold foil caps and covers, and wholesale dealers in brewers and bottlers supplies; also agents for Cape Ann Tough Glass Company, 20 and 22 Market street, Chicago, and Pittsburg, Pennsylvania. This firm does a very large business in all sections of the United States; in fact, it is the leading house of its kind in this country. The Chicago firm employs three traveling salesmen, and that in Pittsburg fifteen traveling salesmen. The firm is composed of Armstrong Bros. and Mr. C. M. Fay, the senior partners conducting the business at Pittsburg, Pa., and Mr. Fay in Chicago. The business is increasing annually from 25 to 30 per cent. Mr. Fay, the junior partner and manager of the Chicago branch, was born here. He was with the firm of Armstrong Bros., for about twenty-five years, twelve years of that time as a traveling salesman before being admitted to the firm. His experience qualifies him thoroughly to handle the Chicago department successfully.

THE McAVOY BREWING CO., Chicago. This is one of the old established concerns in the city, being started in 1839 as Downer, Bemis & Co., an ale brewery. It was changed to a lager beer brewery in 1865, with new buildings added, which were further added to in 1882. The buildings now cover six acres in extent, and are of the most complete and well-equipped that skill, and the modern improvements can suggest. The capital stock of the concern is \$1,000,000, and its capacity is 300,000 barrels of lager beer annually. Its malting and bottling departments are especially complete doing an extensive business in both. It employs 105 men constantly in its several departments. A good idea of the extent of the works of this concern can be had from the accompanying illustration. The power is furnished from four Babcock and Wilcox boilers, of 112 horse-power capacity, driving four immense engines of corresponding power. Two of the latest and best make of ice machines are also in use in the works. The product finds a market, mainly in Cook County, Ills., but it also extends throughout the state, and through Indiana and Michigan. The officers of the company



J. H. PANK.

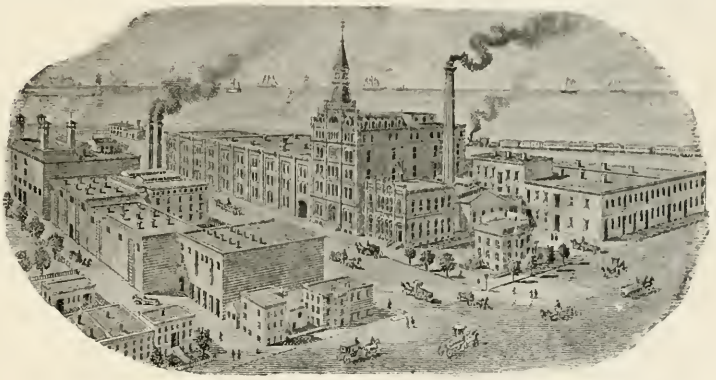
Chicago Passenger Railway Co., in which he held when it first began business. When it was absorbed in System, under Mr. Yerkes, Mr. Doyle retired. The remaining officers of the brewing company have never taken an active part in politics, or held public office. Mr. Ortseifen is a native of Germany and comparatively young for so important a position as he holds; but his native force of character has won him the place. Mr. Bellamy was born in England, is about twenty-four years of age, and represents large financial interests. The product of this brewery has long been famous among the lovers of the amber liquid for its purity. It stands second to none.

PATRICK H. RICE. Among the men who have become famous in connection with the malting and distilling interests of the West, Mr. P. H. Rice stands pre-eminent. He may be said to have grown up in the business; and that business is to-day largely what he has made it. He was born in September, 1847, in Wexford, Ireland. His father before him was a maltster and distiller, and early taught his son the rudiments of his trade. In 1850 Mr. Rice, senior, removed to this country, bringing with him young Patrick. He settled at Belvidere, Ills., and was employed in the then largest distillery in Northern Illinois, that of Lawrence Maloney & Co., which used most of the barley raised in the surrounding country. A few years later the distillery was removed to Elgin, where its capacity was greatly increased, and new methods were introduced.



P. H. RICE.

are Austin J. Doyle, President; A. da m. Ortseifen, Vice-President, and H. T. Bellamy, Secretary and Treasurer. Mr. Doyle is a well-known figure among Chicago's business and political characters. He has often held positions of profit and honor, and has long been a controlling spirit in political movements. He first came into prominent public notice as Chief of the Chicago Police, and was afterwards Clerk of the Criminal Court, and then Justice of the Peace. He is a native of Chicago, is about forty-two years of age, and still has a brilliant future before him, if one can judge from his career in the past. He took an active part in the organization of the an important office into the West Divis-



M'AVOY BREWING CO.

Here was where the subject of our sketch perfected himself in a knowledge of the distilling business. In 1875 he purchased the distillery at the corner of Kinzie and Seymour streets, Chicago, which he enlarged and improved in many important particulars. During the last three years Mr. Rice has been engaged in establishing the largest malting plant in the world, located at West Chicago, on the Belt Line Railroad and the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul, which will have a capacity of 2,000,000 of bushels per annum. Mr. Rice also has other large interests in brewing and distilling in Chicago. His malting interest requires considerable attention.

THE SCHLITZ BREWING CO., OF MILWAUKEE, WIS. The numerous buildings and yards of this company occupy an area of six blocks or squares, and this does not include its ice houses or bottling establishment. The new brew house, which is now completed, gives the Schlitz company a capacity of 1,000,000 barrels per annum, equal if not superior to any brewery in the United States. The structure is entirely fireproof, five stories high exclusive of two basements, and is the most perfect one of its kind in existence. The extent of the business transacted may be imagined from the fact that the company has a regular trade not only throughout this country, but also in Australia, South America, China, Mexico and Central America. The output in bottled goods for the past year reached the colossal figure of 21,000,000 quarts and pints, which, in connection with the hundreds of thousands of barrels and kegs also manufactured, make probably the most extensive business of the kind in this country. All that modern science here or abroad can devise for economizing labor or improving the quality of the product is at once adopted by the Schlitz Brewing Company. This is to be seen in the imported ice machines—on the ammonia and salt principle—which does away with ice and controls the temperature in the cooling rooms by means of a system of pipes containing the cold fluid. The business was founded in 1849 and incorporated in 1874 under its present name. In 1875 Mr. Schlitz was lost on the ill-fated steamer Schiller, which went down off the English coast, since which time the management has been ably conducted by the Uhlir brothers. An estate that at the outset represented but a few thousands is now estimated at \$10,000,000. There are now employed 500 men in the brewery proper and 400 hands in the great bottling works, and the amount of wages annually paid foots up to nearly \$500,000. When the cost of material, taxes, insurance, new improvements and incidentals are added, one may be able to form some idea as to what it costs to run this gigantic institution. These expenses will be larger by reason of increased capacity. Other enterprises have grown out of this company, viz., the Schlitz Hotel and the Schlitz Park, which are noted additions to the attractions of Milwaukee.

STANDARD BREWING CO., corner of West 12th St. and Campbell Ave., Chicago. This is one of the youngest, but most enterprising brewing companies in Chicago. In erecting its works it had the advantage of all the modern improvements which it was enabled to adopt without extensive

changes in old appliances. The buildings and the arrangements of its departments and appliances were designed especially by the Wolf-Lehle Co. It has a capacity of 150,000 barrels of beer per annum. Mr. J. W. Niederprum formerly of the Bartholomae Brewing Co., of Rochester, New York, and a thoroughly scientific and capable manager is President and Treasurer. August F. Dewes, formerly with F. J. Dewes Brewing Co., a well-known and popular man, is Secretary; John Gaylor, ex-alderman, a man well known among Chicago people, is General Agent, and August Keifer, formerly of the Miller Brewing Co., of Milwaukee, is foreman. In personnel, as well as in appliances, the Standard is thoroughly equipped for business, and is destined to enjoy the large measure of success which it deserves.

THE STAR BREWING CO. is composed of the following well-known gentlemen: Francis M. Young, President; T. J. Rice, Secretary, and John W. Enright, Treasurer. The business was organized in 1890 by Mr. Enright, and has met with almost phenomenal success. When the new building now under process of erection is completed, the company will have a storage capacity of 25,000 barrels. The first year this establishment was engaged in the business it sold 50,000 barrels of beer. The brewery is located at 1131 to 1157 Fulton Street, with branches on Dearborn Street near Jackson, corner of Lake and Desplaines, Randolph and Canal, and Van Buren and Clinton. It also does a large business at the Stock Yards. The firm employs fifty men at the brewery, and have four traveling salesmen. Its business is confined principally to Chicago and vicinity, and the beer made by this firm is considered a superior article. Mr. Young was for a long time chemist for the Phoenix Distillery, and is well acquainted with all branches of the business. Mr. Enright has been a resident of Chicago for more than a quarter of a century, and is also an experienced man at the business. Although the establishment is a comparatively new one, yet it ranks as one of the most important of Chicago's business institutions.

JORICHI TAKAMINE is a native of Japan, was educated at the University of Glasgow, Scotland, and pursued a post-graduate course under Prof. Mills, F. R. S., one of the most distinguished chemists in the world. He left Japan at fourteen years of age to prosecute his studies in Europe, and has been a tireless student ever since, never abating his investigations



Pilsener 1873

BARTHOLOME & CO

BREWING

CHICAGO

UNITED STATES

COMPANY

JUN BRAND



JOKICHI TAKAMINE.

or researches. He traveled extensively in Europe, especially in England and Scotland, and on his return to Japan was recognized as one of the most progressive men of that progressive country. He was made Councilor of the Societies of Chemistry and Engineering of Tokio, and Director of the Technical College of the Department of Agriculture. He was commissioner from Japan to the New Orleans Exposition, where his personal worth and scientific attainments reflected honor upon the nation he represented. Mr. Takamine has been instrumental in introducing extensively the phosphate rock of South Carolina into his own country, where it is ground and prepared, and used as a fertilizer upon the lands which have been

nual sales reach 120,000 barrels. The brewery premises occupy the entire block bounded by Paulina, Augusta and Rumsy streets. The power is furnished by four engines of an aggregate of 318 horsepower. It has three ice machines, and employs 125 hands in its several departments. The President of the concern is Wm. C. Seipp, Vice-President and Treasurer, John A. Ord, Secretary, William Legner. The product finds market mostly in Cook county, but it is sold somewhat extensively in Springfield, Ills. Mr. Wm. C. Seipp served one term as County Treasurer, and also one as City Treasurer. Mr. Legner, the Secretary, is at present a Director in the World's Columbian Exposition.

BUILDING AND PAVING CONTRACTORS.

THE BARBER ASPHALT PAVING CO. An enterprise that has been of all-important moment in the development of a great city's thoroughfares is the one whose name heads this article. Chicago citizens point with pride to splendid systems of avenues made servicable and graced by the magnificent work of this great company. The Barber Asphalt Paving Co. is undoubtedly the largest, richest, and most successful corporation of the kind in the United States; and, as an illustrious monument to their past success, there may be cited their world-renowned work upon Pennsylvania Avenue, of Washington, as well as the other beautiful avenues of the Nation's Capitol, which have been paved by this company. Here in our own metropolis their work holds undisputed first place. As an instance, see Ashland avenue, on the west side, Michigan, Wabash, and all the other leading avenues in other portions of the city. The Trinidad Asphalt Pavement is certainly the standard now in use in all the principal cities of America. It is thoroughly conceded to be the cheapest, and the only pavement in this country to-day which can show 207 miles of surface in first class order. The management of the company's headquarters in Chicago rests with Mr. Eugene K. Cox, who is a gentleman of practical experience in the art of modern street paving, and an ardent worker in behalf of the company's interests and the public's welfare.

MR. C. EVERETT CLARK, of 1206 Chamber of Commerce Building, is one of the largest contractors in the city. Mr. Clark also has offices in Boston, and St. Louis, Mo. Among the fine buildings erected by this gentleman may be seen the new seventeen-story structure for the Cook County Abstract Co., in this city; also the New England Building, and new Court House, Kansas City; Cupples' Warehouses, and Security Building, St. Louis, Mo. Mr. Clark has worked up an enviable reputation as a builder of fine residences, numbering among them the palatial summer residences of W. K. Vanderbilt, Ogden Goletette, Pierre Lorillard and Miss Catherine Wolf, at Newport, R. I.

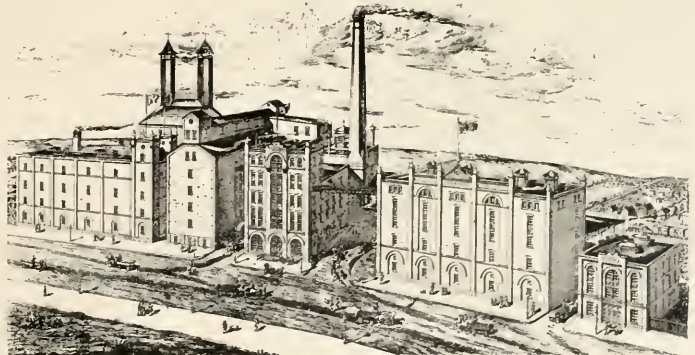
JOHN GRIFFITHS, No. 40 Lakeside Building, Chicago, Contractor and Builder. Mr. Griffiths came to Chicago in 1869, and embarked in his present business in the spring of 1873. Since that time he has won for himself a place in the front rank of Chicago builders, if not in advance of all of them, by his enterprise, fidelity and originality. He has never defaulted on a contract, or failed of completing a job on time. This is so well understood that it is always John Griffiths who is called upon where time and thoroughness of work are important considerations. Among his earlier contracts were the "Traders' Building," and the "Kirkland," the latter being one of the largest and most magnificent in the city at the time of its erection. Since then his most conspicuous jobs have been the "Grand Central Passenger Depot," corner of Fifth Avenue and Harrison Street, one of the grandest and most imposing structures of the kind in America. Mr. Griffiths did all the stone and brick masonry from the lowest sub-foundations to the summit of the lofty and artistic clock tower. Its massive walls and beautiful colonnades, which, notwithstanding the enormous strain, do not show the least sign of settling, are the best possible evidence of the thoroughness of that work. The Northern Hotel, corner of Dearborn and Jackson Streets, now nearly completed for occupancy, is another of his notable structures. This is a magnificent fourteen-story edifice built to include all the latest improvements. One of his remarkable feats was in the construction of the foundations for the great Masonic Temple building, which is among the highest, if not the very highest building, on this continent. Mr. Griffiths undertook to put in those foundations in six weeks, in the dead of winter. Work was begun about February 1, 1891. The excavation was made, after which the entire area was completely roofed in and heated to keep out the frost, and permit of continuous work. Instead of six weeks, the work was done in five, and done with such good judgment and skill as to carry safely the tremendous weight of the massive walls, 271

for centuries exhausted by constant cropping. He has introduced many other improvements in the arts and sciences into his own country, which have proven of great utility and advantage. But the most important of his discoveries has been in the distillation of alcoholic liquors. While in London his attention was directed to that industry, and his investigations convinced him that there was room for improvement over present methods. He began the study in his usual patient and laborious way, and was finally rewarded by the discovery of a new process for the production of alcoholic liquors, which, while in principle an entirely new departure, can be applied, with slight changes, to the present distilleries and breweries, effecting an immense saving in cost of production, and a greatly increased yield. It is expected to reduce the cost of production of whisky from three to four cents per gallon when the method has been fully put into use in the great concerns which have already adopted it, and which are now making the necessary changes in their works to conform to the new method. The officers of the corporation controlling this process are: D. E. Sibley, Vice President; Edward Moore, Secretary; Geo. D. Hart, Assistant Secretary; E. V. Hitch, Treasurer, and George T. Burrough, General Manager. The Company operates under the name of the Takamine Ferment Co. (capital stock, \$10,000,000), the President of which is Mr. Takamine himself. The office is at 907 Chamber of Commerce Building, Chicago.

THE UNITED STATES BREWING CO.—This is a combination under one general management of several brewing companies located in Chicago and Milwaukee, whereby considerable economies are effected in the conduct of the business. The concern is composed of what were formerly the Val, Blatz Brewing Co. of Milwaukee, the K. G. Schmitt Brewery Co., the Bartholomae & Koesing Brewery, the Ernst Bros. Brewing Co., the M. Brand Brewing Co., and Bartholomae & Leicht, all of Chicago. The officers are Val Blatz, Esq., President; Leo Ernst, Esq., Vice-President and General Manager; M. Brand, Esq., Treasurer, and M. E. Pavy, Secretary. The general office of the company is at Room 311 Monadnock Building, Chicago. The combined output of the concern is about 800,000 barrels of lager beer per annum. From an economic standpoint this combination of interests has been a great saving in many ways, first in the purchase and handling the raw material, second in the distribution and transportation of the product, and third in the collection of accounts, and keeping of the books. Already the sales of beer since this company's incorporation show an increase over the corresponding period of the year previous, of over 15,000 barrels, notwithstanding the much colder weather that prevailed during the time. The first annual report of the company is dated September 30, 1891, and shows a very gratifying condition of business up to that time, with a flattering prospect for an increase in future.

THE WACKER AND BIRK BREWING AND MALTING CO. was organized, and began business in 1883, and from a comparatively small beginning has grown to be one of Chicago's important industries. The plant is located at 171 North Desplaines Street; the buildings covering almost the entire block bounded by Desplaines, Indiana and Jefferson Streets. The firm employs seventy-five men, has two engines of 350 horsepower each, five boilers of equal capacity, two ice machines, and all other necessary machinery for successfully carrying on the business. The product of this establishment for the year 1891 was 105,000 barrels. A large percentage of this is consumed in Chicago. The officers of the company are Charles Wacker, President and Treasurer, and Theo. Hohenal, Secretary.

WEST SIDE BREWING CO., corner of Augusta and Paulina streets, Chicago, brewers of lager beer. This concern was started in November, 1880, with small capital, but it has grown steadily since until it carries on hand a stock of about 40,000 barrels of beer, while its an-



STANDARD BREWING CO.



JOHN GRIFFITHS.

stands without a rival in grandeur. It requires more material in its construction than any one building of its kind yet erected in America. He also has several other large contracts in the city, some of them already under headway.

EDWIN O. LANPHERE.—Mr. E. O. Lanphere was born in Chautauque County, New York, in 1840; was educated in the common schools, after which he moved to Michigan and attended college at Hillsdale and Kalamazoo from 1856-9. He was a member of the banking firm of A. T. Lanphere & Co. until the breaking out of the war, when he raised and entered the service with Lanphere's Battery of Light Artillery. He served with distinction, was several times promoted, and placed on staff duty as Chief of Artillery. He was twice wounded and taken prisoner. Once he made his escape, and once was paroled and exchanged. After the war, Mr. Lanphere turned his attention to railroad promotion in Ohio, Indiana, Missouri, Texas and other Western and Southern States. He has been engaged in extensive real estate transactions in Missouri, California and elsewhere, and has operated extensively in subdividing, improving and selling Chicago City property, having erected over 250 fine buildings in the past twenty years. His place of business is in the Tacoma Building, corner of LaSalle and Madison streets.

JASON H. SHEPARD, of the firm of Dolese & Shepard, was born near Cleveland, Ohio, October 15, 1838. He was reared and educated in that vicinity, and resided there until he was twenty-five years of age. After he had received a thorough common-school education, at the age of eighteen he entered into mercantile business as a clerk. He was, for a considerable time, chief clerk for the supply house of the Cleveland Rolling Mill Co., whose works were located at Newberg, Ohio. In 1863 the Union Rolling Mill Co., of Chicago, which was an offshoot of the Cleveland Mill, tendered Mr. Shepard a position as bookkeeper and cashier in its office, in Chicago, which he accepted, and has since made Chicago his home.



EDWIN O. LANPHERE

feet high, of the great building. The subsequent work of construction, still carried on by Mr. Griffiths, was done at a rate before unheard of in structures of that size. The greater portion of it was carried up at the rate of five stories each month. Mr. Griffiths also recently completed a very large hotel at Dallas, Texas, one of the grandest in the whole Southwest, at a cost of half a million of dollars. His reputation as a successful and reliable builder is national as well as local. He is now engaged upon one of the finest of the World's Columbian Exposition buildings, "The Galleries of Fine Arts," located in the improved part of Jackson Park. This palatial structure

Gum, Pullman Athletic, and other well known clubs; of Hesperia Lodge, No. 411, A. F. & A. M.; Chevalier Bayard Commandery, No. 52, K. T., and is prominently known as a staunch Republican. Mr. Shepard was married, on December 17, 1868, to Miss Margaret M. Taylor, a native of Portland, Me. They have two children—Henri Elias and Laura Jennie. The boulevards and streets of Chicago, and Cook county, are a lasting and eloquent testimonial to the enterprise and industry of the firm of which Mr. Shepard has so long been a member. It has constructed more of the elegant drives and boulevards of Chicago, and suburbs, than any other concern in the city.



JASON H. SHEPARD.

Among them may be mentioned Drexel Boulevard, South Park Boulevard, the North Shore and Sheridan drives, Michigan Boulevard, and others. These will long remain a monument to the skill and fidelity of the contractors.

BUILDING SPECIALTIES.

THE HENRY DIBBLEE COMPANY, Wood Mantels, etc.—The factory of this company is located at 194 to 198 South Canal street. It manufactures the finest special designs in wood mantels, bookcases, office fixtures, sideboards and other interior ornamental furnishings. It is claimed for it that it is unequalled in design, construction and finish. It uses only the best obtainable materials, upon the latest and most approved patterns. Its goods are made by the most skilled workmen, who have the latest modern machinery with which to work. This company has fitted up some of the finest buildings erected, not alone in Chicago, but throughout the country, notably the Auditorium, Pullman building, Kinsley's Hotel, Polk street and Great Western depots in Chicago; Keith & Perry office building in Kansas City; the Northwestern Life Insurance building in Milwaukee; the Tennessee Club House of Memphis; the Great Northern Hotel, just being completed in this city, has more than three hundred beautiful fire-places produced from its special designs. The business was established in 1873, by Mr. Henry Dibblee. In 1896 it was incorporated, with a capital of \$75,000. The officers of corporation are: Anson S. Hopkins, President and General Manager; C. T. Whitegrave, Vice-President; J. G. Sanborn, Secretary. The offices and show rooms are at 149-50 Michigan avenue.

THE CARPENTER SASH BALANCE CO., manufacturers of Steel and Aluminum Bronze Sash Ribbons, for sash hanging; First National Bank building, Chicago. The goods of this concern have long been popular, owing to their superior excellence, not only in Chicago, but throughout the whole country. So well has that superiority become recognized that there is scarcely a first-class building finished up nowadays where the sash is not hung with its sash ribbons. Almost every one of the great buildings shown in this work are fitted out with them. This fact is sufficient to guarantee their excellence.

HENRY HUBER & Co.—The question of sanitation has become an all-important one. It is receiving the careful study of all persons, particularly those who make sanitary plumbing a specialty; and the perfection to which this industry has been brought is the best comment upon the intelligence which has been devoted to it. The firm of Henry Huber & Co. makes a specialty of fine sanitary plumbing. Among other fine work done by it is putting in the Flume and Crystal Closet. These closets have been placed in some of the finest residence places in the city; among others the residences of C. H. Rays, 2837 Michigan avenue; D. G. Hamilton, 2829 Michigan avenue; B. Cahn, 3223 Michigan avenue; C. L. Adams, 3251 Michigan avenue; E. Mandel, 34th street and Michigan avenue; H. M. Marks, 34th street and Michigan avenue; T. Siegel, 3642 Michigan avenue; D. McCallen, 3228 Michigan avenue; G. A. Kimball, 3341 Michigan avenue; A. Fishell, 3448 Wabash avenue; G. Fisher, 3312 Wabash avenue; M. Rothschild, 2112 Prairie avenue; A. Louis, 3566, Prairie avenue; J. A. Kahn, 2018 Calumet avenue; H. A. Kahn, 2240 Calumet avenue; K. T. Crain, 26th street and Michigan avenue; Chas. Keop, Prairie avenue; J. B. Sullivan, flats, North State street; O. W. Potter, Lake Shore Drive.

HINMAN & Co., designers and contractors in Metal Ceilings, 99 Washington street (Room 33), Chicago. This firm makes a specialty of the stamped steel plates of H. S. Northrop, of New York, and A. Northrop & Co., of Pittsburg, pioneers in the metal ceiling business. But it carries a full line of this class of goods of other manufacturers as well. It is prepared to furnish rich decorative goods and bright bronze finished goods in the greatest variety and style, for residence, opera house or church. Samples of goods can be seen at the Institute of Building Arts, or at the office of the concern. Parties interested are invited to call and inspect samples and designs, and, when desired, will be taken to specimen buildings in the vicinity. Designs and estimates will be furnished on short notice.

E. B. MOORE & Co., 48 and 50 Randolph street, manufacturers of Parquet and Inlaid Floors. These floors have become very popular, and the floors manufactured by this concern are of a superior quality, both in material and finish, have a deserved popularity over almost any other goods in this line; hence they enjoy a large trade. For the past six years this firm have been exporting large quantities of goods to almost all foreign countries. The trade secured is a fair sample of what can be accomplished by energy, push and fair and honorable dealing.

JOHN MOORE & Co., manufacturers of Fine Interior Mouldings, are located at Peoria and Kinzie streets. They confine their work exclusively to fine interior mouldings, and their factory is admirably equipped with machinery. They always have all of the very latest designs in mouldings. The firm employs 80 skilled mechanics, occupies the six-story building at the above number, and does a business of more than \$100,000 annually. The firm began business with only a small capital, but by strict attention to business, and making a strictly first-class line of goods, has grown into one of the important manufacturing establishments of one of the greatest manufacturing cities of this continent. Mr. Moore was born in England, in 1820, and emigrated to America in 1849. He came to Chicago in 1869.

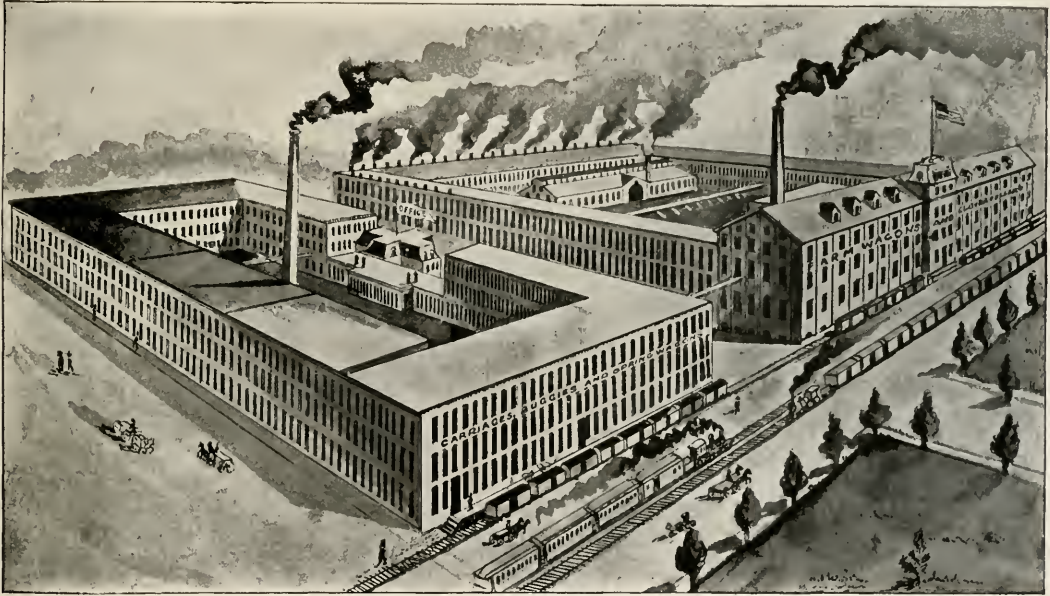
GEO. W. TRENT & Co., 28 and 30 West Washington street, Chicago, manufacture sand-blast and embossed decorative ornamental glass. Every variety of artistic glass ornamentation, such as vestibule glass, transom glass, chipped glass, bank and office counter glass, are turned out. Their specialty is sand-blast glass signs and glass signs in colors, which they make from original designs to suit the tastes of their customers.

CANS AND TANKS.

FRANK DIESEL, No. 701 to 705 North Halsted street, manufacturer of fruit, meat and oyster cans. In 1877 Mr. Diesel began business in a small

CAR MANUFACTURERS.

JOHN STEPHENSON CAR Co.—There is probably no one who has ever ridden in a street car in any city in the United States that has not noticed in some car the name, John Stephenson Co., builder. The cars built by this company are not only run in this country, but in every other country where street cars are used. Mr. Stephenson built the first street car ever used in this country. It was for the New York & Harlem Railroad in 1852. The John Stephenson Car Company still has in its possession the patent granted Mr. Stephenson for this car, signed by Andrew Jackson, President; Edward Livingston, Secretary of State, and K. B. Tancy, Attorney-General. For a number of years the company, of which Mr. Stephenson is the head, has confined its car-building to street cars. The large increase in street railway traffic, and the introduction of the cable and electric cars have led to the establishment of many other concerns for the building of street cars; but the "John Stephenson Street Car Co., Limited," turns out more cars than any other car shops in this country, and the cars manufactured by it are doubtless used on more different street railways in this and other countries than those of any other builders in the world. The shops of this country employ five hundred workmen, and have a capacity of twenty-four cars per week. One of Mr. Stephenson's watchwords in his long business career was, "Always have your work as near perfect as it can be." The result is, the cars built at these shops have a world-wide reputation for their excellence in workmanship and material. Mr. Stephenson was born in the North of Ireland, July 4, 1809, and came to America with his parents when only two years of age. Having natural mechanical tact, he took advantage of every opportunity offered to improve this natural faculty. He served an apprenticeship of two years, at what was afterward his trade, in New York City. When twenty-one years of age he opened a shop of his own for the manufacture of omnibuses, then the only



FACTORY OF THE BIRDSELL MANUFACTURING CO., SOUTH BEND, IND.

way. In 1884 he removed to 415 and 417 Larrabee street, where he increased his facilities. The business now began to develop rapidly, until in 1885 he built the two-story and basement building he now occupies. This he has fitted up with every appliance for the manufacture of all kinds of tin and sheet-iron wares, and he is doing an immense business, the capacity of his works being about 50,000 cans daily. Mr. Diesel has built up a most enviable reputation in Chicago, where he has been prominent in business and society circles for the past thirty years.

F. CORTIS WILSON & Co., manufacturers of Cans and Tanks, 239 and 241 Lake street, Chicago. This house has been established since 1869, and has been a conspicuous one in the manufacture of this line of goods ever since. Few men have ever become so thoroughly identified with a line of trade as the senior partner of this house has been. He was practically the father of the shipping and storage can trade of the West.

WENDNAGLE BROTHERS.—These gentlemen began business with a small capital in 1856. At that time the business was under control of and managed by Louis Wendnagle, but in January, 1891, was merged into the firm name of Wendnagle Brothers, composed of E. Wendnagle and W. Wendnagle. They are extensive manufacturers of tubs, tanks and vats of all kinds for breweries, distilleries, vinegar, butterine, packing houses, etc., etc. The factory is located at 253 to 257 Twentieth street. This firm has the most modern machinery and superior facilities for manufacturing purposes; employs one hundred men, and its goods are shipped to all parts of the United States. As their name indicates, the Wendnagle Brothers are Germans.

vehicle used for street passenger traffic. In 1836 Mr. Stephenson began the manufacture of steam railway cars, but the failure of railway companies to meet their obligations for cars furnished them by Mr. Stephenson caused his financial downfall in 1837. In 1843 he began business again, on a site then in the suburbs, now covering sixteen lots on Twenty-seventh street, near Fourth avenue, which are still occupied by the shops of this company. He had a hard struggle for awhile, but his reputation for honesty, and the evident success-breeding stubbornness that he possessed brought him the aid of capital that enabled him in time to build up an enormous business. All that he made in the first seven years went to pay off bankruptcy debts. He paid one by one, as fast as he was able, until they were all canceled. His unfortunate deal with steam railway companies caused Mr. Stephenson to confine his car-building to street railway cars exclusively. That he succeeded in this line the business of the company is ample evidence. Few men have lived to see a business of such enormous proportions built up from so insignificant a beginning by their own exertions.

CARRIAGES, WAGONS, ETC.

AMERICAN WHEEL CO.—The American Wheel Company, formerly of Chicago, now of Indianapolis, Indiana, manufactures all kinds, styles, grades and sizes of wheels. It makes light carriage and buggy wheels and wheels for the heaviest freight wagons. The timber used by this establishment in the manufacture of wheels is specially assorted for its work; hence its wheels have a reputation second to none made in this country. The company is prepared to furnish wheels in any quantity or style on the

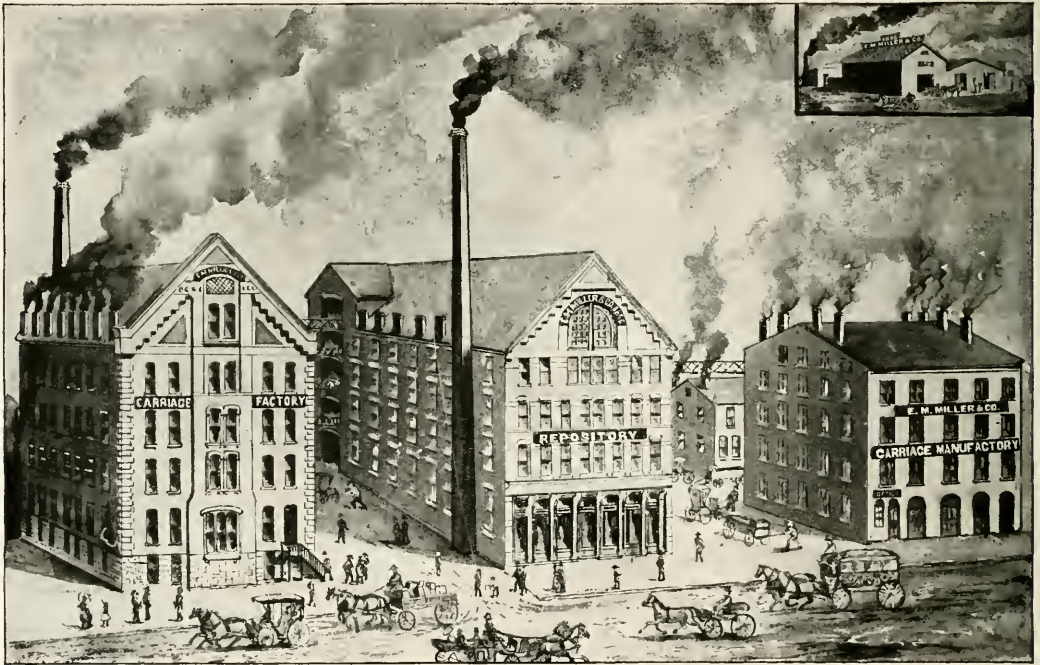
COMMERCE AND INDUSTRIES.

shortest notice, and its work is guaranteed first-class in every particular. It solicits a trial order from wagon and carriage makers.

THE BIRDELL MANUFACTURING CO., whose extensive factories at South Bend, Ind., are illustrated on another page, is one of the young American giants whose growth within the past decade has been phenomenal. The business was founded in 1855 by J. C. Birdsell, Sr., who still remains the President of the present corporation, although he retired from active business several years ago, leaving its management entirely in the hands of his sons. One of the first vehicles manufactured by the company was a spring wagon, which at once attracted attention by its style and the high quality of its finish. Excellence of style and finish in that class of work may be said to have originated with this company. The result of this experiment was so satisfactory that the company at once decided to add buggies, phaetons and carriages to their line, and finish every one of them in the finest manner known to the art; and in accordance with this plan a full line of light vehicles was put upon the market. The makers soon saw that they met a requirement of our very best classes for high-grade, finely-finished vehicles. In 1884 it became necessary to add largely to the factory buildings. In the following year the manufacture of farm wagons was begun upon the same plan that had proven so successful with spring work. The result of the undertaking was that the Birdsell steel skein farm wagon is now known and used in every State and Territory in the Union. The west factory of the large plant shown in our illustration is devoted to the manufacture of farm wagons, while the easterly one is used exclusively for spring work.

shipment occupies four buildings 80x400 feet, and the buildings and sheds cover almost forty acres. More than one thousand men are employed at the works, and the vehicles made are shipped all over the world. The capital of the organization is \$1,000,000. It manufactures twenty thousand vehicles per annum. The Chicago branch of the business was established by Mr. W. J. Clisbee in 1888, and is still under his supervision.

E. M. MILLER & Co., 341 to 345 Wabash avenue, display a full line of landaus, broughams, coupes, victorias, carriages and omnibuses from their factories at Quincy, Illinois. This concern was started in 1856 by E. M. Miller in a barn, with ten hands. In 1858 S. M. Miller was admitted to the business, and in 1865 E. H. Todd also joined the firm. The business has steadily grown during all these years, until it has assumed great proportions. It occupies five buildings, with an aggregate of about 111,600 square feet of floor-space. It carries a stock of fully \$150,000 worth of goods, the annual output reaching fully \$1,000,000. An average of 300 hands are employed in the four departments. Its trade extends to every State and Territory in the United States, as well as Mexico. Its goods have obtained a wide celebrity wherever they have been introduced, and they enjoy an enviable reputation for thorough workmanship, and the best of material. During the present year the sales of their landaus in Chicago have been very large, exceeding those of all competitors. The Raymond coach, which is illustrated on the opposite page, is a product of this concern. E. M. Miller, the senior partner of the firm, was born at Middleton, Conn., and early gave promise of that force of character, perseverance, attention to business and industry which have since enabled him to build



FACTORY OF E. M. MILLER & CO., QUINCY, ILL.

About two years ago a repository was opened in Chicago, at 377 and 379 Wabash avenue, where the company keeps a full line of heavy carriages, such as landaus, victorias, broughams and other standard styles, also drags, kensingtons and many other leading novelties. These goods are sold largely in Chicago, and can be daily seen upon our boulevards. In 1889 the factories were entirely rebuilt. They were enlarged to such an extent as to cover 18½ acres of ground, and at present 600 men are given employment. The Birdsell works contain the latest improved machinery, and in order to insure a uniform degree of excellence in every vehicle the company turns out, all work in these factories is done by the day. The company contemplates in the near future erecting a commodious building in Chicago, where their goods can be displayed in a manner commensurate with the rapidly-increasing demand.

H. J. EDWARDS & SONS, 354 Wabash avenue, Chicago, deal in fine carriages of all kinds. It is the Chicago branch of H. J. Edwards & Co., Salisbury, Mass., who are especially noted for the manufacture and sale of Edwards' Patented Jump Seat Buggy, which was awarded the gold medal at the World's Fair at New Orleans in 1884-5. The house was established in New York in 1856 and in Chicago in 1869.

THE MILBURN WAGON COMPANY, manufacturers of all kinds of vehicles, is composed of C. F. Milburn, P. T. Hudson, G. R. Hudson and F. D. Snydham. The business was first established several years ago by George Milburn, with a small capital; but the excellence of the vehicles manufactured by the firm has given them an enormous trade, and to-day the estab-

up so extensive a business. He has always despised the ways of politicians, and refused to permit his name to be used in connection with any public office. Mr. E. H. Todd, the junior member of the firm, served throughout the war in the army, and was honorably mustered out at its close.

I. N. W. SHERMAN, Esq., Sherman Building, 316 to 324 Fifth Avenue, Chicago, manufactures omnibuses, wagonettes, spring trucks, express wagons, mountain wagons, baggage wagons, butchers' wagons, concord wagons, light buggies, park sprinklers, etc. The Sherman goods have long been known and recognized among the very best in the trade, which is the real secret of the great popularity they have so long enjoyed.

HENRY C. STAYER was born in Logansville, Penn., in 1844. When ten years of age he came with his parents to Greene County, Wis., the family locating on a farm in that then new country. Mr. Stayer's experience on the farm was the experience of most boys who lived on farms at that time—plenty of hard work, and little time or advantage for study. Although he managed to get into the county schools for two or three months each year, and by hard work, while in school and devoting his evenings to study, he was enabled, at the age of nineteen, to pass an examination for teaching. He taught successfully for several terms in his adopted county. But not enjoying that, and having a desire to accomplish something for himself, Mr. Stayer, at the age of twenty-one, removed to Warren, Ill. His first business experience here was selling a patent clothes line, and was not an encouraging one. Having a natural adaptability for



HENRY C. STAVER.

handling machinery, he engaged with an implement house as its field agent, and salesman, manifesting, at that time, the evidence of a capacity as salesman, that has since distinguished him. In 1871 Mr Staver, in connection with his brother, engaged in business for himself at Monroe, Wis. In 1874 he severed his connection with the Monroe establishment, and associated himself with the Adams & French Harvester Co., at Sandwich, Ill. In 1875 he became half-owner of the Kansas City Implement Co., of Kansas City, Mo. He was connected with this firm until 1879, when he disposed of his interests, and removed to Racine, Wis., and accepted the secretaryship of the J. I.

P. E. STUDEBAKER, one of the "Studebaker Bros." of South Bend, Ind., was born in Ashland county, Ohio, and removed with his parents to South Bend, Ind., where they located, in preference to establishing themselves at Chicago, as they for a time contemplated. During his early childhood, young Studebaker did not enjoy the advantages of his brothers, who were each given a trade, while he was his mother's errand boy. The development of the manufacture of wheeled vehicles, which the father and brothers engaged in, necessitated the employment of special talents in their sale, talents which the subject of our sketch possessed in a high degree, and which proved of equal value to the firm with the mechanical attainments of his brothers. It has been due, very largely, to the abilities he developed as a salesman that the Studebaker goods have attained such a wide celebrity, not only in this, but foreign countries. In his boyhood he became a clerk in a small store at a salary of \$2.50 per month. At the end of the first year he had saved up a dollar. His knowledge of goods and prices acquired here stood him in good part in his career as a peddler, which he entered upon when he left his clerkship. In this he accumulated his first one hundred dollars. He continued to extend his mercantile business until some time after his marriage, when he joined with his brothers in the manufacturing establishment which has made the name of the Studebaker



PETER E. STUDEBAKER.

Brothers world famous. Every class of a wheeled vehicle from the humble express wagon, or common dray, to the State carriage of royalty, are built at these works. They are sold in every part of the civilized world. Mr. Studebaker is a courteous, urbane, charitable and thorough gentleman, which qualities have been the key to his success, and through that to the success of the firm. The repository in Chicago is one of the finest in all its appointments, in this

Case Plow Company, in which capacity he continued until the failure of the company in 1884. In 1885 he organized the Staver Plow Company of Chicago, composed of Henry C. Staver, A. H. Sworthout and F. H. McAdow. The firm does a general jobbing business. Starting with a small capital, it has gradually extended its business until, at this time, it is one of the important institutions of the city. Its sales the first year amounted to \$60,000, and in the year 1891 to \$500,000. Certainly a most satisfactory increase. Its wholesale business is located at 15 to 19 West Lake Street, the retail store at Van Buren and Wabash Avenue, and the factory at Sacramento and Carroll Avenues. In the spring of 1888 the stock of the company was increased from \$50,000 to \$100,000. January 1, 1891, the firm name was changed to the H. C. Staver Mfg Co., Mr. Staver's varied experience in the manufacture and handling of all kinds of machinery has given him a clearness of judgment as to the practical value of machinery, rarely equalled. He lives with his family, consisting of a wife and three children, at his pleasant home in Englewood.

THE STAVER & ABBOTT MFG CO., No. 283 Wabash Avenue, Chicago, manufacturers of carriages and harness. This concern was formed November 1, 1890, by the consolidation of the H. C. Staver Mfg Co. with the Abbott Buggy Co. It has a capital stock of \$400,000; operates two large factories, one at Sacramento Avenue, 110x125 feet and four stories in height, and one at 760 Wallace Street, comprising several large buildings; employs 600 hands in its several departments, and maintains two large repositories, the one at 383 Wabash Avenue being 70x165 feet, with six stories and basement. The annual output is \$1,250,000 in goods, which find a sale in all parts of the United States, Mexico, Australia, South America and England. The officers are: H. C. Staver, President; A. A. Abbott, Vice-President, and F. H. McAdow, Secretary. They will be recognized as representative leading manufacturers in their lines.



The Raymond Coach the largest in the world, made by E. M. Miller & Co., Quincy, Ill., for Grant Bros. Co., of Salt Lake City.

country. The Studebaker Bros. was the pioneer of the business houses on Michigan Avenue, but the location here, almost at the head of one of the finest and most fashionable drives in the world, is peculiarly appropriate for a carriage repository of one of the foremost carriage manufacturing concerns in the world. STUDEBAKER BROS. MFG CO., South Bend, Ind., manufacturers of wagons and carriages. This concern was established in 1852 by Henry and Clement Studebaker, on a combined capital of \$68. It consisted of a country blacksmith shop for the shoeing of horses, general repair work, and the making of wagons. Two wagons were made the first year. In forty years the business has grown until the concern has a capacity for turning out

60,000 vehicles a year. It has branches in Chicago, New York, San Francisco, Kansas City, Salt Lake, and St. Joseph, Mo. More than 1,500 agents buy direct from the house to sell again. It also has a factory in Chicago with four floors arranged to display goods, and four for fine carriage work. It stands between the Art Institute and the great Auditorium, on Michigan Avenue, one of the handsomest buildings in a notably handsome row. The sales of the Studebaker Bros. Mfg Co. extend to Mexico, Australia, South Africa, South America; in fact, to every country on the face of the earth.

CIGARS.

THE COLUMBIA CIGAR FACTORY of Eugene Vallens & Co. is one of the representative houses of Chicago. This business was established in 1885 by the present members of the firm, Mr. Eugene Vallens, who was born in Canada, and Mr. Fred Rothschild, who is a native of Detroit, Mich. The determination made by these gentlemen at the start has been strictly adhered to—that only carefully selected, first class stock should be used, that none but the most skilled workmen should be employed, that only honest cigars should be made, and that the quality and excellence of their product should be maintained. How well they have succeeded in their efforts, and the high esteem in which they are held by the trade, can not be more impressively told than by a statement of the magnitude of their business. Their factory occupies three entire floors at 48, 50, 52 and 54 Dearborn Street, and gives employment to 300 hands, who, supplied with every facility for making hand or mold-made cigars, turned out the enormous quantity of 12,000,000 during the past year.

ROBERT WEEMS TANSILL.—Robert W. Tansill, founder and president of the R. W. Tansill Company, was born in Prince William County, Va., Aug. 20, 1844. His mother was a direct descendant of the Rev. Mason Locke Weems, who was rector of Pohick church, of which Washington was a member and sometime warden. Mr. Tansill's father was an officer of the Marine Corps, and saw much service in the Florida, Mexico, and the War of the Rebellion. He also accompanied Commodore Perry on the famous Japan expedition, which in 1853 opened

the way to the world. Young Tansill's mother died during his infancy, and his father's professional duty required such frequent and protracted absence that he was practically left an orphan before the end of his second year. At the age of six he was sent to a private school at Washington, D. C., and afterwards to the famous old Georgetown College, and in turn to Caleb S. Hallowell's high school at Alexandria, Va. The breaking out of the war in 1861 brought his studies to an end, after which he accompanied his maternal grandparents on a visit to Warsaw, Ill. From there he went to Carthage, where, then the terminus of the railroad, where he spent the summer with his Uncle Weems, who was



ROBERT WEEMS TANSILL.

chief engineer of a railroad which was being constructed from Clayton to Carthage, Ill. During the building of this road, Tansill decided to take the news agency of the Keokuk Constitution, and in connection with it he operated a commissary department, supplying the passengers with meals *en route*, so that he was probably the first person to supply meals on the train, which has now grown so popular through the famous dining-car service. This field was too limited for young Tansill's ambition. He next entered into business at Clayton, Ill., as a manufacturer and jobber of confectionery and cigars, where he built up a large and lucrative business. In November, 1868, he transferred his business to Chicago, where it grew rapidly, but the fire of 1871 burned up all he had in the world, and left him to reconstruct his business in the manner which experience convinced him would be most advantageous. Closing up his old affairs, and paying one hundred cents on the dollar, which few did in those days, he decided to turn his attention exclusively to the cigar trade, since which time, covering a period of twenty years, Mr. Tansill has spent more than a million dollars in advertising the famous brand "Tansill's Punch," making it the best advertised and most popular cigar in the United States. The growth of the business long ago required a transfer of the factory to New York, at which point, Key West, Chicago, San Francisco, and Portland, Or., his business is now conducted. He shipped, without a traveling man on the road, within two years, 21,829,850 of "Tansill's Punch" five cent cigar alone, besides a very large trade on other brands; a result unparalleled in the history of the cigar trade. He has established and maintained for years the largest mail order cigar house in the United States. Beginning for himself at an early age, without either capital or experience, he was compelled to rely solely upon his energy, coupled with a determination to win success, if it could be achieved by the closest application. The qualities which in Mr. Tansill's case have compelled success are these: To great capacity for detail he adds ability to

grasp a situation as a whole. Persistence and determination are tempered by and combined with versatility and fertility of resource. He does not scatter his energy or efforts, but, having chosen carefully and circumspectly the course to be followed, he pursues it with a tenacity of purpose which never fails to bring results.

CLOAKS, FURS, ETC.

E. P. GRISWOLD, of Griswold, Palmer & Co., was born in South Wethersfield, Conn., in 1848. He came to Chicago in 1857, and entered the employ of his brother, Mr. J. W. Griswold, in the manufacture of cloaks. He has grown up in the business, is thoroughly conversant with every detail, and devotes his whole time to a personal supervision of its various details. This firm is the pioneer in the cloak trade in Chicago. It extends all over the West and Northwest, as well as to the Pacific Coast. It occupies the entire building, 236 and 238 East Monroe Street, where they employ regularly from 250 to 300 hands. During the busy season this is supplemented by about 700 more hands, who are given employment outside on the different lines of goods manufactured. Those lines cover all the different grades of fine and medium ladies', misses' and children's cloaks. On the retirement of Mr. J. W. Griswold, in 1887, Mr. E. P. Griswold, along with Mr. Percival B. Palmer, succeeded to the business. Mr. Griswold's acquaintance is of the most extensive description, and he numbers among his friends many of the best merchants buying in this market. A thorough attention to detail and a careful conservation of his customers' interests are two of the characteristics which have won for Mr. Griswold his present enviable position. Mr. Griswold is an active church member. He is one of the trustees of the First Presbyterian Church. He belongs to all the charitable societies of the city, and is a member of several of the leading social clubs. He is foremost, as well in social as in business matters, and enjoys a distinction that is well earned.

PERCIVAL B. PALMER.—Mr. P. B. Palmer was born in Boston, August 2, 1851 and engaged in the cloak manufacture as early as 1869, in his native city. He received a liberal education in the High Schools of Boston, becoming thoroughly equipped in that respect for the business of life. In 1877 he came West, and entered the employ of J. W. Griswold & Co. When Mr. Griswold retired, in 1887, Mr. Palmer acquired his interest in the firm. Both Mr. Griswold and Mr. Palmer are practical cloak manufacturers. The reputation obtained by this long-established house has been fully maintained by its successors, and a garment offered by Griswold, Palmer & Co. may be absolutely depended upon to be well made, correct, in style and at the lowest possible price. One feature showing the enterprise which characterizes Griswold, Palmer & Co. is the lithographed catalogue issued by them. As a specimen of the artists' handicraft it takes high place among business publications, while as a cloak catalogue it is used as a standard work of reference by the most prominent retailers throughout the country. It is largely owing to Mr. Palmer's untiring exertions that cloak illustrations and fashion plates have reached their present excellence, and in all other details of the trade tending to assist the retailer in the transaction of his business, and



E. P. GRISWOLD.



PERCIVAL B. PALMER.

COMMERCE AND INDUSTRIES.

to cement the patronage of the best merchants to his firm, Mr. Palmer has been equally zealous. In the prime of life and the enjoyment of a successful business career, Mr. Palmer is a good type of the Chicago manufacturer and jobber.

THE WOLF AND PERIOLAT FUR CO., No. 65 and 67 Washington street, Chicago. This is one of the leading fur establishments in Chicago and in America. It has connections which enable it to procure supplies from all parts of the world. Its custom is among the wealthiest and most fashionable people in the whole country, and it must be able to meet the requirements of such a trade. It has been established over thirty-six years, during which time it has made an enviable reputation for itself. It invites inspection from intended buyers.

COAL.

The coal trade is a very important interest, not so much, however, from the standpoint of shipments, as from that of receipts and consumption. In 1871 the receipts of coal at Chicago amounted to 1,081,472 tons. The shipments for the same time were only 96,833 tons, leaving 984,639 tons as the amount consumed in the city during that year. This has arisen until, according to figures already given, in 1891 the receipts were 5,201,633 tons, with shipments of 830,563 tons, which makes the consumption in the city during that year 4,371,070 tons. The use of coal enters largely into every industry, especially the iron and steel manufacturing industries, and also into domestic use. For this purpose, however, in many places it is being supplanted by the use of gas, but this need scarcely be taken into account in estimating the aggregate consumption, because the use of gas involves the use of coal in the manufacture of the gas.

WALTER S. BOGLE.—Mr. W. S. Bogle was born at Dover, N. H., in April, 1852. When nine years of age he removed with his parents to Chicago, where he grew up, was educated, and where he has achieved his business success. He graduated from the high school in 1868, and entered at once into his father's counting rooms, where he acquired his business habits and knowledge of the coal business, which has since made his great success. He started a little business of his own on the river docks, even before he left school, which gave him a practical training, and taught him a large measure of self-reliance. Later he became the general agent of the Milwaukee and Hudson Canal Co., one of the oldest corporations in this country, its charter from the State of New York dating back to 1825. It is the second largest producer of anthracite coal in the world. For nearly ten years Mr. Bogle has had exclusive management of its corporate affairs in the West. In addition to this agency Mr. Bogle holds a large number of patents on machines for the economical handling of coal, which machines are in use throughout the United States and Canada. He is an officer in the Cooley-Notter Co., on West Superior Street, where these special machines are manufactured. He is Vice-President of the H. W. Boies Co., 1393 Milwaukee Avenue, in which he takes a lively interest. In social, no less than business circles, Mr. Bogle has achieved success. For five years he was Vice-President of the Iroquois Club, and he is also member of the Illinois Club. To give an idea of the enormous interests which Mr. Bogle has managed, it is said that he has handled more than 4,000,000 tons of freight in the last ten years. Although not yet forty years of age, Mr. Bogle is recognized as one of the most enterprising among Chicago's business men, and there is doubtless still in store for him a brilliant future, equally if not more conspicuous than any of his former successes.

E. D. SCOTT & Co., 468 Rookery Building, Chicago, dealers in coal and coke. This house is among the largest jobbers and dealers in the

West, especially in the line of coke, of which it makes a specialty. Its trade extends throughout the Western States. The firm is composed of E. D. and C. B. Scott. Both were born at Sheboygan Falls, Wis. Mr. E. D. Scott was born July 24, 1854, and came to Chicago in June, 1888. Mr. C. B. Scott was born May 14, 1858. In July, 1885, he removed to Chicago, where he has since resided and done business.

HENRY E. WEAVER, one of Chicago's most prominent coal dealers, was born in Niagara county, N. Y., about thirty-seven years ago. His father, Mr. Erastus B. Weaver, was one of the prominent anti-slavery men of his State. Young Henry remained on the old homestead

until about thirteen years of age. He graduated from the Lockport Union High School, and prepared for college. He was admitted to Yale College when nineteen years old; but, owing to sickness, he was forced to give up his college course at the start. He came to Chicago, and after a few years started in the coal business.

The business of his firm, during its first year, only amounted to an aggregate of 10,000 tons. That was ten years ago. In that time the business has grown to more than 600,000 tons annually in Chicago alone, which is probably the largest amount of business of any individual firm in this business in Chicago. Mr. Weaver is the senior member, and managing partner of his firm, (Weaver, Getz & Co.) He is noted for his public spirit, and for the interest he takes in all charitable work. He furnished the library for the children at Doremus Mission. This society was named the Weaver Library Society, after the subject of this sketch. It was started with a membership of over two hundred. He is a life member in the Glenwood Training School for Boys, and is also interested in the Wolf's Mission. Mr. Weaver is Vice-President of the Consumers' Fuel Co., and is also one of the local directors of the Baltimore & Ohio Railway. He was a member of the National Sub-Committee that nominated Benjamin Harrison for President in 1886.

CONFECTIONERY.

CHAS. F. GUNTHER, confectioner, No. 212 State Street, Chicago. Mr. Gunther is one of the best known candy men in this country. Probably there is not a town in all the West where more or less of the leading citizens have not bought high-class confections directly from C. F. Gunther, of Chicago. His aim is to produce the very best goods possible, more than to secure mere cheapness. He sends his goods to all parts of the country, directly to consumers, by express, so that they can always be certain of getting pure, delicious and wholesome confections fresh from the manufacturer.

JOHN KRANZ, wholesale confectioner, 74 to 76 Randolph Street, Chicago. No man in Chicago is better known to the lovers of sweets than this veteran in the candy trade. His goods are standard, not only in the retail trade among the most fastidious and discriminating, but among dealers throughout the whole Northwest. Mr. Kranz has enjoyed a large degree of prosperity, justly earned by the excellence of his goods, and his strict attention to business. He has one of the finest retail stores at 78 State Street to be found west of New York.

PLOWS & COMPANY.—Every one, almost, knows what Plows' confections are. They are the equal of any made in the world. Their superiority has given the manufacturers a trade throughout the United States. The business was established a few years ago by Edward Plows, with a small capital. At this time the capital employed in the business is \$25,000, and the annual sales are \$150,000. Thirty-five people are employed in the factory and salesroom. The place of business is at 78 East Madison street, and all kinds of fine confections are made. Candies with Plow's brand on them can be relied upon as first-class and absolutely pure.

CREAMERY BUILDING AND SUPPLIES.

DAVIS & RANKIN BUILDING AND MANUFACTURING CO., located at 240 to 252 West Lake street, is an extensive manufacturer of cheese and creamery factory supplies. The firm occupies the large plant at the above numbers, gives employment to three hundred men, and manufactures and sells about one million dollars worth of the goods annually. The products of this institution are used throughout the United States in all first-class creameries, which is sufficient evidence of their worth. The officers of the company are: D. J. Davis, President; Theo. Rankin, Treasurer; E. J. Washburn, Secretary.

DECORATORS.

MITCHELL & HALBACH, 264 Michigan avenue, Interior Decorators. The firm of Mitchell & Halbach was established in 1865. In 1890 it moved to its present location, where it has fitted up a very elegant studio. It only caters for the finest class of work, and has done many prominent pieces of decorative work in both private and public buildings, among which are the State Capitol, at Springfield; the Broadway Theatre, New York; the Tremont, of Boston, and the Baldwin Theatre and Hotel, San Francisco. In this city are the Chicago Opera House, the Columbia and Hooley's Theatre, the dining rooms and cafe of the Hotel Metropole, the residences of Marshall Field, of Marshall Field, Jr., of R. T. Crane, of Martin Ryerson and of Conrad Seipp. This house also furnishes designs and superintends the entire interior finish of buildings, with the best of facilities for every variety of work.



HENRY E. WEAVER.



WALTER S. BOGLE.

W. P. NELSON & Co., Interior Decorators, 193 Wabash avenue, Chicago. This concern is widely known for the superiority of its work. It is one of the oldest firms in its line in Chicago, and has done the decorative work for very many of the finest buildings in this city and the West. Wherever it is known, the name of W. P. Nelson & Co. is a guarantee of the most artistic work and the utmost fidelity as to materials used. The firm caters only to the very best class of work—that in which the superior qualities of its work are appreciated.

DEFORMITY APPARATUS, ETC.

HAUSSMANN & DUNN, Manufacturers of Artificial Legs, etc., 122 East Randolph Street, Chicago. This firm makes what is said to be the most perfect artificial leg in the market. It is simple in construction, strong and durable, and is warranted for five years. It also manufactures and deals in trusses, crutches, elastic stockings, deformity apparatus, etc.

A. NIEHANS.—Mr. A. Niehans embarked in the artificial arm and leg business in 1855. His factory and salesrooms are at 167 Washington street, where he manufactures a most wonderful substitute for hands, feet, legs, and arms. Unless one's attention is particularly directed to the wearer of any of these articles, he would pass as a perfect specimen of manhood. The legs are jointed at the knee, ankle, heel and toes, and springs are so inserted that a natural gait is invariably secured. The wearer is enabled to walk with ease and comfort; and no one would detect any difference between him and any other fellow mortal. The same plan is followed in the construction of hands and arms. The wearer is enabled to cut his own meals, carry food to his mouth, and even write with rapidity and legibility. Mr. Niehans has made an absolute success of his enterprise, and has carried skill and science to their furthest limits. In the matter of price they are as cheap as they can possibly be made. They vary from seventy-five to one hundred dollars, and are guaranteed in every particular. They are durable, do not get out of order, and with ordinary care will last ten years. Mr. Niehans's goods, which also include crutches, braces, trusses, elastic stockings, etc., are known in the trade throughout the entire West and Northwest as being incomparably the best and most reliable.



H. E. BUCKLEN.

C. L. TATE, manufacturer of Artificial Limbs, 112 Randolph street, Chicago. Mr. Tate has had an active experience for the past fifteen years in the manufacture of the "Perfection" artificial limbs; and the record made by them in that time, under all manner of circumstances, has demonstrated their superiority. He also makes elastic stockings, crutches, deformity apparatus, trusses, etc. All work is first-class and satisfaction guaranteed. He deals directly with the public offering the advantages of low prices, his own professional skill, and the assurance of perfect satisfaction to his customers.

which enables them to save the commissions commonly paid to physicians, who are often ignorant of the special needs of patients in this line, no matter how learned they may be in medicine. Those interested are invited to correspond.

DRUGS AND MEDICINES.

H. E. BUCKLEN, Manufacturer of Proprietary Medicines, was born at West Winfield, Herkimer County, N. Y., July 9, 1848. He was educated mainly in the common schools at his boyhood home, and at the New York State Academy, finishing with a thorough business course at Bryant & Stratton's Commercial College, at Chicago. In 1869 he removed, with his parents, to Elkhart, Indiana, where he spent sixteen years as a druggist. He came to Chicago in 1879, and was married the same year to Miss Bertha E. Redfield, daughter of Hon. George Redfield. Mr. Bucklen is the proprietor of four patent medicines, in which he does a very large and successful business—Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, Coughs, and Colds; Bucklen's America Salve, Electric Bitters, and Dr. King's New Life Pills. He also publishes *The Druggist*, devoted to Health, Business and Science, to advertise his medicines. He also expends annually about one hundred thousand dollars with the leading newspapers all over the United States and Territories, to advertise the superior qualities of his medicines. The business has grown far beyond all anticipations, so much so that Mr. Bucklen has been compelled to make additions and enlargements to his laboratory from time to time, until he now has the largest and most complete laboratory of the kind west of Philadelphia. This throws a strong side-light upon the popularity of the medicines manufactured by the concern. If it requires such an extensive and well equipped laboratory in which to prepare them, and in which to meet the demands of the public, it is the best evidence possible of their merit; because, in this age of intelligence the most persistent advertising cannot build up a permanent de-

mand for a worthless article. People may be induced to buy once, but they will not continue unless they find the merit. It is a common fallacy, that advertising will sell anything whether it has the merit or not, but it is a mistake. Therefore when the demand for a medicine steadily increases in a territory in which it has been persistently advertised it is a safe conclusion that it is what its proprietors claim for it. This, and this only will account for the marvelous growth of the business over which Mr. Bucklen presides.



WALTER M. SEMPILL.

WALTER M. SEMPILL was born at Kinnesswood, Kinross-shire, Scotland, in 1851. He is the son of the late Hagart Sempill, surgeon; was educated at the public schools under Simon Forrest, and was apprenticed to Wm. M. Dale, druggist, at the age of thirteen, where he remained for four years. He then took charge of Dr. Clarkson Cuthbut's drug store in Edinburgh, in which position he remained four years more. During this time he improved his education by attending classes after business hours, as well as perfected himself in a knowledge of the drug business. While he was in Dr. Cuthbut's employ he accepted a position in the laboratory of the Canadian Copper Pyrites Company, near Montreal, but owing to a misunderstanding between the managing directors, the matter was brought to an abrupt termination, when Mr. Sempill, along with many others, was thrown out of employment. Proceeding to Montreal, he at once obtained employment in the wholesale drug house of Evans, Mercer & Co., where he remained about eight months, when he came to Chicago, and entered the employ of his old tutor, from whom he first learned his profession, Mr. Wm. M. Dale. This was in 1873, since which time he remained in Mr. Dale's employ until his death, when he succeeded to the business. Mr. Sempill is a member of the Chicago College of Pharmacy, and treasurer of the Chicago Retail Druggists' Association. He stands high in the business in which he is engaged, and commands the respect and esteem of all who know him, from his well-known integrity and uniform urbanity. Mr. Sempill was married in 1886 to Kacie, the eldest daughter of Dr. J. B. Walker, residing at 829 West Monroe Street, Chicago. They have one son and one daughter surviving.

DALE & SEMPILL.—This house was established in 1860 by William M. Dale, which was soon after succeeded by Dale & Sempill, who are located at the corner of Clark and Madison Streets. The firm carries only the best in its line of goods, and an exceptionally large stock, comprised in part of tinctures, extracts, perfumes, toilet articles, physicians' supplies and complete line of medicines. Messrs. Dale & Sempill also manufacture several preparations which belong exclusively to them, notably O'Hara's Asthma C remedy, Jeffers' Bronchial Cigarettes, Jefferson's French Catarrh Cure, Christian's Diarrhoea Remedy, etc. They employ about twenty men in their laboratory and salesroom. The junior member of the firm is a native of Scotland. He is registered by the State Board, and is a member of the Chicago College of Pharmacy.

THE DR. WHITEHALL MEGRIMME CO., South Bend, Ind., offers to the public a prompt, pleasant and perfect relief and permanent cure for headache and neuralgia, no matter from what cause it may arise. It is sold under the name of "Megrimine" by all druggists, under a positive guarantee, at the popular price of 50 cents a box, six boxes, \$2.50. All that the proprietor asks for a single trial, knowing that it will convince the most skeptical of the great virtue of this remedy for these annoying and disagreeable maladies.

THE ROYAL REMEDY AND EXTRACT CO.—Sandlers' Flavoring Extracts are known all over the United States, and Sandlers' different brands of chewing gum are equally well known. The laboratory where these goods are manufactured is located at Dayton, Ohio, with a branch in Chicago, at 51 Wabash avenue. Mr. Trian C. Snider was the originator of these goods, and is the present President of the company manufacturing them. The company makes several different brands of chewing gum, prominent among which is the "Sweet Wheat," Merry Bee, Teal, etc., etc. All popular with the gum-chewing public. These goods are healthy and nutritious. Its flavoring extracts are guaranteed to be absolutely pure. Mr. J. A. Ulrich, the popular manager of the establishment in this city, was a traveling salesman for the firm for several years. He has established a large trade throughout the West.

THE SILURIAN MINERAL SPRING CO., Waukesha, Wis. The Silurian springs water is now so well known, and its properties recognized, that it is regularly prescribed by physicians, who are careful to specify "Silurian water," to distinguish from other Waukesha waters, which are known to be inferior to the Silurian, but which are sold by many druggists without making the distinction. It is said that no other spring contains its well-known and unequalled diuretic, diaphoretic and mildly laxative effects. It now occupies a position at the head of all known American mineral waters.

DRY GOODS, SILKS, NOTIONS, ETC.

The dry goods trade started in the retail, and gradually developed into the wholesale; that is, the firms at first doing a retail business gradually increased their sales until they afterward found themselves selling mostly, if not wholly, at wholesale. One general characteristic observed among the early dealers in dry goods was the frequency with which the dry goods business was combined with that of groceries, hardware and liquors. While at the present time the dry goods trade has developed to vast proportions, it is held by a very few firms who are with a very few exceptions the same as those who did business at the time of the fire. The growth of the business has simply meant the growth of a few firms in the business. And more than this, it has meant the extinction of many of those who were then in the business. In 1871 there were given, as in the dry goods trade, twenty firms. At present there are not to exceed ten which are recognized as general wholesale dealers in dry goods. The total sales in 1872 were reported at \$45,000,000. That for 1891 was about \$60,000,000.

CARSON, PIRIE, SCOTT & CO.—This is one of the great wholesale dry goods houses of Chicago. During the first week in July last it transferred its immense stock and belongings to its new store on the corner of Adams and Franklin Streets from the corner of Madison and Franklin which they had so long occupied. While the distance is only about two blocks yet it required more than 100 large trucks working three days, and with an army of assistants to effect the transfer. Notwithstanding the gigantic labor involved in this removal the house had everything in place ready for business by July 6th. The new store has more than 50,000 square feet larger

floor space than their old premises, and is in the very heart of the wholesale district. It is said that there is only one dry goods house west of the Alleghenies, and two in the entire country which does as large a business, or which employs as large an active capital. The volume of business for 1891 exceeded in round numbers \$16,000,000. It maintains expert buyers in the great continental cities of Europe to gather the finest novelties that genius can produce. They have also a corded a generous support to domestic manufacturers, provided always that the quality of the goods would warrant it. They employ about 2,000 hands in their several departments, a majority of whom have been



CHAS. W. CLINGMAN.

with the house for a great number of years. Carson, Pirie, Scott & Co. are pressing their largest rivals so closely for the supremacy of the trade, that they have won for themselves the most generous recognition of the entire trade. Chicago has made giant strides in commerce and manufacturing in the last few years, a large share of which has been due to the energy, foresight and self-confidence of her pioneer merchants, among whom are Carson, Pirie, Scott & Co.

CHAS. W. CLINGMAN was born August 4, 1850, at Chicago. He received his education here in the grammar and high schools, from which he is a graduate. After leaving school he entered the employ of Marshall Field & Co., where he remained nine years, beginning as errand boy. From here he went to Carson, Pirie, Scott & Co. as a salesman, being advanced steadily until now, after sixteen years' service, he is the leading salesman in this house, in full charge of the Pacific coast trade. Mr. Clingman is a member of the Illinois Club, the Farragut Club, and the Athletic Club, and is very popular in social circles in Chicago. He resides at 1473 Washington Boulevard, on the west side.

J. R. LEESON & Co., importers of linen threads, and manufacturers of cotton thread for bookbinders' use, Boston, Mass., and 249 Franklin Street, Chicago. This house is sole agent for the U. S. A., for Finlayson, Bonfield & Co., of Johnston, Scotland. It also operates mills at Gratton, Mass. Branch agencies are established in New York, Philadelphia, Cincinnati, St. Louis and San Francisco. The business was started in 1870 by Mr. Leeson, and still continues under his own personal control, the "Co." being merely nominal. Mr. Leeson has attained considerable prominence, being a director in the Merchants' Association of Boston, and he is also director of the Shoe and Leather Building, of the World's Fair. This concern has introduced several important improvements in the use of threads for harness and shoe manufacturing, and for bookbinders' use, regulating the tension, producing greater evenness and uniformity, admitting of the use of larger



OFFICE AND LABORATORY OF H. E. BUCKLEN & CO.,
275, 276, 277 MICHIGAN AVE.

spools, and in some classes of work substituting tubes in place of the spools.

THE MERRICK THREAD COMPANY, manufacturers of spool cotton, Holyoke, Mass., is the incorporated successor of Merrick Bros. & Co., who started in 1860 with a capital stock of \$10,000. In 1865 the present company was formed with a capital stock of \$200,000, and located at Holyoke, Mass. The facilities for business have been gradually increased during the last twenty-five years by enlargements which have been made necessary, so that the present plant has a capacity of eighty-five thousand spinning spindles, with all the other necessary machinery for manufacturing six and three-cord spool cotton. The capital stock is now \$750,000, and the business has increased to \$1,500,000 per annum. The works are divided into seven departments, employing in the aggregate about thirteen hundred hands. The power used for driving these works is about eight hundred horsepower of water, and about one thousand horsepower of steam. The officers of the corporation are Lyman R. Hopkins, President; Timothy Merrick, Treasurer; C. W. Rider, Clerk. The goods are distributed over the entire country, principally from New York, Boston, Philadelphia and Chicago. Nearly or quite one-half the product of these mills is sold from the Chicago office, 265 Fifth Avenue. Mr. Hopkins, the President of the company, is a native of Rhode Island, and a lineal descendant of the signer of the Declaration of Independence, by that name, from Rhode Island. Timothy Merrick, the Treasurer of the com-



A. R. PORTER.

COMMERCE AND INDUSTRIES.

pany since its organization, is a native of Connecticut, born at Willington, Tolland County, in 1823. His first service was in a cotton factory, at fifteen and one-third cents per day. From these beginnings he has advanced steadily, by reason of his sterling business qualities and upright dealings. Mr. Merrick had the distinguished honor for three years of being President of the Home Market Club, of Boston, Mass. The distinctive feature is seen in the name of the club. Its purposes are to educate the working people to the importance of the home market for their labor, rather than opening that market to the cheap labor of the over-crowded countries of Europe.

A. R. PORTER, corner 53d Street and Lake Avenue, Chicago (formerly Hyde Park), dealer in Dry Goods, Notions and Gents' Furnishings. He also has a Department for Dressmaking. Mr. Porter is a member of the shoe firm of Porter & Bosworth, 145 Fifty-third Street, adjoining Mr. Porter's main store. The dressmaking establishment, too, is in a separate building. Mr. Porter's location is in the magnificent Waite building, the best in the old suburb of Hyde Park. It is finished off according to his dictation, and in consequence is handsomely and conveniently appointed and arranged for sales and display purposes. The stocks carried are heavy, embracing full and complete lines of the finest linens, superior qualities in white goods, full line of wash dress goods, in fact everything in staple dry goods and notions. He also carries a large and complete stock of gents' furnishing goods. In planning the interior of his store, Mr. Porter gave studied attention to the obtaining of good light in every part of the room, resulting in his now having the best light of any dry goods house in the State for the selecting and matching of goods. Owing to Mr. Porter's peculiar way of conducting business, he controls the trade, allowing none of the down-town stores to undersell him, as he guarantees his prices, and practices his rule in every instance, and carries a stock that is second to none, but surpassing the majority. His store is especially conspicuous because of the different mode of conducting business from any other dealer in the city. His show windows are a marvel of beauty, being constantly redressed in most unique designs of display, one gentleman being employed only to keep his windows decorated. An enviable reputation has been gained through promptness, strict integrity, careful attention to every detail of the business and a constant desire to meet every want of the many patrons. The attention of the public is particularly directed to this establishment, which will be found a worthy one in every respect. Mr. Porter, being a native of Chicago, is cognizant of the wants of metropolitan people, and he meets them, keeping right up to the times in everything. Mr. Porter was born April 6, 1840, and has been in business since 1881. As an evidence of the esteem in which Mr. Porter is held, and the confidence reposed in him, he has been honored with an appointment as Justice of the Peace for Hyde Park, and was designated Police Magistrate for the Seventh District of Chicago.

CHAS. A. STEVENS & BROS., the Silk Merchants. It is with a certain degree of pride that we mention the above firm as one of Chicago's characteristic business houses. The peculiarity of this house is that it is the only one of its kind in America, and the largest of its kind in the world. Although a large firm and doing a tremendous business, they deal in nothing but silks; and, as every civilized lady is interested in silk, there is no doubt but they will take some interest in the history of the house which has, from a small beginning, grown in a few years to its present vast proportions. Chas. A. Stevens being thoroughly familiar with the silk markets of the old world, as well as with the demands of the wealthier classes of America, and the difficulty experienced by the high-class dressmakers to secure satisfactory goods in this line, even at the enormous prices they were forced to pay, saw the opportunity for a specialty house in this line. In 1886 he began importing the silks, soon after taking an office in Central Music Hall, where he carried a stock of from \$20,000 to \$30,000. The selections were all choice, advance styles, the qualities and prices right, and he found ready market, the first year's sales amounting to but little less than \$100,000. He then arranged for a suite of rooms on the same floor; and, with increased stock and some reputation, more than doubled the business the second year. By

January 1, 1889, the business had become so large that a thorough reorganization was necessary, and at this time the firm of Stevens Bros., merchants and bankers, of Colchester, Ill., (composed of his four brothers, E. D. Stevens, J. W. Stevens, J. H. Stevens,) and T. A. Stevens were taken in as partners, thereby giving the firm not only a remarkably strong combination of business ability, but also ample capital. The success of the firm from that time on has been simply phenomenal, the sales of 1891 reaching into the millions of dollars. Their thoroughly organized mail order department, which is liberally patronized from every State and territory in the Union, their successful wholesale department, and their well-known retail are each growing more rapidly to-day than ever before. The firm is composed of five brothers, of whom we present herewith portraits. They are natives of Illinois, and are about as near the same age as you generally see five brothers, there being less than thirteen years' difference between the oldest and the youngest. They have gained their already vast reputation in this business by close attention to every detail, by thorough organization of systems covering every silk producing and manufacturing centre of the globe, and their ability and good judgment in keeping in advance of the world, not only in qualities but also in styles, and always making satisfactory prices. This firm occupy the elegant store at 111 State Street, right in the midst of Chicago's best dry goods houses.

NONOTUCK SILK CO., located at Florence, Leeds, and Haydensville, Massachusetts, and St. John's, Canada, manufacturers of Corticelli Spool Silk, Knitting and Crochet Silk, Embroidery Silk, etc. This company was organized in 1878, and began business with small capital, which has been gradually increased until the company has a capital of \$720,000, and does a business annually of from five to six millions of dollars. Ten large buildings, with all of the most modern appliances in machinery, are used in the manufacture of its goods. The entire plant is run by electricity. About fifteen hundred people are employed all the year in the different factories, and 8,000 pounds of raw silk are used weekly, which yields in aggregated length about 50,000 miles of knitting silk, finished sewing silk, twist and embroidery. In connection with the other silk goods is a full line of ladies' and gentlemen's underwear. The company has always been "up to the times" in making every possible improvement that would accomplish the object without lessening the quality of the product, and it is owing to this that the Nonotuck Silk is pre-eminently the leader in the market. The product of this concern is shipped to all parts of the civilized world. Fifteen years ago it began to export its goods, and it now ships to England, Germany, France, Mexico and all South American countries. The office and salesroom of the Chicago branch is under the efficient management of Mr. R. A. Hare, located at 207 and 209 Fifth avenue, and was established in 1872. Mr. Hare has built an excellent trade for his goods throughout the Western, Northwestern and Southwestern States, which he handles from the Chicago office. The officers of the company are: W. A. Dimock, President; E. W. Eaton, Treasurer; Geo. M. Ray, Secretary.

WARNER BROTHERS, if he that maketh two blades of grass to grow where but one grew before is a public benefactor," then surely he who maketh the "human form divine" to assume more rightly proportions is doubly so. The Warner Brothers' corsets certainly have done their share toward shaping the human form. A large percentage of the female (and a small percentage of the male) portion of the United States have been embraced by the goods turned out by this establishment. Starting in 1874 with a small capital, manufacturing a line of goods for which a trade had to be created, the Warner Brothers have succeeded beyond their most sanguine expectations. To-day they have the largest corset factory in the world, employing about 1,400 people and doing a business of \$2,000,000 annually. The magnificent building at 203 and 205 Jackson street, occupied by the firm in this city, was built by them. The ground floor, 30x125 feet is used for their business. The firm is composed of L. C. Warner and Jale Ver Warner. The factory and parent establishment is at Bridgeport, Connecticut. The branch in this city is under the direct supervision of Mr. J. A. Miner, who has been identified with the business for twenty-five years.



“THE LEADER.”—DERNBURG, GLICK & HORNER.

What co-operation, courage, push, and honest dealing can do, has been fully exemplified by this firm. Although established but a year and a half, yet they have built up a business that is unequaled by any house in the city, or perhaps, in any other city—for the length of time established. The firm is composed of C. Dernburg, L. Glick and J. Horner, and is located at 191-193-195-197 and 199 State Street, with a frontage on Adams Street also of 160 feet. The establishment is composed of 34 departments, all under control of efficient managers. In fact, the entire establishment is carried on in the most systematic manner. From cellar to garret “system” is the watch-word, and without perfect system it would be impossible for this firm to do the enormous business they do. Four hundred people are employed in the various departments, making the house a veritable bee-hive when all are at work. The store is magnificently fitted up, and the stock is arranged so that all appears to the very best advantage, and gives a most pleasing effect. The name this firm have adopted is certainly most ap-

sirable place to trade; the housewife can here find almost everything needed. On their dress-goods’ counters are all grades of goods, from the cheapest prints to the most costly goods manufactured. The same may be said of all departments, “you pay your money and you take your choice.” Buying as they do in very large quantities, and being willing to sell at small margins of profit, the firm is able to give bargains not to be had at smaller establishments. “Once a customer at the “Leader” always a customer” is the rule. The generous treatment accorded all who trade here is one of the first causes of the firm’s popularity.

It is only within a few years that department stores have become popular in this country, only a short time ago each merchant carried his own separate line of goods. If one wished to purchase a dress they must needs go to a dry goods establishment, if a suit of clothes to the clothing merchant, if groceries to the grocer, etc., etc. To-day it is different, the American merchant with an eye single to the improvement of



propriate, for they are “Leaders” in all that that term implies in their line of business. Attentive clerks, fair dealing, and honest goods as represented, are three of the things that have gone far in giving this firm the enviable reputation which they have, and so richly merit. In this age of keen competition they have attained great commercial success; no greater evidence could be given that they are deserving of success—for in the commercial world of to-day it is a “survival of the fittest,” and the man or firm who is able to “stem the tide” and keep abreast of competition is worthy all success. The firm have a capital of \$2,000,000, and their business for 1891 amounted to the enormous sum of one million, seven hundred and fifty thousand dollars, taking into consideration the fact that the firm only began business in September, 1890, this showing is certainly wonderful. And yet, one has but to step into this establishment and go through the different departments to be convinced that they are doing an enormous business. The variety of merchandise handled by the firm make it a most de-

his business methods, has so far advanced, that one can step in an establishment like the one in question, and buy almost all lines of goods under the one roof.

The individual members of this firm are C. Dernburg, L. Glick, J. Horner. Mr. Dernburg is a native of Germany, Mr. Glick of New York, and Mr. Horner was born in Chicago. They are all active, intelligent, affable, generous business men, whom it is a pleasure to meet, either in a business way or socially. They are all typical, enthusiastic Chicagoans, who have every confidence in the future of the city, and are building accordingly. It is such energetic business men as compose this firm that has made Chicago what it is, and will make it in the next decade the most important, populous and progressive city on the American continent. They justly deserve their meed of praise, and it is hoped they may succeed in the future as they have in the past, until “The Leader” may surpass all competitors, until “The Leader” may be a household word in all the country as it is in Chicago and vicinity at this time.

DYEING AND SCOURING.

STATEN ISLAND DYEING ESTABLISHMENT.—This is probably one of the oldest establishments of the kind in the country, having been established in New York in 1819. The branch in this city is located at 38 East Madison Street, and was established in 1884. The works on Staten Island are very extensive, having ten acres floor capacity, ten steam engines, sixteen boilers, and consume six thousand tons of coal annually. Six hundred employes are required to do the work. The firm has a capital of \$100,000. The principal office is at 98 Duane Street, New York City, with one thousand agencies in the principal cities in the United States.

ELECTRIC MANUFACTURE AND SUPPLIES.

THE EDDY ELECTRIC MOTOR AND POWER CO., Windsor, Conn. This concern is the manufacturer of the famous Eddy Motors which have attained such a wide celebrity for efficiency and reliability. This motor is especially designed to secure these ends. The armature is of the drum form, composed of alternate sheets of charcoal iron and insulating paper. The winding is the Siemens method, with modifications. The resistance of the armature is very low. There are few coils, and but few turns to each coil, securing a high efficiency. The armatures of all motors above seven and one-half horsepower are wound with conductors composed of several fine wires, insulated from each other and wound parallel, preventing waste currents in the conductors, and adding to the efficiency of the armature. The shading is of tool steel, carefully turned down and fitted, and the armature is wound and finished, the bearings are ground on dead centers securing a perfect balance. The field magnets are of the two pole horse-shoe type, and shunt wound. The cores are cast from a special grade of iron, made for this purpose. The pole pieces are so constructed that there is no magnetic leakage; in fact, when charged there is no magnetic force manifested except at the poles, where the power is desired. The commutator is made up of hard-drawn copper segments, drawn through dies to the exact angle required, and insulated from each other by mica. Gun metal bearing yokes are rigidly fastened to the pole piece of the magnet, by studs of the same material, in such manner as to render it impossible for the bearings to get out of line. The bearings are self-oiling, requiring attention but once a day. Their thorough lubrication is insured by a special device which passes the oil along the shaft, out at each end of the box, and is automatically returned to the well through channels below the bearing sleeves. The machines are made to secure the results, regardless of the cost involved.

W. S. EDWARDS MFG CO., 86 and 88 West Lake Street, Chicago, manufacturers of gas, electric and combination fixtures. This concern was started on a capital stock of \$30,000, and has since been increased to \$50,000 in order to supply the increasing demand for its goods. It occupies a building 42,800 feet in size, of six stories in height, and employs fifty-five hands with an output of \$100,000 in value, and extends its trade all over the United States. The officers of the company are: W. S. Edwards, President, and A. Shaff, Vice-President. Mr. Edwards is a native of Chicago, and is one of its well-known and substantial business men. Mr. Shaff was born in Germany, but he has resided in Chicago, and been identified with its business interests for the last twenty-seven years.

ELECTRIC MERCHANDISE COMPANY.—The Electric Merchandise Company, 11 Adams Street, Chicago, one of the numerous electric companies of the city, is the only one in this country confining its attention to the one department of electric railway supplies. In the few years of its existence it has secured equipment contracts for some of the largest electric roads in the country, and also the steady patronage of a large majority of all such roads. Its reputation has long since extended to European and Spanish-American countries, with which it sustains profitable relations. The company has the best possible facilities for manufacturing all manner of electric railway apparatus. Its material is not confined to use upon any one system, but serves equally well with all. The growing interest in electrical heating is largely due to this company, through whose efforts considerably over one hundred electric roads have been led to use Burton Electric Heaters upon their cars.



EDWARD R. GILMAN

EDWARD R. GILMAN was born in Harrisburg, Pa., October 18, 1863. He has been interested in Chicago enterprises for several years, and located here permanently in 1890. He received the benefit of his education at Leavenworth, Kas., in the public schools; graduated from the Emerson Institute, Washington, D. C., and when only seventeen years of age entered the U. S. Military Academy at West Point, being appointed a cadet to that institution from Maine, which was the home of his father, who was also a West Point graduate, and who has served in the army with distinction, and is now a colonel. Mr. Gilman graduated from West Point

in 1885; was appointed lieutenant in the regular army, and ordered to frontier duty. While in the army he studied law, and was admitted to the bar in 1887. He resigned from the army after three years' service in Montana to engage in the electrical business. In 1888 Mr. Gilman organized, in St. Paul, Minn., the Northwest Thomson-Houston Electric Company, and became its President and General Manager. While at the head of that company he contracted for and constructed many of the principal electric light plants, and electric street railroads in the Northwest, including the street railway systems of St. Paul, Minneapolis, Duluth, Seattle, Portland and Tacoma. In 1890 Mr. Gilman became interested in the Great Western Electric Supply Company of this city; reorganized it in 1891, and became its president. He is, at the present time, chairman of its board of directors; also chairman of the board of directors of the Chicago Insulated Wire Company, one of the largest electric wire factories of the West. He is a director in a number of electric light companies, gas works, water works and other corporations, and is interested, largely, in promoting and building up electrical companies in all parts of the country for light, heat and power. The Great Western Electric Supply Company is one of the largest electric supply houses in Chicago, and has a paid-up capital stock of \$1,000,000. It has branch houses in several of the principal cities of the country, and does a large business in the manufacture and sale of all kinds of electrical goods. The Chicago Insulated Wire Company has its factory located at Sycamore, Ill., with its principal office at Chicago. This company furnishes a large amount of the wire used for electric railway and electric lighting purposes in the West. Both of these companies are controlled by Mr. Gilman. He is also a director of the Chicago Electric Club, Mr. Gilman is interested in the local militia, being a captain in the First Illinois National Guards.

B. E. SUNNY, General Western Manager of the Thomson-Houston Electric Company, was born in Brooklyn, New York, May, 1856. His education was received in the public schools of his native city. Early in life he developed a strong desire for the study of electricity. This faculty he

cultivated, and today, although a young man, is at the head of the largest electrical concern in the world. Mr. Sunny, seeing the great possibilities for young men of nerve and push in this city, came here in 1875. One year later he was made manager of the Atlantic and Pacific Telegraph Company, which important office he successfully conducted for three years, and was then made superintendent of the Chicago Telephone Company. This position he retained for nine years, and then assisted to organize and was made President of the Chicago Arc Light and Power Company. Mr. Sunny was president of the corporation for two years, and then accepted the position he now occupies



B. E. SUNNY.

with the Thomson-Houston Company. He is also President of the Book-keeper's Building and Loan Association, Vice-President of the Henry Dibble Company, and a director in several other local corporations. He is also a prominent and active member of the Electric Club. Mr. Sunny has taken a great deal of interest in World's Fair matters, and was for some time a member of the local directorate. The great increase in their business, and the unprecedented success of the Thomson-Houston Company in the West, is largely due to the able management of Mr. Sunny.

THE WESTERN ELECTRIC MANUFACTURING CO. was organized in 1872, with General Anson Stager as President, by the consolidation of the firm of Gray & Barton with the Ottawa Shop of the Western Union Telegraph Company. From the first it has prospered. The volume of business handled immediately after its formation warranted the securing of larger quarters, and in the summer of the same year it moved into a new building erected for it on East Kinzie street at 220 to 232. In 1875 the business of George H. Bliss & Co. was absorbed by the Western Electric Manufacturing Co., and about the same time that of the Electric Improvement Co., of Galesburg, Ill., also. In 1879 the shops and business of the Western Union factory at New York were absorbed in like manner, though being left in New York. In 1881 the Chicago Telegraph Supply Co., and in 1882 the Gilliland Electric Manufacturing Co., of Indianapolis, and that of Charles Williams, Jr., of Boston were purchased. Then the name was changed to the Western Electric Co. The present factory at 257 to 257 South Clinton street, was built in 1883, and employs 600 employees. Large factories have also been built at Antwerp, Belgium; Berlin, Germany; and one is now being built in Paris, France. The company also maintains extensive and well-stocked warehouses in London, England. The total number of persons employed in 1891 footed up more than 3,000, with a pay roll of \$1,500,000. The Chicago institution is furnished with power from a battery of boilers of the aggregate capacity of 750 horsepower, which supplies the main engine of 350 horsepower. One engine of

100 horsepower is almost exclusively used for testing dynamos. It is next to impossible to conceive the vast multitude of appliances and devices to be found in this vast beehive of industry for all kinds of purposes. Almost every conceivable electrical appliance is turned out from these shops, thoroughly tested by machines of the most extreme delicacy and precision.

ELECTROTYPERS.

BLOMGREN BROS. & Co., Electrotypers, Stereotypers, Photo-Engravers, Engravers on Wood and Zinc, 175 Monroe Street, Chicago. This firm was established in 1875, and has grown in size and capacity until it has become one of the largest and best known in the United States. Its facilities for turning out first-class work in all departments are unsurpassed, each being under the control of skilled and experienced mechanics, while all are under their direct supervision. Orders from parties at a distance are promptly attended to. The firm was incorporated March, 1890, and its officers are as follows: O. N. Blomgren, President; C. G. Blomgren, Vice-President; John Soderberg, Treasurer; Jos. H. Barnett, Secretary and Manager. There are few firms in Chicago, or in fact any place else, which have a

in appearance they are comprised in one large rectangular three and four story brick building, in a court-yard running from end to end. In addition to the main shops, known as the "Reliance Works," there are the Bay State Works and the South Foundry. These two foundries have a capacity of eighty (80) tons of castings per day. Within the last three years the interiors of nearly all the shops have been remodeled, most of the old tools replaced with modern ones, so that at this time there is not a better equipped shop in the world for handling their various specialties. The management of the shops is under control of Mr. Edwin Reynolds, General Superintendent. The specialties in the engine department comprise high duty pumping engines, heavy hoisting engines for use in mines, air compressors, steam stamps, rock crushers, rolling mill engines and the Reynolds-Corliss engines, which have attained world-wide fame. These latter engines are built of any size or capacity, either single cylinder, compound condensing or non-condensing, triple or quadruple expansion, vertical or horizontal. This firm built the first triple expansion pumping engine for power purpose in this country, and the first quadruple expansion engine for factory use. The flour mill department is under charge of Mr. W. D.



NEW YORK.



CHICAGO.



ANTWERP.

WESTERN ELECTRIC COMPANY AT HOME AND ABROAD.

more honorable record for stability than Blomgren Brothers & Co., no change having been made in the firm from the date of its establishment to that of its incorporation.

BRAUN ILLUSTRATING CO., 702 The Temple, General Engravers, makes a specialty of half-tone work on copper. For style of work see sample page shown elsewhere. Many of the illustrations in this book are from this establishment. The members of the firm are E. L. Braun, President, and Louis Braun, Secretary and Treasurer. Each have had from ten to twelve years' experience in the making of fine illustrated work, are fully abreast of the art, and have all the modern processes and appliances.

ENGINES AND BOILERS.

THE EDWARD P. ALLIS COMPANY, Reliance Works. The shops of the Edward P. Allis Co. are the largest in this country devoted exclusively to the manufacture of the Corliss engines, flour and saw mill machinery. The works have 18 acres floor space. The buildings are so arranged that

Gray, who designed the first set of rolls for making flour by the roller process. Nearly all of the large flouring mills in the Northwest, including Minneapolis and Duluth, are equipped with Gray's machinery, manufactured by the Edwd. P. Allis Co. The saw mill department is in charge of Mr. G. M. Hinckley. The list of machinery turned out in this department comprises full outfits for modern saw mills, such as hand mills, full line of lathe machinery, lumber trimmers, line rolls, etc. Many of the best and most rapid modern mills in the lumber districts of the Northwest and South have been equipped by this firm, and the popularity of its machinery attests the fact that it is well made and properly designed for the use intended. Five Reynolds' triple expansion pumping engines were furnished by this company for the city of Chicago. Two were erected in the Harrison Street station and three in the Indiana Avenue station. Capacity of each engine, 18,000,000 gallons raised 120 feet high every twenty-four hours. The factory of this firm is located at Milwaukee, Wisconsin, with salesroom and office at 41 and 43 South Jefferson Street, Chicago. The officers of the Reliance Works are: Wm. W. Allis, President; Edw. P. Allis,



WILLIAM BARAGWANATH.

which continued for twelve years, when Mr. Pine retired, and the business was conducted under the firm name of Wm. Baragwanath & Son until the decease of Mr. Baragwanath, senior, in 1888. The business has since been conducted under the same name and style. This company is the sole manufacturer of the steam jacket feed water heaters and purifiers. They are made in all sizes and styles, from ten to three thousand horsepower. It also manufactures plain, tubular, coil and open heaters, live steam feed water purifiers, power boiler feed pumps, boiler cleaners, surface and injector condensers, and other goods in the same line. These goods have stood the test for a great many years. They have won their way in the face of the fierce competition in all kinds of steam goods which has been going on for years. An examination of the list of customers of this concern for its steam specialties includes users of steam in almost every city and town of any importance in this country. It also exports largely to all the European countries, Australia, South America and Mexico. Those customers, too, are the largest users of steam, the largest concerns in America, such as milling, mining, electric light, rolling mills, street railway plants, elevators, breweries, saw mills, and almost every other variety of work.

THE CHICAGO STEAM BOILER WORKS, 456 Filbert Avenue, is now the oldest established manufactory in boilers and plate iron in the city. It was established in 1854, and is now owned by G. K. Schoenberger, Jr., residing at 567 Division Street.

THE CORLISS STEAM ENGINE WORKS.—The Corliss Steam Engine Co., of Providence, R. I., was incorporated in 1856, and established by the late George H. Corliss, with \$300,000 capital. It has a world-wide celebrity, second to no concern in the world. The great Corliss engine, the most improved mechanism for the use of steam, is here found in its perfection. The works occupy nine acres of land at the junction of the N. Y., B. & P. with the O. C. & R. Branch tracks lead to every desired point in and about the buildings for convenience of receipt and shipment of goods and materials. The largest building is 70x608 feet, one-story in height, with a standard-gauge railroad track running through the entire length. Then, being supplied with heavy cranes, the handling of ponderous pieces of machinery is rapid and easy. To show the facilities for turning out the largest class of work one need only to examine its machine tools. One lathe has a capacity for turning and finishing a pulley 30 feet in diameter by 14 inches in width of face. A planer will take in a piece of work ten feet high, ten feet wide and twenty-five feet long, while another will plane a piece seven feet square and fifty-five feet long. Many other of the most notable machines in America are found in these shops. One of the special features is a department for accurately lining up engines, the floor of which consists of a cast-iron plate 80 feet long by 10 feet wide, made in sections, accurately planned and set perfectly level. Machine shop No. 2 is a brick building 50x150 feet, with four stories and basement, where all the lighter parts of the engines are made. It is furnished with every appliance for turning out the most perfect work, and of the greatest variety. The boiler shop is fully equipped with the latest improved tools for the manufacture of steam boilers, the specialty with the company being the Corliss Patent Vertical Tubular Water Leg Boiler, specially designed and patented by Mr. Corliss. All classes of forgings, which enter into the construction of steam engines, are turned out here. The main shafts, connecting rods, piston rods, etc., are all made from "horse shoe" scrap iron carefully reworked under the hammer. This shop is 62x230 feet long. It contains a Sellers steam hammer, with special steam crane having a capacity to forge a shaft 22 inches in diameter by 27 feet long. Other immense machines are here fitted to turn out every size and kind of such work. All the shops are lighted with electricity, most of them heated by steam, and all are provided with the most perfect sanitary arrangements throughout. The annual payroll of the company runs from \$400,000 to \$500,000, and only once, during the panic of 1874, were the men asked to accept less than the entire weekly amount due them, and then it was fully made up on the next regular payday. This company has just erected for the West Division Street Railway Company of Chicago, in its new power-house at the corner of Desplaines and Washington Streets, one of the finest specimens of its engines, an illus-

Vice-President; Edwin Reynolds, 2d Vice-President, and General Superintendent.

WILLIAM BARAGWANATH was born at Cornwall, England, in 1819. Like most other men whose success in life has been due to the force of his own character rather than to favoring circumstances, his schooling was exceedingly meagre, his education being picked up in the course of an active life, while prosecuting his business. He engaged in the manufacture of feed water heaters in 1851, and for twenty-one years the business was carried on under his own name.

In 1872 he formed a partnership with a Mr. Pine, under the name of Baragwanath & Pine,

tration of which we show elsewhere; also a battery of six upright water leg boilers, Corliss patent, 17 feet and 7 inches in length, each containing 100 tubes 14 feet long, and all made to stand 125 pounds working pressure per square inch. These boilers weigh upward of 11 tons each. This company, it will be remembered, built the great engine which ran all the machinery at the Centennial Exposition of 1876, at Philadelphia. So perfect was the adjustment of every part of that immense piece of machinery that there was not the slightest amount of back action. This engine is now in use at the Pullman Palace Car Works, Chicago, driving the whole machinery of the works.

"DEVINE BOILER WORKS," W. B. Sizer, proprietor, office 189 State Street, has its factory at the corner of 56th and Wallace Streets. It was started by Peter Devine in 1854 with small capital. He soon after associated with him Arthur Devine, his brother, under the firm name of Devine Bros. In 1890 the business was bought by Mr. Sizer. The business is the manufacture of steam and hot water boilers, and is under the management of Frank D. Blish, formerly of New York; employs from 60 to 100 hands, and has trade in nearly every State and Territory in the United States. This concern turned out the first steam boiler that ever went the overland route to the far West. It was ordered by Brigham Young, and was sent on special cart in charge of Elder Grant.

TOBIN & HAMLER, 869 to 877 So. Halsted St., and 162 to 168 W. 22nd St., Chicago, Illinois, and General Machinery Manufacturers. This concern was started in 1871 by John Hamler, Timothy Tobin, John McFarland, and David Mullen. It was then called The American Boiler Works. It was afterwards changed in 1876, to Tobin & Hamler, and in 1879 it was incorporated under its present name. The capital stock is \$12,000; but since that time the resources and facilities of the concern have increased, so that it now does a business of fully \$300,000 a year. It employs about 150 hands in its three departments.

UNION STEAM BOILER WORKS, located at 36 to 42 East Indiana street, were established in 1880. The plant is a large one, owned by James Leonard. He manufactures Marine, Stationary, and Locomotive Boilers, Water Towers, Tanks, Coolers and Sheet Iron Work of all kinds. Mr. Leonard employs a large force of skilled mechanics; and his plant is supplied with all of the necessary machinery for the successful manufacture of all goods in his line. In connection with his factory, he does all kinds of repairing. All orders entrusted to Mr. Leonard will receive prompt attention, and in his repair work, like his manufacturing, he guarantees satisfaction.

THE WHARTON-HARRISON SAFETY BOILER, so favorably known in the East, is the improved form of Harrison Boiler which has been before the public for the past twenty-five years. It has but recently been introduced in the West, but its unique and important features are now becoming much talked about. The term "Safety" is not merely a catch-word, for the scientific men of the world recognize this feature as being most prominent in this particular boiler. These boilers are noted for their superior steaming qualities and rapid generation of dry or superheated steam; an important feature where buildings are high and engines run fast. Nearly all the great public building in Philadelphia, built of later years, use these boilers, and they are used in very large batteries for mill work in the East.

FIRE EXTINGUISHING APPARATUS.

CHARLES M. REIN & Co., of 295 Dearborn street are general Western agents of the Aetna Chemical Fire Engine Co. It is to be expected that the people of Chicago, a city once nearly swept from the face of the earth by flames, will be the best judges of the efficiency of machines intended to extinguish the devouring element of fire. Consequently the extent to which the Aetna chemical fire engine has come into use in this city is a sufficient endorsement of its merits. For simplicity of construction, rapidity, and completeness of action, and moderation of price, it confessedly stands as the nonpareil of machines of its kind. Charles M. Rein was born at Kenosha, Wis., Feb. 1st, 1861. When fourteen years of age he was entered



CHARLES M. REIN.

nold, of this firm, was born in Clinton County, Ohio, September 11th, 1848. When but a youth he caught the flame of patriotism and followed the flag through the great civil war as a member of the 13th Illinois Volunteers. He received an honorable discharge at the close of the war, and for twenty-five years was in the drug business at Watska, Ill. In that community his name is a synonym for business capacity and irreproachable integrity. To be sure, the firm of Charles M. Rein & Co., started out with a great advantage in the excellence of the machine they handle, but the extent and solidity of the business it has built up is a guaranty that its members have conducted their affairs with distinguished ability and unwavering rectitude.

THE GRINNELL AUTOMATIC SPRINKLER, manufactured by the Providence Steam and Gas Pipe Co., of Providence, R. I., is a device which aims to reduce the danger from fire in buildings by providing an apparatus which shall work automatically; so that, when, from any cause, the heat at any point in the building shall rise to 155 degrees Fahr., valves will open, and distribute water through perforated pipes directly upon the threatened point. Many mechanical difficulties had to be overcome in so arranging the apparatus that the action of the sprinkler would not cool the solder which should melt. Again, so many different conditions were found involving accumulations of dust, corrosion of metals, danger from frost, leakage, etc., all of which introduced complications into an already difficult problem, that a less persistent and determined person would have given up in despair. But Mr. Grinnell, the president of the company, after whom the sprinkler is named, has seemingly overcome all obstacles, and produced not only an efficient mechanical device, which is applicable to almost all conditions, but he has succeeded in introducing it, not only very generally in establishments in this country, as well as most of the countries of Europe. The value of the sprinkler is shown by the fact that wherever it is in use, insurance rates are reduced to an extent that pays for the whole apparatus in from one to four years. Their great value is found to be in extra-hazardous buildings, where the danger from fire is greatest.

THE WORCESTER CHEMICAL COMPARTMENT FIRE PAIL. Among all the appliances for extinguishing fires, this is the latest and best. The chemical fire extinguisher was expensive; the hand grenade is subject to deterioration by reason of holding the chemicals in solution until wanted; but this fire pail obviates both these difficulties. The pail is made of heavy galvanized iron, well painted, outside and in, and holds its chemicals in a compartment in the cover, which is hermetically sealed, top and bottom, with tin foil. The pail holds ten quarts, and stands ready for immediate use in case of fire. By breaking through the tin foil in the cover of the pail, the chemicals are precipitated into the water, thus immediately forming a fire-extinguishing solution that is strong and fresh. In a dry state, properly sealed, chemicals hold their full strength, which cannot be said of those where they are held in solution. This pail has everywhere received the approval of the insurance men and fire engineers. Wherever it has been presented it has met with popular favor East and West. The company has received a vast number of the most flattering testimonials as to its effectiveness in the extinguishment of incipient fires, where, if they had been allowed to get under considerable headway, they would have caused vast destruction of property. Parties should always be careful to designate the "Lincoln Pail," after the president of the Worcester Chemical Compartment Pail Co., to whose inventive genius the latest and best improvements are due, in order to discriminate between that and the less improved ones, which also pass as "Worcester Pails."

FURNITURE, DESKS, ETC.

THE FURNITURE AND JOB WORK CO., 29 and 31 N. Jefferson St., Chicago, manufacturers of furniture and novelties. Among the veteran furnishers of Chicago, who have maintained a high place in the trade and in public esteem, notwithstanding all the vicissitudes and changes which time and the trade have wrought. Mr. John O. Boesch is President, and Robert Pfeiffer is Secretary and Treasurer. They solicit a general jobbing business.



MARTIN EMERICH.

THE MARTIN EMERICH OUTFITTING CO., on State Street, between Jackson and Van Buren Streets, was first started in St. Louis, as Strauss, Emerich & Co., but in less than two years it was found more desirable to operate in Chicago, so business was established here, under the name of Emerich, Strauss & Co., in March, 1889. The September following Col. Emerich bought out his other partners, and increased and enlarged his business. It was soon afterward incorporated, with a paid-up capital of \$50,000, nearly the whole of which Mr. Emerich himself owns. The business has grown to large proportions

under the able management of its enterprising proprietor. Everything to furnish a house with, from a napkin to a kitchen stove, is kept in stock, and sold at the lowest prices for cash, or easy payments. Col. Emerich buys only in car-load lots, and thus secures the lowest figures possible, securing advantages which accrue to his customers in low prices. Col. Emerich was born in Baltimore, and for many years was engaged in foreign imports. He here laid the foundation of his fortune. The title of Colonel came to him from his services both in the Fifth Maryland, and as an officer, with the rank of Colonel, on the staff of Govs. Wm. T. Hamilton and Elihu E. Jackson, the present governor of Maryland. Politically, the Colonel has always been a Democrat, and a leader in the councils of his party. He has clear ideas of the fundamental principles of Jeffersonian Democracy. While never seeking or desiring office, he was made commissioner of the poor in 1872, a position he held for several years, performing its duties without remuneration. At the earnest solicitation of friends and members of his party, in 1884, he ran for the legislature, and was elected on the Cleveland ticket, and assisted in the election of Hon. Arthur P. Gorman, as United States Senator. Col. Emerich is prominent and popular in social, as well as political and business life. He is an active Mason, being Past Master and Past High Priest of Masonic Lodge and Royal Arch Chapter, and is a life member of both the Grand Lodge and Grand Chapter of Maryland. He is also Past Grand Master of several kindred organizations of a benevolent nature. He has an exceptionally bright and interesting family, consisting of his accomplished wife and four children, the eldest of which is a son of seventeen, now preparing to enter the Johns Hopkins University.

THE FURNITURE CLEANING CO., manufacturers of "De Spains' Cleaning Compound," 241 Wabash Ave., Chicago. This company makes a very superior article for cleaning and polishing all kinds of furniture, musical instruments, wood mantels, carriages, and all other kinds of finished wood surface. It is equally valuable on polished metal surfaces. The goods are sold regularly through the trade. The company refers to Marshall Field & Co., Lyon & Healy and the Chicago Carpet Co. Every package, if genuine, bears the portrait of J. H. De Spain on its label.

HANS PAULSEN was born in Denmark in 1843, and came to America in 1865. Mr. Paulsen is a fair example of what energy, nerve and pluck can do. Coming to this county poor, he has built up a fine business, and is independent, all in less than twenty-five years. Shortly after coming to this country he went to the pincierie in Michigan, and cut timber for the mills in that section for some time, and then came to Chicago, and began work at his trade, that of cabinet-making. In 1878, in company with another gentleman, he began the manufacture of office desks. They began business on a capital of \$2,000.



HANS PAULSEN.

In 1884 Mr. Paulsen bought his partner's interest, and has since conducted the business himself. He employs about sixty persons, and does a business of \$750,000 annually. The factory is located at Peoria and Kinzie Streets, and is fitted up with all machinery and appliances to successfully carry on the business. Mr. Paulsen, being a practical cabinet-maker himself, and giving his personal attention to his business, is thus enabled to turn out a superior class of work. The office desks made at this establishment are shipped to all parts of the United States, and quite a large quantity of them are sent to Mexico and Australia, Mr. Paulsen having begun to export in 1886. Although coming to America after arriving at the age of maturity, Mr. Paulsen is an American in feeling and thought, and a Chicagoan in push, energy and enterprise. He has a most enviable reputation in business circles, and is one of Chicago's most respectable citizens.

P. AUG. ROSEN CO., manufacturer of office fixtures, 320 and 322 South Clinton Street, Chicago. This is a representative house in its line. It makes a specialty of fixtures for drug and jewelry stores, while doing all kinds of special fittings for the finest offices. It furnishes estimates and sketches free of charge on application. The officers of the corporation are P. Aug. Rosen, President; Otto C. Kade, Secretary and Treasurer, and Charles F. Kade, Manager.

THE TURKISH ARM CHAIR AND SOFA BED, Rud. Lehmann, patentee, 236 Wells Street, Chicago. This is a new and unique form of folding chair, which can be used also as a bed whenever desired. This is often a great desideratum in flats, or small apartments where room is an important consideration. In its design it is compact, and convenient, and in its finish it is a marvelous combination of springs and upholstery, which leave nothing to be desired for luxurious ease and comfort. This is a remarkably successful effort to make the most and the best of what people already have, as they must do so long as rents are high and people are circumscribed for space.



FACTORY OF ANGLO-SWISS CONDENSED MILK CO., AT DIXON, ILL.

GROCCERS, AND GROCCERS SUPPLIES.

ANGLO-SWISS CONDENSED MILK CO. The condensing and canning of milk is comparatively a new business in this country; but it is characteristic of the American people that when an article is needed it is produced. This company is the largest producer of this class of goods in the world. It was incorporated in 1896. Its principal factory is located at Dixon, Illinois, with branches in Switzerland, Bavaria, England, and in New York. The last established and the largest owned by the company is the one at Dixon, Ill., the birthplace of the promoters of the business. The original capital of the firm was \$20,000, but this has been increased at various times until in 1888, it was placed at \$3,000,000. Eleven hundred people are employed in the various factories; the one at Dixon alone employing 150. The factory at this place has a floor space of three acres. The water for this factory is supplied by two artesian wells. Two engines, of 75 horsepower, supply power. The company manufactures its own tin cans on the premises; also their packing cases. A repair shop for making and repairing all utensils used, is also one of the adjuncts of this factory. The individual members of the firm are Geo. H. Page, D. S. Page, W. D. Page, of Dixon; P. E. Lockwood, of New York; David H. Wheeler, of Evanston, Ill.; and Kerez Paravicini, of Zurich, Switzerland. Chas. A. Page, one of the original promoters of the business, was war correspondent for the New York *Tribune*, during the late war, and was Consul to Zurich, Switzerland, immediately after the close of the war. He died in London in 1873. Geo. H. Page was also at one time Consul to Zurich, Switzerland.

CHASE & SANBORN. The amount of Tea and Coffee consumed in the United States has grown to enormous proportions. Of the sixty-five millions of people, a very large percentage use one or both of these beverages. Japan, China, and the South American countries receive very large amounts of money from the tea and coffee drinkers of America. And unfortunately, like most all of America's food products, tea and coffee are largely adulterated. Of course these adulterations are added after the goods have reached this country, and are roasted and ground. It is only such houses as the one heading this article, doing a large business, whose goods can be relied upon to be strictly pure. This house was established in 1862, by Mr. Chase, the present senior member of the firm. In 1878 Mr. Sanborn was taken into the firm and has been connected with it since. The business has grown from a comparatively insignificant one a quarter of a century ago, to the largest of its kind in the United States. In 1891, the firm did a business of five million dollars. It gives employment to about 250 persons, has 32 roasters in operation, and all of the necessary machinery and appliances for the successful operation of its business. The "parent" house of the firm is located at 87 Broad Street, Boston, with branches at 30 and 32 South Water Street, Chicago, and 435 St. Paul Street, Montreal. The members of the firm are Caleb Chase, James Sanborn, H. P. Smith, and C. E. Sanborn.

J. K. IVES & CO. The manufacturer's agent plays a most important part in the industries of the present day. This avenue of sale, the connecting link between the manufacturer and dealer, is becoming more and more the order and method of trade, and many important articles of domestic manufacture are now controlled in the United States by those who are technically called manufacturer's agents. This system of representation enables buyers to obtain their goods at manufacturer's prices, without the expense and trouble of traveling all over the continent. A prominent and responsible firm of manufacturers' agents is J. K. Ives & Co., 41 River Street. These gentlemen have built up a liberal and influential patronage by their push and honorable dealing. They employ forty-five salesmen, and do a large business annually throughout the Western States. The individual members of the firm are J. K. Ives and Geo. N. Glade. Both are

young, energetic, active business men. Mr. Ives is a native of Illinois, born at Fairbanks in 1863. He is now a resident of Chicago. Mr. Glade was born in 1864, at Stillwater, Minn., and is also a resident of Chicago. In business circles, both gentlemen are considered honorable, worthy conscientious dealers. This, combined with their vigor, ability, and business talent, form a business of commanding influence, eminent popularity and solid worth.

THE NATIONAL SYRUP COMPANY. This company occupy the large building at 280, 282 and 284 Michigan Street. The business was originally carried on by Samuel Bliss, one of Chicago's pioneer merchants. It increased until a stock company was organized to carry it on. The establishment is fully equipped with all the modern appliances for the successful manufacture of all kinds of syrups and molasses and fine preserved fruits and jellies. This company is also a large dealer in New Orleans molasses and maple syrups and is agent for the famous brand of absolutely pure Canada sap maple syrup. The quality of goods handled by this house will be found just as represented.

D. B. SCULLY SYRUP CO. This particular branch of Chicago's trade forms an important item in the enormous sum total of the city's business, and the leading concern in its line is unquestionably that known as the D. B. Scully Syrup Company, whose premises are located at Nos. 49 and 51 River Street. This enterprise was established in 1872, by Mr. D. B. Scully, who ably conducted it individually for the succeeding sixteen years, when he decided to organize the business as a corporate company. In 1888 articles of incorporation were taken out, in accordance with the State laws, and the present trading title assumed, with a capital of \$250,000 and the following officers and directors: President, D. B. Scully; Vice-president and Treasurer, M. H. Scully; Directors, Thomas Scully and A. A. Reese, Messrs. D. B. and M. H. Scully

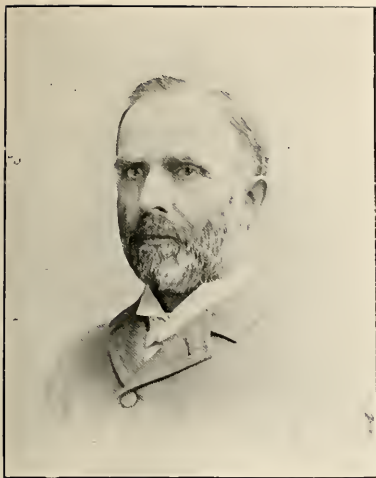
like wise supplementing the required directory board.

The premises occupied comprise a commodious five-story and basement building, 75x100 feet in dimensions, equipped with adequate steam power, elevator and kindred accessories for the advantageous prosecution of the business. The trade of the concern is wholesale, and is broadly distributed throughout the United States, the annual transactions reaching the stupendous sum of \$800,000. The factory contains every modern appliance that science has invented, whereby the essences, extracts, oils, etc., can be obtained from the fruit, berry, root or bark, in their purest and most complete chemical form. The formulas and recipes of the company, of their various preparations and compounds are valuable documents, for their productions are recognized as being chemically correct in every particular and able to stand the test of thorough analysis. The list of their products embraces flavoring extracts, foaming syrups, rock candy drops, soda fountain supplies, syrups, molasses, jellies, and although too long for full particularization in these pages, suffice it to say that everything manufactured by the D. B. Scully Syrup Company and bearing their name has sufficient guarantee that it is a good article, and can be used as directed with implicit confidence. The members of this enterprising concern are all natives of Chicago, young, energetic business men, and large holders of city realty.



D. B. SCULLY.

CHARLES H. SLACK is a native of Pennsylvania, and is endowed with characteristics produced by a combination of Quaker and Dutch blood which runs through his veins. He gets uprightness and integrity from the former, and perseverance and frugality from the latter; so that it is not strange that he has made a name and a fortune in this city, except that in his line few men have been successful. In 1857, he was indentured by his father to a firm of machinery and locomotive builders, in Philadelphia. His career with this firm was short, for the panic of that year closed them up. He then worked for the Philadelphia Tool Works, where he remained until 1861, when he entered the U. S. Navy, as third Assistant



C. H. SLACK.

He afterward tried cattle herding, but sickened of it; and in 1869 came to Chicago, and went into the grocery business on West Lake Street. His first year placed him even with the world; his second a little better; and later, after a trying partnership with a man named Cameron, he removed to West Madison Street, where he remained five years. At the end of that time he removed to State Street, near Randolph, where he remained until his removal to his present quarters, at the corner of Wabash Avenue and Madison Street. His success has been marvelous; and his name is now known the country over as a leader in his line of trade. His name is always coupled with good living, the best of the world produces; indeed, his goods are looked upon as standard.

THE SQUIRE DINGEE CO., Manufacturers of Vinegar, and Packers of Pickles, Nos. 6 and 8 LaSalle Avenue, Chicago. This is the oldest and much the largest concern in the West; probably in this country. The business was founded by Squire Dingee more than thirty years ago. Mr. Dingee, during his early life, was an extensive contractor in New York, having been engaged in building such works as the Harlem River Railroad, the laying of the water mains of the Croton Aqueduct, the building of sewers, and other public works. He came west in 1856, located at Wilmette, and began farming. In 1860 he removed to a point in Jefferson township near Bowmanville, where he established a market garden. He soon discovered that there was money in pickles; and he set himself to study the art of processing and preparing them for the market. He also sent out a wagon daily to sell such as he had ready for market. The business increased so rapidly that he erected a factory the product of which found ready sale in Chicago. Such was the demand for the goods that a few years later he established another factory at Woodstock, Cook and McHenry Co. From this beginning the concerns of

Engineer, in which department he remained seven years, being promoted to rank as first assistant, under Admiral Farragut. Placed upon waiting orders, he was ordered to detached service at the Washington Navy Yard, and from there he was ordered to active service on the Flagship "Augusta," of the North Atlantic squadron, and went to St. Petersburg. As first assistant flagman of the "Miantonomah," he made every port in Europe. Returning to America, he left the navy, and at the suggestion of Thomas A. Scott, was engaged by W. P. Huntington, to go to California. At Omaha, en route, he was induced to remain, and there built Omaha's first bridge.

to an output of more than 15,000 barrels in bulk, and a corresponding amount of bottled goods. In 1883, Col. John N. Francis engaged in the business with Mr. Dingee. Col. Francis came to Chicago in 1867, and established the firm of Francis & Webber, corner of Washington and State Streets, for the sale of foreign and domestic fruits. When the Pacific Railroad was opened, this firm was the first to receive consignments of California fruits over that great highway to the Pacific. Previous to coming to Chicago, Col. Francis had, for twenty-five years, been engaged in business at Providence, R. I., during which time he had been a member of the City Council for six years, three of which he was president of that body. He was also a member of the Legislature of Rhode Island in 1861, and was elected Speaker *pro tem*. He was then made Paymaster General of the State. In 1880, Robert F. Goldsmith, who was at the head of the Chicago branch of the Globe Pickle Company of St. Louis, united his fortunes, and those of the branch, with the Squire Dingee Company, giving it the advantage of his great executive ability, and bringing into the concern another factory, at Merton, Ill. William Freestone, a son-in-law of Squire

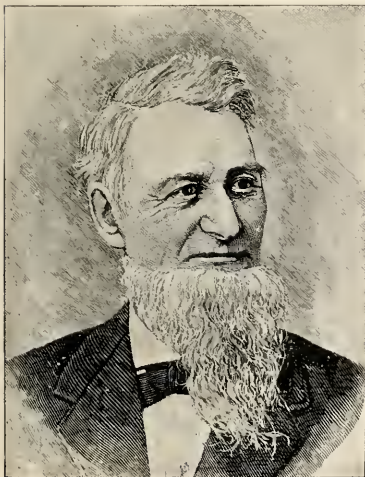


JOHN N. FRANCIS.

Dingee, is the fourth member of the firm. He is the practical man in charge of harvesting, salting, processing and preparing the goods for market, from the several factories. He has been engaged in the business since 1869. Mr. Freestone served three years in the war, enlisting from Chicago, in 1861, in Co. G, 37th Regt. Ill. Vols., which was assigned to the 2nd Brigade, known as the "Army of the Frontier." He was in the battles of Pea Ridge and Vicksburg. In 1886 the business was incorporated under the name of the "Squire Dingee Co.," with a capital stock of \$100,000. Squire Dingee was made President; Robert F. Goldsmith, Vice-President; John N. Francis, Secretary and Treasurer; and Wm. Freestone, Superintendent; the stock being equally divided among the four partners. Following the reorganization the sales increased so that during 1886 the output in barreled pickles exceeded 25,000 barrels. Those sales cover most of the United States and Territories, the company having authorized sales agents in many of the important cities of this country. Another important move was taken in May, 1891. It had already been found that the company's factories then in operation were inadequate to meet the growing demand for its goods, so that it was decided to erect another at Benton Harbor, Mich., which was done. It is composed of three brick salting houses, 36x200 feet each, one processing house, 60x150 feet, a vinegar house, 40x72, three stories high, with two boiler houses in connection, and a large number of tanks, and other appurtenances. This plant alone represents an investment of fully \$50,000. Two thousand acres of cucumbers were contracted for last year to supply this plant alone. The new vinegar factory built by this company is said to be one of the best and most thoroughly equipped in this country, turning out the finest article of vinegar, and the most free from all objectionable ingredients. No pains are spared to improve the flavor, taste, and wholesomeness of the goods. The stock of green pickles harvested during the season of 1892 will approach 125,000 bushels. With this the company hopes to meet all demands.

THOMSON & TAYLOR SPICE CO., Nos. 66 to 72 Michigan Avenue, Chicago, manufactures of ground spices, flavoring extracts, baking powders and roasted and ground coffee for the trade. This is said to be the largest house of the kind in the world. It was started by A. M. Thomson in 1865, with a capital of \$2,000. It was succeeded in 1865 by A. M. and J. Thomson, and incorporated with a paid-up capital of \$200,000 in 1884, and increased to \$2,000,000 in 1888. It carries a stock of about \$900,000, and its annual business averages about \$3,000,000. It occupies the entire seven-story building and basement, where its business is located, and still stores large quantities of goods in warehouses in the vicinity. One hundred and sixty-seven hands are employed, exclusive of the officers of the company. The product is sold almost exclusively in the United States. The firm does a large importing business in spices, essential oils, vanilla beans and indigo. Both Alexander M., the President, and James Thomson, Secretary and Treasurer, were born in Scotland, and came to this country in 1852, came to Chicago in 1854. C. J. Manchester, the Vice-President, is an American, and was born in Ohio, but he has been so long connected with Chicago, that he is in all respects a Chicago man. In the fitting up of the works, an extensive line of machinery is used for cleaning, sorting and separating green coffee, and the company has in constant use twenty-two of the latest improved cylinders of the largest capacity. The goods of this concern have attained a deserved celebrity throughout the whole West and Northwest, and are regarded as standard in the trade.

Turn over this leaf, and see the magnificent building on the next page devoted to the business of Thomson & Taylor Spice Company, and the reader will be able to form a better idea of its magnitude.



SQUIRE DINGEE.

the leading ones in the West in this industry. With the combined product of these two factories on the market, the Dingee pickles reached a popularity seldom attained, and the sales grew to vast extent. This encouraged Mr. Dingee to arrange for an exhibit of his goods at the Centennial Exposition in Philadelphia, in 1876, which proved a success; and he was awarded a gold medal for the best and most meritorious display in his line of goods. From this exhibit the name of the "Gold Medal Brand" was given to the Dingee pickles, which name has become well known and popular in the trade since. The business has shown a steady increase, rising in 1880 to 1881

GUNS.

PARKER BROS., manufacturers of the Parker guns. Their specialty is a perfect weapon, in one respect alone obviating an objection only too common to breech-loading weapons, that of missing fire. What an exasperating experience for a sportsman, to be sure of his game, and have his gun fail at the pull of the trigger! The Parker gun never misses fire. All of the guns are thoroughly tested before they leave the factory, and all bear a tag giving the record at the target. The Parker gun may be found at all the leading gun stores in this country, or they may be ordered from the factory. All the parts of the Parker gun are interchangeable, and can be ordered with perfect confidence, the thorough workmanship and the delicate machinery making this an absolute certainty. The business of the Parker Bros. began in 1860, when Parker, Snow, Brooks & Co. were making guns for Charles Parker. In 1868 the present enterprise was started. It is now located in a series of brick buildings of one, two, three and four stories, standing on ground of over two acres in extent. About 250 workmen are employed, who are of the best. The factory is one of the best equipped in the world, some of the most intricate, ingenious, delicate and expensive machinery ever devised being in use therein.

HARDWARE, STOVES, WIRE AND WIRE ROPE.

AMERICAN CUTLERY COMPANY. The large factory operated by this concern had its beginning a few years ago, with a small capital, by Mr. M. Rubel. From a small beginning it has grown to be one of the most important of its kind in the country, employing more than 300 workmen, doing a business of from \$200,000 to \$300,000 per annum, and requiring a factory building, 118x240 feet, and three stories high, in which to do its work. Twelve hundred dozen knives and forks are made per day, and two 300 horse-power engines and boilers are required to furnish power. The establishment has twice been burned out, and phoenix-like has arisen from its ashes greater than ever. The company is officered as follows: M. Hirsch, President; M. G. Rubel, Vice-president; I. Hirsch, Secretary and General Manager

H. Demmond and others. The financial troubles of 1837, however, deterred Mr. North from coming West himself, as had been his original intention, and, accordingly, he determined to close out his western branch. Mr. Blair, aided by his two brothers, Chauncey and Lyman, then located at Michigan City, Ind., bought the stock of Mr. North, and continued the business at Joliet, until, in August, 1842, he came to Chicago, and established the house here, which for nearly fifty years has stood at the head of the general hardware trade of the city, and which for nearly the whole of the time bore Mr. Blair's name as senior. Mr. Blair was married June 21, 1854, to Miss Sarah M. Seymour, of Lynne, Ohio, a lady of most estimable character and of fine literary taste. They have had two children, the eldest, Willie Seymour Blair, a bright, promising boy, died in December, 1861, when not quite six years of age, and the youngest, Edward Tyler Blair, graduated at Yale College in 1879, and for many years, until his father's retirement, was a trusted member of his father's firm.

CHICAGO SCREW COMPANY, as its name indicates, manufactures machine, cap, and set screws, complex butts, and is the sole manufacturer of the Huntington Emery wheel, which it exports quite largely. It is also a large exporter of all kinds of screws. The firm employs 150 men in its factory. It began business in 1872, under the firm name of C. E. Roberts & Co., and in 1880, was incorporated under the laws of Illinois, with J. M. Scoville as President; C. E. Roberts, Vice-President, and C. B. Smith, Treasurer. The business now amounts to more than a quarter of a million dollars annually.

THE CLINTON WIRE CLOTH CO., with offices at 137 Lake Street, was incorporated in 1856. They are the most extensive manufacturers in the world of goods in their line, and have been established in Chicago since before the great fire. This company introduced the system of fire proofing by the use of wire cloth for plastering purposes—the material being known as *Clinton Wire Lath*. This material being absolutely fire-proof, and furnished at so slight an advance in cost over ordinary wood lath, it has come into such general use that there is scarcely a city of any size in this country where it has not been used.



THOMSON-TAYLOR SPICE CO.'S BUILDING.

WILLIAM BLAIR, one of the pioneers of the hardware trade in Chicago, was born in Homer, Courtland Co., N. Y., May 20, 1818. His father, Samuel Blair, and his mother, Hannah, were natives of Blandford, Mass., his mother being the youngest daughter of Jonathan Frary, whose ancestors were of English origin. On the paternal side, Mr. Blair is of Scottish descent. At the age of fourteen he entered the employ, and became a member of the family of Oren North, a hardware merchant of Courtland. In 1836 Mr. North decided upon removing his business to Joliet, Ill., and in July of that year, he sent young Blair forward to that place, giving him letters of introduction to Martin

SENECA D. KIMBARK is one of the landmarks of Chicago. He has so long been prominently connected with the heavy hardware trade that any mention of it without a sketch of Mr. Kimbark would be incomplete. The house at which he is the head was first organized in 1853 as E. G. Hall & Co. In 1860 it was changed to Hall, Kimbark & Co. Another change was made in 1873 to Kimbark Bros. & Co. and in 1876 to S. D. Kimbark. Mr. Kimbark was one of the foremost in diverting the heavy hardware trade to Chicago which formerly went East. He has established a large export trade to Australia, South America and Mexico. He maintains a large corps of the most efficient travel-



WILLIAM BLAIR. Photographed by W. J. Root.



SENECA D. KIMBARK.

ing salesmen, and about seventy-five clerks, in his establishment at the corner of Michigan Avenue and Lake Street. He also has a well-equipped factory at Quincy, Mich., where one hundred men are employed in the production of wagon and carriage wood work, and carriage parts. The growth of the house has kept pace with that of the city. It is not only the oldest establishment of its kind in the West, but is also recognized as the leading one, a position which has been attained partly because of the uniform honorable dealing which has always characterized it, and partly to the sagacious management of Mr. Kimbark himself, who has long been the active head of the house. It was very largely due to Mr. Kimbark's thorough knowledge of the requirements of the western trade, and his bold and enterprising management, that first diverted to Chicago the trade that formerly went to Eastern cities. Mr. Kimbark is a native of New York, but he early settled in Chicago, and has always taken a leading part in the business and development of the city. He may well be said to be one of its representative merchants. He has been connected with the house of which he is the head since it was first started in 1853, nearly forty years ago. The establishment now occupies the entire building corner of Lake Street and Michigan Avenue, 132x160 feet, the whole six floors and galleries being filled to the utmost by the large and complete stock, embracing iron, steel, nails, blacksmith's tools and machines, heavy hardware, carriage hardware, carriage trimmings and carriage woodwork.

The FULLER & WARREN COMPANY, was incorporated in 1890, with paid up capital of \$500,000; and are successors to the firm of Fuller, Warren & Co. It is an extensive manufacturer of Stoves and Ranges. Its plant is located at Thirty-Second Street and North Avenue, Milwaukee, where it has erected one of the most complete stove and range foundries in the United States. Nine hundred men are employed by the firm in its foundries. One of its most important specialties is hot-air furnaces. It is fully equipped to make modern style goods. The company, appreciating the superior advantages possessed by Chicago as a distributing point, have fitted up elegant salesrooms at 48 and 50 Lake Street.

HIBBARD, SPENCER, BARTLETT CO. is, without doubt, the leading hardware firm west of New York. It is located at from 18 to 32 Lake Street, its store extending 200 feet on Lake Street and 150 feet on Wabash Avenue, occupying the whole five stories and basement. It carries in stock from one to two millions of dollars worth of goods constantly, covering the whole range of the hardware trade. Its history extends over more than thirty-six years, during which it has practically led the business in Chicago. It was first started as Tuttle, Hibbard & Co., but in 1875 it was reorganized as Hibbard, Spencer & Co., and in 1885 was incorporated as the present company under its present name. It employs nearly six hundred men in its six departments, and requires seven engines to run its machinery, elevators, etc. Its trade extends from the State of Ohio westward to the Pacific Ocean, and southward to the Gulf of Mexico, including a growing trade with the republic



HIBBARD, SPENCER, BARTLETT CO. WHOLESALE HARDWARE.
Supplied with Hale Elevators.

of Mexico. The officers of the company are Wm. G. Hibbard, President and Treasurer; A. C. Bartlett, Vice-President, and C. H. Conover, Secretary. The Directors are W. G. Hibbard, A. C. Bartlett, H. J. Sawe, C. H. Conover and E. G. Clark, with E. G. Clark as Cashier.

JOHN A. ROBELING'S SON'S CO. The manufacture of wire goods has, in the last quarter of a century, grown from a comparatively insignificant business to one of the most important branches of manufacture in this country. The uses of electricity have developed rapidly, and the use of wire has increased correspondingly. Wire has also entered very largely into the perfecting of the cable system of street railway transportation. Hundreds of thousands of miles of wire have been used in fencing in the great plains of the West. Almost every city in the country of any importance has an electric car system. Thousands of tons are used in this industry. The great submarine cables that stretch from shore to shore of the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans are made of wire. Gold, silver, lead, zinc, coal and iron are hoisted in their native state from the bowels of mother earth with ropes of wire. The firm, whose name heads this article, is one of the oldest and largest concerns for the manufacture of all kinds of wire goods in the world. The main factory of this company was established by John A. Robeling in Western Pennsylvania early in the forties, and in 1849 removed to Trenton, N. J. The elder Robeling was succeeded by his sons, and a corporation formed. The works of this concern cover a tract of fifteen acres in extent, and give employment to 2,600 persons. Fifty engines of a combined 50,000 horse-power are used in this enormous plant. Hundreds of thousands of dollars worth of wire goods are made annually and shipped to all parts of the civilized world. A partial list of the goods made is wire cables, telegraph wire, copper wire, electric wire, telegraph and telephone wire, wire cloth and all kinds of wire fabrics. The officers of this company are C. G. Robeling, President; F. W. Robeling, Secretary and Treasurer. The Chicago office and salesroom is located at 171 and 173 Lake Street.

THE CHICAGO STOVE WORKS, corner of Blue Island Avenue and 22d Streets. This concern manufactures the celebrated "Gold Coin" stoves and ranges. This is one of the largest makers of stoves and ranges in the West. Its works cover more than two acres of ground, and are fitted up with every appliance and convenience. More than 500 hands are employed in its various departments, and its goods are standard in the trade from Chicago to the Pacific coast.

HATS, CAPS, ETC.

DUNLAP & Co., New York, Chicago, Philadelphia and Brooklyn. There are myriads of hatters in America, but only one Dunlap. A man may be excused from not recognizing the "Derby," or the soft felt hat manufactured by this house which has been foremost so long, but if he does not recognize a "Dunlap" silk hat when he sees it, one of two conclusions must be drawn—either his vision is defective, or he is not in the social swim, and does not know "what is what."

HORSE BLANKETS AND FURNITURE PLUSHES.

L. C. CHASE & Co. The headquarters of this firm is in Boston, with branch offices in this city, New York and San Francisco. The firm was established in 1857 by Lucius C. Chase and Henry F. Chase, who were succeeded by the present firm, John Hopewell Jr., O. F. Kendall and Frank Hopewell. L. C. Chase & Co. are best known as the largest horse blanket and lap robe manufacturers in this country, with a trade extending from the Atlantic to the Pacific, and from Canada into Mexico. While the name "Chase" is a synonym for standard plush robes and horse blankets to the railroad men and furniture builders, it is representative of the highest grade and America's original car and furniture plushes. The firm to-day is largely interested, and represents the Sanford Mills, Sanford, Me.; the Troy Blanket Mills, Troy, N. H., and the Reading Rubber Mills, Reading, Mass., these several mills employing over 2,000 operatives. The individual members are connected with many of Boston's commercial and social enterprises, but their object has ever been the maintenance of the highest commercial standing possible in their various lines. The branch in this city is located at 260 5th Ave.

IRON WORKS.

THE BOUTON FOUNDRY COMPANY was established in 1852, and occupies five acres of ground. Its works are located on the tracks of the Stock Yard Company, and have exceptional advantages in the convenience and economy with which its cars are handled. The foundry building exclusive of storage sheds is 115 feet wide by 245 feet long, and is fitted with unsurpassed facilities for turning out castings weighing from thirty-ton pieces to small light castings. The equipment of the foundry for handling work consists of one fifteen-ton Yale & Town Manufacturing Company's traveling crane receiving its power from a square shaft, and another traveling crane of same capacity, driven by electric power, which is entirely independent. The side floors are equipped with swinging cranes. The foundry is supplied with large pit for long castings, and is fully rigged throughout. The outside yard is also fully equipped with large heavy swinging power cranes swinging over the railroad tracks. The machine shop department occupies a building 75 feet wide by 180 feet long, with large galleries on second floor on either side, and are fully equipped with a full line of large tools of latest design. This shop is also supplied with necessary power for the necessary facilities for carrying on its large and growing business. This company has furnished the iron work for many of the largest buildings in Chicago, and is fully prepared to furnish either cast-iron or steel construction for all styles of structures. In its gas work department it has furnished many of the leading gas companies throughout the country with special apparatus, and it is recognized as a leader in this branch of business throughout the country. The company has recently undertaken the manufacture of ice-making and refrigerating machinery, with gratifying success. Its plant is probably the most completely fitted for this line of business of any concern in Chicago, and has long held a leading place among the manufacturers of this great city.

CHICAGO IRON WORKS, manufacturers or mining machinery. The plant of the Chicago Iron Works is located in the north division of the city, on Willow Street, between Clybourn and Hawthorne Avenues, where it covers a large tract of land. The C. M. & St. P. R. R. passes the west end of the works. A switch from this road extends throughout the entire length of their grounds. The works can be reached by Clybourn Avenue cable cars from the center of the city in a trifle more than a quarter of an hour. There are few locations for a large manufacturing plant around Chicago that will compare favorably with theirs, as regards accessibility from the business center, and at the same time having the facilities for shipping that they have. The company are manufacturing machinery and supplies for

COMMERCE AND INDUSTRIES.

mining, and treating all classes of minerals, and their success in this line has been remarkable. The officers of the Chicago Iron Works are: Carl Gail, President; Emil Bumiller, Vice-President and Treasurer; Herman Unzicker, Secretary and General Manager; Menno Unzicker, Western Representative. The Manager, Mr. Herman Unzicker, as well as Mr. Menno Unzicker, have grown up in the business of designing and constructing machinery for the hoisting, transportation, milling, concentrating, and refining of ores; have traveled wherever mining is carried on, and are thoroughly familiar with the requirements of the miner, not only in this country, but in Mexico, Central and South America, and abroad. Owing to the prompt attention accorded all details, and honorable dealings with all, this business is continually and rapidly increasing in magnitude.

HALLETT IRON WORKS. Foremost among Chicago's iron working industries stands the Hallett Iron Works at 90 West Polk Street. Commencing the business in 1853, in inadequate quarters, with little or no means or financial backing, but with a good, clear head, good health, and an indomitable will to succeed, the senior partner, Mr. John Hallett, threw down the gauntlet to all competitors. Ever on the alert for new and labor-saving appliances with which to cheapen the cost of production, his every move in this direction was crowned with success, doing now a business of over \$50,000 per annum. The firm manufactures all kinds of architectural iron; also telephone and telegraph construction material a specialty. The firm is comprised of John H. Hallett, J. E. Hallett and J. G. Hallett.

W. A. JONES' IRON FOUNDRY, 57 and 59 South Jefferson Street, Chi-

ago. This concern was started in 1890 by its present proprietor, making a specialty of machine-moulded pulley castings. It was originally located at 15 and 17 Canal Street, but the quarters proved too small, and he was forced to remove to larger at 57 and 59 Jefferson Street. The business has

grown beyond his most sanguine expectations, and now indicates the need of a still further move at an early day in order to meet the demands of his trade. About forty men are constantly employed. He carries about \$10,000 in stock, and while his trade is mainly local, he ships considerable quantities of goods to adjoining States.

PICKANDS, BROWN & CO., offices 1009 to 1015 Rookery Building, Chi-

ago. The members of this firm have been actively engaged in the pig iron and iron ore business for over a quarter of a century, and the house has now been established for many years as a leading one in its line of trade. They are the exclusive agents for the sale of the pig iron product of the Illinois Steel Company, and are also interested in and handle a large percentage of the product of a number of well known Lake Superior Charcoal Furnaces, and of a number of Ohio Furnaces that produce both strong and fluid grades of pig iron. In addition to this they have the control of the product of several Lake Superior Ore Mines, and are always able to supply the trade with anything required. Their business extends to nearly all parts of the United States, and they are constantly reaching out to cover new territory.

WINSLOW BROS. CO. One of the important features of the modern fire-proof office building is the ornamental iron work. Stairs, elevator cars, elevator enclosures, railings, and covered courts have given opportunity for highly artistic effect and treatment in bronze and iron. The Messrs. W. H. and F. A. Winslow early recognized the ample opportunities offered in Chicago and the West for this class of work. They started in 1885, in our city with small capital, but with a well grounded fund of



Photograph by Brouse & Martin. **WINSLOW BROS. & CO.'S WORKS.**



GRANT LOCOMOTIVE WORKS.

practical experience, developed in connection with the growth of a prominent Eastern iron works. They organized The Winslow Bros. Co., in 1886, making a modest beginning with a working force of eighteen or twenty men. The business rapidly developed, and contracts were secured from

time to time in the leading office buildings in the West. The Messrs. Winslow Bros. originated several of the successful methods of exterior decoration of iron. The well-known Duplex Bronze Process is the most prominent among them, and is now universally adopted by the leading architects for exterior finish, in place of solid bronze for store fronts, vestibules and canopies. They also successfully made known and introduced the Bower-Barff process throughout the West. It is now the leading finish for ornamental iron. The Messrs. Winslow were also the first to introduce the use of pure aluminum on a commercial scale for elevator cars, stair railings, newels, etc. The Monadnock, Kearsarge and Venetian buildings are conspicuous examples. The Winslow Bros. Co., now employ an average of six hundred men, in thirteen different departments. Their works cover almost an entire block, and are fully equipped with all the apparatus and machinery that modern ingenuity can devise as applied to their class of work. Their field has extended as far West as San Francisco. Their great success lies in their early recognition of the necessity for co-operation with architects in producing artistic effect with cast and wrought iron—metals heretofore crudely used and but half understood. As prominent examples of their radical departure in the use of ornamental iron, due to their enterprise, we would point to the Chamber of Commerce Building, and the new Herald Building of our city. The elevator fronts, guards, railings, and stairs of these buildings form the most conspicuous element in their interior decoration.

THE SOUTH HALSTED STREET IRON WORKS, manufacturers of architectural iron works, office and work as 2907-2927 South Halsted Street, Chicago. This concern was started in 1872, by Burnett, Vanderkloot & Co., in a small shop on Chicago Avenue, near Leavitt Street. In the autumn of that year they removed to their present location, where their growth has been unexcelled by any other similar institution in the city. The works include the premises fronting 175 feet on Halsted Street and running back 120 feet. Originally started on a capital of \$2,000, it was since incorporated for \$50,000, which has been increased to \$100,000. It turns out a product of \$500,000 per annum. Its buildings cover twenty city lots, of 25x125 feet each, from two to three stories high, in which from 250 to 300 hands are constantly employed. The works are divided into two departments, one devoted to structural iron and steel, and the other to ornamental iron work. Among the notable buildings for which this concern has furnished the structural iron and steel work are the Chicago Opera House, for which it made, what was at the time, the heaviest iron pillars ever cast in a Chicago foundry, or that were ever placed in a structure in this city. Another of its masterpieces is the Unity building, on Dearborn Street, a sixteen-story structure, just completed. This is said to be one of the most perfect pieces of work ever erected in Chicago. In February, 1885, the company was incorporated, to enable the four sons of Mr. Marius Vanderkloot to become stockholders in the institution, which they had contributed so much to build up. Since that time Mr. Marius Vanderkloot,

the father, and president of the company, has died, and his oldest son Adrian, has been made President; Matthias L. Vanderkloot is Secretary and Treasurer, and Peter S. Vanderkloot, Superintendent. The trade of the company extends to all parts of the West and Southwest.

VIERLING, McDOWELL & Co. The iron works of this company are located on 23d Street and Stewart Avenue, being on the lines of the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago and Chicago & Western Indiana Railroads; also accessible via State Street Cable and Archer Avenue lines. Foundry, pattern and fitting buildings are well arranged for architectural iron, as well as heavy and light foundry work. Robert Vierling is President, Louis Vierling, Secretary and Treasurer, and Alfred Grossmith, Superintendent.

JEWELRY, DIAMONDS AND SILVERWARE.

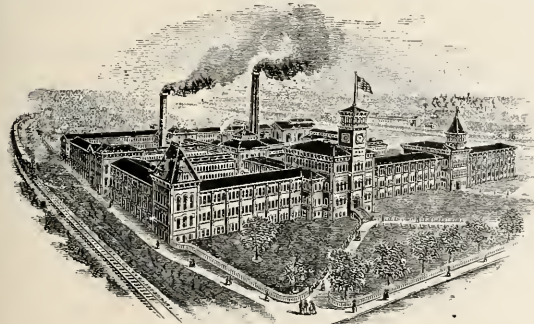
THE ELGIN NATIONAL WATCH CO., of Elgin, Ill., was started in 1864, occupying a one-story wooden building, 40x60 feet. It was started as a Chicago enterprise, by Chicago men, and with Chicago capital. One hundred and fifty thousand dollars was subscribed and a grant of thirty acres of land secured in the city of Elgin. Fifty mechanics were at first employed, under the superintendence of Mr. Geo. Hunter, who is still the superintendent. In May, 1867, the first complete watch was turned out, but over \$350,000 of capital had been put in before this result was reached. Two hundred thousand dollars more was put in before the works were self-sustaining. In October, 1867, Mr. T. M. Avery, of Chicago, became president and general commercial director. Since that time the progress has been rapid, not only in the enlargement and development of the works, but in the improvement of the watches, with decrease in the cost of production. Fully 1,900 complete watches are turned out from the Elgin factories each day, which vary in price to the trade from \$3.50 each to \$85. The Elgin National Watch Company has grown to gigantic proportions, and now stands at the head of the greatest watch manufacturers' combination in the world.

CHARLES K. GILES, Mr. C. K. Giles, of the wholesale and retail firm of Giles, Bro. & Co., jewelers, was born in Massachusetts in 1839. He received an academic education at the New Salem (Mass.) Academy. In 1861 he removed to Chicago, and entered upon the course of business with which his name has since been connected. It was by Mr. Giles' business enterprise that diamond cutting was introduced in the West. He has also introduced some valuable improvements in watches, one of the most noted of which was the anti-magnetic shield, by which watches in the pockets of their owners are completely insulated from the influence of magnetic currents while in close proximity to electric light and power dynamos. Many a valuable watch was ruined by the works being magnetized by the owner approaching too near these machines, before Mr. Giles patented and introduced his anti-magnetic shield. The firm of Giles, Bro. & Co., of which Mr. C. K. Giles is the head, is one of the oldest, most substantial and best known in the West, and fully deserves the distinction it has won.



Supplied with Hale Elevators.

GOSSAGE BUILDING.



ELGIN NATIONAL WATCH CO.



CHARLES K. GILES.

W. A. MEAD & Co., Wholesale Jewelers. This firm was established by Perry & Mead, but is now composed of Maurice A. Mead, and Rufus C. Frost. They are located at 104 State Street, and do an exclusive wholesale business in jewelry. They employ several traveling salesmen, and their trade extends throughout the West and Northwest. From a comparatively insignificant business a few years ago, this firm has built up a most satisfactory trade. Mr. Mead was born in New Jersey, and Mr. Frost in Vermont. Both are young men, and practical workmen in the manufacture of their line of goods. They have ample capital and deservedly high reputation. Every courtesy and attention is extended to visitors, and these gentlemen are at all times desirous of showing their goods to actual, or prospective buyers and merchants connected with the trade, and such are always welcome at their place of business. A visit to their store will be a pleasant reminder of the affability and courtesy of Chicago's business men, whether any purchase is made or not.

THE MERIDEN BRITANNIA Co., Meriden, Conn., is one of those institutions which depends upon time, and the established reputation of its goods to build up its trade. Silver-plated ware is one of those things which must be taken entirely on trust. Inferior goods, covered with the thinnest film of silver plate, when new have precisely the same appearance as the most superior grades. The only test is that of time and use. The buyer must depend entirely upon the good faith of the manufacturer. If they bear the brand of a concern well known for the uniform excellence of its goods, which has built up a wide reputation for honest dealing, and which cannot afford to loose that reputation, it is safe to buy. Such a concern is the Meriden, Britannia Co. Its trade extends throughout the whole world, especially for such places as put the goods to the severest test, as hotels, restaurants and club furnishings. Probably no other house in this country enjoys to the same extent the entire confidence of the large users of silverplated ware, who require the very best grade of goods, as the Meriden Britannia Co. Its brand is an abundant guarantee of the superior quality of the goods.

F. E. MORSE & SON, Importers of Diamonds. This firm stands in Chicago as the pioneer in the importing of diamonds and other precious stones. Making that their entire business, they have built it up to the largest of its kind in the West. Their business is carried on in spacious offices on the second floor, as is done in European cities. The heads of the house as well as a corps of skilled clerks are constantly busy in sorting or grading the loose stones and selecting, and arranging them for artistic mountings, all of which are of original designs, and made in their diamond mounting factory. There is no other firm in this country which gives more attention to gems of the very finest qualities—stones that, for their individual characteristics and rarity, stand alone. Connoisseurs could spend days of solid pleasure, studying the rare gems only and then see but a part of their stock. Their signs, which have been prominent for so many years at the South-



HENRY ABIRAM SPAULDING.

west corner of State and Washington streets, are familiar to almost all Chicagoans.

SPAULDING & Co. (Incorporated), corner of Jackson and State Streets, Chicago; and 36 Rue de l'Opera, Paris France. This house was established in 1888, with a paid up capital of \$500,000, and is now one of the leading wholesale and retail jewelry houses of Chicago. It does a general business as gold and silversmiths, and manufacturing. It occupies two floors 40x147 feet for salesroom, and one for manufacturing, employing in its several departments eighty-five hands. The officers of the corporation are Henry A. Spaulding, President, Edward Forman, Secretary, and Lloyd Milner, Treasurer. Mr. Spaulding was born in the City of New York, his father, before him, being a successful jeweller, accumulating a competence in the business, and finally retiring on that competence. Mr. Spaulding received his training in those houses of worldwide celebrity, Ball, Black & Co., and Tiffany & Co., of New York. He has enjoyed special advantages in the examination of the most noted gems in the world; and he is thought to be the best judge of jewelry in America.

HENRY ABIRAM SPAULDING, of the firm of Spaulding & Co., Jewelers, corner of State and Jackson Streets, Chicago, was born in New York City November 11th, 1837. At eleven years of age he removed with his parents to Aurora, Ills., where his father was engaged in the jewelry trade. Here he remained until 1854, coming to Chicago on the first engine that passed over the C. B. & Q. Railway from Aurora. The railroad at that time was a very rude affair, being

laid with strap iron for rails. His first employment was with Olmstead & Co., on Lake Street, and from there he went to Williams, Chase & Rhodes, who went down in the crash of 1857. From here Mr. Spaulding went to New York, and entered the employ of Ball, Black & Co. at the time, one of the foremost jewelry houses in America. Here he had a rare opportunity to educate himself in a knowledge of gems and jewels, which his later experience enabled him to perfect. In 1864 he left this house to go into business for himself, under the style of Brown & Spaulding. This venture did not meet his expectation fully, and in 1871 it was liquidated, and Mr. Spaulding entered the world-renowned house of Tiffany & Co., with whom he remained until November 1st, 1888, when he left to engage in his present venture. During the whole of the time he was with Tiffany & Co. he had his headquarters at Paris, France, and had the supervision of the entire European business of that house. Probably no man in America, and few in the world, have enjoyed the same opportunity for examining the renowned gems of the world as Mr. Spaulding. He went to Europe with letters of the highest commendation from General Grant, Vice-President Colfax, Chief Justice Waite, and other distinguished Americans. He formed the acquaintance of the Prince and Princess of Wales, the former of whom gave him strong personal letters to the various crowned heads of Europe, every one of whom he visited, and with whom he had interviews. He was allowed to examine and inspect not only all the several crown jewels, but



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COMMERCE AND INDUSTRIES.

also the jewels belonging to the members of their households. He was several times the guest of the Prince of Wales, at Sandringham, of the Duke of Edinburgh, and he also lunched at Windsor Castle, when he was granted an interview with the Queen.

THE PAIRPOINT MANUFACTURING CO., of New Bedford, Mass., was incorporated in 1880, with a capital stock of \$100,000; which seven years later was increased to \$400,000. It started with one building of brick 40x120 feet, and three stories in height. A year later another was added; and still another of four stories was added to the plant in the following year. The buildings of the present plant are seven hundred feet long, forty feet wide, and the larger portion four stories in height, representing a floor space of forty feet wide by one half mile in length. This phenomenal growth is, of course, altogether attributable to the enterprise, efficiency and progressive spirit of the executive, each of the officers laboring intelligently, zealously and assiduously for the general success of the institution. Those officers are, Mr. Edward A. Mandell, president, a position he has held from the first organization; Mr. Thomas A. Tripp, treasurer and general manager; Frederick Ratcliff, general superintendent; and A. A. Speary, superintendent of the flat ware department. Mr. Tripp, and Mr. Ratcliff have been with the company from the start, but Mr. Speary's employment dates back only about two years, but he has a record in the trade which is valuable. He was one of the earliest manufacturers of German silver spoons and forks in this country. Already the goods of the Pairpoint Manufacturing Co. have found their way into almost every home in the United States where good taste and refinement prevail. In a little more than ten years this factory has become one of the most prosperous establishments in New England. The Chicago branch of the company is at 90 and 92 Wabash Avenue, in charge of Geo. J. Corey, as Western Manager. Mr. Corey has had ten years' experience on the road, and several in the office of the A. & W. Sprague Manufacturing Co., of R. I., which have splendidly equipped him for the duties of his position.

LUMBER, MILL WORK, BOXES, ETC.

The earliest lumber merchant in Chicago was David Carver, who also owned a schooner named for himself. On this vessel he shipped the first cargo of lumber that came to this city. It was from St. Joseph, Michigan, in the summer of 1833. It was unloaded from the vessel on to scows, and dumped from the scows on the south side of the river between State and Dearborn Streets, and from there it was hauled to a lot on the corner of Lake and State Streets. Captain Carver continued to supply the Chicago lumber market, going to St. Joseph, Michigan, with such freight as he was able to procure, and bringing back lumber on his return. He sold out to Snow & Co., in 1839.

In 1856 Chicago began to take its place as one of the principal lumber markets of the country. That year 476,673,169 feet were recorded as received, which was more than double what it was two years before.

On March 31, 1869, the Lumberman's Exchange was incorporated, and the first meeting thereunder held April 15, 1869, at 240 South Water, of which Artemus Carter was chairman and W. L. Southworth secretary. This Exchange has had a remarkably successful history; the importance of its interests being shown by the fact that one-eighth of the whole lumber business of the United States is transacted at Chicago.

As early as 1868, there was a decided movement of the lumber firms to the South Branch, south of 22nd Street, to what has long been known as the "Lumber District." But difficulties have since arisen which render the location in many ways unsatisfactory, owing to the distance from the lake, the delays at the bridges which practically increase that distance, and the limited area and increase of rents. A general movement has now started toward the location of the lumber trade at South Chicago, but it is hampered by a syndicate which controls the land.

The restrictions which exist as to the use of lumber in building, in Chicago, have had the effect of preventing the growth of the trade here for home consumption, as must have been the case had not those restrictions existed. The vast increase in the demand for building material consequent upon the increase in building has not resulted in the demand for more lumber in proportion to the demand for brick, stone, iron, steel, and terra cotta; therefore, it will be observed in the following table that there is often a decrease in the receipts and shipments entirely out of proportion to the growth of the city.

STATISTICS CONCERNING THE LUMBER TRAFFIC OF THE CITY OF CHICAGO, 1871 to 1891 inclusive.

YEAR.	RECEIPTS.			SALES AND SHIPMENTS.		
	Lumber.	Shingles.	Lath.	Lumber.	Shingles.	Lath.
1871.....	1,029,328,375	647,595,000	102,487,000	541,222,543	558,395,350	89,313,820
1872.....	1,103,656,280	610,824,420	119,316,000	417,827,375	436,827,375	49,252,000
1873.....	1,123,368,671	547,923,000	102,487,000	501,544,379	407,505,000	39,313,600
1874.....	1,060,688,700	619,278,620	84,942,000	580,673,674	370,196,000	40,744,000
1875.....	1,157,194,432	635,708,000	82,838,000	628,485,014	299,426,000	26,511,000
1876.....	1,039,785,265	566,978,000	.....	596,128,287	244,389,750	36,825,400
1877.....	1,305,465,362	546,442,000	.....	586,780,825	170,214,900	43,694,800
1878.....	1,179,984,710	692,544,750	.....	626,846,896	123,293,807	41,272,300
1879.....	1,467,720,091	670,956,000	.....	745,881,837	146,919,750	48,630,800
1880.....	1,564,538,118	650,922,500	.....	1,517,979,504	652,259,500	50,321,000
1881.....	1,506,639,000	806,075,000	104,499,000	1,844,062,531	798,590,506	68,820,438
1882.....	2,116,341,000	954,549,000	59,737,000	1,974,543,655	969,758,144	76,361,002
1883.....	1,897,815,000	1,185,108,000	65,477,000	1,900,592,356	1,028,974,554	69,981,149
1884.....	1,821,317,000	919,706,000	73,077,000	940,147,000	1,067,458,385	88,169,580
1885.....	1,731,676,000	1,296,591,000	64,650,000	818,474,000	662,240,011	95,653,678
1886.....	1,742,984,000	818,869,000	116,871,000	879,472,000	733,085,250	57,542,609
1887.....	1,846,187,000	1,162,990,000	52,293,000	1,843,909,197	665,714,750	.....
1888.....	2,011,209,000	629,685,000	48,881,000	1,928,217,599	643,513,595	.....
1889.....	1,980,862,000	637,377,000	.....	1,931,944,162	637,377,000	.....
1890.....	1,969,689,000	524,444,000	72,728,000	2,068,547,300	602,365,520	.....
1891.....	2,067,462,000	310,168,000	.....	2,142,593,214	463,351,511	.....

CHICAGO GRILLE MANUFACTURING CO., W. A. ENNISON & Co., proprietors, manufacturers of hardwood grilles. Their factory is located at Jefferson and Washington Streets, with an office in the Chicago Opera House Block. They began business in 1888, employ a large force of men, and turn out more goods in their line than any other Western house. Their sales amount to about \$50,000 annually. The grilles, screens, and fret-work made at this factory is quite largely used in and about Chicago. The establishment is constantly adding to its trade, and improving its facilities for work.

A. F. FISHER & Co., wholesale dealers in lumber, Thirty-fifth and Iron Streets, Chicago. This house was established by A. J. Fisher, in 1883. It now does a large business, exclusively wholesale. The sales amount to thirty million feet annually. Its dock, on the river at Thirty-fifth street, has a frontage of twelve hundred feet, with extensive mill and dry kiln in connection. Its docks are considered the finest in the city. The individual members of the firm are A. F. Fisher and J. E. Case. Mr. Case was admitted to the firm in 1891, although he had been an employe of Mr. Fisher's since 1887. Hence is experienced in the lumber business.

FRANTZ & ENGLEHARDT. This firm was established about four years ago. It is composed of Ernst Frantz and M. Englehardt. They manufacture sash, doors, blinds, mouldings, wood turning, scroll and band-saw work; and although established but a short time has built up a most enviable reputation, and a good business. The gentlemen are both practical workmen, and are thus enabled to examine and know the class of work that leaves their factory. They give all orders prompt attention, and make a superior class of work. They are located at thirty-eight corner Laurel streets.

E. A. HARTWELL CO. This firm was established in 1874, by E. A. Hartwell, the present senior partner. In 1888 the company was incorporated, and Mr. Robert J. Mason was taken into the concern. Mr. Hartwell began the business with a small capital, but by judicious management has gradually increased the capital and capacity, until it does a business of almost a quarter of a million dollars annually; and occupies the large five-story building at the corner of Desplaines and Fulton Streets. It manufactures sash, doors, mouldings, and stairwork. One hundred skilled mechanics are employed in the factory; and while the trade of the establishment is quite largely local, yet it does a large business. In fact, the goods it makes are of such superior quality that it finds a ready sale for its entire product at home. They make nothing but first-class work, and have established a reputation for fair dealing not excelled by any. Mr. E. A. Harwell, the president, is a native of Boston, and Mr. Robert J. Mason, the secretary, of New York. Yet both gentlemen have been in Chicago long enough to become thorough Chicagoans in all that that term implies. Those who contemplate building will do well to call on these gentlemen before purchasing their doors, sash or stairwork, and see its stock. Courteous treatment will be accorded, whether the intending purchaser buys or not.

THE HINTZE & BAKER CO. with its connecting extensive manufacturing plant at Oshkosh, Wisconsin, has from comparatively small proportions been built up to a position making it one of the largest and most prosperous enterprises of its kind in this section of the country. The business was originally established by W. B. Baker, R. A. Hintze, and R. B. Farson, under the firm name of the Hintze & Baker Co. The present company is composed of R. B. Farson, D. L. Libby, and G. A. Willamson, who are in charge of the entire business. They have \$150,000 invested in the plant, and do a business of almost a million dollars annually. They occupy fifty thousand square feet of storage room in this city, and their manufacturing plant at Oshkosh covers twenty acres of ground. Their



LOUIS HUTT.

business. He remained in Michigan for six years, and then returned to Chicago and secured employment as a teamster for a lumber firm. He was with this firm as teamster for five years, when he purchased a team of his own, and began business on his own account. In 1866, Mr. Hutt purchased a planing mill, and with small capital, but plenty of nerve and pluck, began a business which is to-day one of the largest of its kind in the country, doing a quarter of a million business annually. This immense business has been built up by the individual efforts of Mr. Hutt. In 1873 Mr. Hutt purchased a tract of land at the corner of Nineteenth and Grove Streets for \$40,000 and erected thereon his present planing mill, box, saw, door and blind factory. In 1878 he bought the ground upon which now stands the Indiana Elevator for \$26,000, and sold it, upon condemnation, for \$53,000. He also bought of R. P. Derrickson, in 1874, ground for a lumber yard on Twenty-Second St. for \$60,000, which land is now occupied by the Soper Lumber Company. In 1880 he bought his present lumber yard for \$85,000. In his mill, factory and lumber yard, and on his vessel, he employs 135 men. The sailing vessel is worth \$10,000, and is named "Hattie Hutt." It is capable of carrying about 275,000 feet of lumber. Mr. Hutt handles about 15,000,000 feet of lumber, 4,000,000 shingles, and 3,000,000 lath. Mr. Hutt was a private in Co. E, 32nd Ill. Vols. He has filled several important positions of trust in Cook County. He was for a long time one of the County Commissioners, and was appointed Canal Commissioner for Illinois from Cook County. In 1882 Mr. Hutt was commissioned Aide de Camp on the staff of Gov. Hamilton. He is a gentleman of pleasing address, whose honorable dealings, liberality, and thorough business qualifications have secured him a wide popularity in Chicago which has placed his name among the most respectable and prosperous of the city business men.

complete outfits of machinery are used, one being devoted exclusively to special work. Three hundred workmen are employed. Its products are shipped to all parts of the United States. It bears an unsurpassed reputation for good goods; and the commercial interests of Chicago are much benefited by the volume of the business it does. The management of the business in Chicago is vested in Mr. R. B. Farson, who is well known as an able, energetic business man.

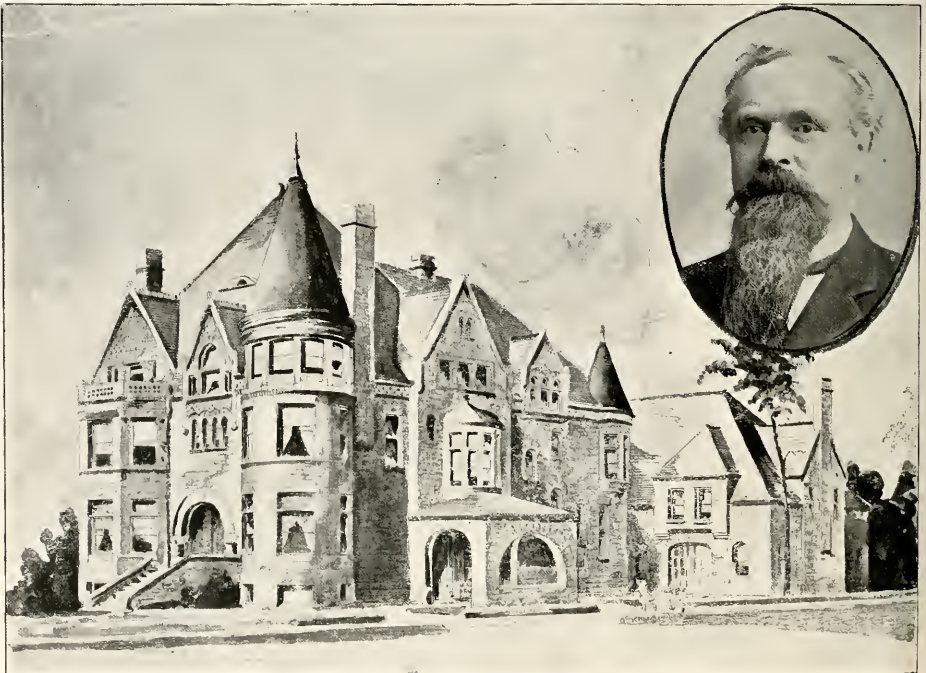
LOUIS HUTT was born in Wachlin, Germany, in 1833, and came to Chicago in 1851. For two years after coming to this city he worked in various capacities, and then went to Michigan, and engaged in the lumber

S. K. MARTIN, is a native of Ulster County, New York. He came to Chicago in 1864, and engaged as bookkeeper for George A. Adams, at the Stock Yards, on Canal Street; and from there he went to Houghton, Benton & Co., in the lumber business, on Harrison Street, which was then the lumber district of the city. In 1865 he went into the lumber business for himself, at Twenty-second and Lumber Streets, from which he removed to Throop street, and later to Lincoln and Blue Island Avenue, where he established the largest lumber yard in the district. The S. K. Martin Lumber Co. was organized in 1880, by act of incorporation, and Mr. Martin was made its president and manager. The concern handles more than one hundred millions of feet of lumber per annum. It also manufactures sash, doors and blinds, the total business of the concern amounting to over two and a half millions of dollars a year. Its yards cover 24 acres of ground. And yet Mr. Martin came to Chicago without capital; but his success has been really phenomenal. Mr. Martin is popular alike in social and business circles, and is active in all popular movements. The company, at the head of which Mr. Martin stands, and of which he is the guiding spirit, maintains several important branches scattered throughout the Western States and Territories.

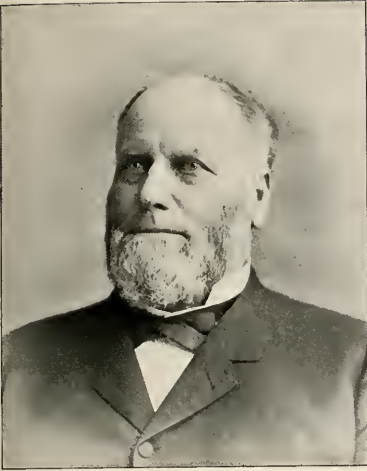
THE PEARSON LUMBER CO., Thirty-ninth and Laurel Streets. As building has increased in a two-fold ratio in Chicago during the past year, it is, of course, natural that the lumber trade has benefited proportionately. All of the lumber firms report an increased business, and this concern is not behind its competitors in the volume of business done. It has a large capital invested, and employs a large force of men. Its facilities for handling a large trade are unsurpassed by any firm in the city. It has branch yards at Hammond, Indiana, and Woodlawn, Illinois. The firm makes a specialty of no one kind of lumber, but is prepared to supply all kinds and grades at the lowest market figures, and is amply prepared for quick delivery to any point. The well-known reputation of the firm is a sufficient guarantee that all orders entrusted to it will be filled according to order. The individual members of the firm are: Granger Farwell, President; Julius G. Goodrich, Vice-President and Secretary; John M. Blanchard, Treasurer. The firm was incorporated under the Laws of Illinois in 1890.

SOUTH BRANCH LUMBER CO., foot of Fisk Street, near Twenty-second Street, Chicago, Wholesale Dealers in Lumber, Shingles, Laths, etc. This is one of the largest and most substantial lumber firms in Chicago. Its annual sales run from 75 to 80 millions of feet of lumber per year. It carries from 25 to 35 millions in stock at its yards in Chicago, and employs from four to five hundred men in its yards and mills. Its trade extends to every State of the Union, and is rapidly on the increase.

JOHN SPRY, late one of the most prominent lumbermen of Chicago, was born in Cornwall, England, August 13, 1828, and died Feb. 5, 1891. He came to Chicago in 1843, and began work at \$12 a month for a lumber dealer. In the '50's he became connected with the firm of Lind & Smith, at \$50 a month. In 1854 he became identified with F. B. Gardner, and in 1873 he was made secretary of the F. B. Gardner Co., the business of which Gardner & Spry afterward succeeded. In 1885 the John Spry Lumber Co. was organized.



RESIDENCE OF S. K. MARTIN.

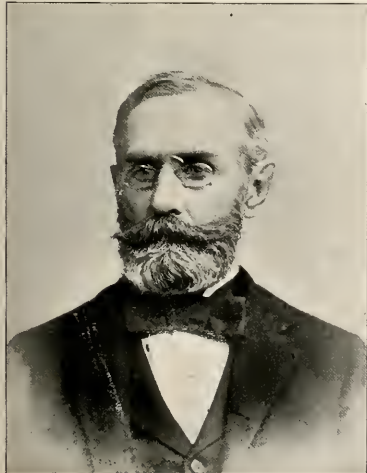


JOHN SPRY.

tor on the Republican ticket. For twenty-eight years he was an active Mason, and during the time was made a 32^d. He was a member of Washington Chapter, of Chicago Commandery K. T., and of Oriental Consistory of A. & A. S. R. He was also a popular man socially being a member of both the Illinois and the La Salle Clubs. He amassed a fortune requiring seven figures to express it. He died from uræmic poisoning, resulting from an aggravated case of "Grippe." The four sons have succeeded to the business John C. Spry, is President of the company; Samuel A. Spry, Vice-President; and Geo. E. Spry, Secretary and Treasurer.

SUBURBAN LUMBER COMPANY. One of the most important of Chicago's commercial interests is her lumber. The Suburban Lumber Co., with offices at Room 58, 236 La Salle Street, and yards at Ashland Avenue and Forty-ninth Street, Ashland Avenue and Eighty-ninth Street, and Armitage Avenue and Ballou Street, is one of the important firms engaged in this branch of business. The firm has a capital of \$30,000, and does a business of \$125,000 annually. The individual members of the firm are: Robt. B. Farson, President, and Samuel Gillespie, Secretary. Mr. Farson is also connected with the Heintze & Baker Co., of Chicago and Oshkosh, in the manufacture of sash, doors and blinds. They have a good and rapidly increasing trade in lumber.

CORWIN C. THOMPSON, a native of Rochester, N. Y., became a resident of Chicago in 1858, removing from Northern Ohio. He entered at once the commission business, on South Water Street. He became a member of the Board of Trade, and at once identified himself with the business men of that time. During the war he was a heavy contractor with the government, St. Louis being his headquarters. Twenty-seven years ago he engaged in the lumber business, since which time he has been a leading member of several firms, doing an annual business running into millions of dollars. At present he is President of the C. C. Thompson Lumber Co., with mills at Washburn, Wis., on Lake Superior; and also President of the Thompson Bros. Co., doing a lumber business in Chicago. Mr. Thompson has been noted for his good will toward young men of merit without money, making them partners in business until they are able to go alone, most of whom have proven a success, and, no doubt, appreciate the helping hand. Mr. Thompson was a Whig in early life, and a Republican since that party has had an existence. A man, decided in his views, and leading often in advance of his party;



CORWIN C. THOMPSON.

ized, with John Spry as president, himself and his four sons holding the entire amount of the stock. The company still continues, with lumber yards at Ashland Avenue and Twenty-second street; and it owns fully 20,000 acres of Lake Superior timber lands. Mr. Spry was a Baptist in religion, and a liberal supporter of his church. He was for many years a member of the Board of Trade, having bought his seat at an early day for \$70, when those seats were so much cheaper than now. Mr. Spry was an active politician, and was the second Collector for the Town of West Chicago, when the income of the city from all resources was but \$17,-

000. In 1858 he was a Presidential elector. He was an active member of the Board of Trade, and of Oriental Consistory of A. & A. S. R. He was also a popular man socially being a member of both the Illinois and the La Salle Clubs. He amassed a fortune requiring seven figures to express it. He died from uræmic poisoning, resulting from an aggravated case of "Grippe." The four sons have succeeded to the business John C. Spry, is President of the company; Samuel A. Spry, Vice-President; and Geo. E. Spry, Secretary and Treasurer.

THE H. WITBECK COMPANY, manufacturers and dealers in lumber, 310 West Twenty-second Street, was established by H. & J. H. Witbeck. It does a large business. Its sales amount to more than half a million dollars annually. It manufactures and deals in lumber, shingles and lath. The individual members of the firm and officers are: J. H. Witbeck, President and Treasurer; D. Wells, Jr., Vice-President; W. J. Davis, Secretary; A. Cozier, Superintendent. The firm will be glad to send its price list to intending purchasers of any of their lines on application. Its lumber is all of its own manufacture and of uniform lengths.



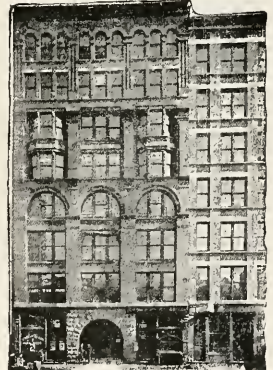
WILLOUGHBY BUILDING.

Office of J. R. Leeson.

and, although a busy man attending to his own affairs, he is a brilliant writer, a pleasant speaker, strong in argument, and pointed in expression. Having been a keen observer when traveling abroad, his letters to the press have been read with great interest in this country. He believes in his own country first, last and always. He believes in the Constitution of the United States so long as it keeps pace with this age of progress. He favors universal education and free suffrage. He believes that production is the only source of wealth, and being opposed to the cheap labor system of European countries, would give everybody all necessary protection. He is opposed to monopolies of every kind, and would, through legislation, withdraw from any combination all benefits of a protective tariff, through a commission appointed by the President and Senate for that purpose. He would change the patent law, allowing the real patentee and his heirs royalty only, otherwise freedom to all. He believes in the division of lands, limiting and reducing ownership by just entailment laws, avoiding the landlord system of European countries. He opposes all class legislation and the free coinage of silver, until the system is jointly adopted with leading European countries. He is in favor of the Australian system of balloting, but would surround primary elections with similar legal protection. With all his ability for public service, Mr. Thompson has never sought political distinction, favoring the avenues of trade to the questionable glories of the politician. Inspired with true patriotism, and coupled with large observation and good judgment, the people would not suffer in the hands of such representatives.

MACHINERY, ETC.
THE ARMSTRONG MANUFACTURING CO., Bridgeport, Conn., manufacturers of all kinds of cutting and threading tools for pipes of every size, that are used for water, gas, and steam. These tools are of every variety and size, working by hand or power, ranging from one inch in capacity up to six, inclusive. The company has larger sizes under construction. It invites correspondence from steam, water, and gas fitters' trade throughout the country.

THE ASHTON VALVE CO., 218 Lake Street, Chicago. The danger to both life and property from boiler explosions is too well understood to require extended notice. Terrible reminders come frequently, which startle the country with the extent of the damage done. Out of more than three thousand boiler explosions which have occurred since 1867, millions of dollars of property, and many thousands of lives have been lost; and most of them by defective safety valves. The Ashton Valve Co. has made a special study of pop valves for more than fifteen years; the result of which is its famous "pop," and "lockup" safety valves, and other devices suitable for all variety of work. They are said to afford absolute protection against loss of life and property. It is even claimed that there has never been a boiler explosion where "the Ashton valve" was applied. They are made automatic and positive in action, cannot corrode or stick, give instant and perfect relief, with only a slight reduction in pressure below the point set to blow off.



COMO BLOCK.

COMMERCE AND INDUSTRIES.

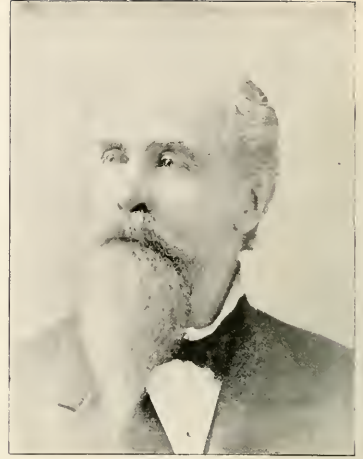
THE BOSTON & LOCKPORT BLOCK CO., manufacturers of Tackle Blocks, 162 Commercial Street, Boston, Mass., factories at East Boston, Mass., and at Lockport, New York. This concern was organized in 1887 by the consolidation of Bagnall & Loud Block Co., of Boston, with the Penfield Block Co., of Lockport, N. Y., on a capitalization of \$300,000. Its factories are at East Boston, Mass., and at Lockport, N. Y. It does an annual business of over \$350,000, comprising more than one-half the entire business in this country, in its line. The works embrace five departments including Iron and Brass Foundry, Machine Shop, Blacksmith Shop, and two Wood-working factories, turning out every variety and kind of pulley and tackle block, such as differential hoists, self-adjusting live-roller bushed tackle blocks, new style metalline bushed cargo-hoisting blocks, self-locking link snatch blocks, hollow sheet steel tackle blocks, which is their latest invention, with smooth edges to save wear of rope, and which are one-third lighter than wood blocks, diaphragm hand power blocks, pumps of capacity of 3,500 gallons per hour, non-chokeable baggage barrows and trucks, faucets and mallets, giant car pushers, etc. The firm finds a market for its product in every part of the United States, Canada, South America, Mexico and Australia. The firms of which this company is a successor began exporting their blocks more than twenty years ago. For uniformity of finish on both wood and iron, its product is equal to any factory in this country. It has adopted a "star" as its trade mark, which is stamped on every block, so that dealers and users can rely upon goods bearing this stamp. It carries on a large store at 33 South Street, New York, Frank Baldwin, Manager, which shows the largest stock of blocks in the United States. Other agents of the Company are H. B. Newhall & Co., 105 Chambers Street, New York; Uhler & English, 106 N. Delaware Street, Philadelphia, Pa.; C. H. Gurney Co., 247 Lake Street, Chicago; Broderick & Bascom Rope Co., St. Louis, Mo.; and Woodward, Wight & Co., New Orleans, La. Mr. Herbert Loud, of Boston, is Treasurer; and M. H. Tarbox, of Lockport, New York, is Secretary.

ROBERT L. COMMONS' PATTERN AND MODEL WORKS. Mr. Robert L. Commons succeeded to the business of Henry T. Sladeck in July, 1891. Mr. Commons brings into the business an experience of fifteen years. The establishment is located at 56 to 60 West Adams Street, and is well equipped with all modern appliances for the manufacture of patterns, and models of all kinds of machinery, stoves, furnaces, architectural and ornamental work. Mr. Commons was born in Chicago in 1861, where he has grown up, served an apprenticeship, and purchased a flourishing business, with the most flattering prospects of its growing rapidly.

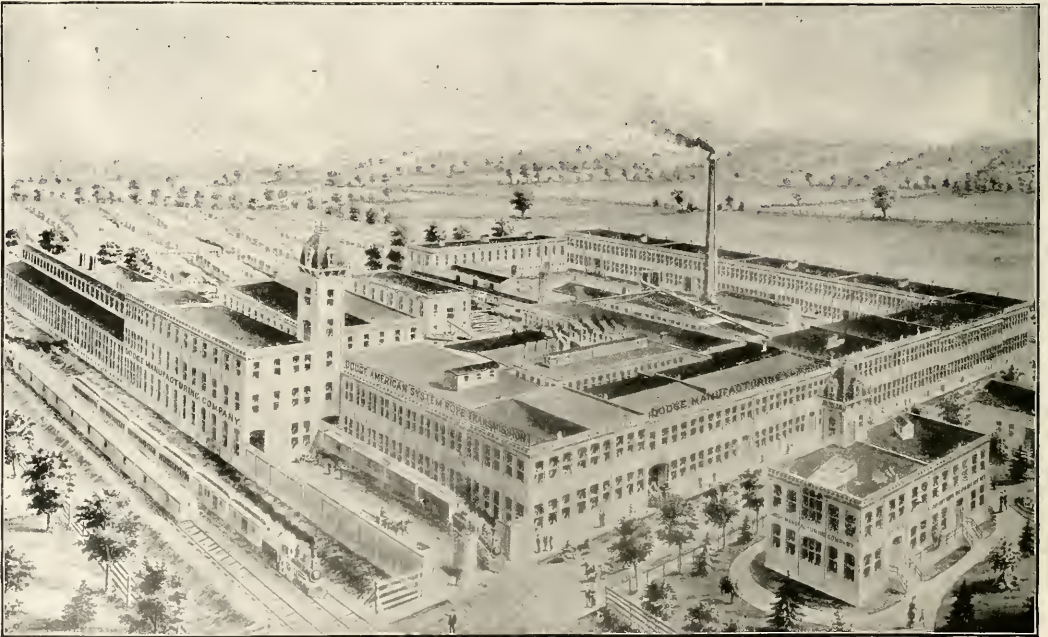
COOLY-NOTTER CO., 145 and 178 West Superior Street, Chicago, manufacturers of Coal and Ore-handling machinery. This concern was incorporated in March, 1891, and started in with the best of facilities for meeting the demands of the trade in its specialties. It occupies the two-story building 76 and 78 Pratt Street, and 176 and 178 Superior Street, employing 35 hands, and being provided with all the latest improved machinery, as well as controlling many special devices and patents of great value. It makes a specialty of coal-handling machinery, having equipped the Philadelphia & Reading Co., the Peabody Coal Co., of Chicago, and many others; all of whom find these appliances invaluable in the prosecution of their business.

THE DODGE MANUFACTURING CO., manufacturers of Improved Wood Split Pulleys, Dodge Patent American System of Rope Transmission, Hangers, Clutches, Water Closets, Mill Work and Castings, Mishawaka, Ind. This concern was started by Wallace H. Dodge, and associates, originally with a capital of \$50,000, which has since been increased to \$250,000. It has a capacity of 100,000 pulleys a year, ranging in size from three inches in diameter, to thirty feet, with every variety of width of face. The works cover an area of sixteen acres, and has a floor space of ten acres. Three hundred and fifty hands are constantly employed in the works, which are driven by one 500-horsepower Corliss engine, built by Lane & Bodley, of Cincinnati, and eight small engines. The Company finds market for its product all over the United States, Great Britain, France, Russia, Germany, Algiers, Australia, Mexico, Central, and South America. The officers are, W. H. Dodge, President; W. B. Hosford, Vice-President; R. D. O. Smith, Secretary; and Will W. Dodge, Treasurer. The company is represented in Chicago by Mr. C. L. Rice, 63 South Canal Street, a veteran in the machinery line, and one of the best, and most favorably known business men of Chicago.

CHARLES LEWIS RICE, one of Chicago's oldest and best known machinery men, was born in Concord, Mass., Nov. 28, 1822. He was a farmer's boy, born and reared on the farm until he was seventeen years of age. His school advantages were exceedingly meager, depending entirely upon such common schools as were furnished at that time by his native town. At seventeen, he went to Boston to learn the machinist's trade, and for a time worked there as a journeyman. He attained such proficiency and skill that he was sent to Cuba to put up and superintend the running of sugar mill machinery. Here he spent four winters, and on his return to Boston



CHARLES L. RICE.



FACTORY OF THE DODGE MANUFACTURING CO., MISHAWAKA, IND.

was employed as a locomotive engineer on the Boston & Providence Ry., which position he held until 1855, when he came west to Milwaukee. Here he received the appointment as Master Mechanic of what is now the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Ry., a position he held for eleven years; when, in 1866, he removed to Chicago and engaged in the machinery business, which he has followed under various auspices since. Such in brief is the outline of the career of one whom to meet is to respect, and whom to know is to love. Through all the mutations of fortune the name of Chas. L. Rice has never received a stain. He has earned and lost fortunes, and then pluckily set to work to earn them over again. He has been too honorable to attain great wealth; but he has attained what wealth cannot buy, an unswerving name, and an esteem to them who know him based upon what he is, and not on what he has.

GOODELL & WATERS, 227 and 229 W. 12th Street, Chicago, is a branch of the same name in Philadelphia. No country in the civilized world has brought wood working machinery to such a high state of perfection as the United States; and no firm in the United States has done more to bring about that degree of perfection than Goodell & Waters. At the Chicago Branch, as above, it carries a complete stock of wood working machinery at all times. The wood-working machinery and specialties manufactured by Messrs. Goodell & Waters, are made from patterns and designs of the proprietors' own invention. They have met with great favor from the trade in all sections of the United States and Canada as being the best, strongest, most simple and easily operated machinery of the kind in the market, and have proved exceedingly valuable to the wood-working trade.

THE GREINER ECONOMICAL CUPOLA CO., office 714 Bort Block, Chicago. This company was formed to introduce among the foundrymen of this country an improvement in Cupolas for melting iron and steel, which has already largely revolutionized the melting of these metals in Europe. The object is to utilize the heat produced by other cupolas at their top by the burning of the gases on coming in contact with the oxygen of the air, those gases which have been generated below. The novelty of the invention consists in a judicious admission of blast into the upper zones of a cupola, whereby the combustible gases are consumed within the cupola and the heat utilized to preheat the descending charges, thereby effecting a saving in the fuel necessary to melt the iron when it reaches the melting zone. It is plain that all heat so saved and utilized where needed means just so much less coke and coal to melt the metal. The amount of saving varies according to conditions up to fifty per cent. of the fuel used. In no case has it been less than twenty. Another point in its favor, and which is very important in most foundries and steel works, is that the application of the Greiner system will increase the melting capacity of the Cupola, owing to the more rapid melting in the fusion zone and to the additional room in the cupola that previously was occupied by the extra amount of coke not now required. Owing to the more rapid melting, a purer and better iron is

obtained. It is readily adapted to existing Cupolas, without material alterations, while the only additional fittings necessary generally consist of a circular pipe connected by branches with the main blast box of the cupola, and valves to regulate the blast and connecting pipes for the small tuyeres. Given the size of the cupola and the conditions under which it is worked, they can advise as to the proper arrangements. This cupola is in successful use in the works of the Edw. P. Allis Co., Milwaukee; the Milwaukee Harvester Co., Milwaukee; the Wells & French Co., Chicago; Addyston Pipe & Steel Co., Addyston, Ohio; Pottstown Iron Co., of Pottstown, Pa., and many others.

MECHANICAL ICE MAKING. During the last decade, machinery for the production of artificial ice and refrigeration have passed the experi-

mentive stages, and are now permanent occupants of the field. Wherever tried they have invariably given better success than where natural ice is used. The ice made by these machines is purer, clearer, and less liable to contain noxious disease germs than is natural ice. The packing house system could never have been built up to its present gigantic proportions had it not been for mechanical refrigeration. No well-equipped brewery could possibly do its work without artificial refrigeration. The cold storage business has revolutionized food supplies, and the transportation in refrigerator cars of the fruits of the far South and West has given to the masses of the people the enjoyment of these foods at a price and at times which a few years ago would have been deemed incredible. The ice machine that has taken the lead of all its competitors for mechanical construction, simplicity, and perfection of design, efficiency in work, and economy is the "Hercules" machine, built by the Hercules Iron Works, of Chicago, Illinois. These machines have been erected all over the United States, and have invariably given the greatest possible satisfaction. The Hercules Iron Works has also placed a number of their especially designed steam-boat machines on board the Cunard and other steamers crossing the Atlantic. Others of their machines are at work in South America, and in England their machine has an enviable reputation because of the good work it has accomplished there, in competition with English-made machines. Altogether the record the "Hercules" has made for itself is one that



Supplied with Hale Elevators.

MASONIC TEMPLE.

any company might justly be proud of. On another page an advertisement of this company's machinery will be found, and all who desire information upon the subject of mechanical ice making or refrigeration, or the expense of putting up a plant, cannot do better than to write this firm for full particulars. They have issued a well-printed, handsomely illustrated, elegantly bound little volume, which gives in compact form a great deal of useful information. And this Hercules Blue Book, No. 1, will be sent free to any person who contemplates the erection of an ice plant.

THE HOLLY MANUFACTURING COMPANY, of Lockport, New York, was organized in 1859, for the manufacture of pumps and other machinery. In 1863, they introduced the "Holly System of Water Supply and Fire Pro-

fection for Cities and Villages," commonly known as the "Holly Water Works," also as the "Direct Pumping System," which has been established in more than 400 cities and towns. The company has been foremost in adopting valuable improvements, and on three occasions abandoned plans and patterns which had cost tens of thousands of dollars, to introduce new and better engines. This spirit of enterprise has been abundantly rewarded. Beginning in 1859, with \$20,000 capital, it has increased to \$800,000 capital and surplus, all devoted exclusively to the manufacture of pumping machinery for public water works. In 1882, it introduced the present famous Gaskill high duty pumping engines, which is adapted to any system of pumping, of capacities from 1,000,000 to 20,000,000 gallons each daily, 170 of which are in successful operation in the cities of Boston, Philadelphia, Washington, Buffalo, Columbus, Indianapolis, Cincinnati, Chicago, East St. Louis, Omaha, Denver, Portland, San Diego, Mobile, Atlanta, Savannah and other important towns and cities throughout the United States. After many costly experiments, scientific and practical, it is now almost universally admitted that the compound, condensing steam engine gives the most satisfactory results for pumping water in large quantities. Two of these Gaskill-Holly engines of 24,000,000 gallons daily capacity are now being erected at the 68th Street Pumping Station, Chicago, (just outside the southern boundary of the Exposition grounds), especially designed to supply the World's Columbian Exposition with pure water from Lake Michigan, through a tunnel 7,500 feet in length. After the close of the Exposition, these engines will be used to supplement the regular water supply of the city of Chicago. Water for fountains, sanitary and other like purposes for the Exposition will be supplied by other pumping machinery from the lagoons in the vicinity. The peculiar merits of this engine are, moderate first cost, low piston speed, simplicity of design, accessibility of parts, perfect steam distribution, perfect pump action, uniform length of stroke, and thorough steam jacketing. A book of 340 pages, containing official reports of 36 duty trials by engineers eminent in their profession, will be sent on application to engineers and officials who are interested in the subject.

THE INTERNATIONAL BOILER COMPOUND CO., (successor to the International Manufacturing Co., of Cleveland, O.) manufacturers of Liquid, and Solid Brick Boiler Compound, 323 and 325 Sixty-second Street. This compound has been in use for eighteen years, and during that time has proved its entire reliability. The objection to the compounds in ordinary use arise from their caustic and corrosive properties, which, while dissolving the scale also injure the boiler, or else cause the water to foam and increase the danger of explosions. The principal constituent of this compound is tannin, which forms a large part of very many vegetables. Without this constituent no boiler compound gives full satisfaction. This compound was first introduced in Chicago about ten years ago, but, for a time its sale was discontinued by reason of the death of the proprietor. It is now again placed upon the market; and in every case satisfaction is guaranteed. It is used in the principal manufacturing from Maine to California, as well as throughout Canada and Mexico. The following are some of the places in which this compound is in regular use: Elgin Watch Co.,

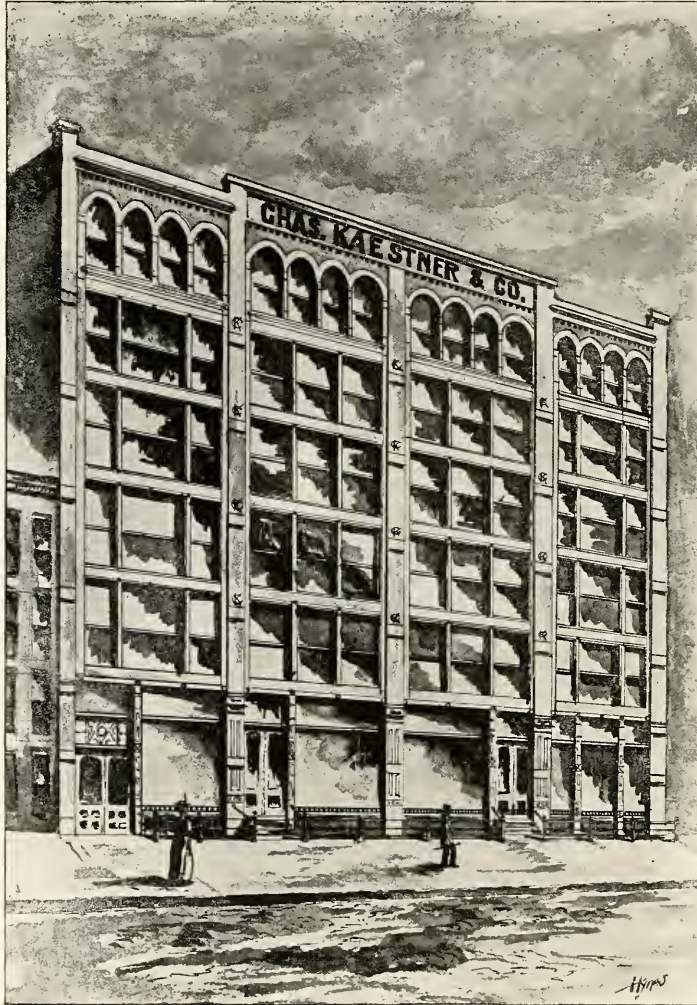
Elgin, Ill.; Rockford Mantel and Furniture Co., Rockford, Ill.; Deere & Co., Moline, Ill.; Allen Paper Car Wheel Co., Morris, Ill.; Joliet Enterprise Co., Joliet, Ill.; Aultman, Miller & Co., Akron, O.; National Sewing Machine Co., Belvidere, Ill.; Hamilton Brass Mfg. Co., Hamilton, Ontario; Manhattan, Distillery Co., Peoria, Ill.; Niagara Falls Brewing Co.; Westinghouse, Church, Kerr & Co., Chicago; Pacific Coast Oil Co., San Francisco, Cal.

CHAS. KAESTNER & CO., Nos. 303 to 309 South Canal Street, Chicago, manufacturers of General and Special Machinery; Builders of Breweries, Malt Houses, Elevators, Distilleries, Starch, and Glucose factories. The business was started in 1863, on small capital, and in a small way, the product then running from \$40,000 to \$50,000 a year. It has since increased until it now averages fully \$1,500,000 a year. A new factory is now being built, which will greatly increase the capacity of the works. It will have

more than 240,000 square feet of floor space. The firm now employs from 125 to 150 hands in its several departments; but when the new works are ready, this will be greatly increased. Its trade extends to all parts of the United States, Canada, and Mexico; being by far the largest outfit of plants referred to in this country. It is composed of Mr. Chas. Kaestner and Mr. Frank A. Hecht. Mr. Hecht having practical charge of the business department.

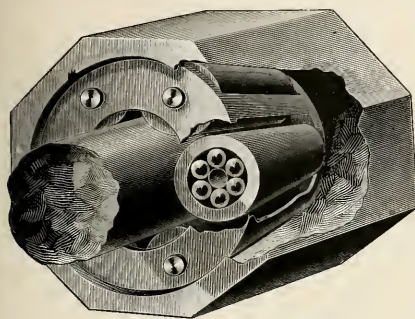
W. D. MARTIN & SON, manufacturers of and dealers in wood working machinery of every description, 17 South Canal Street, Chicago. This concern occupies two full floors 80x20 feet in dimensions at this number, and basement factory 50x50 feet. Everything in the wood-working line for use of car builders, planing mills, cabinet and carriage makers, railroad shops, house builders, sash, door and blind makers, etc., comes within their line. And what goods they do not themselves make, are arranged for through their connections with Eastern manufacturers, which enable them to fill all orders promptly. Those interested cannot do better than to obtain estimates from this house. They are sure to receive concessions here which will save them a large per cent of the equipment expense of any proposed plant. Their trade is mainly in Ohio, Indiana, Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Iowa and Illinois.

THE NORTHAMPTON EMERY WHEEL CO., established at Leeds, Mass., in 1867, by the firm of Otis A. Williams. Soon after, a joint stock company was formed with a capital of \$40,000, and soon after increased to \$50,000; and then again, in 1879, to \$100,000. The company has successfully managed this branch for many years, and has won the esteem of the trade in general, by strict attention to business.



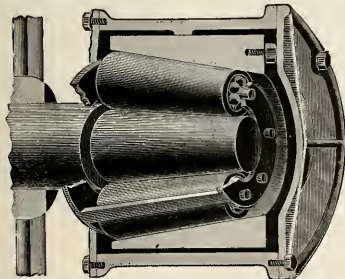
NEW FACTORY OF CHAS. KAESTNER & CO.

THE MOFFETT JOURNAL BEARING.—The bearing manufactured by the Moffett Journal Bearing Company presents to the mechanical world the only device that does not require the application of oil, graphite or lubricant of any nature. It is constructed upon principles that have been pronounced faultless by recognized authorities. Some of these authorities have adopted the device and applied it in their own plants, with the result that every claim made by the inventor and promoters has been verified, and every expectation has been realized. The manufacturers of this bearing have amply demonstrated the correctness of the following claims: First, mechanical perfection; second, economy of expenditure, as it requires no lubricant; third, economy of power, the saving claimed in case of electric motor cars being 50 per cent. in starting and 30 per cent. when in motion; fourth, economy in repairs, as the metals coming



THE MOFFETT JOURNAL BEARING.

in contact have a rolling, and not a sliding friction, thus indefinitely prolonging the life of the bearing and its axle; fifth, the simplest means of adjustment; sixth, universal application where the motion is rotary; seventh, the cheapest, because it is the best, and because its cost is the lowest with relation to the advantages gained by its use. Extravagant as these claims may seem, the Moffett Journal Bearing Company is in a position to give incontrovertible proof that they are absolutely truthful in each and every instance. Convinced by demonstrations extending over several years, the manufacturers invite the most critical and searching investigation. They will gladly submit to inspection letters of approval, couched in the highest and most unmistakable terms, from those who have used and are now using the Moffett Journal Bearing, permission to exhibit these letters having been volunteered by the writers. They will as cheerfully give information that will enable inquirers to see the bearing in actual operation in plants, not where permission to apply it was requested and given, but where actual sales were made without solicitation on the part of the manufacturers of the bearing or its agents. This bearing gives equally good satisfaction when applied to anything from a sewing machine to the heaviest fly-wheel ever cast, from a bicycle to the largest locomotive. A passenger car of the Burlington Railroad, equipped with this bearing, made trips aggregating 29,000 miles, at which neither the bearing nor the axle gave the slightest evidence of friction. Bicycles equipped over a year ago, and used almost constantly ever since, show the grinding marks as plainly as when they came from the hands of the machinist. Four or five hundred of these bearings are now in use in St. Louis, and have been for over a year, on equipment cars. With the old bearings mules were necessary to move the cars where required. Since the adoption of the Moffett Journal Bearing the use of mules has been dispensed with, the cars, fully loaded, being pushed or pulled by a bearing can be applied to shafting at any degree of angle within the radius of a circle. Remember that all the above claims have been and can be demonstrated. Models and applications of the bearing can be seen at the offices of the company, 1517 Monadnock Building, Chicago.



THE MOFFETT JOURNAL BEARING.

ROBERT POOLE & SON CO., engineers and machinists, Baltimore, Md. This is one of the oldest and most substantial manufacturing concerns in America. Undoubtedly there are few firms that has fitted out more mills and manufactories with machinery for power transmission than the Robert Poole & Son Co. It makes a specialty of power transmission machinery, having given many years to the perfection of appliances for that purpose. One great feature of its business is the putting in of driving plants for cable railways. Among the notable jobs of this kind which it has done was the Chicago City Railroad Co.'s plant, on the South Side of Chicago. From the very first this road worked right off just as smoothly and easily as could have been expected, even of a road which had been at work for years, but which was all the more remarkable in one so young. To understand just how smooth, it is only necessary to visit the power house of the Chicago City Railway Company at State and 21st Street, and watch the great driving machinery, which operates the several cable systems of that road. Men figuring on new plants cannot afford to make their contracts until they have consulted Robert Poole & Son Co.

S. H. SINCLAIR CO., Laundry machinery. In 1875, H. B. Sinclair began the manufacture of laundry machinery in a small way, with small capital. In 1889, he died, and the business was transferred to Mr. S. H. Sin-

clair. At his death, 1891, the business passed into the possession of the present owners, Messrs F. A. Walker and M. B. Fithman. These gentlemen manufacture all of the very latest improved laundry machinery, much of it being made exclusively by them. Fifteen skilled mechanics are employed, and the products of the establishment are shipped to all sections of the country where laundries are in use. Mr. F. A. Walker, of this firm, was born in Buffalo, New York, in 1854; and came to Chicago in 1885, where he has since resided.

ROBERT TARRANT, 52 to 56 Illinois Street, general machinist. This is the historic concern started by John Murphy in 1859, and afterward continued by Murphy & Tarrant. In 1871, Mr. Murphy retired, leaving the business wholly in the hands of Mr. Tarrant. The capital invested in the business is now \$150,000. The total amount of sales per annum is more than \$300,000. Mr. Tarrant has built, and now occupies the entire building 75x125 feet, five stories high, in which he employs about 150 men. In several special lines of manufacture, Mr. Tarrant has brought his product to the highest state of perfection to which machinery has ever been brought, in printing presses, for instance, and in devices for making extensive computations. Mr. Tarrant was born in Columbia Co., New York, in 1832, and removed to Chicago in 1855, and was first employed as foreman in the Chicago & North-Western railroads shops, which he left to go into business for himself.

THE TARRANT & RAMSEY CO., 46 to 64 Indiana Street, Chicago, iron founders and machinists. This concern was started as a partnership by Robert Tarrant and John Ramsey in 1884, and incorporated in 1891. The capital stock is \$40,000, on which they do an aggregate business of \$2,000,000 a year, one of the largest of the kind in the United States. The works occupy a building 261x100, with office building 10x150, and employ 150 men in its two departments. The officers are Robert Tarrant, President; John Ramsey, Vice-President and Superintendent; C. J. DeBeard, Secretary and Treasurer.

THORNBURG & GLESSNER, (incorporated), 110 and 112 South Jefferson Street, manufacturers of mill and elevator supplies. It has been in the business for the past ten years; and has established a trade throughout the United States, Australia and Canada. It occupies a five story building, with basement, 70x125 feet, and employs seventy men. The firm is composed of H. L. Thornburg and A. W. Glessner. Paid-up capital \$50,000.

THE TREVOR MANUFACTURING CO., of LOCKPORT, N. Y., manufactures special wood-working machinery suitable for shingle, heading, and stave mills, and for handle fruit package, cheese box factories, and veneer cutting. One of its special features is handle machinery. It makes machines adapted to turn out every kind of a handle, for any kind of a tool conceivable; handles for brooms, handles for forks, handles for hoes, handles for axes, handles for picks, hammers, cant-hooks, base-ball bats, pavy stocks, pike poles, spikes, etc. It also manufactures and sells Law's improved patent heading and sawing machine, and other patent wood-working machinery of recognized and standard merit. Those who are fitting out for the manufacture of goods in any of these lines cannot afford to do so without sending for the catalogue of the Trevor Manufacturing Co., of Lockport. Another thing customers can depend upon, and that is, that the house is thoroughly reliable; and is able to, and will give its customers the benefit of its extended experience.

WELLER MANUFACTURING CO., 118 and 120 North Avenue, Chicago, manufacturers of elevator and mill machinery and supplies. This concern was started by B. H. and F. J. Weller in 1887, as Weller Bros., with small capital. It has prospered steadily from the first, the business increasing until, in 1890 it was found necessary to incorporate it, which was done under the present style, with a capital stock of \$10,000 fully paid up. Its output is \$600,000 worth of goods per annum; employs twenty-five hands; and occupies two floors 50x100 feet in size. It has special facilities for the manufacture of conveyors, and elevator buckets, for which it finds a market all over the United States and Canada.

THE FRED W. WOLF CO., 560 N. Halsted Street, manufacturers of ice machines, and refrigerating apparatus. This concern was started by Fred W. Wolf, as mechanical draughtsman, and for several years was carried on at the corner of Lake and Clinton Streets, making a specialty of brewers' and distillers' supplies. When the use of large refrigerating machines came into practice in the breweries, Mr. Wolf realized its importance, and organized the present company, with a capital of \$250,000 fully paid up. Land was bought, and works erected at the corner Kees & Halsted Streets, covering two acres in extent. From 100 to 120 hands are employed, turning out a yearly product of \$500,000 in value. The boilers, engine, and iron machinery tools alone amount to upwards of \$40,000. It finds a market for its goods in every part of the United States. Its line covers brewery machinery, ice making machines, and malt house machinery. Fred W. Wolf is President and Treasurer, and A. A. Wolf is Secretary. The President of the company was born Nov. 27, 1837. He came to this country in October 1866, settling in Chicago in 1867, since which time he has been closely identified with its business.

T. K. WEBSTER, President of the Webster Manufacturing Co. was born at Ithaca, New York, July 30, 1849. He was educated in the common schools of his native town; and in 1867 came to Chicago. In 1876 he started in the manufacture





T. K. WEBSTER.

necessity of different drives than have heretofore been used. In the old system of slow speeds, gears were a necessity, but with the high speed engine, gears have given place to other methods. The advantages of rope drives are many, and are just coming to be understood and appreciated. They are positive compact and noiseless. The Webster Manufacturing Company has just closed a contract for the largest line of manufacturing that was ever made in this country. It is of a new type-setting machine which is expected to revolutionize the printers' art. The aggregate amount of the contract, measured in dollars and cents, is \$15,000,000. Another important machine manufactured by this concern is the "Lewis" Gas and Vapor Engine, for use of grain elevators, printing offices, cider mills, pumping outfits, passenger and freight elevators, grinding mills, ventilating fans, dynamos, laundries, and small machine shops and foundries. They run from one to fifteen horse power in size. The office of the concern is at 195 South Canal St., Chicago.

MAIL CHUTES.

The introduction of the Mail Chute in connection with the free U. S. Collection Service has been prompt and almost universal in the leading cities of the country; but perhaps in no city has this invention been more highly appreciated than in Chicago, where it is now in use in between fifty and sixty of the leading buildings. The Mail Chute is installed by the Cutler Manufacturing Company, of Rochester, N. Y., which is the exclusive manufacturer of it, under arrangement with the Post Office Department and the Cutler System of Mail Chute patents.

MILLINERY GOODS.

SULLIVAN, DREW & Co., importers and wholesale dealers in French Millinery Goods, 600 and 602 Broadway, New York, is one of the largest concerns in their line in this country. Their goods are known wherever correct styles and elegant designs are sought. Their store comprises seven large departments: One of ribbons and silks, one of velvets and laces, one of feathers and flowers, one of millinery ornaments, one of hats and frames, one of pattern bonnets, and one of ladies' and children's lace caps.

MILLING.

The manufacture of flour from wheat has never been developed to great proportions in Chicago, owing to the lack of that cheapest of all motive power, the natural waterfall. While there have been, and are several successful milling enterprises in this city, the business seems never to be destined to any great development, owing, most likely, to this cause. Places like Minneapolis, where an abundant supply of water is to be had, with a sufficient fall to develop great power, at all seasons of the year, will always retain the lead in the milling business. The proportion fluctuates somewhat, but the amount of flour manufactured in Chicago constitutes, on the average, about 10 per cent. of total receipts, including the home product.

CHICAGO HOMOINY AND MILLING Co., at Grand Avenue and the Belt Line Ry., at Cragin Station. Special milling is becoming a marked feature of the preparation of grains for market. And the old New England hominy is again fast becoming popular. This is owing, as much as anything else, to the skill displayed by the miller in preparing it, and the high grade of corn used. This concern is thoroughly equipped by way of machinery and skill; and it uses nothing but the best quality of grain. It invites correspondence from dealers.

MIRRORS.

HENRY SCHIEB—Manufacturer of and jobber in Mirrors. Mr. Schieb established business in 1888, at 27 East Lake Street. He occupies the building 46 and 48 South Canal Street. He manufactures and sells all kinds, toilet, cabinet, mantel, sideboard, hallstand, and bar mirrors. The premises consist of one floor for salesroom and offices, 50x150 feet, the factory being located in another building. About twenty of the most skillful mechanics are constantly employed, and Mr. Schieb's exceptional facilities enable him to guarantee all work done in his establishment for style, quality and workmanship. He employs five travelling salesmen, who place his goods in all sections of the country.

OPTICIANS.

BORSCH, THE OPTICIAN. What makes success? Intelligence, combined with practical knowledge of business; honest, conscientious work is what Mr. Borsch, the optician, attributes his measure of success to. Properly adjusting lenses to the eyes of the thousands who wear them is a most particular business, and requires the knowledge of a practical man. The eye is one of the most sensitive members of the body; and to properly remedy the unpleasant features of defective sight, must be the work of one who has made the business a study. For a number of years Mr. Borsch has given this branch his undivided attention, and has succeeded beyond his most sanguine expectations. He handles only the very best quality of goods, examines eyes free and guarantees satisfaction to all.

"FOWLER," MANUFACTURING OPTICIANS, 38 Madison Street, Chicago. No greater advance has been made in any department of science than in



ASHLAND BLOCK.

Supplied with Hale Elevators.

the measurement and correction of defective eyes. Expert opticians of the present time prepare themselves for a thorough and scientific examination of the eyes by a complete medical course of instruction; and are thus armed with the necessary knowledge to detect and appropriate those defects which may prove the source of headaches and other ills of nervous origin. Having determined what the imperfections of the eyes are, glasses may be made to obviate the strain which frequently causes serious discomfort without affecting sight. In addition to this the improvements in glasses are such, that many persons heretofore unable to obtain proper lenses, are supplied with the necessary forms and powers to make their vision equal to that of the perfect eye. At Fowlers', Scientific Opticians, 38 East Madison Street, near Wabash Avenue, thorough and scientific tests are made of the eyes; and every one should see if their eyes can not be improved by glasses. No charge for examination.

L. MANASSE, OPTICIAN, 38 Madison Street, Chicago, Importer, Wholesaler and Retailer. This is the largest establishment of its kind west of Philadelphia, and was started by Mr. Manasse in 1868, and is still owned and managed by him. Mr. Manasse has extensive foreign connections, and during the World's Fair will represent important foreign manufacturers. He is one of the most enterprising business men in the city, and the interest of his clients will be certain to be well represented. He has many original ideas and plans specially designed to further the interests of those who have entrusted, or who may hereafter entrust their business to him. Mr. Manasse is most certain to make the most of the Fair.

COMMERCE AND INDUSTRIES

PACKING AND PROVISIONS.

There are none of the industries of Chicago which have had a more characteristic development than that of the packing of meat and provisions. Situated as Chicago is, in the midst of the greatest stock-growing country in the world, and with means of communication extending out, so as to reach quickly every square mile of that whole territory, it would be strange if the packing, and distribution of the product of that territory did not have a large development in Chicago.

The earliest slaughter-house was built upon the South bank of the North Branch nearly opposite the North Chicago Rolling Mills, by Archibald Clybourn in 1827. In 1836 he erected the first residence of any considerable pretensions, near the Elston road. Mr. Clybourn had the contract for supplying the troops at Fort Dearborn with meat; and it was to facilitate his business as an army contractor that he established his slaughter-house. He also did a thriving business in supplying the emigrants with provisions, who had already begun pouring into the West and Northwest through Chicago. Some packing was done, of hogs, which were known as the "Rover" breed, which had to be driven a considerable distance across the country before reaching Chicago, and which were generally small, about three to the barrel, although, in at least one case, sixteen tail pieces were found in one barrel.

Other packing interests were established as early as 1832 on a considerable scale, the slaughtering being done on the prairie.

In 1833 Archibald Clybourn came forward as a regular packer; and, at his log slaughter-house packed about 250 head of cattle, and 2,000 hogs. Geo. W. Dole, also the same season packed about the same number of cattle and half as many hogs.

The year following, other packing enterprises were started; but the business was carried on in a very imperfect way. It was impossible to get barrels in Chicago, the pork was piled in bulk sides until spring, when barrels were procured from Cleveland. The report of one packing house until 1842 is as follows:

Year.	Hogs.	Cost.
1834-35	5,000	\$2.00@2.50 per 100 lbs.
1837-38	12,000	1.50@ 2.00 per 100 lbs.
1838-39	10,000	Cattle.
1839-40	13,000	4,000
1840-41	10,000	7,000

From this on the development was rapid, new firms with improved facilities, and large capacities constantly coming into the field, and new markets opening up to receive the product as fast as the ability increased for supplying them. 1850-51-52-53-54 and 1855, saw rapid increase of the number of concerns in the packing business, and of course in the amount of business done.

In the following table of hogs packed during season of 1853-54, will be found a good indication of the condition of the trade.

	No. Hogs.	Av. Weight.	Total Weight.
Gurdon S. Hubbard	14,010	260	3,642,600
R. M. Hough & Co.	8,187	230	1,883,010
Reynolds & Hayward	7,288	239	1,763,995
Thomas Dyer	4,331	260	1,280,152
S. S. Carpenter	4,926	219	1,226,478
Hugh Maher	2,800	260	728,000
George Steel	2,650	254	673,100
Hale & Clybourn	2,900	237	687,300
Atherton & Brown	1,500	243	364,500
P. Curtiss	1,300	280	364,000
Flint & Wheeler	600	252	151,200
Nickerson & Weir	600	262	157,200
J. Cresswell	540	250	135,000
Bailey & Durand	370	250	92,500
Abner Sutton	153	260	39,780
Total	52,849	249½	13,188,815

The condition of the trade in 1871 is shown by the following figures:

Number of Cattle received	543,050
" " shipped	401,927
Number of live hogs received	16,080
" " hogs received dressed	2,389,087
" " shipped live	1,162,286
" " " dressed	169,473
" " packed	919,197
Number of sheep received	315,063
" " shipped	135,084
Number Tierces and Barrels beef received	53,289
" " " shipped	89,452
Number Barrels Pork received	68,949
" " " shipped	149,724
Number Pounds provisions and Cut Meats received	30,150,899
" " " shipped	163,113,891
Number of pounds of Lard received	17,662,798
" " " shipped	61,029,249

The great packing houses are situated just west of, and adjoining the stock yards and so connected with the yards as to facilitate the transfer of stock from the yards to their killing department. The live stock trade and the packing interests are so intimately connected, and often inextricably mixed, that any showing of one must necessarily include much of the other if that showing is anything like complete.

PORK PACKING FOR A SERIES OF YEARS.

The following shows the number of hogs packed in Chicago and the West, during each year ending March 1, for the last twenty years, divided between summer and winter packing.

Years ending March 1.	NO. OF HOGS PACKED NOVEMBER 1 TO MARCH 1.		TOTAL NO. PACKED, MARCH 1 TO MARCH 1.	
	In Chicago.	In the West.	In Chicago.	In the West.
1871	870,280	3,717,084	919,197	3,832,084
1872	1,214,886	4,875,560	1,225,236	5,125,560
1873	1,425,079	5,451,254	1,456,650	5,956,254
1874	1,520,024	5,462,700	1,856,560	6,525,616
1875	1,690,348	5,561,226	2,136,716	6,761,670
1876	1,592,065	4,887,989	2,320,846	6,150,342
1877	1,618,084	5,068,592	2,335,486	7,376,858
1878	2,501,285	6,502,446	4,009,311	9,045,566
1879	2,943,115	7,475,948	4,990,356	10,853,692
1880	2,525,219	6,946,151	4,689,637	10,997,899
1881	2,781,064	6,914,456	5,752,191	12,238,854
1882	2,368,100	5,747,760	5,100,484	10,551,449
1883	2,557,823	6,130,212	4,222,780	9,340,899
1884	2,011,384	5,502,064	3,911,792	9,183,100
1885	2,368,217	6,447,398	4,228,205	10,506,266
1886	2,393,652	6,298,995	4,928,730	11,263,567
1887	1,844,189	6,439,069	3,851,189	12,074,274
1888	1,731,503	5,921,181	4,113,255	11,565,384
1889	1,429,725	5,483,852	4,203,951	10,798,574
1890	2,179,449	6,663,892	4,473,467	13,545,393
1891	2,008,418	8,173,126	6,119,562	17,173,134

THE A. BOOTH PACKING CO., dealers in oysters, fish and canned goods, stand at the head in their line of business. They are the largest packers of canned goods in the world, and are known to be the largest shippers by express of any firm in the world. The principal office is in Chicago, with canneries at Baltimore, Md., Mobile, Ala., and Astoria, Ore., with distributing houses in all the largest cities in the country; also having extensive fishing stations around the chain of lakes—their numerous places furnishing employment to 5,000 people. The canned goods bearing Booth's brands—"Oval," "Black Diamond" and "Old Honesty"—are sold throughout the world.

THE ANGLO-AMERICAN PROVISION COMPANY. This institution is one of the largest of its kind in the world. Its offices are in the Board of Trade Building. It gives employment to 2,500 to 3,000 persons, has a capital of four million dollars, and does a business of from twenty-five to thirty million dollars annually. Agencies have been established in every part of the civilized world. And the meats, etc., canned and packed by the firm probably reach a larger percentage of foreign countries than do the products of any other establishment. The largest trade is in sugared hams and lard. Its product in these two lines has a worldwide reputation. Mr. Anderson Fowler is the managing Director of the business.

PAINTS, VARNISHES, ETC.

E. H. HAINES, manufacturer's agent for Paints, Oils, Glues, etc. Cotton Seed Oil a specialty, rooms 401 and 402 U. S. Express Building, Chicago. Mr. Haines has been established in this business for the last twenty years, and has built up an enviable reputation for his correct business methods, as well as the excellence of the goods he handles.

D. WEBSTER KING GLUE CO., 27 Market Street, Chicago, was started in 1871 in New York City. It also has a branch in Boston, in addition to

the one in Chicago. In 1888 it was organized as a corporation, and now has an extensive trade throughout the entire country.

THE PARROTT VARNISH COMPANY, of Bridgeport, Conn., is one of the oldest varnish houses in this country. Its present officers are H. R. Parrott, President, H. G. Parrott, Secretary, and F. W. Parrott, Treasurer. The company make the best grades of Carriage and Railway Varnishes; and among the users of these products are many of the oldest and best manufacturers of Carriages, and leading Railroads; who, by continuous use for many years, recognize the superiority of the quality and the uniformity on which so much depends, where the best results are desired.

RUBBER PAINT CO., Chicago and Cleveland; Chicago office 36 and 38 Boston Avenue. This concern, as its name indicates, makes a specialty of paint composed in part of rubber, perfectly combined in the ingredients, which imparts highly elastic and durable qualities to the paint, far beyond anything that can be obtained without it. Its goods have been upon the market for many years, and have fully demonstrated their superiority.

RUSSELL MANUFACTURING CO., manufacturers of Paints, Varnishes, etc., northwest corner Paulina and Kinzie Streets, Chicago. This is one of the most enterprising concerns in its line of business in Chicago. Its members are well known for their originality and inventive genius. It has brought out several improvements from time to time; among them may be mentioned, "Dipping Pants," and "Russell's Fire Proof Paints," which have both attained wide celebrity for the special uses to which each are applied.

VILAS BROS., 27 and 229 Fifth Avenue, Chicago, is one of the old and reliable paint and oil houses of the city. The house was established in 1877, and has enjoyed a liberal degree of prosperity owing to its integrity, and the high quality of its goods. It does a jobbing business in strictly pure lead of all brands, linseed oil, turpentine, varnish, brushes, colors, lubricating and illuminating oils, and painters' supplies. It also manufactures liquid house paints, buggy paints, decorative paints, barn and roof paints, Puritan white lead, Puritan tinted lead, and colors in oil and japan.

PAPER BAGS.

FRANCIS T. WHEELER, the President of the Union Bag and Paper Company, of Chicago, was born at New Haven, Vt., April 23, 1829. He has been in mercantile business ever since he was sixteen years of age. In 1866 he came to Chicago, and began his present business under the name of Wheeler & Hinman; and in 1875 it was made a stock company, since which it has continued under the present name and style.

PAPER BOXES.

W. C. RITCHIE & CO., manufacturers of paper boxes, corner of Van Buren and Green Streets, Chicago. The business was first started by Ritchie & Duck, in September, 1866, on a capital of \$1,600. Its entire sales during the first year only amounted to about \$10,000. After the great fire they were for a time located at 413 W. Van Buren Street, but in 1872 they removed to 154 and 156 Michigan Avenue, occupying two full floors in the building. They afterward bought the property and added two stories to the building, but were still unable to meet the increasing demands of their trade. In 1891, W. C. Ritchie & Co., the successors of Ritchie & Duck, moved into the new building, at their present location, owned by Mr. Ritchie, and built expressly to meet the needs of the business. This is said to be the finest building of the kind in the United States. It has 75,000 square feet of floor space, and is fully equipped with all the finest machinery in this line, including a machine shop for repairs.

An illustration of the building is shown on next page. This concern has reduced the cost of manufacture of paper boxes to a surprisingly low figure, its aim being to stimulate the demand to the greatest extent possible. This is one of the most wideawake and successful business firms in the city.

PIANOS, ORGANS AND ORGAN REEDS.

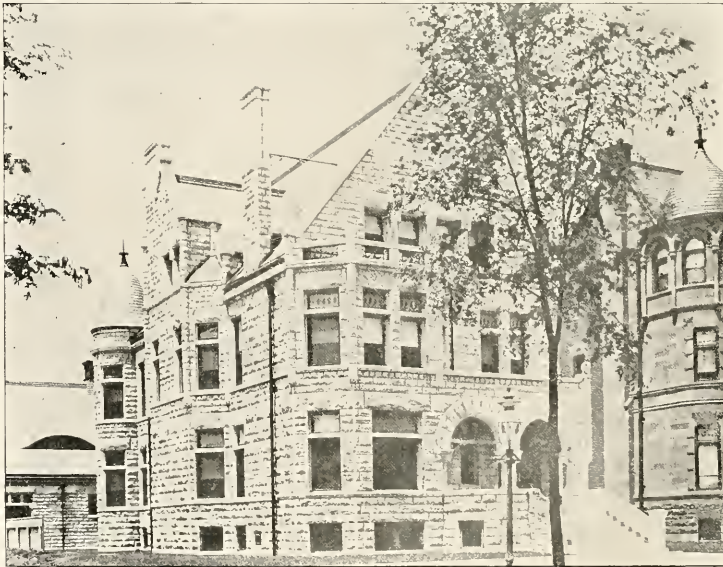
THE CHICAGO COTTAGE ORGAN COMPANY.—Only a few years ago all organs used in this section of the country were made in the East. But to-day Chicago can boast of an organ factory that turns out a larger number of organs daily than any other establishment in the world. Its salesroom is at 215 to 221 Wabash Avenue. The Cottage Organ Company was established in 1879, with a small capital; and has met with unprecedented success. The factory now occupied by this company has a floor space of 140,000 square feet; and has a capacity of turning out 18,000 organs annually, one every ten minutes. Three hundred skilled mechanics are employed, with a large office force, and a number of traveling salesmen. The present capital of the firm is \$1,000,000; and its instruments are shipped to all parts of the world. The officers of the company are: H. D. Cable, President; H. M. Cable, Vice-President; F. S. Cable, Secretary, and G. W. Tewksbury, Treasurer.

HAMILTON ORGAN COMPANY, Manufacturers of Church and Parlor Organs, 240 to 244 West Lake Street, Chicago. The president of this concern is also the manager of the D. H. Baldwin Co., of Cincinnati, Louisville, Ky., and Indianapolis, and formerly manufactured specially for this concern, but now manufactures for the trade in general. The organs of the Hamilton Organ Company have some points of superiority which are said to place them in the lead for musical qualities over any organ made. It makes a specialty of an organ, which, while it is a reed organ, is a close imitation of a pipe organ in appearance, tone, and manner of working. The company occupies two entire floors in the building where it is located, employs ninety men regularly, and finds market for its goods throughout Illinois, Missouri, Kentucky, Indiana and Ohio. Every instrument is guaranteed for five years, as to perfection of tone and workmanship. A. G. Holland is the superintendent; and under his direction the artistic designs of the organ cases rank with the finest in the whole country. This concern richly deserves the large degree of success it has achieved.

THE NEW ENGLAND PIANO COMPANY, Nos. 262 and 264 Wabash Avenue, Chicago.—This concern is a new acquisition of the city, its elegant warerooms and office having just been opened for business under the management of Mr. John H. Keardon, who for twenty-five years has been in the piano and organ trade. The premises occupied have been leased for ten years for \$160,000 rental; and plans are being laid for an active campaign for business. It has on hand a large and handsome stock of instruments ready for the opening of the season. This is a branch of a Boston concern, which is said to be one of the largest in the United States, with an output of 6,000 pianos a year, every part of the piano being made under its own roof. The principal proprietor of the concern is Mr. Thos. F. Scanlan, a man with a wonderful reputation as a business man of honor—a very "Napoleon of the trade," as he has frequently been termed. Ten years ago he knew nothing of the inside of a piano; but he employed those who did, and has succeeded in making



FRANCIS T. WHEELER.



RESIDENCE OF FRANCIS T. WHEELER.

himself rich. His policy is to furnish the highest class of an instrument, at prices which cannot be beaten.

THE LAKESIDE ORGAN, manufactured by Tryber & Sweetland, Chicago. The manufacture of this instrument was commenced by the present firm in 1882, with a small capital, but with the intention of making a first

COMMERCE AND INDUSTRIES.

class instrument in every respect. There has been a very flattering increase in the demand, and the makers feel that their efforts have been appreciated. The year 1891 shows a great improvement over previous years, and the production was nearly eight times as large as that of the first year. The present capacity will probably be increased during the year 1892 to an extent that will permit the manufacture of twenty organs per day. These organs are sold mostly in the Northwestern and Central States, where there is a demand for a high-grade instrument. There has never been any effort made for foreign trade, for the reason that the firm

have never been able to fill the orders that have been offered them at home. There are several States in which they have never solicited trade, but with their increased facilities they propose to introduce the "Lakeside" in every locality, where there is a demand for a first-class organ. The reed organ has within the past twelve years been improved to an extent not found in any other musical instrument, and the makers of the "Lakeside" have always been among the first to take advantage of any new idea that promised to be of material benefit. Prominent among the improvements adopted, is the automatic stop closer. The patent covering this invention, which is a valuable addition to the organ, is owned by this firm, and it is not used in any other make. The use of the best material by expert mechanics, in the "action" or inner works of the instrument, the great care taken in tuning and voicing, and the elegant cases used, are claimed by the makers and admitted by the trade to be a combination found in no other make.

Augustus Newell & Co., manufacturers of Organ Reeds and Keys. The business now owned by Augustus Newell & Co. was established twenty-seven years ago by the senior partner of the present firm. Mr. Newell had no capital except his trade, and an ambition to succeed. How

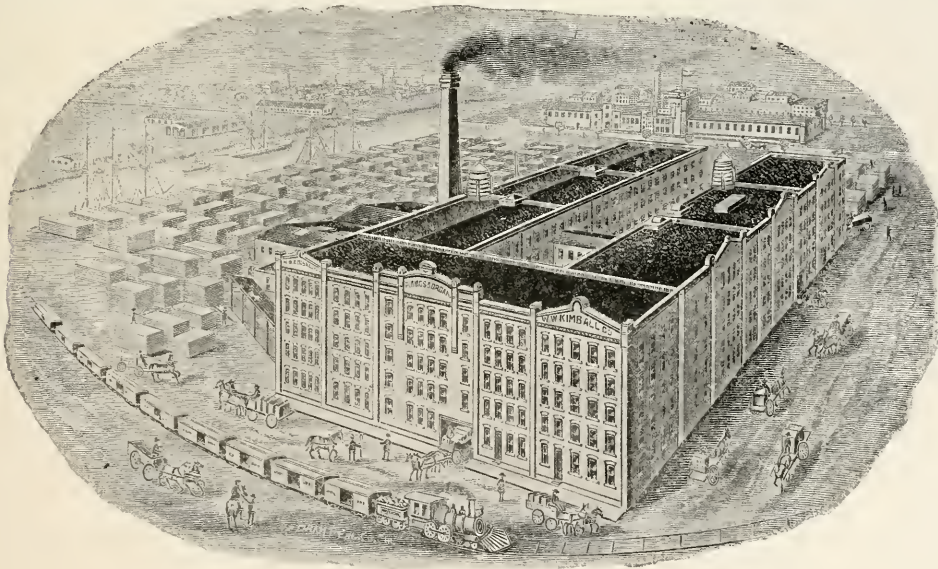
machinery used in the manufacture of their goods was all invented by Mr. A. Newell and is of the most substantial and latest pattern. About one hundred and fifty of the most skilled mechanics are employed. The annual sales amount to \$2,000,000, mostly in Chicago and vicinity. They confine themselves exclusively to the manufacture of Organ Reeds and Keys, Piano and Pipe Organ Keys. Mr. Newell the senior member of the firm, was born in New Hampshire in 1832. Came to Chicago in 1874, and has resided here since that time.

STORY & CLARK ORGAN Co., manufacturers of Reed Organs, corner of Canal and 16th Streets, Chicago. This is said to be the largest exclusively reed organ factory in the world. It devotes itself wholly to the manufacture of the highest grade of organs, and has always kept to the very fore front of the art, securing, at the earliest time possible, every improvement, as well as making many improvements of its own. The firm will send its elegant illustrated catalogue free to any person interested, on application.

WILLIAM WALLACE KIMBALL, a pioneer of the Music Trade of Chicago, was born at Rumford, in Oxford County, Maine, the 1st of his ancestors. He received such educational advantages as were afforded by the district and high schools of his native county, until he was eighteen years of age, when he engaged for a time as clerk in a store at a small salary, and afterward in teaching. At twenty-one he went to Boston and secured a position in a mercantile house, which was more to his liking, and began traveling, first through New England, and afterward in the Middle and Southern States. This gave him a broader and more comprehensive knowledge of the world and men, and prepared him for the eminently successful career he entered upon in 1857, when he first established himself in Chicago. At that time the country seemed more adapted to a trade in lumber wagons than to one



W. C. RITCHIE & CO., PAPER BOXES, VAN BUREN AND GREEN STREETS.



FACTORY OF W. W. KIMBALL CO.

well he has done this his business of to-day attests. From a very small beginning the business has been built up to one of the most important of its kind in the United States. The firm to-day occupies the immense establishment at 93 to 113 Racine Avenue with a floor capacity of 25,000 feet; the buildings covering ten city lots. The factory is equipped with four 100-horsepower engines, and three 200-horsepower boilers. The

in musical instruments; but young Kimball's natural optimism presented visions of general prosperity which must come from the trade of a country so naturally fruitful as he saw that surrounding Chicago must be; and he concluded that whoever was willing to sow then, would be certain to harvest later; so he entered bravely upon his work, content to wait developments. His trade in pianos, at first merely local, after a time began to



W. W. KIMBALL.

teenth Street, which served his purpose until the commodious building at the corner of State and Adams Streets was completed; when, in the summer of 1873, he took possession. For sixteen years this was the home of this mammoth house. In 1882 the business was incorporated as the W. W. Kimball Company, since which the manufacturing branch has been developed enormously. On the reorganization Mr. Kimball placed a

comfortable amount of the capital stock in the hands of his oldest and most efficient lieutenants, E. S. Conway, and A. G. Cone, who were made Secretary and Treasurer, respectively, and who thus became more fully identified with the enterprise, and interested in its success.

Mr. Kimball embarked in the manufacture of organs in 1881, when his great factory was erected. Four years later the piano factory was built, making, in connection with the organ factory, one of the most extensive establishments in America. The works have a floor space of about 300,000 square feet. The present output is 450 pianos a month, or 5,000 per annum, in addition to from 14,000 to 15,000 organs. The product comprises pianos, cabinet and portable pipe organs, piano stools, and piano covers. The annual sales are rising \$2,000,000; nearly all of which is of its own manufacture. Mr. Kimball has recently occupied his present building near the corner of Wabash Avenue and Jackson street, which was built with special reference to the needs of his business. It is eighty feet front, and seven stories and basement high, with terra cotta and brown stone trimmings. Every detail of the construction is as complete as the present knowledge of the building art admits of. Every wall is deadened, with double floors and cement fillings, so as to confine the sounds to each room within itself; the ventilation is such that every particle of air can be changed every fifteen minutes; and the temperature is automatically controlled by elec-

tric appliances to maintain an even degree at all times. The first floor is occupied by the warehouse and office; and the second is known as "Kimball Hall," elegantly equipped with every appliance of a first-class music hall capable of seating 700 people. The other floors are divided into rooms for the use of teachers, and others concerned in musical art. The whole building is supplied with modern elevators, steam heat, and incandescent electric lights, making it unequalled in all its appointments by anything in Chicago. As a fitting climax to this account of a remarkably successful career it is proper to say, that in all the vicissitudes of business, panics, depressions in trade, and commercial failures, Mr. Kimball has never dishonored an obligation, or failed to pay in full on demand. The same qualities which have given him his popularity in business have done the like for him in social circles. He is a member of many of the prominent social clubs of the city.

EDWIN S. CONWAY, Secretary of the W. W. Kimball Company, was born in Ontario, Canada, March 21, 1850, where his parents had removed



EDWIN S. CONWAY.

from Syracuse, N. Y., as early as 1840. When Edwin was but six years of age they made another removal to Pepin, Wis., and three years later to Lake City, Minn. Here young Edwin remained for eight years on the farm, spending his winters in the public schools, and working during the summers on the farm. Two years afterward he spent in the Wesleyan Seminary, at Eau Claire, Wis. In order to meet his expenses while at school he sold a few organs during the last year for W. W. Kimball, of Chicago, and took orders for gravestones for Bogart Bros., of Winona, Minn. This, together with a little wood sawing on Saturdays supplied the funds for his support. After leaving school he became general agent for Mr. Kimball, first for Minnesota, and later on for Wisconsin, Northeastern Iowa and the western part of Michigan. In 1875 he was placed by Mr. Kimball, in charge of his wholesale department, and in July, 1882, when Mr. Kimball organized his business into a corporation, he obtained an interest and became secretary of the corporation, which position he still holds.

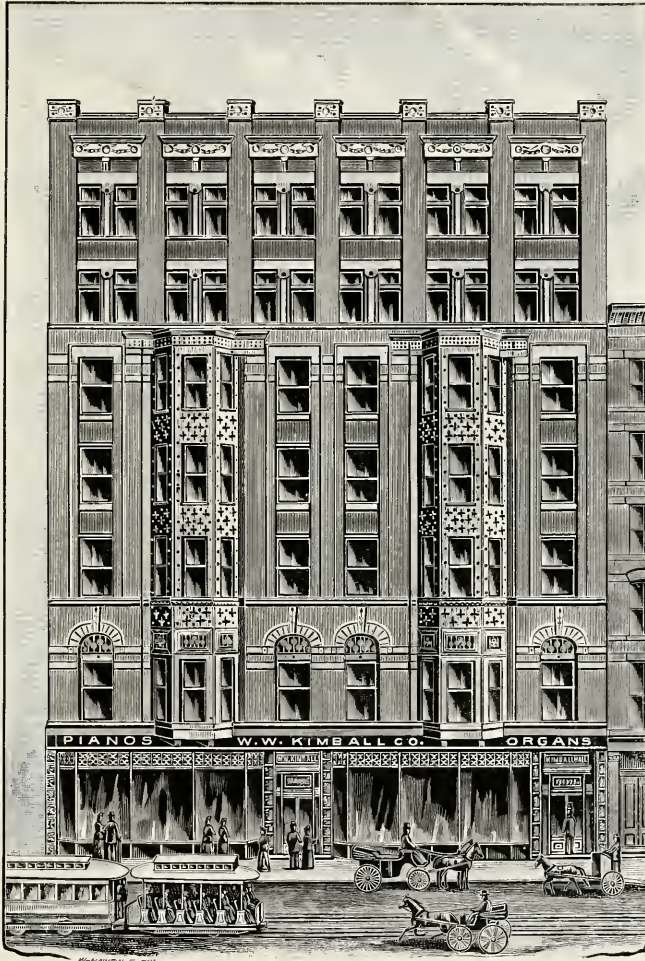
W. W. KIMBALL COMPANY, 243 to 253 Wabash Avenue, Chicago, is one of the oldest musical instrument dealers in the city. A few years ago it added to its other business that of manufacturing pianos and organs. Its factory is located at the corner of 26th and Rockwell Street, and is one of the largest in the United States, while the mechanical equipment, the furnishing and distribution of power, and general outfit in patent devices,



RESIDENCE OF W. W. KIMBALL.

and working appliances, are equal to any like establishment in this country. The building itself, impressive by sheer magnitude, not less than by the pulse of industry with which it throbs, looks like a smithshop of the primeval giants, as well as a mighty art mill and laboratory of ideas. The main floor is covered with machines, and all the glittering arms and wheels, driven by a great Corliss engine, present the spectacle of an Exposition floor at a grand 'display' of machine and wheel power, and recalls the poet's apostrophe to Civil Peace, the heart-beat of commerce that now shakes the planet, felt in the foundry, the factory, the arsenals of art—"Some hundreds of artisans and mechanics on the first and second floors, give directions to this crude strength, and make skill the complement of mechanical energy. Some conception of the capacity thus represented may be formed from the contemplation of 3000 instruments simultaneously in progress of completion, from the planing mills and curious wood-working machines to the cabinet makers and wood-carvers and wood artists of the third floors, and

otherwise *invariably* net. In making this announcement the company states that "the result of the experiment has been so entirely satisfactory that we need no longer hesitate to commit ourselves to this as a well settled policy; for, where our profit is, under such circumstances, necessarily cut as closely as possible, we have found this much more than compensated by the larger volume of trade that has accrued, not to mention the incalculable gain in self-respect which we have enjoyed in doing business honestly." After so thorough and deliberate a trial of the one-price system by a concern of such prominence as the Manufacturers' Piano Company—one controlling such important interests,—it cannot fail to have a profound effect upon the trade generally, and force a radical reform in the present methods of doing business. These enlightened methods have already quickened the organization of trade associations in New York, Chicago, and elsewhere which have provided a medium for that personal contact which is so large a factor in all civilizing processes. Nor can it be doubted that it will con-



KIMBALL HALL—W. W. KIMBALL & CO.'S SALES-ROOM.

WILCOX & WHITE ORGAN Co. The Wilcox & White Organ Factory is one of the largest, as well as one of the most complete in every detail, in the United States. Mr. H. K. White, the junior partner in the firm, has introduced various special designs of machinery that his long experience has shown to be desirable. Hence in point of facilities for the manufacture of its goods, the Company takes prominent position. The capacity of the shops is 800 organs per month. The Company was organized in 1877, although the Messrs. White—father and son—had long before that been recognized leaders in the manufacture of organs. The firm makes, in addition to a large number of styles of what are known as parlor organs, an instrument called the "Self-Playing Organ." It is as its name implies, an organ that works automatically and produces a volume of tone and effect of registration that are orchestral. These instruments are marvels of ingenuity. The Company not only manufactures a pedal organ but produces a pedal attachment that can be attached to any organ. It has also perfected a Hand Blower. Levers can be attached to any organ with a wood back. The numerous very important improvements made by this firm place music in household of thousands who love the art, but have no technical skill. And many persons love music who have not the skill to perform, to all such a new era has dawned, and they can now have a complete orchestra for a lifetime by owning one of those musical marvels which plays every class of music.

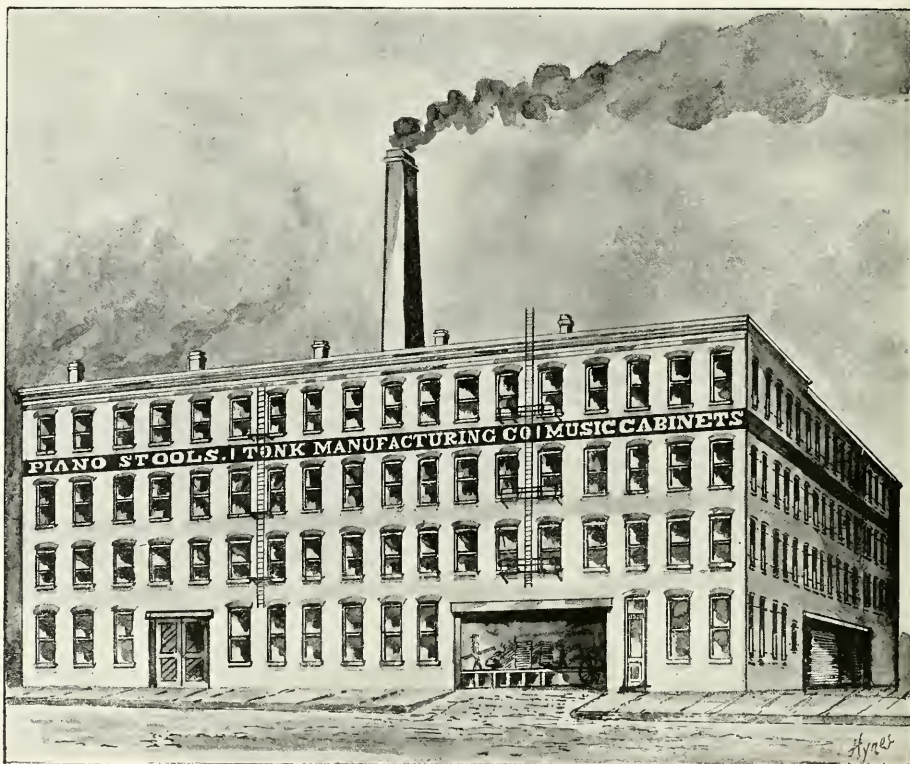
THE MANUFACTURERS' PIANO COMPANY, 248 Wabash Avenue, Chicago.—This concern is practically a consolidation of four leading piano manufacturers in the United States: the Weber, Wheelock, Lindeman and Stuyvesant known in the trade as the "Big Four." In the catalogue just issued by the concern it makes the first public announcement of the adoption of the one-price system, although it has, for several months, practiced it as a test of its merits. The prices of instruments are fixed, and printed in plain figures, which are subject to a discount of 5 per cent, for cash only,

firm the popularity of the company with the large number of dealers who are sellers of "The Big Four," as the Weber, Wheelock, Lindeman, and Stuyvesant pianos are now generally known in the trade; for it guarantees a fair profit and protects the purchaser against unscrupulous agents, and so gives the reputable merchant a powerful argument, the advantage of which he will not be slow to recognize. When this company was organized, something over a year ago, it was at once recognized that from the standing and character of those engaged in the enterprise, the large capital at its command, the instruments controlled, and especially the unique form of its organization, it was destined to play a conspicuous part in the trade. As is well known, the company is a consolidation of interests, so far as the trade of the great Northwest is concerned, of the estate of Albert Weber, manufacturer of the world-famous Weber piano; Messrs. Wm. E. Wheelock & Co., manufacturers of the Wheelock piano, and the Lindeman & Sons, and Stuyvesant pianos, all of New York, and grew out of the amalgamation of the Weber and Wheelock branch houses established in Chicago respectively in 1881 and 1886. The stock of the company is all owned by the four concerns mentioned. Mr. Charles C. Curtiss, the President of the company, was ten years manager of the Weber branch house; and the Manager, Mr. A. M. Wright, was manager of the Wheelock branch since its inception. The directors are: William Foster, trustee of the estate of Albert Weber; William E. Wheelock, of Wheelock & Co.; Charles B. Lawson, Vice-President of the Lindeman & Sons Piano Company; John W. Mason, President of the Stuyvesant Piano Company, and Charles C. Curtiss. The name, Manufacturers' Piano Company, expresses the very purport of its business, and the advantages which it enjoys through it, that the company has stepped at once into so prominent a trade. Its four factories, the distribution of the product of which is controlled by the company, as their Chicago branch house for the entire Northwest, including the States of Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota, North and South Dakota, Nebraska, Kansas, Iowa, Missouri, Montana, Idaho and Washington, are as is well known, among the largest and most important in the trade; not only because of the very large business done by them all and the large capital employed in their transactions, but because the several instruments manufactured by them are generally recognized as being, in the various grades to which they belong, unsurpassed as to those prime qualities of tone and durability, and in the popular estimation in which they are held in the trade. The Weber piano became by reason of the sensation it created at the Centennial, where it carried all before it, the recognized king of pianos,

and is a testimony to the genius of the lamented founder, whose ingenious innovations produced such a revolution in the realm of tone. The Weber factory, is one of the most perfectly equipped factories in the world, and has been under the same superintendent for upwards of thirty years. The Wheelock factory, is another one of the most complete establishments of its kind in the country; and the Wheelock piano, aside from its recognized standing as a high-grade instrument, is admittedly one of the best sellers in the market. The Lindeman & Sons factory occupies the new building, lately constructed by the company, on One Hundred and Forty-seventh Street, corner of Brook Avenue, which is supplied with the very latest machinery and labor-saving devices. The Lindeman & Sons pianos are well known as one of the most reliable makes manufactured; and with the advantages accruing from their enlarged and improved factories, they enjoy additional claims upon the large demand for instruments of the best construction and of such established reputation as is the Lindeman. The Stuyvesant factory, located at 204 and 206 East One Hundred and Seventh Street, and operated by the Stuyvesant Piano Company, has been one of the most successful of many later enterprises of a similar character designed to supply the wants of those requiring "a reliable piano of excellent musical qualities and great durability at a very moderate cost." When it is considered that through the Manufacturers' Piano Company all these instruments are to be had under one roof, and by dealing with one office, one of

standing. And in thus restricting the business within the most conservative lines and thereby avoiding the large expenses and the losses ordinarily incident to this class of business, as well as by reason of its position as a manufacturing house, it is enabled to consign its instruments at lower prices than would be possible for any jobbing house to afford. The Weber house was the first to recognize in establishing its Chicago branch in 1851 that the trade of the great Northwest could no longer be successfully handled through jobbers; the Wheelock branch followed in 1886, and now both are consolidated, and, re-enforced by the old and reliable Lindeman and Stuyvesant pianos, form a combination the strength of which is universally conceded.

TONK MANUFACTURING CO., 804 to 814 Hawthorne Avenue, and 605 to 609 Clybourn Avenue, Chicago, manufacturers of Piano Stools. The business was established by Max Tonk, with a small capital. In 1886 it was incorporated as the Tonk Manufacturing Co., with a capital stock of \$25,000, which has since been increased to \$150,000. The manufacturing and storage buildings cover almost five acres of ground. The factory is fitted up with all the necessary machinery and appliances for successfully conducting the business. One hundred and fifty people are employed in the different departments; and the goods turned out are shipped to all parts of the United States, England, Germany and France, the annual output amounting to \$1,250,000. The firm also has a large plant in New



FACTORY OF THE TONK MANUFACTURING COMPANY.

the advantages of this consolidation, and a very considerable one, becomes apparent, but by no means the only one. Mr. Albert Weber is one of the youngest, as he is one of the brightest, members of the trade, being only just past thirty years of age; while Mr. William E. Wheelock, who has been so conspicuously honored by being twice chosen president of the Piano Manufacturers' Association of New York, is scarcely five years his senior. Mr. Curtiss, who is at the head of the active management of the company, is just beyond his fortieth year, while his coadjutors, Mr. Wright and Mr. Dederick, are each several years his junior. As an evidence that the advantages of buying direct from the manufacturer have not failed of hearty appreciation by the Western trade, and that the benefits of the consolidation are understood by it, it may be mentioned that in addition to the agents established by the old Weber and Wheelock branch houses, the company has taken on over 100 active dealers, some handling but one, some two of the instruments controlled by the company and many their whole line. There is indeed scarcely a point of importance within the whole field of its operations where the "Big Four" is not represented in whole or in part and always by dealers of the highest standing. The company enjoys the patronage of some of the heaviest and most responsible dealers in the trade. In addition to this business the company does a large consignment business in which it confines its dealings strictly to agents of the highest personal

York City. Mr. Max Tonk, the promoter and present President of the Company, was born in Berlin, Germany, in 1851, and came to America when six years of age, and to Chicago in 1860. The officers of the Company are Max Tonk, President; Albert Tonk, Treasurer; E. M. Eastman, Secretary.

PHOTOGRAPHIC.

QUEEN ISABELLA PORTRAIT GALLERIES.—To reproduce the human face and form is an art that requires no small amount of study. That the lady in charge of the galleries in the above-named galleries—Miss Garrity—has fully prepared herself to successfully carry out her difficult task, no one will gainsay who has seen her work. To widen her field of labor and relieve herself of an enormous amount of business detail, she has formed a stock company with sufficient capital to insure success. No work will be allowed to leave the galleries that is not first-class in all particulars, and all work will receive careful inspection by Miss Garrity before being sent out. It is well worth a visit to these galleries to see the display; and those who contemplate having work done, should certainly see Miss Garrity's work before sitting for photographs elsewhere.

M. A. SEED DRY PLATE COMPANY.—This company has probably one of the largest manufacturing plants in America devoted exclusively to the



JAMES H. RICE.

manufacture of Dry Plates for photographic purposes. The factory is at Woodland, Missouri; two hundred persons are employed. Three large engines and two dynamos are required to furnish power, and two ice machines are kept busy manufacturing ice with which to keep the dry plates cool. The company has a paid-up capital of \$900,000, and does a business of half a million of dollars annually. Its dry plates are shipped to all parts of the United States, Canada, Mexico, and many of the South American States. Eight hundred dollars' worth of glass is used every day. The firm has a branch office in New York City. The individual members of the firm are, H. C. Huiskamp, Presi-

PRINTING INKS. G. B. KANE & COMPANY, Makers of Climate-Proof Printing Inks, 173 LaSalle Street, Chicago. This concern was established in 1865, and in 1882 it began manufacturing under its new and improved process. It now manufactures such a superior article of black and colored inks for printing purposes as to defy the ordinary changes of climate. The goods are winning their way wherever a sufficient trial enables users to become familiar with their superior qualities.

POTTERY, GLASS LAMPS, CROCKERY, ETC.

THE G. H. MARTIN COMPANY (Incorporated), Importers, Jobbers and Manufacturers' Agents of Pottery, Glass, Lamps and Hotel China. It makes a specialty of hotels, for which it has extraordinary facilities for handling a large trade in this line, in a number of States. The business was begun by Mr. G. H. Martin, in 1883, and the firm occupies quarters at 115 E. Lake Street. The jobbing trade of the firm is very large; ten traveling salesmen being employed, who cover a large extent of territory, west, southwest and northwest of Chicago, extending clear through to the Pacific Coast. All of its better class goods are made from special designs of its own. In its hotel china it has the goods made in any designs to order. The extra facilities and the large amount of goods handled, gives this firm every advantage over competitors. Hotel men will consult their own interests by sending for catalogue of designs and prices before purchasing their chinaware, glassware, &c., particularly those who are getting a complete outfit of that line of goods.



EDWARD F. CULLERTON.

dent, and N. R. Huiskamp, Secretary and Manager. It is prepared to meet every requirement of the trade to any extent.

PLATE GLASS.

JAMES H. RICE, President of the stock company which bears his name, was born in Anton Caroline, Tompkins County, New York, on May 19, 1830; and is the son of Asa and Polly (Reid) Rice. His early education was gained in the district schools; and, like so many successful business men of the city, he was obliged in early life to assert an independence which stood him in good stead in his after years. At the age of eighteen he left school, and for the five years succeeding was employed on a farm; when, in the spring of 1854 he came West, and for a time was employed in Peru, Illinois. In July of the same year he came to Chicago, and for a number of years he was engaged as a contractor and builder. His first contract in this city was for the erection of a small dwelling-house for ex-Alderman Sexton, situated at the corner of 12th Street and Indiana Avenue. Soon after Park Row was finished by him, and the old Richmond Hotel, on the corner of Michigan Avenue and Lake Street was built. In 1872, after finishing the Tremont House, the partnership existing between Mr. Foote and Mr. Rice was dissolved, and Mr. Rice began business as an importer and dealer in foreign and American window glass.

Mr. Foote owned an interest, although his name never appeared as a partner in the firm until 1877. The business was conducted in Mr. Rice's name until January 1st, 1884, when the present stock company was incorporated under the name of The James H. Rice Company. Since its incorporation this house has taken a foremost place among the strong business enterprises for which Chicago is so famous; and in its special line is second to only one in the United States. It was among the first, if not the very first, exclusively glass house west of the Alleghany Mountains, and does a very large importation of French manufactured goods, consisting of plate glass and mirrors. Many of the largest buildings in Chicago have been furnished throughout with French plate and window glass from the establishment of the J. H. Rice Company. Mr. Rice was married in September, 1876, to Miss Margaret Gilland, of Des Moines, Iowa.



ROOFING.

TURNBULL & CULLERTON. —The necessity of good roofing material in a climate liable to extremes of heat and cold is imperative, and this desideratum is found in Turnbull & Cullerton's "Gypsum-neral" Cement Roofing, an invention of the utmost value used by men of the most practical type, who have known all the disadvantages of other roofing, and who, in this compound, have conquered all such difficulties. "Gypsum-neral" has had twenty-three years' test; is practically fire-proof; can be

walked over without injury to roof; contains no injurious matter; does not run in the hottest or crack in the coldest weather; is the only cement which can be applied successfully to pitched roofs; will last thirty years; and last, but not least, can be laid on old felt roofing and be as good as new, and much better than a new rosin composition roof. With this as their specialty, Messrs. Turnbull & Cullerton have made a success of their business. It was established in 1868 by Messrs. Freutel & Turnbull. In January, 1890, Mr. Freutel retired, and for a short time the firm was known as Turnbull & Co. In March, 1890, Messrs Turnbull & Cullerton joined their interests, the latter gentleman having been for some time a silent partner. Mr. Cullerton is a genial, whole-souled business man. Mr. Turnbull is a native of Scotland, but has made his home in Chicago for about a quarter of a cen-

PITKIN & BROOKS.



E. H. PITKIN.

Incorporated, State Street corner of Lake, Chicago. This is one of the oldest and most progressive establishments in the line of lamps and glass-ware in Chicago. It makes a specialty of fine ware of the most artistic patterns. It was started by Pitkin & Brooks in 1872 in a shanty on the Lake Front, built just after the fire to accommodate the trade burned out by the great conflagration of 1871. The capital then employed was only \$6,000. From this comparatively small beginning the business has grown until it is one of the largest in the west. It occupies three double stores 56, 58 and 60 Lake Street, employing 300 hands in its several departments.

The officers of the concern are J. W. Brooks, Jr., President, E. W. Pitkin, Vice-President, and Charles Schaefer, Secretary. Its trade extends from the north line of the United States to the Gulf of Mexico, and to the Pacific Ocean.

The president was born in Norwich, Connecticut, Sept. 6, 1847, and came



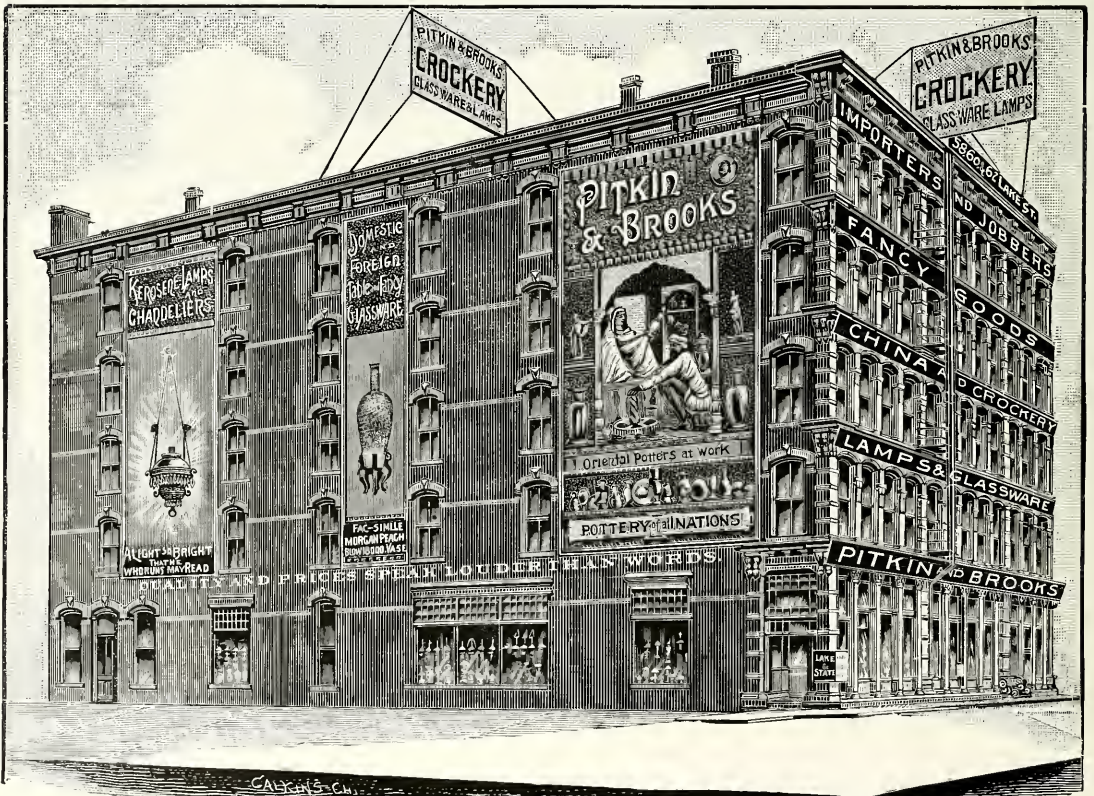
J. W. BROOKS, JR.

to Chicago in 1861, and in 1864 began as an office boy with Burley & Tyrrell. From that he has developed by natural steps in the same line of business to the present commanding position in one of the greatest concerns of its kind in this country.

Mr. E. H. Pitkin was born in Saratoga, N. Y. In his long connection with the business he has proved a good running mate of his partner, Mr. Brooks. The present success of their joint venture has been largely due to

his thorough business methods, clear perceptions of the wants of the trade, and strict attention to details. Mr. Brooks is also President of the Hyde Park Electric Co., Vice-President of the Graphic, President of the Board of Trustees of Kenwood Institute, and member of the Board of Managers of the Union League Club.

Mr. Pitkin is one of the Trustees of the Beloit College, and President of the Crockery Association.



WHOLESALE—PITKIN & BROOKS—RETAIL.



G. A. TURNBULL.

tury, and is an unassuming, hard-working and successful business man. The factory of the "Gypsuminal" is at Sixteenth Street and Blue Island Avenue, and about fifty people are employed, the works covering a large area. They are general manufacturers of corrugated iron and sheet steel roofing as well. Turnbull's Patent Spring-Cap Sheet Steel roofing and Corrugated Iron being the specialty, under control of the Chicago Metallic Roofing and Corrugating Company, of which the genial and popular Col. Egerton Adams (president of Chicago Forge and Bolt Company) is President; G. A. Turnbull, Vice-President; and E. F. Cullerton, Secretary and Treasurer. Among

he remained three years, and at the close of his service returned to Mount Pulaski, and again engaged in the saddlery business. In 1877 he again sold out and removed to Bloomington, where he again engaged in business under the firm name of Chuse & Risser. In 1876 the concern was removed to Chicago, where it was afterward changed to Risser & Reitz. Three years ago Mr. Risser acquired Mr. Reitz's interest, and has since done business as A. F. Risser & Co. The premises occupied embrace the five-story and basement building, 50x165 feet in dimensions, at 80 and 82 Wabash Avenue, and one floor, 50x165 feet, in the adjoining building. The equipment includes the most improved machinery and appliances, and employment is given to 500 hands. They have also a factory at Joliet, Illinois, established in 1875, occupying three two-story buildings, one 140x40 and one 120x30 ft. et, and employing 225 men. In addition to their own manufacture of saddlery, the house does a large wholesale business in saddlery hardware, leather whips, and horse trappings generally. The house has secured by the merit of its goods and the reliability of its management a large city trade, as well as a heavy business in all the states and territories of the Union. It does a large importing and exporting business in staple and special goods. This house stands at the head of the trade in its line of goods in the West, and customers may depend upon finding the very latest novelties here.



A. F. RISSER.

the numerous works in hand or executed by this company are, the roofing of the Frazer & Chalmers Mining Machinery Plant in this city, and which covers an area of over half a million square feet, the roofing of the Grant Locomotive Works, covering an area of 250,000 square feet, besides many other large contracts in and out of Chicago. They roofed J. M. Smyth's new Town Market, and have been working half the summer on the large engine houses and machine shops of the Chicago & North-Western Railroad Company, along their different lines; in fact, almost everywhere where large concerns of any class require permanent roofing they call upon Turnbull & Cullerton.

NORTH CHICAGO ROOFING COMPANY, Contractors for Felt, Gravel and Composition Roofing, 337 East North Avenue, Chicago, was established

in 1868, and does a general jobbing and repairing business. It attends promptly to all orders. It also deals in all kinds of roofing materials, building paper, carpet paper and woolen felt. The president of this concern is Mr. W. L. Springer, one of Chicago's most enterprising and reliable business men.

STOOPS & STOOPS, Felt, Composition and Gravel Roofers, 245 Michigan Street, Chicago. The main purpose of every building is to provide shelter, and the roof is pre-eminently that shelter. If the roof is faulty or unskillfully built, the whole object of the building is defeated. The concern whose name stands at the head of this sketch, is one of the most reliable, conscientious and skillful of the roofing firms in Chicago. It is receiving a liberal share of patronage—a patronage it richly merits through the excellence of its work.

SADDLERY AND HARNESS GOODS.

ABRAHAM F. RISSER, senior member of the firm of A. F. Risser & Company, manufacturers and dealers in Saddlery, Harness, etc., Nos. 80 and 82 Wabash Avenue, Chicago, is a native of Pennsylvania. When three years of age he removed with his parents to Ohio, and settled on a farm. He afterward learned the saddlery and harness trade at Ashland, Ohio, where he afterward worked as a journeyman. He also worked at his trade in other Western States prior to embarking in business for himself on \$200 capital, at Mount Pulaski, Illinois. At the breaking out of the war, he sold out his business and enlisted in the United States service. Here

he remained three years, and at the close of his service returned to Mount Pulaski, and again engaged in the saddlery business. In 1877 he again sold out and removed to Bloomington, where he again engaged in business under the firm name of Chuse & Risser. In 1876 the concern was removed to Chicago, where it was afterward changed to Risser & Reitz. Three years ago Mr. Risser acquired Mr. Reitz's interest, and has since done business as A. F. Risser & Co. The premises occupied embrace the five-story and basement building, 50x165 feet in dimensions, at 80 and 82 Wabash Avenue, and one floor, 50x165 feet, in the adjoining building. The equipment includes the most improved machinery and appliances, and employment is given to 500 hands. They have also a factory at Joliet, Illinois, established in 1875, occupying three two-story buildings, one 140x40 and one 120x30 ft. et, and employing 225 men. In addition to their own manufacture of saddlery, the house does a large wholesale business in saddlery hardware, leather whips, and horse trappings generally. The house has secured by the merit of its goods and the reliability of its management a large city trade, as well as a heavy business in all the states and territories of the Union. It does a large importing and exporting business in staple and special goods. This house stands at the head of the trade in its line of goods in the West, and customers may depend upon finding the very latest novelties here.



INTERIOR OF G. H. MARTIN CO.'S ESTABLISHMENT, 115 LAKE STREET.

Direct Importers, Jobbers and Manufacturing Agents, Pottery, Glassware and Lamps.

SCALES, WIND-MILLS, ETC.

Among the oldest and most widely known business-houses in the city are FAIRBANKS, MORSE & Co., established in the year 1858 by L. L. Greenleaf as a branch house of the inventors and manufacturers of Fairbanks' Scales. From a small beginning the business has steadily increased and grown with the Great West; and as the demand for their goods has increased, branch houses have been established in the new business centers, until now the business of the firm is managed by extensive houses in ten western cities outside of Chicago, which is the headquarters for this chain of houses. Fairbanks' Scales are too well known to need any comment here, more than to say that from a small beginning in 1830, the manufacture and sale of these scales has increased and extended so that the name "Fairbanks" has not only become a household word in this country, but is well known and accepted as the standard by nearly all of the countries of the Old World. Fairbanks' Scales have been exhibited at nearly all of the World's Fairs in this and other countries and have not failed to attract the attention of every one interested in that line; but have as well taken first premiums, and at some of these exhibitions have been awarded special prizes and medals. At the Great Exhibition in Vienna, in 1873 they were not only awarded the first premium, but Thaddeus Fairbanks, the inventor of Fairbanks' Scales, was decorated by Francis Joseph, the Emperor of Austria, with a Medal of Honor, and himself made member of the Order of Francis Joseph. No business in this country will probably better demon-

strate the possibilities of success where strict attention and faithful adherence to a high standard has been followed. Unwilling in any degree to lessen the standard for excellence which their goods had attained, after years of competition, to-day Fairbanks' scales are "The Standard of the World." Fairbanks, Morse & Co. have added to their stock various articles and their list includes engines and boilers, steam pumps, boiler feeders, wind mills, tanks, railroad specialties, including the building of water stations and water works. Their facilities are such that they handle exclusively first-class goods.

SAWS A D TOOLS.

P. E. GUSTAFSON & Co., Manufacturers and Repairers, 214 and 216 South Clinton Street, Chicago. This concern makes a specialty of all kinds of saws, knives, and other edge tools. It was started in 1887 by Mr. Gustafson, and has grown steadily to the present. Mr. Gustafson served two regular apprentice terms in the old country, and thoroughly equipped himself for all branches of his business. The list of products include saws and other tools for hand and machine work; brazing tongs, and clamps for band saws, a new model climax band saw, clamp for filing hand saws; weld iron and steel for fine instruments, and other delicate, and light smith work. Also all kinds of tempering, sats hardening, and case hardening. The company in all cases guarantees good material and perfect work.

SEWING MACHINES.

THE WHEELER & WILSON SEWING MACHINE CO. Over forty years ago, Allen B. Wilson made his inventions of the "four motion" feed, and the "rotary hook" devices for sewing machines, which solved at once the problem of a practical mechanism for sewing by machinery. The industry then established by the inventor, in conjunction with Nathaniel Wheeler, and known as the Wheeler & Wilson Manufacturing Co., of Bridgeport, Conn., has never languished, but has gone forward to success, until it stands to-day the one of the most successful producers of sewing machine mechanisms in the world. While hundreds of other sewing machine concerns have come and gone in the forty-odd years of sewing machine history, this sturdy old company has gone on steadily, always making the best in its line and finding its products recognized as the best and always in demand. Their famous "No. 9" Family Machine, and their equally famous "No. 12" Manufacturing Machine, are the foremost in their respective fields to-day.

SHIP WINDLASSES.

THE AMERICAN SHIP WINDLASS CO. of Providence, R. I., was started in 1877 in a small way, and has been steadily increased as the advantages of their machines became better known. The works are divided into several different departments which are thoroughly equipped with special tools and appliances for turning out the best work, which is made to standard templates; and parts of any lot of machinery of a given size are thoroughly interchangeable, and kept in stock to be shipped on telegraphic order. Every size and variety of steam capstan windlasses are manufactured by this concern. It owns and controls the patents to a great many improvements in mechanical appliances for handling anchors, chains, freights, etc. Among the customers who are steady patrons of the American Ship Windlass Co., are almost every steamship, barge and tug line on the Atlantic and Pacific coasts, and the great lakes. They also make every kind of an appliance for these purposes for ships, barges, brigs, schooners, and yachts. Messrs. Geo. B. Carpenter & Co., Finney & Channon, and R. Channon & Co., are agents for the sale of these goods in Chicago. The United States is also a large purchaser of its machines. The Company furnishes all the appliances of this kind for the great naval vessels being built for the government. So well has the value of these goods been recognized that hundreds of vessels embracing every kind and variety have changed from windlasses of other makes because these are found to give the most reliable results under all circumstances. Some of the finest machines have been turned out from these shops, notably that for the United States Cruiser No. 2, which is said to be as perfect a piece of machinery as is possible to be produced. All parts of it not capable of being easily oiled by hand while running are fitted with automatic lubricators. The cylinders and valve chests of the engines are completely lagged. The windlass is capable of raising both bower anchors at once at the rate of 6 fathoms per minute with 80 pounds of steam pressure and of exerting an aggregate stress of 400,000 pounds on both bower chains with steam of 130 pounds pressure. The estimated finished weight of the windlass is 70,000 pounds. The Kivers patent chain indicator is applied to all Government windlasses under construction. By means of a friction device it shows how many fathoms of chain passes over each wild cat. The indicator dial is mounted in a nickel-plated case on a polished brass standard. It can be placed anywhere on the vessel; if desired two or more can be used for each wild cat, which is especially convenient, as one can be placed in the pilot house or on the bridge in addition to that at the windlass. The windlass for the United States cruiser New York was recently completed. The windlass handles four 24 inch chains. It has cylinders 12 inches in diameter, and will weigh in complete working order 45,000 pounds. Other windlasses are being built for the United States revenue cutter Levi Woodbury, and the lightship building by the Union Iron Works at San Francisco. Four light vessels for the Atlantic Coast to be built in Wheeler's yards in West Bay City, Mich., and two lighthouse tenders being built by the Globe Iron Works Company and also the United States Coast and Geodetic Survey steamer Hassler, at San Francisco, will all have windlasses from this establishment near Red Bridge.

SILVER AND ELECTRO PLATING.

RAPPLEYE PLATING AND MANUFACTURING CO., No. 16 Custom House Place, Platers with Gold, Silver, Nickel, Copper, Brass, Bronze and all the other metals. It makes all the imported finishes on metals, and executes any special design in metal to order. Mr. N. B. Rappleye, the senior member of the firm, started the business nearly five years ago, in a small way, which has now grown to be the largest of its kind west of New York City. The concern has large facilities for finishing architectural work in every variety and in all its branches. It occupies the entire building at its place

of business, 16 Custom House Place, employs about fifty hands, and finds a market for its goods throughout the West, Northwest and Southwest. Mr. N. B. Rappleye was born in Seneca County, New York, Feb. 19, 1833, and came to Chicago in 1854, where he has since been engaged in merchandising and manufacturing. His present venture has been his most successful one and the one by which he will longest be known. The work of this house embraces all the finishes known on metal, including bronze statuary, bronze clocks, fire sets, radiators, registers (old and new), and castings, in metal ornaments, metal furniture, etc. Gas fixtures, house hardware and metal trimmings removed and finished up in any modern finishes to harmonize with the prevailing colors in the room. For the excellence of its art work it refers to Mr. Lorado Taft, sculptor, and Mr. W. M. R. French, director of the Art Institute, Chicago.



N. B. RAPPLEYE.

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SOAPS, PERFUMES, ETC.

GEO. A. SCHMITT, Manufacturer of Soap, 405 and 407 North Street. The business was established in 1875 with a small capital, but has gradually been increased until Mr. Schmitt has about \$30,000 invested in the business. About twenty men are employed at the factory, which is well equipped with all necessary appliances in way of machinery, engines, boilers, etc. The goods made by this gentleman have a large sale in all of the principal cities of the United States and Canada, the sales amounting to more than 800,000 annually. Mr. Schmitt's business is a fair sample of what pluck and perseverance can do. Some of the special brands of soap made at this factory have a national reputation, thousands of pounds of the Chicago soap being shipped to New York and other eastern cities annually. Mr. Geo. A. Schmitt, the promoter and owner of this factory, was born at Kreuzmann, Germany, in 1852, and came to America in 1869. Coming West he located in Chicago, and for several years worked in various factories until 1875, when he began business for himself, and by honorable dealing, making a first-class line of goods, and judicious management of his business, has amassed a comfortable fortune, and has one of the important manufacturing institutions of the city. He is a prominent member of several beneficial and social organizations; and has a business reputation for fair dealing second to no one.

Dr. V. C. PRICE. There are but few names any more familiar to all classes of people in this country than is that of the subject of this sketch.

Dr. Price's Chemical Preparations are known the world over, principal among them being his "Cream Baking Powder," and various kinds of flavoring extracts. Dr. Price was born in Troy, N. Y., and came to Chicago in 1858. He is in every sense of the term a "self-made man." His early education was received in the public schools of his native State. Afterward he secured a collegiate education, and graduated from a medical college in New York City. His education was secured by his own individual efforts. After coming to Chicago he engaged in business as manufacturing chemist; and from an insignificant beginning has built up a large business, the sales of his Cream Baking Powder



DR. V. C. PRICE.



EGBERT W. GILLETT.

alone reaching the enormous sum of one and a half million of dollars for the year 1891. The factories where this Baking Powder and his flavoring extracts are made employ from five to six hundred people, a large amount of capital, and are the largest factories of the kind in the world. Dr. Price also has other large interests here, being largely interested in real estate; is President of the Lincoln National Bank; of the Price Flavoring Extract Company, and the Pain-Confecion Company. He has been most persistent and untiring in his efforts to succeed, and that his efforts have been successful his business of to-day is sufficient evidence. The Dr. has given, and still gives

in Ohio, to which he gives some attention. His handsome large, brownstone residence is in the finest part of the city, at 3331 Michigan Ave. In his stables are fine and complete turnouts. He is an attendant of Plymouth Congregational Church. He was married July 25th, 1868. Their children are Lillian, May, and Charley W. Gillett.

MR. ALLEN B. WRISLEY, who has long been known in connection with the soap manufacturing business in this city, was born in Franklin County, Mass., in 1837. He received his early education in the common schools, in Northern New York, and later at the famous old seat of learning, at Oberlin, Ohio. In 1862, he followed the advice of Horace Greely, and went West, locating in Chicago. Instead of seeking his fortune in real estate speculations, as thousands of others did, he sought it in commercial business; in the production of wealth. He engaged in the manufacture of soap



ALLEN B. WRISLEY.

much of his personal attention to his business, and is indefatigable in either private or public undertakings, and always ready to use his purse or his abilities in the furtherance of the interests of Chicago.

EGBERT W. GILLETT, CHICAGO. The successful man is he who chooses his vocation with reference to his natural abilities and inclinations, and adheres strictly to the business of his choice. Among the successful and representative business men of Chicago we mention the subject of this sketch, Egbert W. Gillett, born in Dexter, Jefferson county, N. Y. The business in Chicago, of which Mr. Gillett is the owner (manufacturing and importing of Grocers' specialties) was established many years ago. Arriving in this city with his parents when but three years of age, young Gillett received his early education in the public schools of Chicago, and finished at Wheaton College. Having completed his education he entered business with his father at 257 South Clark Street. They were located at 61 Michigan Avenue at the time of the great fire, (Oct. 8th, 1871,) when their entire plant was swept away. On October 9th, they resumed business at 51 West Lake Street, and remained there until the South Side was partially rebuilt, when they removed to Nos. 38 to 44 Michigan Avenue, remaining there eleven years. During that time, in the year 1882, E. W. Gillett became sole proprietor of the business; and, in 1887, requiring more room and enlarged facilities, he erected his present store at Nos. 9, 11, 13 and 15 River Street, 67x100 feet, six stories and basement, which he now occupies; thus making one of the finest wholesale buildings in that vicinity. He employs in this business about 250 hands; and his trade extends all over the United States. In 1887 Mr. Gillett established a factory in Toronto, Ont., located at 32 and 34 West Front Street, to supply his Canadian trade, where he employs a large number of operatives. He also founded the Champion Chemical Works in 1885, located at 38 and 40 Michigan Avenue, Chicago, and is president of the company, which does a large and prosperous chemical business. He was one of the founders of the Lincoln National Bank, and for several years was a director. He is at present a director of the American Exchange National Bank, and of the Chicago Opera House Company, a member of the Union League Club, Illinois Club, Washington Park Club, and other prominent clubs, corporations and associations. He has large real estate interests in Chicago, and sub-division

in a small way, under the name of Wrisley Bros. Through many vicissitudes and discouragements, he was gradually building up a profitable business, when the great fire of 1871 swept it all away, and left nothing but the name. Nothing daunted he began again, as before in a small way, working along until 1874, when he commenced doing business under his individual name, working along in a limited way for several years. Lately his business has increased rapidly; and he has added fancy and toilet soaps, perfumes, and glycerine, to the list of his manufactures. Mr. Wrisley has erected a commodious building, at Nos. 479 to 485 Fifth Ave., where his factory is now located. He has made for himself a name and reputation among business men to be proud of.

UNION SUPPLY COMPANY.—This company, formed five years ago, makes a specialty of selling high-grade goods to families at wholesale prices, having agents in nearly all towns and villages throughout the Union, and issuing price-lists weekly, in which current prices, on all goods handled are indicated. They are large importers of teas, coffees and spices, and carry a very large and complete stock of staple and fancy groceries, table luxuries, provisions, flour, tobacco, cigars, canned goods, pickles, preserves and all household supplies. They occupy four floors, each 40x160 feet, at 26 and 28 River Street, and are largely engaged in the manufacture of baking-powder, flavoring extracts, bluing, etc., and packers of bird seed. Their Union baking-powder is the only one made from potato farina, and is of uniform purity, excellent quality, and economical in use; and their Union bluing and Union flavoring extracts are deservedly popular articles of high merit. The goods handled by the house have established grades of superior merit, which are uniform the year round, and goods can therefore be ordered by the brand with a guarantee that the same grade of goods will be sent. Many of the goods are copyrighted and controlled exclusively by this company. L. W. Lincoln, founder of the business and principal stockholder and manager of the company, was born in New York, but came to Chicago when quite young, and has resided here forty years. He has secured the success of the company by careful selection of goods and close attention to business.



RESIDENCE OF E. W. GILLETT.

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JAMES S. KIRK & COMPANY.

Soap is one of the first requisites and evidences of the civilized state.

While to the ordinary intelligence it would seem patent that one sort of soap is in its effects as good as another, such is very far from being actually the case. A reference to any respectable medical book will show that the deleterious matters contained in poor qualities of soap are to be attributed more than one-half of the skin disease, with which mankind is afflicted.

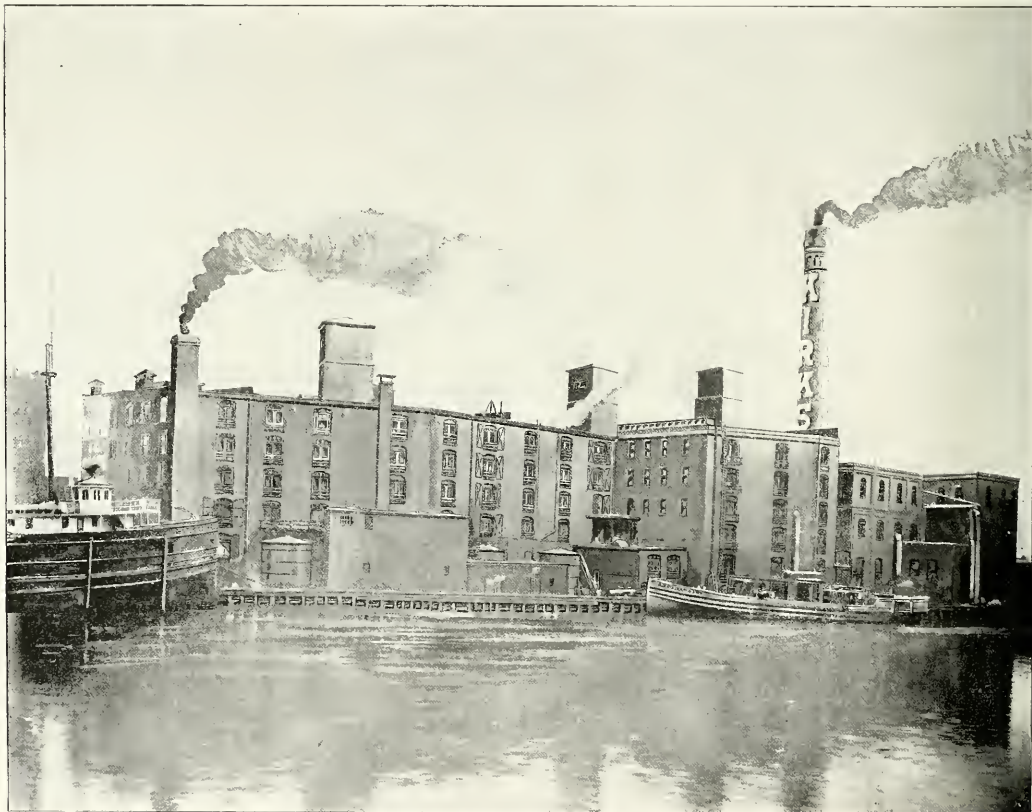
Founded as far back as 1739 by Mr. James S. Kirk, the pioneer in soap industry of the United States, the firm of to-day achieves its success through the channels of an inherited experience of over fifty years. Besides devoting much study himself to the chemistry of soap, and detergents, Mr. James S. Kirk employed famous chemists to assist his efforts. Although Mr. James S. Kirk is not to-day alive, the extensive knowledge he acquired during the long period of his labors and researches is thoroughly preserved by his sons and those who now conduct the business.

The present firm of James S. Kirk & Co., consists of Messrs. James A., John B., Milton W. and Wallace F. Kirk. In addition to the actual members of the firm, the following gentlemen are interested in and contribute to the conduct of the business: Messrs. Charles G. Haskell, Charles S. Kirk, Arthur S. Kirk and Edgar W. Kirk. A very remarkable circumstance is that in this concern are the seven sons of Mr. James S. Kirk, all devoting their attention to the advancement of one object—the business bequeathed them by their father.

consists of five stories and a basement. In front of this building are railroad tracks and switches connecting with almost every railroad centering in Chicago; on the other side of the building is the Chicago river, opening up communication by water to other parts of the globe. An immense chimney looms up to a distance of 182 feet. This huge shaft is twenty feet in diameter at the base and it seems to stand as a monument in commemoration of the colossal undertaking within its shadow.

The annual output is over seventy million pounds of soap. Divided up into twelve ounce bars and placed end to end, this quantity of soap would extend 10,000 miles, and would easily reach from New York to Hong Kong and almost back. The business amounts to \$5,000,000 yearly.

The soap most important to the world at large is, of course, the serviceable laundry soap. Kirk's "American Family" brand has already demonstrated its popularity, and the total of its sales proves it to be the best laundry soap in the world. Its sales throughout the United States amount up in the many millions, and so far-famed has its reputation become that it reaches, in large quantities, South America, New Zealand, Australia and India. The reason for its popularity are: It is scientifically made by a process whereby the valuable properties of glycerine are retained; in it not a trace of carbonated alkali or other deleterious substance can be found; it leaves the clothes white and clean, at the same time imparting a pleasant odor; washes equally well with hard and soft water and will not injure the fabrics; and, lastly, it is remarkably cheap.



JAMES S. KIRK & COMPANY'S FACTORY.

Not content, it would seem, with having reached the *me plus ultra* in the soap industry, James S. Kirk & Co. have also expanded their efforts into other fields of conquest, and they are to-day the largest producers of glycerine in America. Not only do they make the greatest quantity of this valuable oil, but their glycerine is also of the best quality. James S. Kirk & Co. having been awarded several prize medals for their glycerine productions. They manufacture it for nitro and all medicinal and technical uses, making it chemically pure and also of all grades.

The laboratory, which occupies a building separate from the main factories, is a very extensive one.

The quantity of rosin consumed by James S. Kirk & Co. is larger than that used by any other one concern in America.

It will be a revelation to many to learn that the site upon which now stands the factory of Kirk & Co., was formerly occupied by the first house built in Chicago. This was in 1795. In the year 1804 it became the abode of the historic John Kinzie, after whom the adjoining street is named. Old Fort Dearborn, was in the year 1803, performing guard duty of Chicago's "utmost defense." It occupied the ground almost abutting that on which is now the immense factory of Kirk & Co. What a retrospect! Hardly ninety years ago naught but "Old Fort Dearborn" and Kinzie's house beyond the "utmost defense." To-day the factory of James S. Kirk & Co., a building which extends along the river front a great distance and

In the toilet soap department the "Juvenile" brand represents a fitting specimen of what Kirk & Co. are able to accomplish in this line of their business. Although the name would imply that this soap is only for infantile use, this is by no means the case. It is for general use, and all classes. It is not a costly soap intended for wealthy people alone, and although put up in the highest style of the perfumer's art, and composed of superior quality and delicious bouquet, it is intended for all classes of people, the price being correspondingly low. It is within the means of all who have the good taste to apply for it.

Another delightful brand of Kirk & Co.'s toilet soap is what is denominated as the "Shandon Bells." Like all the fine toilet soap of the Kirk make this is put up in exquisite style.

In the perfumery department are made all kinds of delightful odors. There is one perfume, however, which, in the delicacy of its odor and the pleasure it affords the sense to which it caters, seems to comprise "all the perfumes of Arabia." This is called the "Shandon Bells" also, and like the soap is all its name implies—the very poetry of scents. This is a most delightful cologne in every respect.

Kirk's soaps, it must be remembered, have attained their immense popularity in the face of the most acute competition on all sides. But, acting on the principle that nothing was too good for their patrons, they at last succeeded in distancing all their competitors in the field, and have made merit constitute the true and only criterion.

COMMERCE AND INDUSTRIES.

WM. WRIGLEY, JR. & Co., 157 Kinzie St., Sole Western Agent for Wrigley's Mineral Scouring Soap, is composed of Wm. Wrigley, Jr., and Wm. Scatchard, Jr., and started at its present address March 25, 1891. They control the entire western business of the Wrigley Manufacturing Co., of Philadelphia. The business has been a success from the first, amounting to more than a carload a day. Mr. Wm. Wrigley, Jr., has been in the scouring soap business for the past sixteen years, and is well-known by grocers all over the United States. Mr. Scatchard is also a Philadelphian, and has been connected with the soap business for many years. Both gentlemen are extremely sanguine as to the future development of the business.

STATIONERY, PRINTING, BINDING AND SUPPLIES.

BURR'S PATENT COMBINATION INDEX, manufactured by the Burr Index Co. of Hartford, Conn., is specially adapted to the use of banks, insurance companies, railroads, county clerks, recorders of deeds and all mercantile houses having numerous names to handle, for indexing ledgers, correspondence, lives assured, vouchers, commercial reports, deeds, vital statistics, court records, and records of all kinds; in fact, an index for all purposes, whereby any number of names can be recorded and referred to without loss of time. All names are indexed by first, two, three or four letters, giving from 400 to 4000 divisions of the Alphabet, which are so arranged that one turn of the hand, will give the location of any combination desired, the same being printed on marginal cuts, as shown in their illustrated catalogue. Send for illustrated catalogue.

CAMERON, AMBERG & Co., an old established and reliable concern, which has established a trade throughout the United States, by fair dealing, is Cameron, Amberg & Co., 71 and 73 Lake St., Chicago. The company was organized in 1870, with a comparatively small capital. In 1871, it was burned out with the rest of Chicago; but immediately after the fire it started up again. It suffered heavy loss by fire again in 1878, at 84 Lake Street. With the customary Chicago pluck, it went at it again, and to-day is one of Chicago's most important publishing houses. It occupies the large five story and basement building, at the number given, where it does a general business in printing, blank-book making. It carries a full line of stationery. About two hundred people are employed in the factory, printing and salesroom. The establishment is fitted up with two fifty horse-power engines and boilers, and three electric motors. The sales of the firm amount to about a quarter of a million dollars annually. The members of the firm are Daniel R. Cameron, John W. Amberg, and Theo. Amberg. Mr. Cameron is a member of the County and City Board of Education. He was born in Ontario, and came to Chicago in 1863. J. W. Amberg was born in Wisconsin, in 1853, and came to Chicago in 1868. Theo. Amberg was born in 1858, and came to Chicago, 1871. These gentlemen are numbered among Chicago's most prosperous and respected business men.

W. B. CONKEY COMPANY, General Printers and Book Manufacturers, 341 to 351 Dearborn St., Chicago. This is said to be the largest book-making establishment in the United States. It has grown from a small book binding establishment, which formerly occupied a loft over the J. M. W. Jones Stationery and Printing Co.'s place, then on the northeast corner of Dearborn and Monroe Streets. It has so increased its facilities for every species of work in its line, that it leads all others in the making of fine publications and catalogues, and job binding for magazines, art works, etc. It also has factories at 63-71 and 78-88 Plymouth Place.

THE J. M. W. JONES STATIONERY AND PRINTING CO., 76-82 Sherman St., Chicago. This is the oldest house of its kind in Chicago, and one of the largest in the West. Its great success has been due to its present head, Mr. J. M. W. Jones, who is President, Treasurer, and General Superintendent, and, for more than a third of a century, has been its moving spirit. Mr. Jones was born in Hoosack, N. Y., January 22, 1821, and, until he was eighteen years of age, remained on the farm attending the public schools, where he secured as good an education as they afforded. At nineteen he went to Troy, where he remained five years as salesman in a grocery store,

but his house, and swept away the greater portion of the accumulations of his earlier years. But he was not easily daunted, and was soon enabled to resume business at 68 South Canal Street, and not long afterward to open a branch at 507 Wabash Avenue, and another on Clark Street. As soon as the building 104-106 Madison Street was complete, he consolidated his business where he continued until 1878, when he leased for ten years the property at the northeast corner of Monroe and Dearborn Streets, where he conducted one of the largest concerns of its kind in the West. In 1888 he began the erection of the six-story-and-basement brick building now occupied on land previously bought for the purpose, at a cost of \$60,000.

This establishment is now, in all its aspects, one of the most complete of its kind in the country, embracing as it does a combination of almost every appliance of the largest and most diversified printing and blank-book manufacturing concerns in the country. The business comprises stationery and blank-book business, a well-equipped printing establishment, facilities for the printing of railway tickets in the shortest time and in the largest quantities, a complete lithographing plant, and finally an extensive electrotyping department. It employs five hundred skilled workmen, every department under the supervision of a competent manager. In 1857 Mr. Jones married Harriet, daughter of George W. Snow, a pioneer of Chicago, who settled here in 1832, and was prominent during all its early history. He has been a communicant of St. James Episcopal Church since his residence in this city.

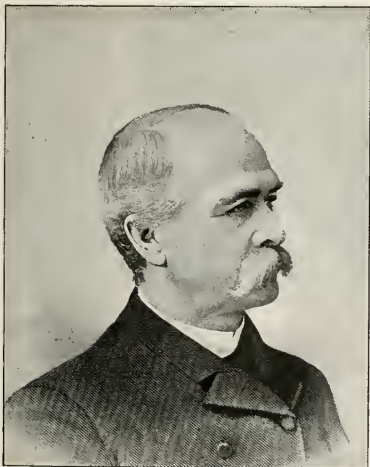
Mr. JOHN MARDER, John Marder, the head of the old house of Marder, Luse & Co., is a type of the representative self-made man of Chicago. His career exemplifies how little one's success in life depends upon what others can do for him. He was born March 5, 1835, in Greentown, Stark County, Ohio, of German parentage, who came to this country from Germany in 1820. His father was a quiet and industrious farmer; and John spent his boyhood days upon the farm, working during the seasons of farm work, and attending district school three months in the winter. Such school advantages as he had, he improved to the utmost; and at sixteen he was offered a situation in a bookstore in Akron, which opened up to him a fine opportunity for study, which he did not neglect. As clerk in the store, and as boy in the printing office connected with it, he had a good opportunity for acquiring bits of information of the greatest value, as well as a business training, which were undoubtedly the key to his subsequent success. At twenty-one, he went to Davenport, Iowa, where he was again employed as clerk in a bookstore for three years, at the end of which time he removed to Chicago. Then came a period of discouragement, hunting for a job, which he found, after three months' waiting, in a clerkship for the Chicago Type Foundry, but which he left after four months' service, to enlist as private in Company A, Chicago Light Artillery. At the close of his service he returned to Chicago, and resumed his place with the Chicago Type Foundry, where he remained for two years. He then organized the firm of David Scofield & Co., and after a year it was changed to Scofield, Marder & Co. The late A. P. Luse, whose name became so intimately connected, in after years, with that of Mr. Marder, became a partner a few years after, when the firm was changed to Marder, Luse & Co., under which name it has existed nearly twenty-five years. The fire of 1871 swept away the entire establishment of Marder, Luse & Co., entailing a present heavy loss; but there were features of the calamity which brought substantial advantages. By reason of the destruction of their molds and matrices a new stock was rendered necessary, and they were thus enabled to adopt the "American system of interchangeable type bodies" with less trouble and expense than would have been necessary otherwise, and also removed the liability of mixing the old with the new bodies. Mr. Marder was the originator of the "Point System," which was adopted by the American Type Founders, at their convention at Niagara in 1886, eight years after it had been announced and used by Marder, Luse & Co. Like the majority of Chicago business men who had made an honorable record previous to the great fire, this firm was enabled to purchase machinery and materials, and enter at once upon a new course of success, which was retarded somewhat by the commercial panic of 1873; but through the wise management of Mr. John Marder that success has never been seriously impaired; and the house to-day stands at the head of its line of business in the West.

THAYER & JACKSON STATIONERY CO.—This is the successor of the business established in 1873, and long and favorably known as Skeen & Stuart, and afterward the Skeen & Stuart Stationery Co. On the retirement of Mr. Joseph C. Skeen and Edwin C. Stuart the name of the corporation was changed to the Thayer & Jackson Stationery Co., Henry E. Thayer and Dwight Jackson having been identified with the business from



JOHN MARDER.

Photograph by Stevens, McVicker's Theater.



J. M. W. JONES.

COMMERCE AND INDUSTRIES.

THE W. B. CONKEY CO., 341-351 Dearborn Street, General Printers and Book Manufacturers, have the most complete establishment in this country for the making of all kinds of catalogues, books, etc., in the shortest possible time; appreciating the fact that to-day Time is the great essential in printing and binding, they have perfected their plant so as to be enabled to turn out the largest editions in an almost incredible short space of time.

In the Composing Room from 80 to 100 compositors are employed. There are millions of body type, and 300 fonts of display type, embracing all the latest designs, all of which have been purchased new within the last year, and as it is not used for anything but for electrotyping purposes, it must be always clear, and in good condition.

The Press Rooms contain forty cylinder presses, from the perfecting presses which take the paper from the roll and print both sides, to the finest six-roller stop cylinder machines used on the highest grades of black and color printing. Immense fire-proof vaults are provided for all book plates and dies. The plates of 5000 books are kept in these vaults, where they are perfectly secure from fire or accident. The provision made for caring for plates is most ample for years to come.

In the lighting of the printing factory Mr. Conkey having given careful study of the effect light has to color, has overcome the difficulty of lighting press rooms with arc electric lamps, avoiding the variations of color. The press rooms are lighted by over fifty arc lamps of 2,000 candle-power, and make them as bright as sunlight.

The consumption of the press rooms average about fifty tons of paper per day. Some of the presses print as many as 64 pages of an 8vo. at one time. Color work of the highest class and printing of the very finest half-tone illustrations are done on smaller presses containing every one of the latest improvements.

The Bindery is the largest in this country, employing about six hundred people, and equipped with all the modern improvements of the times, consisting of forty-five folding machines, twenty-two wire stitching machines, twenty-four improved book sewing machines, twenty-two cutting machines and twelve embossing machines, besides innumerable rounding, backing case-making, beveling, round cornering, indexing machines, etc.

This establishment can deliver to their customers 10,000 copies of a book of 400 pages, completely printed and bound, within twenty-four hours from the time the plates are placed in their hands. This Company have two factory buildings, the printing building is 100x100 feet, six floors and basement; the bindery building is 125x70 feet, seven floors and basement. Two fast-freight elevators are required in each of the buildings,

and also special conveyors are kept constantly moving with books unbound and bound, carrying them to any part of the bindery.

The printing department is run by two large engines of 150 horse-power, and the bindery department by a Hamilton-Corliss engine of 180 horse-power. Immense batteries of boilers in each supply abundant steam for power and heat.

Both buildings are fully equipped with high pressure automatic sprinklers, mercurial fire-alarms, complete equipment of fire-pails, etc. In addition special watchmen patrol every floor, and register their calls by time-clocks, which secure perfect vigilance. As a result of these precautions the rate of insurance is less on this establishment than any similar one in Chicago. Time-clocks are provided for each department, so that each employe registers his own time.

Electric call-bells and telephones connect every department with the office, so that all parts of the establishment can be reached almost instantly, and are in perfect touch with the guiding head.

From top to bottom everything is reduced to the utmost system and regularity. From 800 to 1000 persons are constantly employed, varying according to the season, the payroll ranging from \$5,000 to \$10,000 per week, with an output of \$1,000,000 per annum.

The machinery in each of the several departments are of the very latest improved; in fact, in fitting up the establishment nothing was found to be too good, which saved labor, or contributed to the perfection of the work as turned out, and since then whatever improvements in machinery were made in their line have been secured, no matter at what cost.

The W. B. Conkey Company is an Illinois corporation, with a paid-up capital stock of \$300,000, of which Mr. W. B. Conkey is President. The concern was started in a small way some fifteen years ago and has had a very healthy and steady growth ever since.

The Printing factory is located at Nos. 63-71 Plymouth Place, and the Binding building was erected some four years ago purposely for a printing building, and has all the necessary requirements for such. The Binding building was also erected some four years ago by and owned by Mr. W. B. Conkey, who built it expressly to meet the requirements of the bindery, being lighted on two sides by wide streets, and the building having a depth of only seventy feet gives it the most perfect daylight throughout for all its workrooms.

This concern prints and binds from the smallest pamphlet to the largest and finest bound book, executing all work in the highest style of art.

The motto of the concern is to be "Always on time," which, no doubt, has been the key-note to its remarkable success.



W. B. CONKEY COMPANY BUILDING.

ESTABLISHED JUNE 1875.



O. N. BLOMGREN



C. C. BLOMGREN



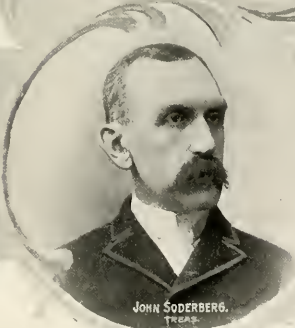
Highways
DES.

BLOMGREN BROS. & CO.

ELECTROTYPERS,
PHOTO. ZINC AND WOOD
ENGRAVING.



MONROE
ST.



JOHN SODERBERG.



JOS. H. BARNETT

CHICAGO.

INCORPORATED MARCH 1890.

the start, and then succeeding to interests of the retiring members. The business has grown from year to year, owing to the maintenance of the high standard in quality of goods and character of workmanship. The company now occupies the six-story-and-basement building, 245 and 247 State Street.

WESTERN BANK NOTE CO. was organized in 1864. It occupies the large fire-proof eight-story building, erected and owned by the company, corner of Michigan Avenue and Madison Street. Its business is steel plate and lithographic engraving, and printing of bonds, bank notes, stock certificates, bank and commercial stationery. This company does the largest business in this line of any house in this country. The plant is complete and the machinery is of the most approved pattern. Two hundred skilled workmen are employed, and the goods manufactured are shipped to all portions of the civilized world. The company has a large capital, and its sales amount to hundreds of thousands of dollars annually. The individual members of the firm—C. C. Cheney, President; C. A. Chapman, Vice-President; W. S. Gould, Treasurer; and C. Heineman, Secretary—give their attention to the management of this immense institution, and fully merit the large trade they have secured and the confidence given them. Their work is always promptly attended to and in accordance with the order given. Their trade mark is to be seen on the stationery of the largest banking houses of the world. The firm has a branch house at St. Louis, Mo., where all branches of the business are attended to the same as at Chicago.

STEAM HEATING AND SPECIALTIES.

THE AMERICAN RADIATOR CO., general offices 111 and 113 Lake Street, Chicago. If any person wishes to see what wonderful advances have been made in the last few years in improvements in the heating of buildings, improvements which conduce to the comfort, enjoyment and health of their occupants, let them visit the salesrooms of the American Radiator Co., 111 and 113 Lake Street. This is the largest store of its kind in the world, and contains an array of every variety of style, size, form and pattern of ornamentation in steam and hot water radiators known to the trade. Especially can no one who is building or intending to build afford to miss such an examination. Its radiators are adapted to every place and condition, are so graceful in outline, delicate in artistic ornamentation, and so convenient that they are in perfect keeping with the requirements of modern architecture. These radiators are built in vertical sections so that they can be increased or diminished whenever such a need arises. They are made with the most extreme care, the joints being so threaded as to require no gaskets or packing of any kind; and its facilities for turning out work insure its prompt delivery, whatever the size of the orders it may receive. This concern maintains branches at Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Minneapolis and St. Paul.

THE JOHN DAVIS CO., 69 to 79 Michigan Street, manufacturers of steam fittings, is one of the oldest and most widely known houses in the trade. It is the successor of John Davis & Co., the firm having been erected into a corporation. The house has been closely identified with the trade and growth of Chicago since an early period; and stands second to none in point of reliability and trustworthiness in its dealings and work.

G. M. DAVIS & Co., 26 to 32 S. Jefferson Street, Chicago. Pressure regulators, back-pressure valves, steam traps, damper regulators, tank indicators, air valves, etc. The business was established in 1875 by G. M. Davis, with steam gauges; but he steadily added new lines, finally dropping the gauges and giving his whole attention to the more modern appliances demanded by the trade. Mr. W. E. Davis was admitted to the firm in 1890. The business extends over the whole country from Maine to California, and from Texas to Washington. Two years ago the firm began exporting, and since then that portion of its trade has been considerable.

THE THEO. JACOBS COMPANY are the most prominent Engineers and Contractors for Steam and Hot-Water Heating Apparatus; and their reputation for good work and honest dealing is first among the heating contractors. The officers of the company are, Theo. Jacobs, President; C. H. Simmonds, Treasurer; and Thos. Montgomery, Secretary. Their works are situated at 72 and 74 Market Street, Chicago.

J. W. LIVINGSTON & Co., 96 and 98 W. Lake St., Chicago, Steam Heating and Ventilating and Hot-Water Heating. This company has every facility for steam and hot water apparatus, employs on an average from thirty to forty hands and finds its trade in all parts of the country. Mr. J. W. Livingston, the senior member of the firm, has practically constructed the steam-heating apparatus of the Wellington Hotel at Chicago, the Insane Asy-

lum, at St. Joseph, Mo., the Custom House at St. Paul, the large plant of Jas. S. Kirk & Co.'s Soap Works, Chicago, and many others. He has built up an enviable record for the thoroughness of his work, and the general satisfaction given in all his dealings.

THE PIERCE STEAM HEATING CO., General Office, Buffalo, N. Y.; Branches, Boston, New York, Chicago, Minneapolis, and St. Paul. The Chicago branch is located at 111 and 113 Lake Street. This concern stands at the head of the steam-heating industry in the United States. Its goods have been introduced into thousands of the finest buildings in all parts of this country and Europe. Among the conspicuous ones may be mentioned the Chamber of Commerce building, of Chicago; the Northwestern Guarantee building, of Minneapolis; the Pioneer Press building, of St. Paul; the Portland Hotel, of Portland, Oregon; the Hollenden Hotel, at Cleveland, O.; the Ebbitt House, Washington, D. C.; the Broch Mercantile College, Copenhagen, Denmark; Chief Justice Fuller's residence, Chicago; Ex-President Millard Fillmore's residence, Buffalo, N. Y.; and the depot of the Boston & Albany railroad, at Springfield, Mass. Its specialties consist of direct and indirect radiators, corner radiators, circular, semi-circular, and curved radiators, window radiators, stairway radiators, and radiator bronzes. They are made for steam or water, and of any height desired from twenty to forty-five inches. The lower portion is enclosed with detachable plates placed between the sections in such manner as to give ample space for the introduction of air under the base, and between the sections. These plates can be removed when the radiator

is in operation as a direct, their withdrawal also furnishes an opportunity for dusting and sweeping under it whenever desired. The vertical sectional radiators, which this company was the first to introduce, have rapidly gained in general favor, as the numerous important advantages of this construction have become known, until they lead all others. The company can always be depended upon to keep in the front rank of the trade, and procure for its patrons every improvement which may be devised.

THE VAN AUKEN STEAM SPECIALTY COMPANY, 207 S. Canal Street, Chicago. For high-grade steam specialties perhaps none have won and more rightly deserve great reputation than this company. In December, 1890, they placed upon the market the first perfectly-working automatic steam air valve for radiators. It found a ready market in the steam heating line. Not only has it been introduced in every considerable city in the United States, but also of Germany, England, Ireland, Denmark, Russia, Australia and Canada, in many of which countries it is patented. Next, this company introduced its open float-balance valve steam trap, constructed upon a principle entirely different from any heretofore used steam traps. At no time has it been able to supply the demands of the trade. Another necessity was that of an automatic air valve for hot water radiators. Mr. Van Anken, president of the company, also invented the only hot water air valve to-day on the market. It is now being used on hot water radiators in many of the finest residences throughout the United States. Hot water as a heating medium is fast winning favor, and as it does the demand for this valve increases. This company has recently placed on the market the corner gate



WESTERN BANK NOTE CO.'S BUILDING.

radiator valve, which, like the many other specialties this company makes, is highly prized by architects throughout the States, and specified when a first-class plant is to be constructed. Since the boiler explosion of January 8 last, in Warren Springer's building, in which five lives were lost, this company has placed on the market an Auker's locked safety fusible alarm for indicating low water in steam boilers. Experts pronounce it far superior to anything of its kind on the market. This company does not endeavor to compete in price with others in this line. Its object is to make steam specialties which have no equal, and if it succeeds where others fail it is entitled to a better price, and as there is a constantly increasing demand for a high grade of goods, this company is enjoying a large trade, and is fast building for itself a substantial business in reliable engineering appliances of a strictly high grade.

STEAM THRESHERS.

THE J. I. CASE THRESHING MACHINE CO. The first machine ever made in the West for threshing and cleaning grain at the same time was built by the J. I. Case Co. in a small shop on a portion of the same land now occupied by the immense factories of this concern. Mr. Case made the first machine. He lived to see it grow into one of the largest manufacturing establishments in the world. The incorporation has a capital of \$1,000,000, and does a business of several millions annually. Five thousand tons of iron and 5,000,000 feet of lumber are used annually in the construc-

COMMERCE AND INDUSTRIES.

tion of machines. Two hundred thousand dollars is paid in freights, \$90,000 for printing and advertising, and \$7,000 worth of postage stamps are used annually. The company transacts business through 900 agencies located in all portions of the United States.

STOCK YARDS AND COMMISSION.

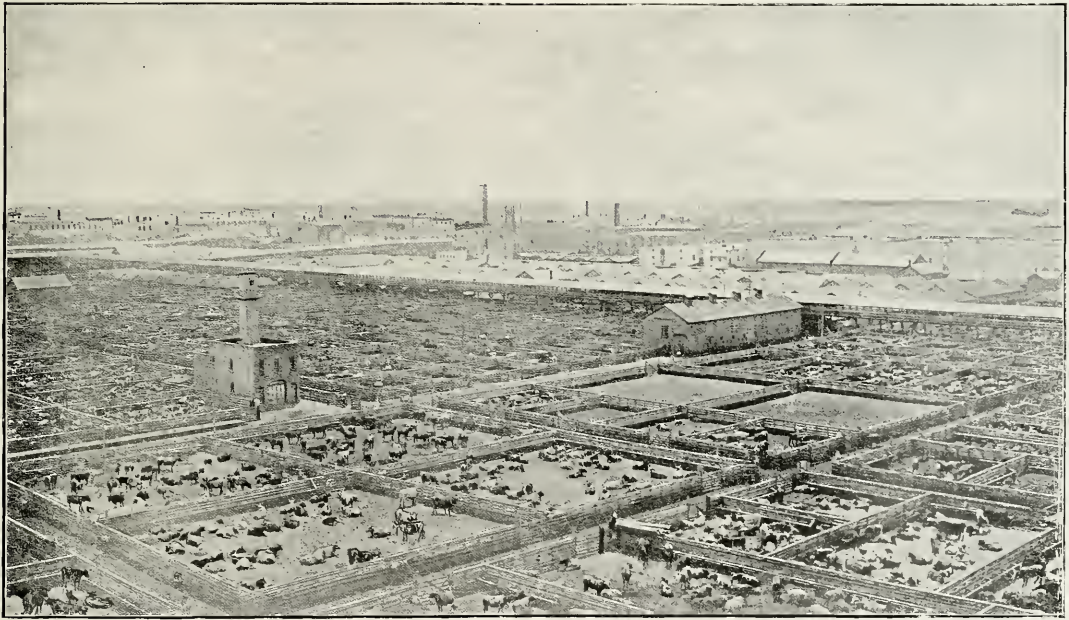
The first regular live stock market in Chicago was started in 1848 by the establishment of the Old Bull's Head Stock Yards at the corner of Madison Street and Ogden Avenue. While there were several attempts to start rival yards at different times, some of them with a degree of success, yet none of them were able to shake the degree of supremacy of the Bull's Head Yards, until the establishment of the Union Stock Yards in 1865, at the present location in what was then the Town of Lake, since absorbed by the city of Chicago. The capital stock was placed at \$1,000,000, \$925,000 of it being distributed among the nine railroads then centering in Chicago, which so focused the railroad interests in that institution that it made it practically a monopoly at the start. Under these circumstances it could not be other than a success. Work was commenced June 1, 1865, and by Christmas of that year the yards were thrown open to business. At this time the pens alone occupy 280 acres. The pens have a capacity of from one to ten car loads of stock each. The yards have a capacity for the accommodation at one time of 35,000 cattle, 200,000 hogs, 10,000 sheep and 1,500 horses.

LARGEST RECEIPTS OF STOCK IN A DAY.

Cattle, September 14, 1891.....	27,165
Calves, November 6, 1891.....	3,068
Hogs, December 5, 1884.....	66,597

TOTAL RECEIPTS OF STOCK FOR 20 YEARS.

	CATTLE.	CALVES.	HOGS.	SHEEP.	HORSES.
1872.....	684,075	.....	3,252,623	310,211	12,145
1873.....	761,428	.....	4,437,750	291,794	20,289
1874.....	923,966	.....	4,258,379	333,655	17,588
1875.....	920,843	.....	3,912,110	418,948	11,546
1876.....	1,096,745	.....	4,190,006	364,095	8,459
1877.....	1,033,151	.....	4,025,970	310,240	9,474
1878.....	1,083,068	.....	6,339,654	310,420	7,815
1879.....	1,215,732	.....	6,448,330	325,119	10,473
1880.....	1,582,777	.....	7,059,355	335,810	10,398
1881.....	1,498,550	48,948	6,474,844	433,624	12,960
1882.....	1,582,530	24,965	5,817,504	628,887	13,856
1883.....	1,878,944	30,223	5,640,625	749,917	15,255
1884.....	1,817,697	52,353	5,351,967	801,630	18,602
1885.....	1,905,518	58,500	6,937,535	1,003,598	19,256
1886.....	1,963,900	51,290	6,718,761	1,008,790	27,599
1887.....	2,382,098	65,859	5,470,852	1,390,862	46,404
1888.....	2,611,543	96,086	4,921,712	1,515,014	55,333
1889.....	3,023,281	122,968	5,598,526	1,832,469	79,926
1890.....	3,484,280	175,025	7,663,829	2,182,667	101,566
1891.....	3,250,359	203,333	8,600,805	2,153,537	94,396



BIRD'S EYE VIEW UNION STOCK YARDS, CHICAGO.

Sheep, June 2, 1890.....	18,797
Hogs, June 8, 1889.....	1,237
Cars, January 12, 1891.....	2,099

LARGEST RECEIPTS OF STOCK IN ONE WEEK.

Cattle, week ending September 19, 1891.....	95,524
Calves, week ending September 20, 1891.....	8,394
Hogs, week ending November 20, 1880.....	300,488
Sheep, week ending October 4, 1890.....	57,683
Horses, week ending February 21, 1891.....	3,679
Cars, week ending December 5, 1891.....	8,222

LARGEST RECEIPTS OF STOCK IN ONE MONTH.

Cattle, October, 1890.....	382,098
Calves, September, 1891.....	31,308
Hogs, November, 1880.....	1,111,997
Sheep, October, 1890.....	227,916
Horses, March, 1890.....	22,527
Cars, December, 1891.....	31,910

LARGEST RECEIPTS OF STOCK IN ONE YEAR.

Cattle, 1890.....	3,484,280
Calves, 1891.....	205,383
Hogs, 1891.....	8,600,805
Sheep, 1890.....	2,182,667
Horses, 1890.....	101,566
Cars, 1890.....	311,557

TOTAL SHIPMENTS OF STOCK FOR 20 YEARS.

	CATTLE.	CALVES.	HOGS.	SHEEP.	HORSES.
1872.....	510,025	.....	1,835,594	145,016	10,625
1873.....	574,181	.....	2,197,557	115,235	18,540
1874.....	622,929	.....	2,330,361	180,555	16,608
1875.....	696,534	.....	1,582,643	243,604	11,129
1876.....	797,724	.....	1,131,635	195,925	6,839
1877.....	703,402	.....	951,221	155,354	6,598
1878.....	699,108	.....	1,266,906	156,727	8,176
1879.....	726,903	.....	1,692,361	179,266	9,280
1880.....	886,614	.....	1,394,980	156,510	8,713
1881.....	938,712	33,465	1,289,679	253,938	11,108
1882.....	921,009	10,229	1,747,722	314,200	12,788
1883.....	966,758	12,671	1,319,292	374,463	14,698
1884.....	791,884	31,089	1,302,615	290,352	18,247
1885.....	744,003	33,610	1,797,446	260,277	18,882
1886.....	704,675	18,657	2,090,784	266,912	26,388
1887.....	791,483	15,956	1,812,001	445,694	46,155
1888.....	968,385	23,663	1,751,829	601,241	52,866
1889.....	1,250,971	35,576	1,786,659	711,215	73,311
1890.....	1,260,309	61,466	1,985,700	929,854	94,3
1891.....	1,066,204	48,331	2,962,514	688,265	87,2

COMMERCE AND INDUSTRIES.

VALUATION OF STOCK FOR TWENTY-SIX YEARS.

1866.....	\$42,765,328	1879.....	\$114,795,834
1867.....	42,375,241	1880.....	143,057,626
1868.....	52,506,288	1881.....	183,007,710
1869.....	60,171,217	1882.....	196,670,221
1870.....	62,090,621	1883.....	201,252,772
1871.....	60,231,082	1884.....	187,387,680
1872.....	87,500,000	1885.....	173,598,002
1873.....	91,321,162	1886.....	166,741,754
1874.....	115,049,140	1887.....	176,644,597
1875.....	117,533,942	1888.....	182,202,789
1876.....	111,185,650	1889.....	203,321,924
1877.....	99,024,100	1890.....	231,344,879
1878.....	106,101,879	1891.....	239,434,777
Total.....			\$3,447,416,225.

Average weight of hogs, 1891..... 221 lbs.

TOTAL RECEIPTS FOR THE YEAR 1891.

	CATTLE.	CALVES.	HOGS.	SHEEP.	HORSES.	Total No. Cars.
January.....	274,359	7,490	1,068,260	205,132	8,018	31,740
February.....	223,413	6,012	933,873	175,217	12,198	26,951
March.....	242,816	8,336	861,902	205,350	11,867	26,272
April.....	201,668	10,402	523,528	208,924	10,153	19,566
May.....	220,683	13,440	560,115	185,881	9,871	20,708
June.....	235,618	26,782	571,421	167,581	6,926	21,536
July.....	288,983	28,292	468,497	169,793	5,213	22,307
August.....	260,765	29,357	394,499	160,349	5,605	19,536
September.....	358,223	31,898	456,584	187,545	7,183	25,186
October.....	372,338	25,127	684,909	191,473	8,091	29,054
November.....	290,256	16,971	1,008,865	140,569	5,290	29,940
December.....	281,237	7,776	1,068,262	155,723	4,062	31,910
Total for Year.....	3,250,359	205,383	8,600,805	2,153,537	94,396	304,706
Total for 1890.....	3,484,280	175,925	7,663,828	2,182,667	101,566	311,557

TOTAL SHIPMENTS FOR THE YEAR 1891.

	CATTLE.	CALVES.	HOGS.	SHEEP.	HORSES.	Total No. Cars.
January.....	93,046	3,944	232,048	88,420	7,379	8,639
February.....	87,590	2,359	328,463	65,866	12,007	9,275
March.....	96,258	968	380,893	80,312	10,760	10,031
April.....	70,031	524	292,548	91,135	9,636	7,928
May.....	76,756	394	278,269	67,507	8,747	7,991
June.....	67,943	5,808	254,364	53,239	6,534	7,263
July.....	83,454	3,609	257,112	44,969	4,700	7,534
August.....	88,162	4,826	176,308	43,798	4,865	7,128
September.....	111,480	8,217	200,067	47,063	6,494	8,662
October.....	109,958	7,235	217,662	45,684	7,434	8,597
November.....	85,260	5,398	174,821	25,770	4,784	6,838
December.....	92,936	2,969	189,869	34,512	3,933	7,613
Total for Year.....	1,066,264	48,331	2,962,514	688,205	87,273	97,499
Total for 1890.....	1,260,309	61,466	1,985,700	929,854	94,362	105,439

CLAY, ROBINSON & Co., Live Stock Commission, Union Stock Yards, Chicago, is one of the most active and responsible houses in the trade. The firm has been long recognized as one of the leading ones at the Union Stock Yards. It is composed of John Clay, Jr., Charles Robinson and Wm. H. Forrest. One of the special features of their business is the publication of a weekly "Live Stock Report," covering the live stock transactions at the yards for the week ending with each current number. This is sent free to each patron of the house, and to such others as desire it on payment of sufficient to cover cost of postage. As much depends upon the personal integrity of the commission dealers as on the state of the market in determining the returns which will go to the shipper. So that the shipper is interested in selecting a concern, to do his business, which possesses the highest degree of business integrity. After that he is interested in knowing exactly the state of the market in order to be sure that he is not cheated in the returns. Messrs. Clay, Robinson & Co., stand as high as any firm at the yards for honorable dealing, and as for the market the weekly "Live Stock Report" gives the record of actual transactions, which are a perfect photograph of the condition of the market.

WOOD BROTHERS.—This firm composed of S. E. Wood, James Wood, E. A. Wood, and Richard Nash, was established in 1867, since which time there has been no change in the firm name, and the volume of business is probably the largest handled by any live-stock commission firm at the yards. Twenty-three years of experience has given this establishment a wide knowledge in all that pertains to its systematic conduct, and places it in the lead of all similar institutions. Doing a large and constantly increasing business at the head office in Chicago, with a branch at South Omaha, Nebraska, it reports a most satisfactory amount of business, the increase being largely due to the efforts of the eight salesmen regularly employed to dispose of consignments to this house, each one delegated to give especial attention to some particular class of stock, and handle a specific division of trade. Aside from these salesmen, a large corps of experienced men are employed whose personal watchfulness assures the prompt and careful handling of all consignments. There is no firm in the market doing a larger aggregate business, nor whose patronage is so generally

drawn from the entire country, making them through experts in the handling of all manner of stock, whether cattle, hogs, or sheep. The financial standing of the concern is too well known to question. Its conservatism, honesty, and integrity are matters of record. They have never defaulted on an obligation during a panic, fire, or other financial depressions.

JOSEPH JACKSON was born in Richland County, Ohio, January 27, 1832, and removed to Illinois in 1855. In 1869 he settled in Chicago and engaged in the live stock commission business at the Union Stock Yards. During the time since, he has done business with all the principal buyers and shippers in Illinois, and in every case his transactions have been satisfactory. He was also one of the first to export live stock to the European market.



JOSEPH JACKSON.

N. W. LIVE STOCK COMMISSION CO., 113 Exchange Building, U. S. Y., Chicago. The officers of this Company are I. L. Woods, President and General Manager; J. R. Burton, formerly a banker of Kellogg, Iowa, Vice-President; and James Early, formerly Treasurer for two terms of Madison county, Iowa, Secretary and Treasurer. They are all practical business men, and have every facility for the quick transaction of all business entrusted to them. Mr. Early himself having been in the live stock business for the last twenty years.

SILAS W. SINCLAIR, a live Stock Commission Merchant at the Union Stock Yards, was born near Hillsdale, Michigan, in 1848. He afterward removed to Waterloo, Ind., and thence to Iowa. He came to Chicago in 1876, and was associated with Wood Brothers until 1883, when he founded the present firm. Mr. Sinclair is thoroughly conversant with the live stock commission business, and is perfectly reliable and trustworthy.

F. J. BERRY.—Mr. F. J. Berry, of F. J. Berry & Co., was born at Linington, Me., in 1837. For the past twenty years he has been engaged in the business of commission sales of horses, fifteen years of which have been right here in Chicago. He first came to this city in 1872, and five years later removed his business to this city. Most of the time he has occupied the same location as now, where he has achieved his great success. During this time he has built up a vast business, his sales aggregating 16,441 horses in 1891. He has two regular sales days each week, on Tuesdays and Saturdays, embracing all grades of horses, high class fashionably-bred breeding stock, stallions, brood mares, fillies, and young stock, trotters, pacers, gentlemen's road horses, carriage teams and the finest bred Kentucky saddle horses. He also conducts special high class sales, to which he admits no cheap, common, or ordinary stock. For a long time Mr. Berry has felt the need for more room and greater facilities for the conduct of his business. At last he has undertaken one of the most gigantic establishments of the kind in America. In May next ground will be broken for the erection of the most elaborate Sale Ring ever constructed for the accommodation of these mammoth breeders' sales. The building will be one block in length, by one hundred and sixty feet in width, with a speed track on the natural soil, the full capacity of the building, and having a seating capacity of 3,000 people. It will be heated by



SILAS W. SINCLAIR.

COMMERCE AND INDUSTRIES.



F. J. BERY.

Berry & Company's Mammoth October Breeders' Sale.

ROBERT LAW, Manager for the Chicago Railway Terminal Association, which manages the unloading and transfer of stock and cars at the Stock Yards, was born in Canada, May 26, 1860, and while quite young his father moved with his family to New York State. The subject of this sketch received his education in the public schools of New York. At the age of seventeen years he removed to Nebraska and entered the employ of the Union Pacific Railway Company. His official duties with this Company, a few years later called him to Cheyenne, Wyoming, where he resided for several years. He then accepted a position with the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad Company, and removed to Keokuk, Iowa. He was with this Company for several years; and then took a place with the Northern Pacific Railway, and removed to Montana.



INTERIOR OF LINDSAY BROS., TAILORS.



ROBERT LAW.

steam, lighted by electricity, and fitted up with all the modern improvements to make patrons comfortable, where gentlemen can take their wives, and daughters, and be seated as comfortably as in their own parlors, while the 2:10 trotter flies past them, coming through the eighth of a mile straight speed stretch while under the auctioneer's hammer. The most stormy or cold weather will make no difference, as the entire speed track, and all, will be under cover and be as pleasant as a mid-summer's day. This mammoth enterprise will be fitted up in the most fashionable and attractive style at a cost of \$150,000, and will be completed in time to be dedicated by F. J.

establishment was founded in 1870 by David J. Lindsay, and was burned out in the great fire. In 1873, a brother, Mr. L. F. Lindsay joined him, under the firm name of Lindsay Bros., which firm was dissolved in 1885 by the withdrawal of the brother, Mr. David J. Lindsay then again assumed sole control, and carried on the business under his individual name. He has built up a large and substantial custom among the best class of the community. His entire business life has been devoted to the tailoring trade, and he deserves the aristocratic patronage with which he is favored. Mr. Lindsay is of middle age, a native of Scotland, and has resided in Chicago for twenty-five years in the prosecution of his trade.



A. A. DEVORE.

He is vigilant, prompt and energetic in business, always courteous and attentive to the wants of his customers. His store is said to be the finest of its kind in the city. It is especially fitted up with a view to showing goods, and the convenience of business. He gives constant employment to sixty skilled tailors and assistants. Mr. Lindsay is recognized as one of the most expert cutters in Chicago, and those dealing with him may be confident of getting the best goods and superior workmanship. He caters to the most critical and fastidious trade, which requires the finest goods. Mr. Lindsay is a popular and genial business man, well deserving the substantial success his ably directed efforts have achieved; and among his customers may be found the elite of the city. Mr. Lindsay is a prominent member of the Chicago Drapers' and Tailors' Exchange, and the Merchant Tailors' National Exchange; also a member

Mr. Law has been actively engaged in the railway service since fifteen years of age; and has filled many important positions, such as General Road Master, Division, and General Superintendent, Assistant General Manager of the Union Pacific Railway, Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railway and Northern Pacific Railway. At this time he is Manager of all Terminals entering the Union Stock Yards in Chicago, an important position, which he fills most acceptably. Mr. Law is married and lives with his family in a very pleasant home in Hyde Park, Chicago.

TAILORS.

LINDSAY BROS., Tailors, Nos. 9, 11 and 13 Monroe Street, Chicago. This popular tailoring

Exchange, and the Merchant Tailors' National Exchange; also a member of Hyde Park Club, and the Chicago Athletic Club.

A. A. DEVORE & SONS, Merchant Tailors, Corner of Michigan Avenue and Adams Street, the Pullman Building. This concern is one of the oldest in the business, in this city. The elder Devore was born in Washington County, Pa., June 19, 1831. At 13 years of age he was apprenticed to learn the tailors' trade. During the time, he obtained, by the exercise of great diligence and perseverance, a good common school education, notwithstanding he was obliged to work under great disadvantages. He afterward settled in Pittsburg, Pa., where he did an extensive merchant tailoring business. In July, 1878, he removed to Chicago, where his



J. A. DEVORE.



W. S. DEVORE.

Avenue and Adams Street. The proprietors of this establishment are A. A. Devore & Sons, a firm famous throughout the Northwest for the general excellence in fit and workmanship of every garment which bears their mark. The tables in their show-rooms are stocked with cloths of finest quality and newest patterns showing tasteful selections and representing the choicest importations. This firm caters to the most fastidious trade; and, above all, seeks to please its customers, and hold the patronage, it once secures. It employs the most competent cutters and fitters so as to be able to meet the most exacting requirements of their patrons."

C. A. ROBERTSON, Ladies' Tailor.—Only in the last few years have men engaged in dressmaking or ladies' tailoring. But when a man is demanded for any special branch of business, he is to be found somewhere. Mr. C. A. Robertson, 78 State Street, Chicago, had the business foresight eighteen years ago to see that a first-class ladies' tailor was demanded here, hence located and began the business in a small way. To-day he employs about thirty of the most experienced workmen to be had, and is kept busy all the time. His patronage is from the leading and best dressed ladies in the city. This strict adherence to the rule to do only the very best work that can be turned out has built him up a most lucrative trade, and given him a reputation second to no ladies' tailor in America.

FRED. KAUFMANN, the American Tailor, 215 South Clark Street, has adopted some very liberal rules respecting garments made by him. He gives a written guarantee to keep all his work in repair for one year, free of charge. He sends samples and rules for self-measurement on application. His present business was established in 1886; and he now has one of the largest tailoring businesses in Chicago, a business which he has built up by making low prices and good work. He has been in business in Chicago for more than thirty years.

TERRA COTTA, BRICK, FIRE ROOFING, ETC.

THE CHICAGO ANDERSON PRESSED BRICK COMPANY.—Owing to disintegrations from time to time, by the elements, alterations arising from changes in temperature and moisture, stone, metal, wood and almost all kinds of materials, finally crumble and decay, in time destroying the finest and most costly buildings. A recognition of this fact brought out the necessity for something which would resist the action of the destroyer, time, which is not susceptible to disintegration by reason of those changes, and still will admit of the exercise of the highest skill of the artist. This material has been found in the clay which exists everywhere in exhaustless quantity, and which only requires intelligent treatment, and artistic skill in ornamentation. It remained for the skill and patient research of James C. Anderson to discover the methods and system by which this imperfectly understood material could be wrought into objects of artistic beauty, coupled with strength and durability, greater than any other, from which the standard of our buildings could be elevated, and unimpaired excellence assured to the remoter generations. What Watts was to steam, or Morse to the telegraph, Anderson is to the art of producing the most wonderful and beautiful building material from clay. Who can measure the value of his discoveries to this and the coming generations? By the aid of science and research he has made it an art of the highest order, with which his name will ever remain associated. He produces building material that surpasses the ancients in qualities of endurance, while in symmetry, ornamentation, texture and beauty it rivals the sculptor's best work in stone. He revolutionizes the art with an excellence hitherto unknown, by which the highest results in architecture may be attained. Creating a system exclusively his own, its product is the natural result, and could by no other method be made to possess the same intrinsic qualities,—a fact to be remembered. Among the notable buildings in this city and elsewhere which have been constructed with the pressed brick, or terra cotta of this concern are: The Rookery, Royal Insurance Building, McCormick Block, L. P. Hanson Block, Gaff Building, Parker Building, Farwell Building, Calumet Club House, Hiram Sibley's Warehouse, Open Board of Trade Building, Counselman's Ten Story Building, Opera House Building, in Chicago; and Merchant's National Bank, Cleveland, Ohio; the Tribune Building, Minneapolis, Minn.;

sons joined him in the conduct of the business, under the style of A. A. Devore & Co. They began business in Chicago at the northeast corner of State and Adams Streets. They afterward removed to Adams Street, where the National Union is now located. From there they removed to the Argyle Building, on Michigan Avenue and Jackson Street. Their last move was to their present quarters, as above. The following is taken from the Chicago Globe, of October 19, 1889: "The most perfect and most handsomely appointed tailoring establishment in America is located in the ground floor corner room of the Pullman building, corner of Michigan

J. L. Mitchell's Residence, Milwaukee, Wis.; Board of Trade Building, Omaha, Neb., and more than 2,500 other first class buildings, in Chicago, and every other city and town of considerable importance throughout the United States and Canada.

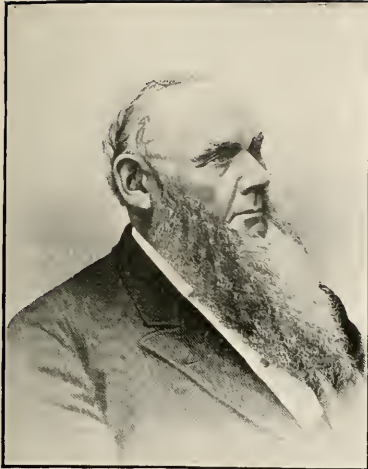
THE NORTHWESTERN TERRA COTTA CO., corner of Clybourn and Wrightwood Avenues, Chicago, manufacturers of terra cotta for building purposes. This is one of the leading concerns in this line of manufacture in Chicago, both in point of the extent of its business and in the length of time it has been in the field. It was the pioneer in the manufacture of terra cotta trimmings for building purposes in the Northwest. It has a capital stock of \$300,000 and an output of \$300,000 annually. Its facilities are of the very best, being provided with all the latest appliances in its line. The best possible comment on the popularity of its goods is to cite a list of the notable buildings for which this company has furnished the terra cotta trimmings. Such a list includes the Rand-McNally Building, Rookery, Chamber of Commerce, Pullman, Northern Hotel, Herald, Woman's Temple, Phoenix, Monadnock and Tacoma Buildings, and many others in Chicago. Those in course of erection include the Masonic Temple, the Fair, the Ashland Block, German Opera House, Cook County Abstract Co., A. J. Stone, Cobin Estate, Mellers' Warehouse and others. Outside of Chicago there is the Chamber of Commerce, of Kansas City; Midland Hotel, of the same place; Paxton Building, Omaha; Union League, Brooklyn; Neaves Building, Cincinnati; Mercantile Library, St. Louis; Broadway Theater, Denver; New York Life Insurance Company, St. Paul; Commercial Club, Louisville; The Morris Building, New Orleans, and many others. This is only a partial list, but it is sufficient.

PIONEER FIRE-PROOF CONSTRUCTION CO., manufacturers of all kinds of hollow, solid and porous tile for interior construction of all classes of buildings. Its factories are at Ottawa, Ill., on the line of the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific and of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroads. The main office is at 154 South Clark Street. The firm was organized in 1880, as the Ottawa Tile Company. The "Pioneer" was incorporated the same year, with a capital stock of \$6,000, which has since been increased to \$500,000. It does a business of \$1,500,000 annually. Two hundred and fifty men are employed in the manufacture, with a large force in the building department.

GEORGE MAYHEW MOULTON was born in Readsboro, Vt., March 15, 1851. His parents were Joseph T. and Maria J. Moulton. The family came to Chicago in 1853, and still reside here. George M. and his father are engaged in business under the name of J. T. Moulton & Son, architects and builders, devoting their attention to the designing and building of grain elevators. Mr. Moulton's education was gained in the public schools of Chicago. In 1868 he graduated from the High School, standing well with his class, and at the commencement exercises, was selected to deliver an original German oration. After his graduation, while in his father's employ, he learned the carpenter's trade. In January, 1870, he, with his father, went to Duluth, to erect an elevator. From there he then went to Stillwater, Minn., to supervise the construction of another elevator for the same company. In the winter of 1871 he returned to Chicago, and engaged in erecting a large number of grain elevators, almost all having been destroyed by the great fire. His experience in the building of elevators since that time has probably been the most extensive of any man in this country. It has included the erection of elevators at East St. Louis, Ill., St. Louis, Mo., Bethalto, Ill., Ste. Genevieve, Mo., Venice, Ill., Indianapolis, Portland, New York, Baltimore, Norfolk, Buffalo, Cleveland, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, Duluth, Minneapolis, Kansas City, Tacoma and many others. Mr. Moulton was also one of the organizers of the Pioneer Fire Proof Construction Co., of Chicago, and the Ottawa Tile Co., of Ottawa, Ill., which is one of the largest establishments of the kind in the world. He is also president and principal stockholder of the River Bank Coal Co., of Streator, Ill. The Corning Clay Works, at St. Paul, Minn., is another one of his ventures, and of which he is president. He is president of the Commerce Vault Co., a director in the Chicago Deposit Vault Co. and a director in the Chicago Cold Storage Exchange. He is a stockholder in the Masonic Temple Association, of Joliet, Ill., and in the World's Columbian Exposition. He is an enthusiastic Mason, having taken all the degrees up to Knight Templar, and 3rd degree, Scottish rite. He is a member of the Union League Club, Miltons Club, Acacia Club, Sons of Vermont, Chicago Art Institute and the Chicago Athletic Association. Mr. Moulton was married in 1875, in Burlington, Iowa, to Anna Florence Garland. They have two children. The family reside on Calumet Avenue, in the homestead of the late Gen. John A. Logan, which Mr. Moulton purchased after the death of Gen. Logan's estate. The property has been remodeled



GEORGE MAYHEW MOULTON.



N. A. WILLIAMS.

and enlarged, until it is a very handsome and commodious residence.

N. A. WILLIAMS, Dealer in Sewer Pipe and kindred articles, occupies an unpretentious building on Washington Street between Market and Franklin Streets. For twenty-three years he has been a resident of this city, and connected with his present business. He is a native of Ohio; and for many years was a resident of Cleveland, being there associated with W. P. Southworth, the famous grocerman, in the grocery business. Mr. Williams came to Chicago in 1869 as the representative of the Akron Sewer Pipe Co.; and up to January 1st, 1892, handled its entire product in this market. His sales have

steadily grown until they have reached a volume of from 1,500 to 1,600 car loads per annum. Mr. Williams is the authorized representative of the American Sewer Pipe Co., a combination embracing several of the leading manufacturers. He also handles fire clay, and all its products. Although a veteran in trade he still holds the reins of his mammoth business, directing all its details with wonted vigor. He is a man of unblemished character and integrity, neither of which have ever been questioned. He has never met an obstacle which he has failed to overcome, so that his success is not surprising.

THE SUCCESS OF ACME. The best of things are not at once adopted by the public. People must be convinced of their merits, and this takes time. That something better than the old-time plaster was needed to bring plastering up to the standard of other improved materials entering into the construction of modern buildings was patent to every one, but when Acme Cement Plaster was first introduced it found the field already occupied by many patent mixtures possessing more or less merit (especially less), which was backed by large capital and being pushed by active and able men. The failure of some of these had tended to prejudice the minds of architects and builders against everything new, but knowing that in Acme there was merit which would surely win its way to favor as it became known, C. H. Rose & Co. pushed it to the front. Their efforts have been crowned with signal success. The demand for Acme is not only very great, but is daily increasing. Its crowning success is in the construction of the World's Fair buildings, where thousands of tons are being used. It has there been subjected to the most trying tests. It has been subjected to heavy rains within an hour after being applied, and then from solid during the night. But it seems capable of withstanding rain, frost and fire to an unlimited extent.

THEATRE LIGHTING.

W. J. BLACKBURN & Co. The rapid growth of the Theatre has called into play, during the last few years, a new branch of industry, which is rapidly assuming great proportions. This is the most prominent firm in Chicago in Theatrical Lighting business. It is located at 3133 State Street. For the past ten years Mr. Blackburn has been connected with the leading theatres of Chicago, having charge of "the lighting." In 1889 he organized the W. J. Blackburn Co., and continued under that name until 1891, when Mr. G. H. Bateson purchased an interest in the firm. The firm name was then changed to W. J. Blackburn & Co. Mr. Bateson has been connected for years with the Chicago Edison Co. and the Westinghouse Electric and Mfg. Co., and now has charge of the electrical department of this prosperous firm of which he is a member. Both members of the firm are energetic business men, and all contracts placed in their hands are sure of receiving conscientious and thorough execution. Both Mr. Blackburn and Mr. Bateson are natives of this country, and have the true American push in them. Among the many theatres which they have lighted and furnished are the Davidson Theatre, Milwaukee, Wis.; the Hagan Theatre, St. Louis, Mo.; the Fuller Opera House, Madison, Wis.; the Clark Street Theatre, Chicago; the Timmerman Opera House, Englewood, Ill., and they are now at work at the new theatre which is being erected on 18th Street, Chicago. Although this firm is making a specialty of theatrical lighting, it gives a large amount of its time to the manufacture of stage hardware and supplies, of which it always carries a full line in stock. It produces all kinds of electrical effects for stage productions. One of its specialties deserves particular mention, viz., its "Monarch" Theatrical Arc Lamp, which is designed to take the place of the calcium light, giving a much better effect as it can be regulated to throw a light from 500 to 5,000 candle-power strong, and they also recommend it for its economical qualities. The importance of their specialty can only be appreciated when it is understood that the success of any play depends upon obtaining good stage effects, which again largely depends upon the lights. Both Mr. Blackburn and Mr. Bateson are gentlemen in the prime of life, and by their untiring energy and persistent effort have placed themselves among the successful business men of this city.

TIME DETECTORS.

BUERK'S WATCHMAN'S TIME DETECTOR. In this age of improvement and invention one has to be on the alert to "keep up with the procession." Business houses that employ watchmen about their premises, as almost all business houses do, can not always rely on their watchmen attending to their duties properly. It has been difficult to ascertain whether a watchman was giving his attention to his business, or whether he was sleeping or otherwise neglecting his duty. With the invention of Buerk's Detector this difficulty was overcome, and this uncertainty obviated. This instrument designates just where the watchman is at all times. It is simple in construction and accurate in its work. It is manufactured by J. E. Duerk at 230 Washington St., Boston, Massachusetts.



W. H. HEEGAARD.

TOBACCO AND CIGARS.

WILHELM HEINRICH HEEGAARD, one of the oldest and most prominent tobacconists in Chicago, and member of the firm of W. H. Heegaard & Co., was born in Copenhagen, Denmark, July 10, 1845. He came to Chicago in 1859, and was educated at Mount Morris Rock River Seminary, and in 1866 he started a small retail tobacco and cigar business at 45 W. Madison Street, which has since grown to immense proportions. He now conducts one of the most extensive wholesale and retail tobacco houses in the United States, at the corner of South Water Street and Wabash Avenue. Their cigars and tobacco are well-known to the trade, and are regarded as standard throughout the entire West. Its establishment is probably the most complete in the whole State, being fitted up with all manner of appliances for the use of its business. Another thing, it uses in its high grade goods nothing but the finest stock.

TOYS, BICYCLES, ETC.

ADOLPH SCHOENINGER, President of the Western Wheel Works, was born at Wiestenberg, Germany, January 20, 1833. From six to nine years of age, he spent in the public schools of his native country; and from nine to fourteen in the high school. He then went into practical business as an apprentice in the dry goods line. After coming to this country he engaged for a time in a tobacco store in Philadelphia; and afterward as a partner in a paper-box business. In 1857 he changed to the grocery business. He was married in 1857 at Philadelphia, and carried on business until 1861, when he joined the 75th Pa. Regt., under Col. Von Bohlen, and was made Captain. He served until 1863, and was then mustered out and returned to his business. Meeting with small success and encountering reverses, he left Philadelphia and came to Chicago, where he arrived without a penny in his pocket. In 1866 he formed a partnership with F. Westerman, in the manufacture of toys and novelties, which has steadily increased, barring serious set-back at the time of the great fire, when the works were entirely destroyed. Mr. Schoeninger is at the head of one of the most extensive manufacturing establishments in the city of Chicago. Mr. Schoeninger was appointed a member



ADOLPH SCHOENINGER.

of the Board of Education for the city of Chicago by Mayor Colvin, a position which he filled for three years. He has also been a member of the Germania Maennerchor, since its first organization, and belongs to all the German charitable societies and to many others.

THE TAYLOR CYCLE COMPANY, successors to the western business of the GEO. R. BIDWELL CYCLE CO., at 270-272 Wabash Avenue, Chicago. The latter company has been in the bicycle business since its commencement, and has for many years been known as the largest, most progressive, and best equipped bicycle house in the world. The Taylor Cycle Company are direct importers of the best English wheels, and manufacturers of several of the very best cycles of American manufacture. The whole-

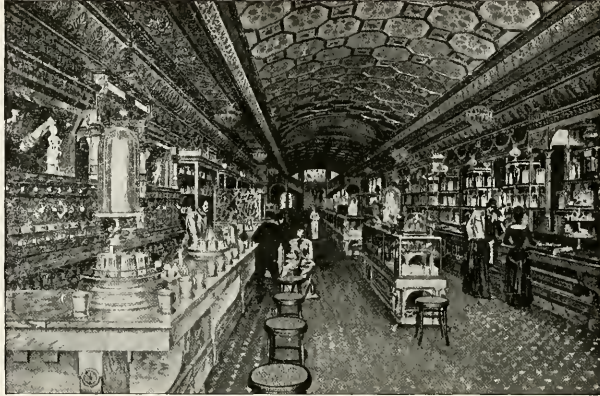
sale business of this house is very extensive, covering all the territory in the United States west of the State of Pennsylvania. It is the sole Western distributing agent for the Tourist Cycles, which are made in the factory of the Colt's Patent Fire Arms Company, Hartford, Conn.; and are the most accurately constructed bicycles in the world. It is also Western distributing agent for the famous Warwick Cycles, which machines have been adopted by the United States Government for use in its postal service. It also manufactures the Student Safety, as well as a complete line of medium and low-priced safeties for men, women and children. It has the most complete line of bicycles carried by any house in the world; and has agencies for the sale of them in almost every city and town in the West. In places where it is not represented it proposes to place agencies. It would be well worth the while of any individual or firm which contemplates entering the cycle trade to correspond with them. The Taylor Cycle Company has paid particular attention to the retail trade in the city of Chicago, and has inaugurated several new systems in connection therewith. Its store is located at 270-272 Wabash Avenue, and it is the largest bicycle house in the world. The retail business is divided into several departments as follows: The Sales Department, Instruction, Rental, Storage and Repairing. In the Sales Department may be found bicycles of all sizes, styles and prices, ranging from children's velocipedes at \$5.00 to the fine Pneumatic Tired Racing Machines costing \$175.00. It has been the custom of bicycle dealers to handle only one make of machines, which they claim to be the best for all persons and all purposes. This is a mistake, as no single style or make of machine is suitable for the different persons and different uses to which a bicycle is put. By carrying all styles and makes in its Retail Department the Taylor Cycle Company is enabled to furnish each customer with the most suitable style for his particular use, without prejudice as to make. To their Instruction Department is due the credit of increasing, to a very great extent, the number of lady riders, as well as business men who have become devoted enthusiasts of cycling within the past two years. The Instruction Hall is large and well lighted, and the walls and pillars are all padded to prevent the slightest injury to the pupil should he come into contact with them in his first lessons. The lessons are given privately, by appointment, and each lesson is one half hour in duration. Three expert instructors are employed, two of them being in the Instruction Hall at all times, from 8 o'clock A. M. until 9 P. M. The pupil is first placed on a patent Automatic Balancing Machine which is attached to the floor, and which has an arrangement of pulleys and gears by use of which the pupil is taught the elements of balancing and steering. After fifteen minutes' practice on this machine a belt, with handle attached to it so that it comes near the small of the back, is strapped about the pupil,

who is then placed upon a regular Safety bicycle and is started about the hall, the instructor keeping a firm hold of the handle of the belt and walking at the side of the machine until the pupil becomes accustomed to steering and pedaling. The instructor then attaches the long strap to a ring in the belt handle, and walks about the room about six feet from the pupil still keeping control of the movements of the machine by aid of the strap. The pupil is soon able to ride alone without any assistance from the instructor; after which the finishing touches are given by the instructor which consists in teaching how to mount and dismount properly, and how to handle the machine under all conditions. No pupil is ever allowed to fall in this Hall; and, through this system, learning to ride the bicycle has become a comparative luxury to thousands of people who have taken advantage of it to learn to ride, who would never have entertained the idea had they been required to learn alone, or with the assistance of a friend who could not understand bicycle instruction, because it is a business in itself. In the Rental Department new machines of leading makes are rented to responsible parties by the hour, day, week or month, so it is not necessary for every cyclist to own a mount, as, after learning to ride in the Instruction Hall, those who do not care to buy a machine can enjoy the sport by renting a machine occasionally. The Storage Department is for the use of business men who ride from their residences to their places of business, and have no suitable places in which to store their wheels during business hours. The wheels are left here in the morning, and when called for in the evening have been nicely cleaned and

oiled, and are always kept in good condition. The Repair Department is completely equipped with all machinery and tools for making any class of repairs on bicycles of all makes, and is under the supervision of a competent bicycle mechanic. But few people imagine to what extent the bicycle business has grown, and it would be well worth while for those who have never visited a large bicycle establishment to call and inspect the different departments of the Taylor Cycle company. It is always pleased to have visitors inspect its storeroom and Instruction Hall, and regards it as a pleasure to give any information desired. When we consider the many uses to which a bicycle may be put to advantage it is not surprising that bicycle riding has become so popular with all classes of people of both sexes. Bicycle riding is not only a source of pleasure but is an excellent health-giving exercise, and a practical means of locomotion.

CHICAGO TOY AND FANCY GOODS Co., No. 23 Lake St., Chicago. This concern was first started by Messrs. G. A. Meyer and A. A. Cohn, in 1888, and was incorporated in March, 1890, under its present title with Mr. Meyer as President and Mr. Cohn as Secretary and Treasurer. It then removed to its present quarters, where it occupies a five-story-and-basement building, 22 by 140 feet. The office is on the first floor. This is the headquarters for fireworks, flags and all Fourth of July goods, as well as every description of toys, dolls, albums, plush and fancy goods. The company sells to wholesale dealers only, and their trade necessitates the employment of from twenty-five to thirty hands, and add in season greatly to that amount, while a force of traveling salesman represent the concern in all parts of the Union.

A. FEATHERSTONE, manufacturer bicycles and children's carriages. The manufacture of Bicycles has become one of the leading industries of the United States; and Chicago leads in the production of these goods. In reviewing Chicago's enterprises, prominent notice should be given the widely known and mammoth establishment of A. Featherstone, located at



INTERIOR OF GUNTHER'S CONFECTIONERY STORE.



INSTRUCTION HALL OF THE TAYLOR CYCLE COMPANY.

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COMMERCE AND INDUSTRIES.

Clark and Sixteenth Streets and Armour Avenue, where six hundred hands are employed in the manufacture of bicycles and children's carriages, making annually eight thousand bicycles, and fifty thousand baby carriages. This flourishing enterprise was started in 1871 by the firm of H. Will & Co. Mr. Featherstone, who by the way is a young man of thirty-seven, a native of New York, succeeded the old firm in 1887, having been manager of the business several years previous to this date.

EDMUND F. SCHWARTZ & BROS. One of the largest importing houses in toys and novelties, in this country, is that of E. F. Schwartz & Bros., 231 State Street, Chicago. The firm was established about forty years ago, in Baltimore, by Henry Schwartz, the father of the present proprietors. The business has gradually increased until the firm imports several hundred thousand dollars worth of goods annually. It has branch houses in all of the more prominent cities in the United States. The Schwartz Brothers are energetic, thriving business men, honorable and just in their dealings, and have the entire confidence of their numerous customers.

THE WESTERN WHEEL WORKS, 503 Wells Street, Chicago, was first started in 1866 with a capital of \$10,000, employing 38 hands. The great fire of 1871 destroyed everything, entailing a loss of all the insurance as well. It was afterwards re-organized with a capital of \$20,000, which was afterward increased to \$50,000, under the name of the Western Wheel Works. The present authorized stock is \$1,000,000. Its business is divided into eighteen departments, and employs in all 800 hands. The officers are: Adolph, Schoeninger, President; Louis A. Schoeninger, Secretary; Richard Boericke, Treasurer; Otto Misicker, Master Mechanic; and Joseph Schlichter, Superintendent. The goods are sold all over the United States, Canada, South America, Australia. The actual capital on which the business is now prosecuted is \$900,000, divided equally between the five officers of the concern.

TRUNKS.

HARTMAN-PUFFER TRUNK CO. This Company was organized in January, 1891, with a capital of \$75,000, which was increased in June, 1891, to \$100,000. The factory of the Company is located at 176 and 178 Market Street, where it occupies the three large brick buildings. One hundred people are employed in the factory; and the sales for the first year amounted to \$150,000. The firm has established a large trade throughout the West, Northwest, and South. Like most Chicago manufacturing institutions this firm is making a superior article of goods, hence it finds ready sale for all it can make. The officers of the concern are, Joseph S. Hartman, President; M. Sicher, Treasurer; and Gilmer C. Puffer, Secretary.

TYPE-WRITERS AND SUPPLIES.

THE ODELL TYPEWRITER CO. has met with an almost phenomenal success in the introduction of its machines. Efforts have been made from time to time to cheapen the typewriter, so as to admit of its introduction in the thousands of places, where such a machine is needed but where the high prices of the others excluded their use. Many an imperfect and clumsy device has been put forward to meet this want, but nothing has seemed to supply this requirement like that of L. J. Odell the inventor and patentee of the Odell machine. The price is \$15 for the single case machine, and \$20 for the double. It is the embodiment of the best principles on a scientific basis. Its strong points are its simplicity, durability, speed, perfect alignment, and clean impression, while in many respects it possesses great advantages. It has a cheap performer attached. Any one can learn to operate it quickly and easily, and its price brings it within the reach of any one.

WYKOFF SEAMANS & BENEDICT, 175 Monroe Street, Chicago, proprietors and general agents of the Remington Standard Typewriter. The typewriter is a Western invention, being first brought out by Sholes & Glidden, about twenty years ago, in Milwaukee, Wis. About eighteen years ago, its manufacture was placed in the hands of the then most prominent makers of fire arms in the country, Messrs. E. Remington & Sons, Ilon, N. Y., who improved it from time to time, but whose principal success was in placing it upon the market. This it did through the present firm, Wykoff, Seamans & Benedict. In August, 1882, they were placed in full charge of the sales, which, for the first time, began to be considerable. From that time forward the success of the writing machine was no longer problematical. At this time there was a very modest branch office located at 38 E. Madison Street; but the present manager did not assume charge until July, 1883. At this time the force consisted of less than half a dozen people, although the territory handled from this office was, everything west of the Ohio river and Lake Michigan, except the Pacific Coast. Two or three years after, the firm obtained a controlling interest in the manufacture of the machine itself, and from then on the progress in applied improvements has been unparalleled, so that at the Paris Exposition it received the highest medal for improvements in typewriters. The sale of typewriters has grown beyond all previous anticipation, and yet appears to be in its infancy. Messrs. Wykoff, Seamans & Benedict have had the lion's share of that trade.

JOHN UNDERWOOD & CO., Manufacturers Inks and Type-Writer Supplies, 163 La Salle Street, Chicago. This house was established in this country in 1870, by Prof. John Underwood, F. R. S. A., of London, England, (a graduate from the laboratory of the celebrated Michael Faraday,) for the manufacture of "Underwood inks," which had for years been well-known in Europe. The superior quality of these inks was soon recognized by the large corporations, especially where an ink was wanted which would produce a large number of letterpress impressions. From small beginnings the business has increased until it ranks second to none in the United States. In 1878 the manufacture of type-writer ribbons and carbon papers was added to the business. Prof. Underwood's knowledge of chemistry enabled him to produce a quality of goods until then unheard of. The number of writing machines then in use was very small, and owing to the imperfect work which they produced, the sale was very slow. The Underwood ribbons and carbon papers, were a great boon to this industry, as they enabled the machines to turn out perfect work. From that time the sale of writing machines has steadily increased, until there are over 300,000 in daily operation, and still the type-writer business is in its infancy. The business of John Underwood, too, has increased in proportion to the increase in machines, and it has four times been found necessary to increase their

manufacturing facilities within the past ten years. Their present extensive works at 137 to 151 Grand Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y., has a daily capacity of more goods than were used in a year, a decade since. These works are fully equipped with the latest improved machinery, much of which was invented by Mr. Underwood. The goods made by this firm have always been recognized as the best, and no expense has been spared to maintain the highest standard of excellence. Branch houses have been established in Toronto, Canada; and one in Chicago under the management of Mr. H. G. Teele, formerly of New York, at 163 La Salle Street, and it is well known to all who have occasion to purchase goods in their line.

UNDERTAKER.

FREDERICK KLANER was born on the 76th anniversary of American Independence—July 4, 1859. He is a Chicagoan by birth, his father having located here early in the city's history. The father established the business, to which the son succeeded at his death. Mr. Klaner does a large undertaking business, his establishment being located at 242 Wabash Ave. His father started the business in 1860, and the present proprietor has been connected with it in some capacity from his boyhood, and is one of the oldest in the city. Mr. Klaner received a liberal education in the public schools of the city, and graduated from Bryant & Stratton's Business College. That he is an active, energetic business man, is self evident; he having succeeded to his father's business before reaching his majority, of which he made a complete success, notwithstanding the sharpest competition. His has become one of the prominent business houses in the city. The long experience and excellent business judgment of Mr. Klaner has enabled him to keep abreast of the times. He is prominently connected with a number of social and other organizations, being a member of Hesperia Lodge, No. 411, A. F. & A. M.; Lincoln Park Chapter R. A. M.; St. Bernard Commandery K. of T.; Medina Temple Mystic Shrine; Oriental Consistory 32d degree; also member of Odd Fellows, Knights of Pythias, Royal Arcanum, etc. He is also a prominent member of the Germania Club, and other organizations of that nature.

UPHOLSTER'S AND DRAPER'S TRIMMINGS.

E. L. MANSUR & Co.—Although one of the new manufacturing establishments of Chicago, the plant of E. L. Mansur & Co. is already one of the very important and prosperous ones, occupying the five floors of 45, 47 and 49 Randolph Street. This factory gives employment to more than 150 people, and is fully equipped with all modern machinery for the manufacture of all classes of upholstery and drapery trimmings. The firm gives its attention principally to the manufacture of the better class of goods in its line. That it has succeeded in convincing the trade of the superiority of its goods, its sales of \$150,000 for the first year's trade is sufficient evidence. Mr. E. L. Mansur was born in Philadelphia. He removing to Chicago about seven years ago, and for several years was engaged in handling the line of goods he now manufactures, as salesman and Manager for J. N. Stevenson & Co. In January, 1890, he engaged in business for himself, and from the present outlook he will have no cause to regret so doing. Mr. Mansur is popular in the social as well as business world. He is an active Freemason and Knight Templar; he is also a member of the Chicago Athletic Club, Farragut Boating Club, and Hamilton Republican Club. He has several times been honored with important offices in these organizations.

WINES AND LIQUORS.

CHARLES DENNEHY, of the firm of Chas. Dennehy & Co., wholesale dealers in wines and liquors, 39 South Water Street, Chicago. This concern is said to be the largest holder of tax-paid and bonded whiskey in the West. It has built up an extensive trade, extending from Michigan, west to California, the quality of its goods being everywhere recognized as standard. Mr. Charles Dennehy was born in Ireland in 1831, and came to America with his parents in 1847, locating in Chicago. Here his son, Thomas C., who is associated with him in business, was born in 1859. Mr. Dennehy has been active in political and other movements in Chicago, having held several offices of profit and trust from time to time. He was lieutenant of police from 1857 to 1859, having charge of the entire West Side, then much smaller, and less populous than at present. In 1873 he was nominated as candidate for City Assessor on the same ticket with H. D. Colvin, who stood for Mayor in opposition to the so-called "law and order" party of the Medical administration. His party was successful, and Mr. Dennehy was elected and held the position from 1873 to 1876, when the city was divided into North, West and South Towns, which called for an assessor for each; so that Mr. Dennehy was the last to hold this important office for



CHAS. DENNEHY.



CHARLES HASTERLICK.

Pure Rye Malt Whiskey," "La Salle Club Bourbon," and "Belle of Anderson Co. Sour Mash."

HASTERLICK BROS., wholesale wines and liquors, importers and wholesale dealers in bottlers' supplies, manufacturers of cased liquors, distillers of cordials and whiskeys, and brewers of lager beer, 216 and 218 Randolph Street, Chicago. This is among the leading houses in its line in the West. It carries the largest stock of the finest goods, at all times the stock on hand seldom, if ever, falling below \$400,000 in value, while the sales reach \$1,500,000 a year. It occupies the entire five floors, 40x200 feet each, in the great building where their offices are located. Their brewery is at the corner of Herndon and Fletcher Streets, and covers grounds 135x250 feet, known as the Best Brewing Co., of Chicago. The concern was first started by Ignatz and Charles Hasterlick, as a small liquor store, on a small capital. It began to do a wholesale business in 1886. In 1889 Samuel Hasterlick was admitted to the firm, and the facilities for business were increased. It has now grown to great proportions. The brothers were all born in Slatina, Bohemia; Ignatz, on September 13, 1858, and removed to Chicago in 1874; Charles was born, October 3, 1860, and came to Chicago with his brother Ignatz; Samuel is the youngest, being born December 16, 1864, and came to Chicago in 1880.

STRAUS BROTHERS. This firm is one of the most important wholesale liquor dealers in Chicago. It handles only the better quality of goods, principally those used for medicinal and sacramental purposes. It occupies three floors of the large business house at 203 and 205 East Madison Street. It is among the largest dealers in bonded goods in the United States, and is owner of a large distillery at New Haven, Kentucky; has in stock fifty brands of Kentucky whiskey, a large line of Pennsylvania and Maryland ryes, and a full line of domestic wines. The firm is composed



SAMUEL HASTERLICK.

the whole city. He has long held the respect and confidence of his associates in business in a rare degree, having long been treasurer of the National Liquor Dealers' Association of the United States, an organization for mutual protection against the aggressions of fanatical meddlers.

SQUIRE T. HARVEY & SON, 185 East Washington Street, Chicago; jobbers and dealers in fine old ryes and Kentucky whiskeys, imported and California wines and brandies. This house was established in 1853, and has won for itself an enviable reputation for its uniform honorable dealings and the high grade of its goods. Among its popular brands are "Cologne Gin, No. 7947," "Sherwood

ison Street in 1878, and finally to its present location at 246 and 248 Madison Street in 1885. It has been incorporated with \$200,000 capital stock, of which a part of which is held by Mr. Van Housen. The concern does a wholesale business, which is one of the largest in the United States. While the decorations of this establishment are severely plain they are rich and costly. But the most appropriate and suggestive decorations are in the display of choice wines and liquors which sets off the warerooms of this great establishment. Bottle goods in the greatest profusion of variety, and immense casks filled with the purest wines, fill every available storage

space on the two spacious floors. Starting only a few years ago, in a small place on Wabash Avenue, by handling only goods of absolute purity, its trade has increased, compelling the concern to seek larger quarters from time to time, until it now occupies the largest store of its kind in America. This is the concern at the head of which Mr. Van Housen stands, and the success of which has been his own success.

OWEN MURRAY, wholesale and retail dealer in wines, liquors and cigars, 182 State Street; was born in County Monaghan, Ireland, January 9, 1856, and came to Chicago in 1873. After his arrival here he was for two years in the employ of F. O'Neil in the wholesale liquor business. Then engaged in the business himself, and at this time has the largest retail trade in the city, besides doing a large wholesale business. He occupies three spacious floors and basement. He handles a full line of foreign and domestic wines, liquors, mineral waters, etc., and controls a specially fine line of old Maryland, Scotch, Irish and Kentucky whiskeys, giving particular attention to superior brands of old liquors. He is agent for more than twenty brands of standard goods of foreign manufacture, and does a business of a quarter of a million dollars annually. He also deals largely in fine imported and domestic cigars, catering mainly to the better class of trade; as in his liquor trade, he carries only the very best brands. Mr. Murray started in business on a small capital, but by his energy and perseverance has accumulated quite a handsome fortune. He carries a stock valued at about \$150,000. He has been very successful, and has reason to be proud of his success, which is yearly enhanced by his honorable business methods, and the excellent quality of his goods.

WOOLEN MANUFACTURING.

MISHAWAKA WOOLEN MFG. CO., manufacturers of the All Knit Black

Top Ball Brand of Wool Boots and Lumberman's Socks, Mishawaka, Indiana. This concern was started about five years ago in a small way by A. Eberhart, and M. V. Beigler, the patentee of the process used. By their method they produced an article of such superiority that their capacity was at once taxed to its utmost to meet the demands. Under these circumstances it was found desirable to increase the capital used; in order to provide increased facilities a stock company with a capital of \$200,000 was formed, the Studebaker Brothers, of South Bend, Indiana, becoming interested in the enterprise. An immense factory was built, which is said to be the largest of its kind in the world. It has



JOHN H. VAN HOUSEN.



OWEN MURRAY.

thing on the market. Another desirable quality is, that they have been rendered absolutely moth proof. The policy of the company is to sell direct to the retail trade only, thus controlling the disposition of its own goods. The goods differ in every essential from felt. A mammoth knit sock is shrunk to a boot of proper size, heavier than a felt boot, but being of even thickness throughout, a condition never found in a felt boot, they are more pleasant to wear than felt, will not crack like felt, and are fully three times as durable.

VINEGAR MANUFACTURING.

PRUSSING VINEGAR CO., manufacturers of vinegar and compressed yeast, 2407 La Salle Street, Chicago. This concern was started by Mr. C.

G. E. Prussing, in a small way, as far back as 1848 when he only made from two to three barrels of vinegar per day. It has since grown to be the largest vinegar works in the world. At some seasons of the year the amount of goods carried in stock is reduced to about \$40,000, but it commonly runs much higher. Its annual sales are about \$300,000, and its daily product is 10,000 gallons. The firm occupies two large brick buildings, one of them 100x110 feet and four stories in height, and the other 50x110 three stories high, with large adjacent grounds. It has forty-six employes in its several departments. The works are connected by a private switch with the C., R. I. & P. Ry. tracks, giving good facilities for shipping the product. The stock is owned by A. P. Callahan who is the active business manager. Its brand of goods is known throughout the United States, and sales are made from Vermont to Montana, from New Orleans to St. Paul, and throughout the whole intersecting territory. Mr. Callahan was born in Ireland 1843, and came to Boston, Mass. in 1855. In 1867 he removed to Chicago and became connected with the law publishing house of Callahan & Co. He joined that firm in 1871, a connection which he has held for eleven years, when he retired to assume charge of the present business. Under his management it has more than trebled in amount, and is still growing.

LENK WINE COMPANY, growers and wholesale dealers in native wines, office and cellars Detroit avenue, West Toledo. This company was incorporated in 1872, and succeeded to the business of Mr. Carl Lenk, the president of the company, twenty-five years ago, has grown from small beginnings until it has become one of the largest producers of pure wines in the world. From the first, it has been the policy of the management to place upon the market only pure and unadulterated wines, and as a result a national reputation has been acquired for the excellence and superior quality of the various brands emanating from the establishment, and the name of the Lenk Wine Company has come to be everywhere recognized as a guarantee of purity and quality in native wines. Its wines have received the most cordial commendation of connoisseurs, and the approval of competent judges throughout the country. The company's vineyards, cellars

a capacity of more than 400,000 pairs of cloth boots per annum. It has a floor space of more than one and one-half acres. Messrs. C. & J. M. Studebaker are directors in the company. The trade-mark by which the goods of this company may always be known, is a ball in combination with the black brand. These goods have been tested for five years, and have made a record never before equaled. They are claimed to outwear any-

thing that they have been rendered absolutely moth proof. The policy of the company is to sell direct to the retail trade only, thus controlling the disposition of its own goods. The goods differ in every essential from felt. A mammoth knit sock is shrunk to a boot of proper size, heavier than a felt boot, but being of even thickness throughout, a condition never found in a felt boot, they are more pleasant to wear than felt, will not crack like felt, and are fully three times as durable.

and offices are located in West Toledo, the ground comprising twenty-eight acres of fine, rolling land, splendidly adapted to the cultivation of the vine. The grounds are handsomely laid out and present a beautiful appearance of shaded avenues and walks, with verdant, well-kept lawns, embellished with shrubbery, and flower gardens, and dotted here and there with rustic arbors and summer houses of unique design.

Dr. A. OWEN, proprietor of the extensive electrical goods establishment at the southeast corner of State and Adams Streets, was born in Mahoning County, Ohio, June 3, 1852. The farm house where he was born was located on a hill called Bunker's Hill.

He is of Welsh-German extraction. The early life of the Doctor was not unlike that of the lives of other boys raised on farms, a larger portion of the time being devoted to farm work, and only a limited time to educational work. He developed a taste for speculation, and for good horses, and before reaching the age of fifteen years owned several good horses. When he had reached his 21st year, he started out to



A. OWEN.

make himself a name and fortune. He met with varied success and failure until 1884, when he decided to go farther west, locating for a time in Kansas. On his way from the latter place to St. Louis, Mo., he suffered a sunstroke, and on reaching St. Louis sought the advice of a physician, afterward studying medicine with this same physician. Overwork, mental and physical, while engaged in his studies brought on an ailment. His ailment was one common to mankind the world over; the usual remedies failed to bring relief, more than temporarily. Electricity was applied with the best means then in use, but the application was inconvenient and unsatisfactory. The Doctor gave the matter of electricity much serious study, and by patient toil and careful study put together the elements of an Electric Belt to be worn on the body, having a battery generating a genuine current of electricity, to be applied to the cure of disease, the Belt being so constructed that the current can be applied to the various nerve centres and stimulate any organ of the body. Most people were

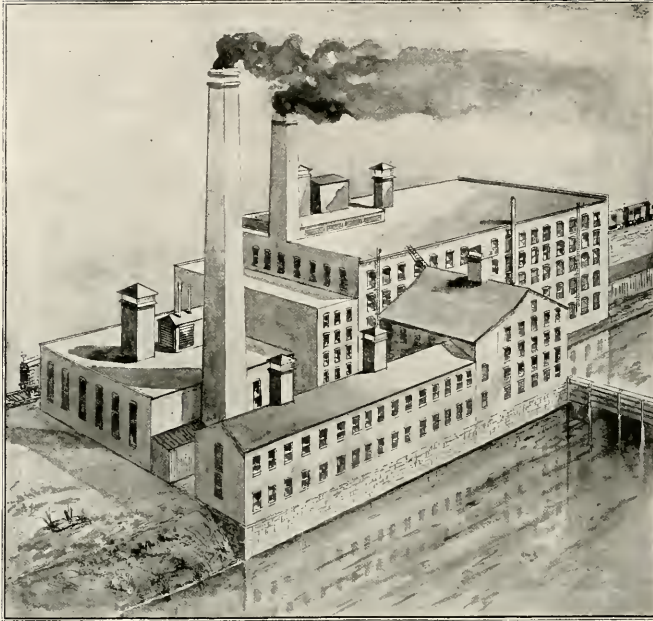


FACTORY OF PRUSSING VINEGAR COMPANY.

incredulous as to the benefits to be secured from the use of electricity. Scoffers have always been found for inventions, and the Doctor's invention was no exception to the rule. After demonstrating to his own satisfaction the extraordinary merit of his invention, he applied for and secured patents. Since then up to the present time twelve patents have been granted, covering improvements which have been issued in this and foreign countries. In 1887 Dr. Owen concluded to locate in Chicago, and began the manufacture of his goods in two small rooms on Randolph Street. From this establishment his business has increased until at this time he occupies elegant quarters in a building erected specially for him at the southeast corner of State and Adams Streets. Dr. Owen insists upon strict integrity in department, he believes thoroughly in the extraordinary merit of the Owen Electric Belt, and has a way of converting others to this belief. The Doctor claims to be in a position to show that his belt has performed more cures than has been accomplished by any other one remedy in the world. He also claims that while curing one disease they do not create another or leave any bad effect. These belts are now sent to every civilized country on the globe. Orders from Sweden, Norway, Finland, and other foreign countries are every-day occurrences.

COMMERCE AND INDUSTRIES.

CHAS. POPE GLUCOSE Co., office, 164 Washington St., with refineries located at Geneva and Venice, Ill., manufacturers of Glucose and Starch, also Gluten Meal. The glucose is used extensively in almost all grades of confectionery, syrups, and fruit jellies. The gluten meal is a new article of commerce, which is a byproduct in the manufacture of starch and glucose, and which has proved of great utility as a stock food, as shown by scientific analysis, and actual experiment, both at the Massachusetts and the New Hampshire experimental stations. Its value was shown to be more than double that of corn meal, and over one and a half times that of linseed meal for feeding purposes. The business was begun in 1880 merely for the manufacture of glucose and starch, but the gluten meal is a development which grew out of the other, in the treatment of the byproducts of the corn. The business has grown to great propor-



REFINERY OF CHAS. POPE GLUCOSE CO., GENEVA, ILL.

tions, amounting now to about \$2,500,000 annually, notwithstanding the low price of sugar that has ruled since the removal of the tariff. This article is destined to attain great popularity among feeders of stock. Its value is so conspicuous that it is already winning its way rapidly; and it must continue to do so wherever its qualities are tested. It is specifically described as a dry, deep yellow meal, and is a secondary product in the manufacture of glucose. It contains the essential feeding elements of Indian corn from which the comparatively worthless dairy qualities of glucose starch and hulls have both been taken, thus making it a highly concentrated food, having a higher value for dairy purposes than any other known feed. The trade is almost exclusively with a few large consumers in America and Europe. Mr. Charles Pope is president and general manager of the concern.



REFINERY OF CHAS. POPE GLUCOSE CO., VENICE, ILL.

THE EDWARD ELY COMPANY.

Ely Building, corner Wabash Avenue and Monroe Street. Mr. Edward Ely, whose portrait accompanies this sketch, was the pioneer of the business of fine merchant tailoring in Chicago. He came to this city in 1852, from his birthplace, Huntington, Connecticut, and at once embarked in the trade with which his name was always afterward associated. He had already become a thorough master of it in all its details, and soon amassed a competence; but like so many other business men of Chicago, he lost it all in the great conflagration of 1871. He was not however, one of those men who can be kept down long. He began at once to rebuild his fallen fortunes, pursuing the same policy of upright dealing, keeping fully abreast of his trade in everything and studying to meet the wants of his customers, he was able in

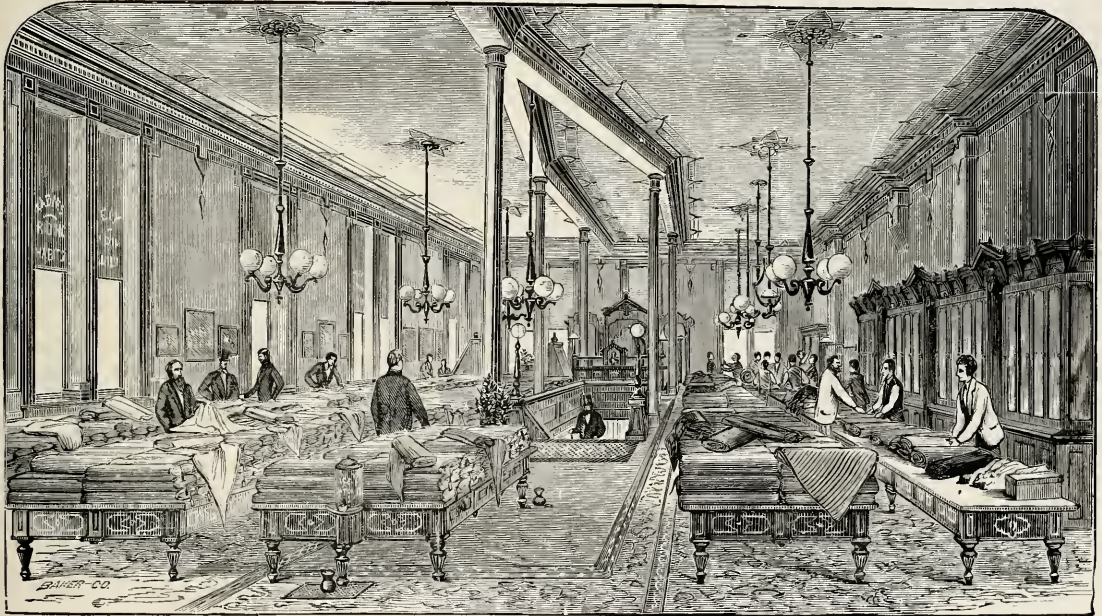


EDWARD ELY.

display of the fine stock of French, English and German broadcloths, cassimeres, woolens, worsteds, tweeds, meltons, chevots, diagonals, etc., in all the latest and most fashionable styles. Some idea may be formed of the extent of the operations of this company when it is stated that seventy-five journeymen and five cutters are provided with constant employment. Mr. Ely, in point of fact, ranked as the leading merchant tailor of the metropolis of the West, his trading connection being broadly distributed over the entire country.

He was a prominent member of both social and commercial circles, actively identified with the Merchant Tailors' Association, and a heavy holder of Chicago realty.

There are few establishments in mercantile life which occupy more



INTERIOR EDWARD ELY COMPANY TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT.

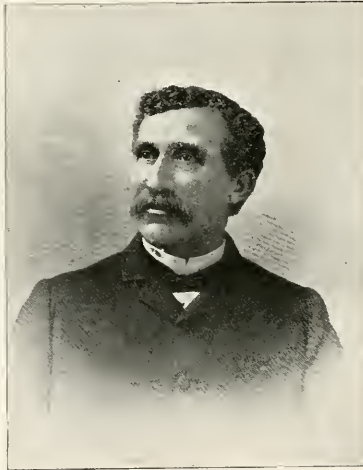
1886 to incorporate the present company under the law of Illinois, with a paid-up capital of \$100,000. But he did more; he erected tailoring into a fine art, he impressed his own individuality upon his business to a degree that few, if any, had ever attempted before. He was, before his death, one of the most unique characters of Chicago.

Of course, the business being in the hands of a corporation did not stop with his demise, but continues on the same lines as those established by Mr. Ely himself. Its present quarters constitute one of the finest appointed merchant tailoring emporiums in Chicago, and are fully equipped with every convenience for the comfort of patrons, and the advantageous

general attention in these days of tasteful attire than of those devoted to the manufacture and sale of male garments. Of this branch the Edward Ely Company is the best appreciated and the most prosperous representative. Visitors to Chicago who fail to visit the palatial parlors of this company will certainly fail to see a thoroughly characteristic Chicago institution, which may properly be regarded as the best type of its class. The ladies especially will appreciate the thoughtful and considerate care taken in the department devoted to the best class of ladies' garments and wraps. There is no place in Chicago where better facilities are afforded, or where better taste and skill are displayed in meeting the wants of customers.

MARK W. DUNHAM, of Oaklawn farm at Wayne, Dupage County, Ill., the great horse importer and breeder, was born on the old homestead where he now resides, June 22, 1842. He is the youngest son of Solomon and Phoebe (McKay) Dunham, who removed to Illinois from Catteraugus County, New York, in the spring of 1835. He is a descendant of an ancient family of that name, which resided in Lincolnshire, England, prior to the Norman conquest. Solomon Dunham being one of the earliest settlers, and a man of more than ordinary force of character, took an active and leading part in public affairs in his county, and of course was able to give young Mark superior advantages. He received his early education in country schools of his native town, and at the academies at Batavia and Elgin, afterward taking a course at Wheaton college. From fifteen years of age he had, to a large degree the practical management of his father's large farm, and, upon his father's death in 1865, the homestead was left by will to him. The original farm consisted of about 300 acres, which have been steadily added to until now "Oaklawn Farm" comprises about 1700 acres of the finest land in Illinois. The place, naturally rich and fruitful, has been so improved by scientific draining and fertilizing, as to transform it into one of the most delightful farms in America, and a model in every respect. It is crossed at convenient distances by fine graveled roads, and dotted with commodious dwellings of the employes. The large barns, and well appointed stables have a capacity for the convenient accommodation of about 800 horses, including the other stock necessary on the place. It is generally conceded to be the finest establishment of the kind in the world. Opposite the old dwelling house of his father, and a few yards distant, Mr. Dunham has built a mansion which combines the magnificence of the old Norman castle, with the convenience and elegance of the modern palatial residence. It is built of white brick, with stone trimmings in the Norman-Gothic style of architecture of the French chateau type. It is one of the finest, if not the finest, farm residences in Illinois. It presents an imposing appearance with its battlements and Gothic towers and turrets. It stands on a gently sloping eminence, with a beautiful natural grove for a background to the north and west. It stands in the midst of a park of about 100 acres, handsomely ornamented with shrubs and flowers, and intersected with graceful macadamized roads and walks. It is said that Mr. Dunham and his accomplished wife were the architects of this remarkable residence. A notable feature of "Oaklawn" is its hospitality. Mr. Dunham keeps open house, where, for years, all have been welcome to come and go as they like. It has also been his custom for years to send a carriage and team to the railway station to meet every train and convey guests to and from Oaklawn. Mr. Dunham's family consists of three bright and interesting children, Wirt Stewart, born March 28, 1878, Bernice, born February 21, 1880, and Belle, born August 10, 1881. Mr. Dunham inherited all the firmness and strength of character of his father, which, together with his varied experiences since his early boyhood in the management of large interests, eminently fit him for the conduct of any business, but his natural talent in the judgment of horses has, undoubtedly contributed largely to his success in his chosen business. He is the most widely known in Europe and America of any horse breeder in the world. Through his efforts, the draft horses of this country have been greatly improved during the past twenty years, by crossing the magnificent Percheron horses imported by him with the native stock, thus increasing the size, strength and docility of home-bred animals. In addition to his importations, he is constantly breeding from his stud of more than 200 imported mares. He handles nothing but the best; and his fidelity in this respect has won for him the confidence and gratitude of the French as well as the American people. In the old district of Perche, in France,

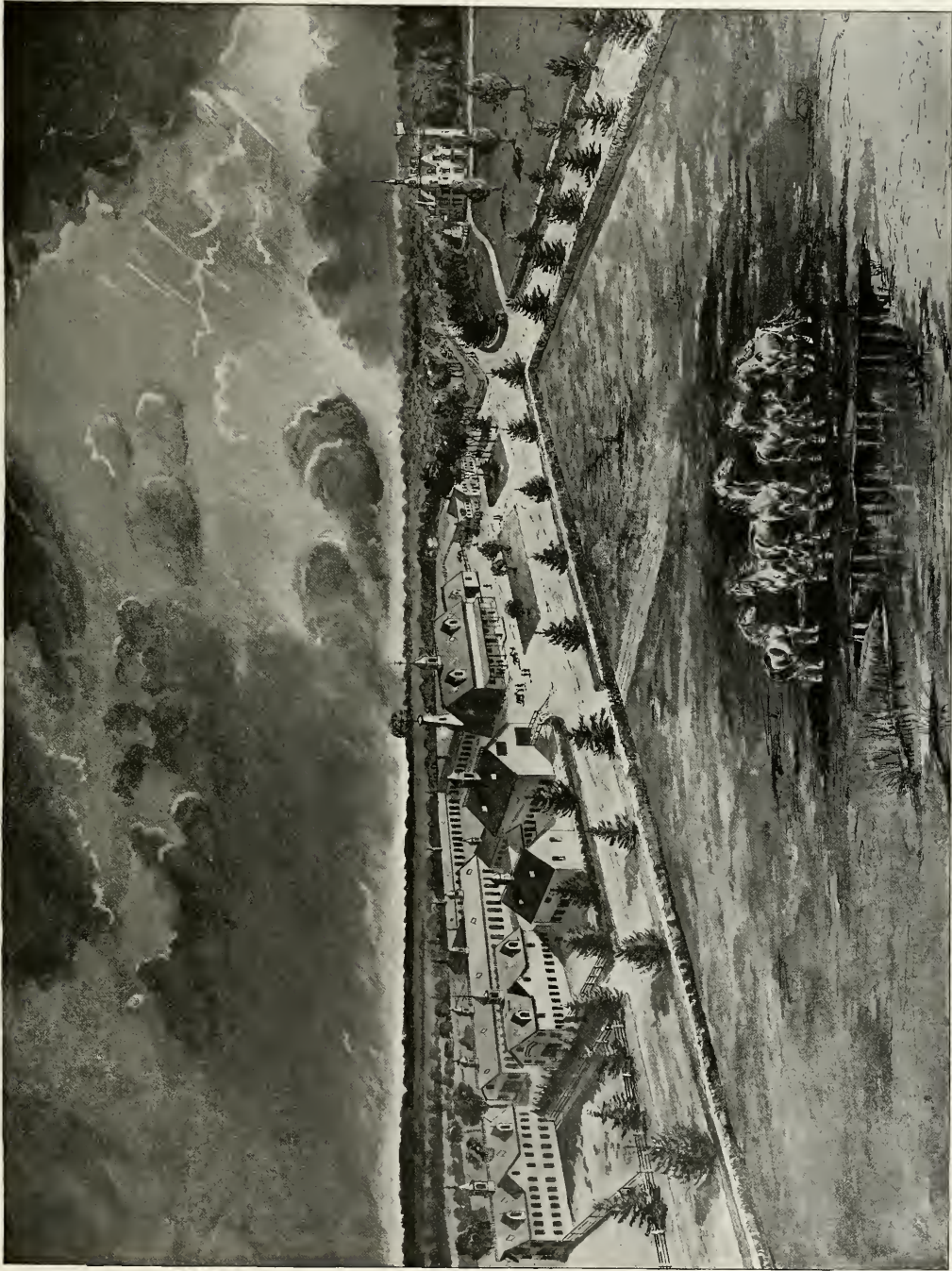
Mr. Dunham's name is as much a household word as it is in America. He has already exercised a powerful influence upon the French Government, on behalf of the breeders of that country, for the improvement of the Percheron race. He has established the standard of Percheron breeding upon a higher plane than that of any other draft horse in the world. It may be well to glance at some of Mr. Dunham's achievements at some of the great world's expositions, which have heretofore been held. At the Universal Exposition held at Paris, in 1889, 1500 horses of all breeds were entered. Exhibits in coach and carriage classes in number of animals and variety of breeds, have never been equalled at any previous Exposition. Breeds of carriage horses were represented from England, Scotland, Germany, Russia, Spain, Algiers, the Indies, and France. And yet, in the face of this tremendous competition, Mr. Dunham won fourteen of the gold medal first prizes, on horses from two to four years old. He has made it a settled policy to secure every prize stallion three, four and five years old of the great show of the Societe Hippique Percherone, with the mares of these exhibitions, as well as those of the Universal Expositions of Paris, of 1878 and 1889, which he has brought to Oaklawn, a purpose he has almost always been able to accomplish. Mr. Dunham says in his catalogue: "To 'Oaklawn' belongs the honor of being the birthplace of the first pure-bred Percheron colt foaled in Illinois, and the first pure-bred



MARK W. DUNHAM.

French Coach colt foaled in America. In the selection as a basis for a stud of Percheron and French Coach horses, the greatest personal care has been given. A careful study of the origin and peculiarities of the ancestors of each individual has been an inflexible rule. That some French Coach horses are traceable, on both sire and dam side, from fifteen to seventeen generations, will give one an idea of the labor and research necessary to acquire a fairly discriminating knowledge of the pedigree of each animal. To simply trace a pedigree is not difficult, but to learn the history of the individuals composing it, their color, quality, characteristics, etc., which is essential to the judgment of its value, is a task that but few accomplish, notwithstanding it is one of the most necessary attainments of the highly successful breeder. Two animals may be exactly of the same conformation, one tracing by blood lines to animals of remarkable speed and endurance, the other to those that have never distinguished themselves. To the practical breeder one horse would have many times the value of the other.

With this knowledge both horses would be equal. Believing that the prosperity of any establishment depends upon the success of the stock that goes out from it, it has been the policy of 'Oaklawn,' in both Percheron and French Coach horses, to select only those that possess individual qualities in themselves and in their ancestry, which give to them the highest value for their respective purposes, and a most generous patronage for more than twenty-five years has rewarded my efforts." The average number of breeding stallions and mares imported by Mr. Dunham for the five years ending 1891, including pure-bred Percheron, and French Coach horses is 250 annually; the highest number being 300. The annual sales have been \$500,000. There is not the slightest doubt that Mr. Dunham will be prepared to make a display at the coming World's Columbian Exposition which will eclipse not only all his previous efforts, but everything ever accomplished or attempted before in this or any other country. Unassuming and modest by nature, with all his ambitions centered in his business, Mr. Dunham has always declined political preferment, although pressure has frequently been brought to bear to induce him to run for office. He has often been urged to allow his name to be used in connection with the Governorship of Illinois, but thus far he has refused. His whole study is to make "Oaklawn" farm the greatest success that his genus is capable of developing.

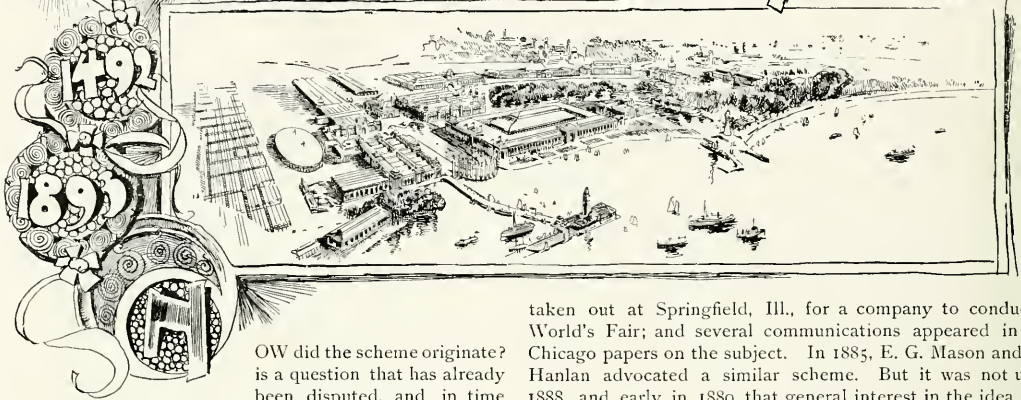


M. W. DUNHAM'S "OAKLAWN FARM."

Thirty-five miles from Chicago, on the Galena Division of the C. & N. W. Ry. Wells Street Depot.

Wayne, Du Page County, Illinois.

World's Columbian Exposition



OW did the scheme originate? is a question that has already been disputed, and in time may become very important. To prevent future uncertainty, it is well to give the early steps which preceded any organized effort. The first known statement of the idea of celebrating, by a World's Fair, the 400th anniversary

taken out at Springfield, Ill., for a company to conduct a World's Fair; and several communications appeared in the Chicago papers on the subject. In 1885, E. G. Mason and Dr. Hanlan advocated a similar scheme. But it was not until 1888, and early in 1889 that general interest in the idea was aroused. The first public meeting in Chicago was in the Council Chamber July 22, 1889, at which the Mayor was instructed to appoint 100 of the leading citizens to push the promotion of the plan. Instead, a committee of 250 representa-



Supplied with Hale Elevators. of the discovery of America, was in an editorial in the Baltimore Sun, of June 2, 1882. This was followed for several days by published interviews with prominent citizens favoring the plan. In 1884 articles of incorporation were

tives was announced Aug. 1, 1889, at an enthusiastic assemblage of prominent citizens in the Council Chamber, where strong resolutions were adopted. An executive committee was appointed, a lobby established at Washington, and the

WORLD'S COLUMBIAN EXPOSITION.

work of winning support begun. The design of the World's Columbian Exposition is upon a scale that is intended to eclipse anything ever attempted before in this or any other country. The estimated expenditures, including expenses of promotion, construction, operation, insurance and administration amount to \$22,226,403.03. It will be a fortunate circumstance if this shall cover the amount. To meet these expenditures, thirty States, and two Territories have already appropriated an aggregate of \$3,410,000. The United States government has authorized the expenditure of a further sum of \$1,500,000. A bill is now pending before Congress making additional appropriations, which are expected to reach from \$2,500,000 to \$5,000,000. The appropriations already made, or officially proposed by foreign governments to this time aggregate \$4,989,145. The city of Chicago has also voted to issue its bonds to the amount of \$5,000,000 in aid of the scheme, on the promise that the city shall receive as divi-

but data concerning them are not yet fully determined. Among them will be a Press building, in which every possible convenience and accommodation for the press representatives of the world will be provided; and a reproduction of the Spanish convent, La Rabida, in which a wonderfully complete collection of Columbus relics and allied exhibits will be gathered. For the buildings and improvement of the grounds, the expenditures will reach the enormous sum of from \$12,000,000 to \$15,000,000. A small army of men is constantly employed, at present amounting to about 6,500. As the work progresses, it permits the employment of more men, and the force has been steadily increased. This will continue until the opening of the fair. Various estimates are made as to the prospective financial results. The following is the roseate summary furnished to the Congressional Investigating Committee, appointed to look into its resources.

The total resources will aggregate over \$35,000,000. The



BIRDS' EYE VIEW.

dends the same per centage from the proceeds of the fair as the stockholders. The work of construction in preparation for the great exhibit has been one of herculean magnitude.

The exposition buildings, not including those of the government of Illinois, have also a total gallery area of 45.9 acres, thus making their total floor space 199.7 acres. The Fine Arts building has 7,885 lineal feet, or 145,852 square feet, of wall space.

All the annexes will be scarcely less imposing and architecturally beautiful than the main buildings themselves. The livestock sheds, which will cover an immense area as indicated, are to be constructed as inexpensively as possible without marring the general architectural effect. The power houses, pumping works, etc., are to be exhibits in themselves, and so constructed as to be readily inspected by visitors. There will be several exposition buildings in addition to those named,

gate receipts will bring in \$15,000,000, or, in other words, there will be 30,000,000 admissions at 50 cents each. According to this estimate, the Exposition will receive \$3,750,000 from restaurants, \$2,500,000 from other concessions and privileges, and \$1,750,000 from salvage. The stock subscriptions, and city bonds figure in the estimate at \$11,565,456. The committee was given estimates of a more conservative nature by several, but all agreed that the financial prospects of the Exposition are encouraging.

THE WORLD'S CONGRESS AUXILIARY. This constitutes the intellectual and moral branch of the Exposition. Its motto is, "Not Things, but Men;" and it is organized to provide for the presentation, by papers, addresses, and discussion, of the mental and moral status and achievements of the human race. Under its auspices, a series of congresses will be held in Chicago during the progress of the Exposition, in which, it is al-

WORLD'S COLUMBIAN EXPOSITION.

ready assured, will participate a great many of the ablest living representatives in the various fields of intellectual effort and moral endeavor. The Auxiliary embraces between fifteen and twenty main Departments, such as Literature, Government, Education, Music, Science, Art, Engineering, etc., in each of which are subdivisions. A programme is being arranged for congresses in each of these departments and divisions, in which specialists and advanced thinkers may participate in discussing the vital and important questions, and presenting the best and latest achievements of the human mind in each. During the Exposition the Auxiliary will have the use of a magnificent permanent Art Palace, which the Chicago Art Institute, aided by the Exposition Directory, is about erecting on the lake front. This will have two large audience rooms, each of 3,500 capacity, and from twenty to thirty smaller rooms, of capacity ranging from 300 to 750. The great Auditorium will also be utilized for the larger congresses and numerous other halls are available when required. Each

and entertainment of the visitors, which have all been expressions of the activity of Chicago people, their zeal in the work, and their intelligent adaptation of means to an end. Moreover, all this has been done mostly within that twenty years covered by this work; so that its omission would seriously impair the value of the book. The attention of the whole world is now directed to Chicago. The influx of people from all parts of the world to the Fair, must spread a knowledge of its resources, and open up new lines of trade, which will prove of immense advantage to our people.

BALLOON OR BIRDSYE VIEW. Wonderfully beautiful is the picture presented by the Birdseye View of the Exposition Grounds and Buildings. Whether from the dome of the Administration Building or from a captive balloon, the visitor will be amply repaid in looking down upon this magnificent array of graceful and imposing edifices and vast expanse of Park. Spread out beneath him lie more than 600 acres fronting on Lake Michigan—one of the grandest of inland seas—and containing scores of great structures which embody the best conceptions of America's greatest architects. In the northern portion of the grounds he may see a picturesque group of buildings, forty or fifty of them, constituting a veritable village of palaces. Here on a hundred acres or more, beautifully laid out, stand the



congress will be supervised by a committee of persons actively interested in its particular field, acceptance of such responsibility having already been given. The prospects are that fully one hundred congresses altogether will be held. It is the intention to publish their proceedings in enduring form.

While the actual holding of the World's Fair does not fall within the time of which this work is intended to treat, yet it is just as necessary a part of the development of Chicago for the past twenty years as any other fact of that growth. The systematic agitation for the holding of the fair was first begun in Chicago; and it was by the capable and thorough presentation of the superior advantages of Chicago, by her citizens, and by those who had come to know of those advantages, that its location was secured. Then came the working out of the details of the plans of the great enterprise, the providing of the money for carrying it on, the construction of the exhibit buildings, and the arrangement of matters of transportation

buildings of Foreign Nations and of a number of the States of the Union, surrounded by lawns, walks and beds of flowers and shrubbery. These are ranged on wide curving avenues and constitute one of the most interesting portions of the entire Exposition. In the western part of the group stands the Illinois Building, severely classic in style, with a dome in the center and a great porch facing southward. In this portion of the Park, too, stands the Fine Arts Building, a magnificent palace costing half a million. Just south of the Foreign and State buildings may be observed a considerable expanse of the Lagoon, with inlet to the Lake, and encompassing three islands. On the largest one stands the United States Fisheries Building, flanked at each end by a curved arcade connecting it with two polygonal pavilions in which aquaria and the tackle exhibit are displayed. A little farther south, across an area of the Lagoon, is the United States Government Building. On the Lake shore east of its building, and in part in the intervening space, the Government shows a gun battery, life-saving station complete with apparatus, a lighthouse, war balloon, and a full size model of a \$5,000,000 battleship of the first class. To the southward of the Government Building stands the largest of the Exposition structures, that of Manufactures and Liberal Arts. Surrounding this on all sides is a porch two stories in height, affording a delightful promenade and a view of the grounds and buildings generally. A little farther south extending 1,000 feet into the Lake is the Pier, which affords a landing place for the Lake steamers, and encloses a harbor. This harbor is bounded on the east far out in the Lake by the beautiful facade of the Casino, in whose free space crowds of men and women, pro-

ected by ceiling of gay awnings, look east to the Lake and west to the long vista between the main edifices as far as the gilded dome of the Administration Building. The first notable object in this vista is the colossal Statue of Liberty rising out of the Lagoon at the point where it enters the land, protected by moles which carry sculptured columns emblematic of the Thirteen Original States of the Union. Beyond this lies a broad basin from which grassy terraces and broad walks lead on the north to the south elevation of the enormous Main Building, and on the south to the structures dedicated to Agriculture, Live Stock, Forestry, and the Dairy industry. From the Pier extending westward across the Park is a long avenue or court, several hundred feet wide, affording a view of almost unparalleled splendor. All down this Grand Avenue encompassing a beautiful sheet of water, stand imposing buildings along the majestic facades of which sweeps the gaze of the visitor until it rests on the Administration Building nearly a mile distant. West of the Agricultural Building stands Machinery Hall, which is its equal in size and is especially rich in architectural lines and details. To the northward of the Administration Building on either side and facing the Grand Avenue stand two more immense buildings, one for the Electrical and the other for the Mining Exhibit. Near by is the Wooded Island—a delightful gem of primitive nature, in striking contrast with the elaborate productions of human skill which surround it. In the southwestern portion of the grounds the spectator observes the great depots, the numerous railway tracks and the rapid coming and going of the trains taking visitors to and from the Grounds. To the northward is the great Transportation Building, and still farther on stands the Horticultural Building, which is one of the most beautiful of the many beauti-

square, surrounded on all sides by an open colonnade of noble proportions, 20 feet wide and 40 feet high, with columns 4 feet in diameter. This colonnade is reached by staircases and elevators from the four principal halls and is interrupted at the angles by corner pavilions, crowned with domes and groups of statuary. The third stage consists of the base of the great dome, 30 feet in height, and octagonal in form, and the dome itself. This great dome is gilded, and forms a fitting crown to the first and second stages of the magnificent edifice. The four great entrances, one on each side of the building, are 50 feet wide and 50 feet high, deeply recessed and covered by semi-circular arched vaults, richly coffered. In the rear of these arches are the entrance doors, and above them great screens of glass, giving light to the central rotunda. Across the face of these screens, at the level of the office floor, are galleries of communication between the different pavilions. The interior features of this great building even exceed in beauty and splendor those of the exterior. Between every two of the grand entrances, and connecting the intervening pavilion with the great rotunda, is a hall or loggia, 30 feet square, giving access to the offices and provided with broad circular stairways and swift-running elevators. Internally, the rotunda is octagonal in form, the first story being composed of eight enormous arched openings, corresponding in size to the arches of the great entrances. Above these arches is a frieze, 27 feet in width, the panels of which are filled with tablets, borne by figures carved in low relief and covered with commemorative inscriptions. Above the balcony is the second story, 50 feet in height. From the top of the cornice of this story rises the interior dome, 200 feet from the floor, and in the center is an opening 50 feet in diameter, transmitting a flow of



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ful edifices. Farther north still is the Woman's Building, and to the westward of it are the Bazaars of all Nations and a various collection of structures and attractions of a semi-private character, all interesting to the visitor.

DEPARTMENT A. THE ADMINISTRATION BUILDING.—By popular verdict the Administration Building is pronounced the gem and crown of the Exposition Buildings. It is located at the west end of the great court in the southern part of the site, looking eastward, and at its rear are the transportation facilities and depot. The object most conspicuous which will attract the gaze of visitors on reaching the grounds is the Gilded Dome of this great building. This great edifice cost about \$550,000. It covers an area of 250 feet square and consists of four pavilions 84 feet square, one at each of the four angles of the square and connected by a great central dome 120 feet in diameter and 220 feet in height, leaving at the centre of each facade a recess 82 feet wide, within which are the grand entrances to the building. The general design is in the style of the French renaissance. The first great story is in the Doric order, of heroic proportions, surrounded by a lofty balustrade and having the great tiers of the angle of each pavilion crowned with sculpture. The second story, with its lofty and spacious colonnade, is of the Ionic order. Externally the design may be divided in its height into three principal stages. The first stage consists of the four pavilions, corresponding in height with the various buildings grouped about it, which are about 65 feet high. The second stage, which is of the same height, is a continuation of the central rotunda, 175 feet

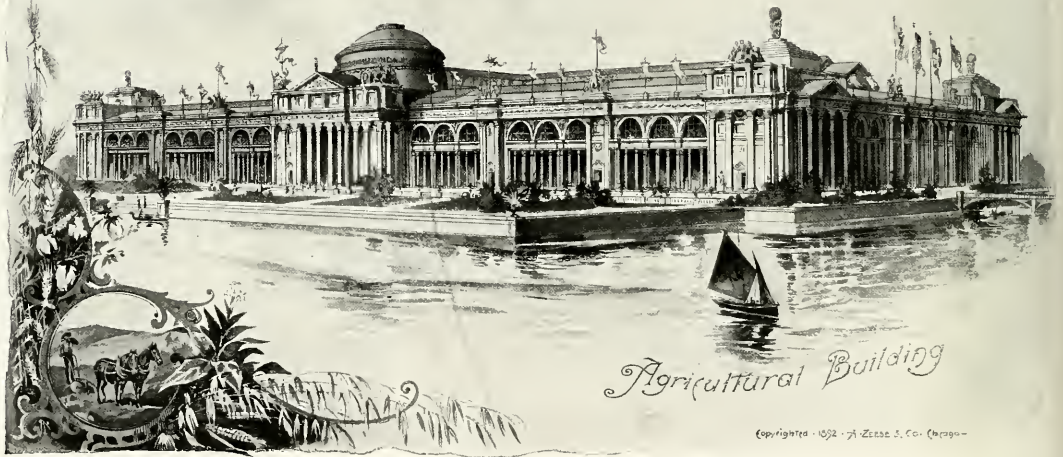
light from the exterior dome overhead. The under side of the dome is enriched with deep panelings, richly moulded, and the panels are filled with sculpture, in low relief, and immense paintings, representing the arts and sciences. In size this rotunda rivals, if it does not surpass, the most celebrated domes of a similar character in the world. Each of the corner pavilions, which are four stories in height, is divided into large and small offices for the various Departments of the Administration, and lobbies and toilet rooms. The ground floor contains, in one pavilion, the Fire and Police Departments, with cells for the detention of prisoners; in a second pavilion are the offices of the Ambulance Service, the Physician and Pharmacy, the Foreign Department and the Information Bureau; in the third pavilion, the Post-Office and a Bank, and in the fourth the offices of Public Comfort and a restaurant. The second, third and fourth stories contain the Board rooms, the Committee rooms, the rooms of the Director-General, the Departments of Publicity and Promotion, and of the United States Columbian Commission.

THE GOVERNMENT BUILDING.—Delightfully located near the Lake shore of the main Lagoon and of the area reserved for the Foreign Nations and the several States, and east of the Woman's Building and of Midway Plaisance, is the Government Exhibit Building. Mexico's Building stands just north of that of the United States, across the Lagoon. It is classic in style, and bears a strong resemblance to the National Museum and other Government buildings at Washington. It covers an area of 350 by 420 feet, is constructed of iron, brick and glass, and cost \$400,000. Its leading

architectural feature is a central octagonal dome 120 feet in diameter and 150 feet high, the floor of which will be kept free from exhibits. The building fronts to the west, and connects on the north, by a bridge over the Lagoon, with the building of the Fisheries Exhibit.

The south half of the Government Building is devoted to the exhibits of the Post-Office Department, Treasury Department, War Department and Department of Agriculture. The north half is devoted to the exhibits of the Fisheries Commission, Smithsonian Institution and Interior Department. The State Department exhibit extends from the rotunda to the east end and that of the Department of Justice from the rotunda to the west end of the building. The allotment of space for the several department exhibits is: War Department, 23,000 square feet; Treasury, 10,500 square feet; Agricultural, 23,250 square feet; Interior, 24,000 square feet; Post-Office, 9,000 square feet; Fishery, 20,000 square feet, and Smithsonian Institution, balance of space. The authorities of the Mint show not only a complete group of the coins made by the United States, but a number of the coins of foreign countries. The Supervising Architect of the Treasury shows a number of Photographs of all the public buildings of the Capital. These include not only the buildings, but also include the parks and reservations. The Bureau of Engraving and Printing shows many new bills under framing. These include a sample of every bill of every denomination that the United States Government now authorizes as money. A Life-Saving Station is built and equipped with every appliance and a regular crew goes through all life-saving manœuvres. Perhaps the most interesting exhibit of the whole Treasury Department is that of the Coast Survey. It includes a huge map of the United States, about 400 feet square or

dimensions being east and west. The north line of the building is almost on a line with the Pier extending into the Lake, on which heroic columns, emblematic of the Thirteen Original States, are raised. A Lagoon stretches out along this entire front of the building. The east front looks out into a harbor which affords refuge for numerous pleasure craft. The entire west exposure of the building faces a continuation of the Lagoon that extends along the north side. The general cornice line is 65 feet above grade. On either side of the main entrance are mammoth Corinthian pillars, 50 feet high and 5 feet in diameter. On each corner and from the center of the building pavilions are reared, the center one being 144 feet square. The corner pavilions are connected by curtains, forming a continuous arcade around the top of the building. The main entrance leads through an opening 64 feet wide into a vestibule, from which entrance is had to the rotunda, 100 feet in diameter. This is surmounted by a mammoth glass dome, 130 feet high. All through the main vestibule statuary has been designed illustrative of the Agricultural industry. Similar designs are grouped about all of the grand entrances in the most elaborate manner. The corner pavilions are surmounted by domes 96 feet high, and above these tower groups of statuary. The design for these domes is that of three women, of herculean proportions, supporting a mammoth globe. The Agricultural Building covers more than nine acres, and together with the Dairy and Forestry Buildings, which cover 1.7 and 4.5 acres, respectively, cost about \$1,000,000. To the southward of the Agricultural Building is a spacious structure devoted chiefly to a Live Stock and Agricultural Assembly Hall. This building is conveniently near one of the stations of the elevated railway. It is a very handsome building, and will undoubtedly be the common meeting



about the size of a square of city property. This is accurately constructed of plaster of paris and is placed horizontally on the Exposition grounds with a huge covering erected over it, with galleries and pathways on the inside to allow the visitors to walk over the whole United States without touching it. This model is built on a scale showing the exact height of mountains, the depth of rivers and the curvature of the earth. The Quartermaster's Department shows lay-figure officers and men of all grades in the army, mounted, on foot, fully equipped in the uniform of their rank and service. Aside from these there are nineteen figures showing the uniforms worn during the Revolutionary War and the War of 1812 and thirty-one figures showing the uniforms in the Mexican War. A novel exhibit is that of a telephone as used on the battlefield. The heliograph, which practically annihilates distance in the matter of talking, is shown in full operation. All means of army telegraphing and signalling with the batteries, lines, cables, bombs, torches, and so forth, are shown with great elaborateness. Capt. Whipple, of the Ordnance Department, developed the plan for an exhibit of huge guns and explosives. At certain hours of the day there are regular battery drills and loading and firing of pieces. Many of the guns used are the finest of their kind in the world. The exhibit of the Medical Bureau occupies a hospital built especially for its use, operated by a corps of hospital nurses and doctors.

THE AGRICULTURAL BUILDING. One of the most magnificent structures raised for the Exposition is the Agricultural Building. The style of architecture is classic renaissance. This building is put up very near the shore of Lake Michigan, and is almost surrounded by the Lagoons that lead into the Park from the Lake. The building is 500x800 feet, its longest

point to all persons interested in live stock and agricultural pursuits. On the first floor, near the main entrance of the building, is located a Bureau of Information in charge of attendants who furnish visitors with all necessary information in regard to the Assembly Hall and the main Agricultural Building as well as other features of the Exposition. This floor also contains suitable committee and other rooms for the different live stock associations of every character, where such associations can meet and have their secretaries in constant attendance, thus affording this important industry ample headquarters near the Live Stock Exhibit and the Agricultural Building. On this floor there are also large and handsomely equipped waiting-rooms for ladies, lounging-rooms for gentlemen and ample toilet facilities. Broad stairways lead from the first floor into the Assembly-room, which has a seating capacity of about 1,500. This Assembly-room furnishes facilities for lectures delivered by gentlemen eminent in their special field of work, embracing every interest connected with Live Stock, Agriculture and allied industries. Taken in connection with the exhibits, this feature makes that part of the Exposition devoted to Live Stock, Agriculture and the Dairy a complete showing of the most advanced progress in these branches of industry. In the Assembly-room the most approved theories will be advanced and explained. On the grounds and in the Agricultural and Dairy Buildings will be the best illustrations of what can be accomplished when these theories are put into practice. The entire second floor of the Assembly Hall is given up to committee rooms for headquarters for each and all of the different farmers' organizations in existence in this country. Such a building was never erected at any Exposition, and its construction here shows that the Board of Directors purposed

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affording every desirable facility that they could furnish to aid the great Live Stock and Agricultural interests.

DEPARTMENT H.—THE MANUFACTURES AND LIBERAL ARTS BUILDING. The Manufactures and Liberal Arts Building is the mammoth structure of the Exposition. It measures 1,688 feet and covers more than 31 acres, being the largest Exposition building ever constructed. Within the building a gallery 50 feet wide extends around all four sides adding more than eight acres to the floor space available for exhibits, and making it 40 acres in all. Projecting from this gallery are 86 smaller galleries, 12 feet wide, from which visitors may survey the vast array of exhibits and the busy scene below. "Columbia Avenue," 50 feet wide, extends through the mammoth building longitudinally and an avenue of like width crosses it at right angles at the center. The main roof is of iron and glass and arches an area 385 by 1,400 feet and has its ridge 150 feet from the ground. The Liberal Arts Building is in the Corinthian style of architecture and in point of being severely classic, excels nearly all of the other edifices. The long array of columns and arches, which its facade presents, is relieved from monotony by very elaborate ornamentation. In this ornamentation female figures, symbolical of the various arts and sciences, play a conspicuous and very attractive part. Designs showing in relief the seals of the different States of the Union and of various Foreign Nations also appear in the ornamentation. These, of course, are gigantic in their proportions. The Agricultural Building perhaps is the only one which has a more elaborately ornamental exterior than has this colossal structure. The exterior of the building is covered with "staff," which is treated to represent marble. The huge fluted columns and the

lar projections of the building; it is flanked by two towers 195 feet high. The central feature is a great semi-circular window, above which, 102 feet from the ground, is a colonnade forming an open loggia or gallery commanding a view over the Lagoon and all the north portion of the grounds. The east and west central pavilions are composed of two towers, 168 feet high. In front of these two pavilions there is a great portico composed of the Corinthian order, with full columns. The south pavilion is a hemicycle or niche, 78 feet in diameter and 103 feet high. The opening of this niche is framed by a semi-circular arch, which is crowned by a gable or pediment with smaller gables on the returns, and surmounted by an attic; the whole reaching the height of 142 feet. In the center of the niche, upon a lofty pedestal, is a colossal statue of Franklin, whose illustrious name intimately connects the early history of the Republic with one of the most important discoveries in the phenomena of electricity. At each of the four corners of the building there is a pavilion, above which rises a light open spire or tower, 169 feet high. Intermediate between these corner pavilions and the central pavilions on the east and west sides, there is a subordinate pavilion bearing a low, square dome upon an open lantern. There are thus ten spires and four domes. The entablature of the great Corinthian order breaks around each of the pilasters of the four fronts, and above each pilaster in the attic order is a pedestal bearing a lofty mast for the display of banners by day and electric lights by night. Of these masts there are in all fifty-four. The first story of the building is indicated in the facades between the great pilasters of the Corinthian order, by a subordinate ionic order, with full columns and pilasters forming an open screen in front of the windows. The Electricity Building has an



immense arches are apparently of this beautiful material. The grand entrances at the corners of the building and midway at the sides consist of lofty arches in piers of elaborate design and ornamentation. There are numerous other entrances less imposing. The building occupies a most conspicuous place in the Grounds. It faces the Lake, with only lawns and promenades between. North of it is the United States Government Building, south the Harbor and in-jutting Lagoon, and west the Electrical Building and the Lagoon separating it from the Wooded Island.

DEPARTMENT J.—THE ELECTRICAL BUILDING. The Electrical Building is 351 feet wide and 767 feet long, the major axis running north and south. The south front is on the great Quadrangle or court; the north front faces the Lagoon; the east front is opposite the Manufactures Building and the west faces the Mines Building. The general scheme of the plan is based upon a longitudinal nave 115 feet wide and 114 feet high, crossed in the middle by a transept of the same width and height. The nave and the transept have a pitched roof with a range of skylights at the bottom of the pitch and clearstory windows. The rest of the building is covered with a flat roof, averaging 62 feet in height and provided with skylights. The second story is composed of a series of galleries connected across the nave by two bridges, with access by four grand staircases. The area of the galleries in the second story is 118,546 square feet or 2.7 acres. The exterior walls of the building are composed of a continuous Corinthian order of pilasters 3 feet 6 inches wide and 42 feet high, supporting a full entablature and resting upon a stylobate 8 feet 6 inches. The total height of the walls from the grade outside is 68 feet 6 inches. The north pavilion is placed between the two great apsidal or semi-circu-

lar open portico extending along the whole of the south facade, the lower or Ionic order forming an open screen in front of it. The various subordinate pavilions are treated with windows and balconies. The details of the exterior orders are richly decorated, and the pediments, friezes, panels and spandrels have received a decoration of figures in relief, with architectural motifs, the general tendency of which is to illustrate the purposes of the building. The color of the exterior is like marble, but the walls of the hemicycle and of the various porticos and loggia are highly enriched with color, the pilasters in these places being decorated with scagliola and the capitals with metallic effects in bronze. In the design of this building it was proposed to provide an electric illumination by night on a scale hitherto unknown, the flag-staffs, the open porticos, and the towers especially being arranged with this in view. It was proposed that the hemicycle or niche which forms the south porch should have either a great chandelier or crown of lights suspended from the center of the half dome, or should be provided with electric lights masked behind the triumphal arch which forms the opening of the niche.

DEPARTMENT F.—THE MACHINERY HALL. This building measures 850x500 feet, and with the Machinery Annex and Power House, cost about \$1,000,000. It is located at the extreme south end of the Park midway between the shore of Lake Michigan and the west line of the Park. It is just south of the Administration Building, and west and across a Lagoon from the Agricultural Building. The building is spanned by three arched trusses, and the interior presents the appearance of three railroad train-houses side by side, surrounded on all of the four sides by a gallery 50 feet wide. The trusses are built separately, so that they can be taken down and sold

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for use as railroad train-houses. In each of these long naves there is an elevated traveling crane running from end to end of the building, for the purpose of moving machinery. These platforms are built so that visitors may view from them the exhibits beneath. The power for this building is supplied from a power-house adjoining the south side of the building. The two exterior sides adjoining the Grand Court are rich and palatial in appearance. The design follows classical models throughout, the detail being followed from the renaissance of Seville and other Spanish towns, as being appropriate to a Columbian celebration. An arcade on the first story admits passage around the buildings under cover, and as in all other buildings, the front is formed of "staff" colored to an attractive tone; the ceilings are enriched with strong color. A colonnade with a cafe at either end forms the length between Machinery and Agricultural Halls, and in the center of this colonnade is an archway leading to the Cattle Exhibit. From this portico there extends a view nearly a mile in length down the Lagoon, and an obelisk and fountain in the Lagoon from the southern point of this vista. The Machinery Annex adjoins Machinery Hall on the west, and is an annex in fact, and not a detached structure as at first planned, with entrance by subways under the railway tracks. The Annex covers between four and five acres and increases the length of the Machinery Building to nearly 1,400 feet, thus rendering it the second largest of all the Exposition structures, the great Manufactures Building alone exceeding it in size.

DEPARTMENT E—MINES AND MINING BUILDING. Located at the southern extremity of the western Lagoon or Lake, and between the Electricity and Transportation Buildings, is the Mines and Mining Building. Its architecture has its inspiration in early Italian renaissance, with which

The loggia ceilings will be heavily coffered and richly decorated in plaster and color. The ornamentation is massed at the prominent points of the facade. The exterior presents a massive, though graceful appearance. The main fronts are 65 feet high from ground to top of cornices, and the main central entrances are 90 feet to apex of pediment. The long sides of the building are treated in a simpler manner than the main fronts; large segmental windows extend through the galleries and are placed between the broad piers, affording an abundance of light to the space beneath the galleries. The two-storied portion of the building, of which the gallery forms the upper part, extends entirely around the structure and is 60 feet wide. This portion is built of wood and iron combined. The great interior space thus enclosed is one story high, 630 feet long and 230 feet wide, with an extreme height of 100 feet at center and 47 feet at sides, and is spanned by steel cantilever roof trusses supported on steel columns placed 65 feet apart longitudinally, and 115 feet and 57 feet 6 inches transversely, thus leaving clear space in center of building 630 feet long, and 115 feet wide, with two side divisions, each 57 feet 6 inches wide and 630 feet long, leaving the central space encumbered with only 16 supporting steel posts. The cantilevers are of pin connection to facilitate erection. The inner and higher ends of the cantilevers are 46 feet apart and the space between them is spanned by riveted steel trusses with an elliptical chord. These trusses are designed so as to form a clearstory 12 feet high, with vertical sash extending the entire length of central space—630 feet; said space terminating at each end with a great glass gable setting back 60 feet from front ends of building. The wide spacings of the cantilever necessitates an extensive system of longitudinal perlines of the riveted lattice type. A



sufficient liberty is taken to invest the building with the animation that should characterize a great general Exposition. There is a decided French spirit pervading the exterior design, but is kept well subordinated. In plan it is simple and straightforward, embracing on the ground floor spacious vestibules, restaurants, toilet rooms, etc. On each of the four sides of the building are placed the entrances, those of the north and south fronts being the most spacious and prominent. To the right and left of each entrance, inside, start broad flights of easy stairs leading to the galleries. The galleries are 60 feet wide and 25 feet high from the ground floor, and are lighted on the sides by large windows and from above by a high clearstory extending around the building. The main fronts look southward on the great Central Court and northward on the western and middle lakes and a beautiful thickly wooded island. These principal fronts display enormous arched entrances, richly embellished with sculptural decorations, emblematic of Mining and its allied industries. At each end of these fronts are large square pavilions surmounted by low domes which mark the four corners of the building and are lighted by large arched windows extending through the galleries. Between the main entrance and the pavilions are richly decorated arcades forming an open loggia on the ground floor and a deeply recessed promenade on the gallery floor level, which commands a fine view of the lakes and islands to the northward and the great Central Court on the south. These covered promenades are each 25 feet wide and 230 feet long, and from them is had access to the building at numerous points. These loggias on the first floor are faced with marbles of different kinds and hues, which will be considered part of the Mining Exhibit, and so utilized as to have marketable value at the close of the Exposition,

great portion of the roof is covered with glass. It may be of interest to state that the cantilever system as applied to roofs has not been used heretofore on so large a scale and that the Mines Building is the only one of the Exposition group, excepting the large domes, that has steel roof trusses. The exterior of this building, like that of all the others, will be made of "staff," similar to that used in facing the recent Paris Exposition buildings. The cost of the Mines Building is \$250,000.

DEPARTMENT G—THE TRANSPORTATION BUILDING. Forming the Northern or Picturesque Quadrangle is a group of buildings of which the Transportation Building is one. It is situated at the southern end of the west flank and lies between the Horticultural and the Mines Buildings. Its axial relation is with the Manufactures Building on the east side of the Quadrangle, the central feature of each of the two buildings being on the same east and west line. The Transportation Building is exquisitely refined and simple in architectural treatment, although it is very rich and elaborate in detail. In style it savors much of the Romanesque, although to the initiated the manner in which it is designed on axial lines and the solicitude shown for fine proportions, and subtle relation of parts to each other, will at once suggest the methods of composition followed at the Ecole des Beaux Arts. Viewed from the Lagoon, the cupola of the Transportation Building will form the effective southwest accent of the Quadrangle, while from the cupola itself, reached by eight elevators, the Northern Court, the most beautiful effect of the entire Exposition, may be seen in all its glory. The main entrance to the Transportation Building will consist of an immense single-arch enriched to an extraordinary degree with carvings, bas-reliefs and mural paintings, the entire feature forming a

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rich and beautiful yet quiet color climax, for it is treated in leaf and is called the golden door. The remainder of the architectural composition falls into a just relation of contrast with the highly wrought entrance, and is duly quiet and modest though very broad in treatment. It consists of a continuous arcade with subordinate colonnade and entablature. Numerous minor entrances are from time to time pierced in the walls, and with them are grouped terraces, seats, drinking fountains and statues. The interior of the building is treated much after the manner of a Roman Basilica, with broad nave and aisles. The roof is therefore in three divisions; the middle one rises much higher than the others, and its walls are pierced to form a beautiful arcaded clearstory. The cupola, placed exactly in the centre of the building and rising 165 feet above the ground, is reached by eight elevators. These elevators will of themselves naturally form a part of the Transportation Exhibit, and as they will also carry passengers to galleries at various stages of height, a fine view of the interior of the building may easily be obtained. The main galleries of this building, because of the abundant placing of passenger elevators, will prove quite accessible to visitors. The main building of the Transportation Exhibit measures 960 feet front by 256 feet deep; from this will extend westward to Stony Island avenue, a triangular Annex covering about nine acres, and consisting of one story buildings 64 feet wide, set side by side. There will be a railway track every 16 feet and all these tracks will run east and west. These Annex buildings may be used to exhibit an entire freight or passenger train coupled up with its engine. It is likely that the display of locomotive engines will be quite stupendous, for they will all be placed end on to the central avenue or nave of the main building. As there will probably be at least 100 engines ex-

moss and lichens. From clefts and crevices in the rocks crystal streams of water gush and drop to the masses of reeds, rushes, and ornamental semi-aquatic plants in the basin below. In this pool gorgeous gold fishes, golden ideo, golden tench, and other fishes disport. From the rotunda one side of the larger series of aquaria may be viewed. These are ten in number and have a capacity of 7,000 to 27,000 gallons of water each. Passing out of the rotunda by the entrances, a great corridor or arcade is reached, where on one hand can be viewed the opposite side of the series of great tanks and on the other a line of tanks somewhat smaller, ranging from 750 to 1,500 gallons each in capacity. The corridor or arcade is about 15 feet wide. The glass fronts of the Aquaria are in length about 575 feet and have 3,000 square feet of surface. They make a panorama never before seen in any exhibition, and rival the great permanent aquariums of the world not only in size but in all other respects. The total water capacity of the Aquaria, exclusive of reservoirs, is 18,725 cubic feet, or 140,000 gallons. This weighs 1,192,425 pounds, or almost 600 tons. Of this amount about 40,000 gallons is devoted to the Marine Exhibit. In the entire salt water circulation, including reservoirs, there are about 80,000 gallons. The pumping and distributing plant for the Marine Aquaria is constructed of vulcanite. The pumps are in duplicate and each has a capacity of 3,000 gallons per hour. The supply of sea water was secured by evaporating the necessary quantity at the Woods Holl station of the United States Fish Commission to about one-fifth its bulk, thus reducing both quantity and weight for transportation about 80 per cent. The fresh water required to restore it to its proper density was supplied from Lake Michigan. In transporting the marine fishes to Chicago from the coast there was an addition



Mines and Mining Building

hibited, and placed so as to face each other, the perspective effect of the main avenue will be remarkably effective. Add to the effect of the exhibits the architectural impression given by a long vista of richly ornamented colonnade, and it may be easily imagined that the interior of the Transportation Building will be one of the most impressive of the Exposition. The exhibits to be placed in the building will naturally include everything of whatsoever name or sort devoted to the purpose of Transportation, and will range from a baby carriage to a mogul engine, from a cash conveyor to a balloon or carrier pigeon. Technically, this exhibit will include everything comprised in Class G of the Official Classification. To assist in the placing of exhibits, a transfer railway with 75-foot tables will run the entire length of the structure and immediately west of the main building.

DEPARTMENT D.—THE FISHERIES BUILDING. The Fisheries Building is 1,100 feet, and the width 200 feet. It is built on a banana-shaped island, and sub-divided into three parts to conform to the shape of the site. In the central portion is the general Fisheries Exhibit. In one of the polygonal buildings is the Angling Exhibit, and in the other the Aquaria. The exterior of the building is Spanish-Romanesque, which contrasts agreeably in appearance with the other buildings. The Fish exhibit is a wonderful, one, and not the least interesting portion of it is the Aquarial or Live Fish display. This is contained in a circular building, 135 feet in diameter standing near one extremity of the main Fisheries Building and in a great curved corridor connecting the two. In the center of the circular building is a rotunda 60 feet in diameter, in the middle of which is a basin or pool 26 feet wide, from which rises a towering mass of rocks covered with

of probably 3,000 gallons of pure sea water to the supply on each trip. Every visitor will take a deep interest in the Fisheries Exhibit.

DEPARTMENT B.—THE HORTICULTURAL BUILDING. Immediately south of the entrance to Jackson Park from the Midway Plaisance, and facing east on the Lagoon, is the Horticultural Building. In front is a flower terrace for outside exhibits, including tanks for Nymphaea and the Victoria-Regia. The front of the terrace, with its low parapet between large vases, borders the water, and at its center forms a boat landing. The building is 1,000 feet long, with an extreme width of 286 feet. The plan is a central pavilion with two end pavilions, each connected with the center pavilion by front and rear curtains, forming two interior courts, each 88 by 270 feet. These courts are beautifully decorated in color and planted with ornamental shrubs and flowers. The center pavilion is roofed by a crystal dome 187 feet in diameter and 113 feet high, under which are exhibited the tallest palms, bamboos and tree ferns that can be procured. There is a gallery in each of the pavilions. The galleries of the end pavilions are designed for cafes, the situation and the surroundings being particularly adapted to recreation and refreshment. These cafes are surrounded by an arcade on three sides, from which charming views of the grounds can be obtained. In this building are exhibited all the varieties of flowers, plants, vines, seeds, horticultural implements, etc. Those exhibits requiring sunshine and light are shown in the rear curtains, where the roof is entirely of glass and not too far removed from the plants. The front curtains and space under the galleries are designed for exhibits that require only the ordinary amount of light. Provision is made to heat such parts as require it. The exterior of the building is in "staff," tinted in a soft warm buff,

color being reserved for the interior and the courts. The cost of this building was about \$400,000.

DEPARTMENT K.—THE ART PALACE. Grecian-Ionic in style, this building is a pure type of the most refined classic architecture. The building is oblong and is 500 by 320 feet, intersected north, east, south and west by a great nave and transept 100 feet wide and 70 feet high, at the intersection of which is a great dome 60 feet in diameter. The building is 125 feet to the top of the dome, which is surmounted by a colossal statue of the type of famous figures of winged victory. The transept has a clear space through the center of 60 feet, being lighted entirely from above. On either side are galleries 20 feet wide, and 24 feet above the floor. The collections of the sculpture are displayed on the main floor of the nave and transept, and on the walls of both the ground floor and of the galleries are ample areas for displaying the paintings and sculptured panels in relief. The corners made by the crossing of the nave and transept are filled with small picture galleries. Around the entire building are galleries 40 feet wide, forming a continuous promenade around the classic structure. Between the promenade and the naves are the smaller rooms devoted to private collections of paintings and the collections of the various art schools. On either side of the main building are several one-storied annexes, divided into large and small galleries. These annexes are 120 by 200 feet wide. The main building is entered by four great portals, richly ornamented with architectural sculpture, and approached by broad flights of steps. The walls of the loggia of the colonnades are highly decorated with mural paintings, illustrating the history and progress of the arts. The frieze of the exterior walls and the pediments of the principal en-

beds and low shrubs, forming, together with the creamy-white balustrades rising from the water's edge, and also in front of the second terrace, a charming foreground for the fine edifice. The principal facade has an extreme length of 400 feet, the depth of the building being half this distance. Italian renaissance is the style selected. Its delicacy of lines is well adapted to represent this temple for the fair sex. The main grouping consists of a center pavilion flanked at each end with corner pavilions connected in the first story by open arcades in the curtains, forming a shady promenade the whole length of the structure. The first story is raised about ten feet from the ground line, and a wide staircase leads to the center pavilion. This pavilion, forming the main triple arched entrance with an open colonnade in the second story, is finished with a low and beautifully proportioned pediment enriched with highly elaborate bas-relief. The corner pavilion being, like the rest of the building, two stories high, with a total elevation of 60 feet, have each an open colonnade added above the main cornice. Here are located the Hanging Gardens, and also the committee rooms of the Board of Lady Managers. A lobby 40 feet wide leads into the open rotunda, 70x85 feet, reaching through the height of the building and protected by a richly ornamented skylight. This rotunda is surrounded by a two-story open arcade, as delicate and chaste in design as the exterior, the whole having a thoroughly Italian court-yard effect, admitting abundance of light to all rooms facing this interior space. On the first floor, on each side of the main entrance and occupying the entire space of curtains, are located, on the left hand, a model hospital, on the right a model kindergarten, each occupying 80x60 feet. The whole floor of the south pavilion is devoted to



trances are ornamented with sculptures and portraits in bas-relief of the masters of ancient art. The general tone of color is light gray stone. The construction, although of a temporary character, is necessarily fire-proof. The main walls are of solid brick, covered with "staff," architecturally ornamented, while the roof, floors and galleries are of iron. All light is supplied through the glass sky-lights in iron frames. The buildings located beautifully in the northern portion of the Park with the south front facing the Lagoon. It is separated from the Lagoon by beautiful terraces, ornamented with balustrades, with an immense flight of steps leading down from the main portal to the Lagoon, where there is a landing for boats. The north front faces the wide lawn and the group of State buildings. The immediate neighborhood of the building is ornamented with groups of statues, replica ornaments of classic art, such as the Choragic monument, the "Cave of the Winds," and other beautiful examples of Grecian art. The ornamentation also includes statues of heroic and life-size proportions. This building cost between \$200,000 and \$300,000.

THE WOMAN'S BUILDING. The Woman's Building is situated in the northwestern part of the Park, separated by the Wooded Island as a vista. A more beautiful site could not have been selected. Directly in front of the building the Lagoon takes the form of a bay, about 400 feet in width. From the center of this bay a grand landing and staircase leads to a terrace six feet above the water. Crossing this terrace other staircases give access to the ground, four feet above, on which about 100 feet back, the building is situated. The first terrace is designed in artistic form

the retrospective exhibit, the one on the north, to reform work and charity organization. Each of these floors is 80x200 feet. The curtain opposite the main front contains the library, bureau of information, records, etc. In the second story, above the main entrance and curtains, are located ladies' parlors, committee rooms and dressing rooms, all leading to the open balcony in front, and commanding a splendid panorama of almost the entire ground. The whole second floor of the north pavilion incloses the great Assembly-room and Club-room. The first of these is provided with an elevated stage, where wise words will be heard from pretty lips. The south pavilion contains the model kitchen, refreshment rooms, reception rooms, etc. The building is constructed of "staff," the same material used for the rest of the buildings, and as it stands with its mellow, decorated walls bathed in the bright sunshine, the women of the country are justly proud of the result.

FORESTRY BUILDING.—The Forestry Building is, in appearance, the most unique of all the Exposition structures. Its dimensions are 200 feet by 500 feet. To a remarkable degree its architecture is of the rustic order. On all four sides of the building is a veranda, supporting the roof of which is a colonnade consisting of a series of columns composed of three tree trunks each twenty-five feet in length, one of them from sixteen to twenty inches in diameter and the others smaller. All of these trunks are left in their natural state, with bark undisturbed. They are contributed by the different States and Territories of the Union and by foreign countries, each furnishing specimens of its most characteristic trees. The sides of the building are constructed of slabs with the bark removed. The window frames are treated in the same rustic manner as is the rest of the building.

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The main entrances are elaborately finished in different kinds of wood, the material and workmanship being contributed by several prominent lumber associations. The roof is thatched with tan and other barks. The visitor can make no mistake as to the kinds of tree trunks which form the colonnade, for he will see upon each a tablet upon which is inscribed the common and scientific name, the State or country from which the trunk was contributed, and other pertinent information, such as the approximate quantity of such timber in the region whence it came. Surmounting the cornice of the veranda and extending all around the building are numerous flagstaffs bearing the colors, coats of arms, etc., of the nations and States represented in the exhibits inside.

THE DAIRY BUILDING.—The Dairy Building, by reason of the exceptionally novel and interesting exhibits it will contain, is quite sure to be regarded with great favor by World's Fair visitors in general, while by agriculturists it will be considered one of the most useful and attractive features of the whole Exposition. It was designed to contain not only a complete exhibit of dairy products but also a dairy school, in connection with which will be conducted a series of tests for determining the relative merits of different breeds of dairy cattle as milk and butter producers. The building stands near the lake shore in the southeastern part of the park, and close by the general live stock exhibit. It covers approximately half an acre, measuring 95x200 feet, is two stories high and cost \$30,000. In design it is of quiet exterior. On the first floor, besides office headquarters, there is in front a large open space devoted to exhibits of butter, and farther back an operating room 25x100 feet, in which the Model Dairy will be conducted. On two sides of this room are amphitheatre seats

high, and above these are the bridge, chart-house and the boats. At the forward end of the superstructure there is a cone-shaped tower, called the "military mast," near the top of which are placed two circular "tops" as receptacles for sharpshooters. Rapid firing guns are mounted on each of these tops. The height from the water line to the summit of this military mast is 76 feet, and above is placed a flagstaff for signalling. The battery mounted comprises four 13-inch breech loading rifle cannon; eight 8-inch breech loading rifle cannon; four 6-inch breech loading rifle cannon; twenty 6-pounder rapid firing guns; six 1-pounder rapid firing guns; two Gatling-guns, and six torpedo tubes or torpedo guns. All of these are placed and mounted respectively as in the genuine battleship. The superstructure shows the cabins, staterooms, lavatories, latrines, mess-rooms, galley and fittings, mess-table for crew, lockers, berthings, etc., also the manner in which officers and enlisted men live, according to the rules of the navy. On the superstructure deck and bridge is shown the manner in which the rapid firing guns, search lights, boats, etc., are handled. The entrance to the conning tower from the deck, in which are all appurtenances that the captain has at his disposal when taking the ship into battle and during the progress of a fight at sea. An electric light plant is installed and provision made for heating with steam. On the berth deck are shown the various fittings pertaining to the hull, machinery and ordnance; ordnance implements, including electrical devices, gun-carriage motors and range finders, models showing typical ships of the past and present; samples of the provisions, clothing, stores and supplies, bunting, flags, etc.; in short, the thousand and one things that go to make up the outfit of a man-of-war. The traditional costumes of the sailors of the navy from 1775 to 1848 are



Adler & Sullivan, Architects.

capable of accommodating 400 spectators. Under these seats are refrigerators and cold storage rooms for the care of the dairy products. The operating room, which extends to the roof, has on three sides a gallery where the cheese exhibits will be placed. The rest of the second story is devoted to a cafe, which opens on a balcony overlooking the lake. The Dairy School, it is believed, will be most instructive and valuable to agriculturists.

THE NAVAL EXHIBIT.—Unique among the other exhibits is that made by the United States Navy Department. It is in a structure which to all outward appearance, is a faithful, full-sized model of one of the new coast-line battleships now being built at a cost of about \$3,000,000 each. This imitation battleship of 1893 is erected on piling on the Lake front in the northeast portion of Jackson Park. It is surrounded by water and has the appearance of being moored to a wharf. The structure has all the fittings that belong to the actual ship, such as guns, turrets, torpedo tubes, torpedo nets and booms, with boats, anchors, chain cables, davits, awnings, deck fittings, etc., etc., together with all appliances for working the same. Officers, seamen, mechanics and marines are detailed by the Navy Department during the Exposition, and the discipline and mode of life on our naval vessels are completely shown. The detail of men is not, however, as great as the complement of the actual ship. The crew give certain drills, especially boat, torpedo and gun drills, as in a vessel of war. The dimensions of the structure are those of the actual battleship, to-wit: length, 348 feet and width amidships, 69 feet 3 inches; from the water line to the top of the main deck, 12 feet. Centrally placed on the deck is a superstructure 8 feet high with a hammock berthing on the same 7 feet

shown by janitors dressed in those costumes. On the starboard side of the ship show the torpedo protection net, stretching the entire length of the vessel. Steam launches and cutters ride at the booms, and all the outward appearance of a real ship of war is imitated.

THE CASINO AND PIER.—All visitors to the Exposition, it is safe to say, will inspect the Casino and Pier, and not only inspect them, but enjoy thoroughly the delights which they, together with the surroundings, afford. The Pier is eighty feet wide and extends 1000 feet out into Lake Michigan from the eastern extremity of the grand court or avenue running from the Administration Building to the lake. Along the shore, on either side of the Pier, are broad, beautiful promenades, where thousands of visitors will throng in the intervals of sight-seeing in the Exposition Buildings. From the shore promenade they will walk out on the Pier to the beautiful Casino at the extremity. The Casino is a composite structure, embracing nine pavilions, and was planned to be a representation of Venice, on a small scale, in the waters of Lake Michigan. Accordingly its architecture is of the Venetian order. The Casino is built on piles, and measures 180 by 400 feet. With the exception of the central pavilion, which rises to the height of 180 feet, the pavilions are two stories high, rising eighty feet from the water. There is communication between the nine pavilions, both by gondolas and bridges. Completely surrounded by water, this structure with its fleet of boats and numerous water-ways, presents a decidedly Venetian aspect. Surrounding the central pavilion runs a gallery fifty-six feet wide. At the west end of the Pier stand the thirteen columns designed to represent the thirteen original States. In front of the Casino is the harbor for

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small pleasure craft. At night this harbor is lighted by incandescent lamps sunk beneath the surface of the water on floats. The material of the Casino is wood and the walls are covered with "staff." A striking combination of high colorings is effected. Within the pavilions of the Casino are various conveniences that contribute to the comfort and enjoyment of visitors. Fanned by the cooling breezes of the lake, visitors may sit and listen to the strains of excellent music, may partake of light refreshments may look out upon the vast expanse of water and watch the going and coming of gaily-decorated pleasure craft, and the heavily laden passenger steamers plying to and fro between the Pier and the City, or may turn shoreward and survey the throngs of promenaders along the beach, and the magnificent array of Exposition palaces and other attractions. The Pier and Casino constitute one the most popular of Exposition resorts.

Under the provision of the act of Congress, upon the nomination by the Governors of the States, Territories, and the District of Columbia, the President appointed two Commissioners to represent each State, Territory, and the District of Columbia; and eight Commissioners from the country at large, to be constituted and designated as the World's Columbian Commission, as follows:

COMMISSIONERS AT LARGE: Augustus G. Bullock, Worcester, Mass.; Gorton W. Allen, Auburn, N.Y.; Peter A. B. Widener, Philadelphia, Pa.; Thomas W. Palmer, Detroit, Mich.; R. W. Furnas, Brownville, Neb.; William Lindsay, Frankfort, Ky.; Henry Exall, Dallas, Tex.; Mark L. McDonald, Santa Rosa, Cal. Alternates: Henry Ingalls, Wiscasset, Me.; Louis Fitzgerald, New York, N. Y.; John W. Chalfant, Pittsburgh, Pa.;

Georgia: Lafayette McLaws, Savannah; Charlton H. Way, Savannah. Alternates: James Longstreet, Gainesville; John W. Clark, Augusta. Idaho: George A. Manning, Post Falls; John E. Stearns, Nampa. Alternates: A. J. Crook, Hailey; John M. Burke, Wardner. Illinois: Charles H. Deere, Moline; Adlai T. Ewing, Chicago. Alternates: La Fayette Funk, Shirley; De Witt Smith, Springfield. Indiana: Thomas E. Garvin, Evansville; Elijah B. Martindale, Indianapolis. Alternates: William E. McLean, Terre Haute; Charles M. Travis, Crawfordsville. Iowa: Joseph Eiboeck, Des Moines; William F. King, Mt. Vernon. Alternates: Chas. N. Whiting, Whiting; John Hayes, Red Oak. Kansas: Charles K. Holliday, Jr., Topeka; J. R. Burton, Abilene. Alternates: M. D. Henry, Independence; Frank W. Lanyon, Pittsburg. Kentucky: John Bennett, Richmond; James A. McKenzie, Oak Grove. Alternates: David N. Comingore, Covington; John S. Morris, Louisville. Louisiana: Davidson B. Fenn, Newelton; Thomas J. Woodward, New Orleans. Alternates: Alphonse Le Duc, New Orleans; P. J. McMahon, Tangipahoa. Maine: Augustus R. Bixby, Skowhegan; William G. Davis, Portland. Alternates: James A. Boardman, Bangor; Clark S. Edwards, Bethel. Maryland: James Hodges, Baltimore; Lloyd Lowndes, Cumberland. Alternates: George M. Upshur, Snow Hill; Daniel E. Conklin, Baltimore. Massachusetts: Francis W. Breed, Lynn; Thomas E. Proctor, Boston. Alternates: George P. Ladd, Spencer; Chas. E. Adams, Lowell. Michigan: M. Henry Lane, Kalamazoo; Charles H. Richmond, Ann Arbor. Alternates: Ernest B. Fisher, Grand Rapids; George H. Barbour, Detroit.



The Celebrated Acme Cement Plaster is used in covering the walls of the World's Fair Buildings.

James Oliver, South Bend, Ind.; Hale G. Parker, St. Louis, Mo.; Patrick Walsh, Augusta, Ga.; H. C. King, San Antonio, Tex.; Thomas Burke, Seattle, Wash.

COMMISSIONERS OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA: Alexander T. Britton, Washington; Albert A. Wilson, Washington. Alternates: E. Kurtz Johnson, Washington; Dorsey Clagett, Washington.

COMMISSIONERS OF THE STATES.—Alabama: Frederick G. Bromberg, Mobile; Oscar R. Hundley, Huntsville. Alternates: Gotthold L. Werth, Montgomery; William S. Hull, Sheffield.

Arkansas: John D. Adams, Little Rock; J. H. Clendening, Fort Smith. Alternates: J. T. W. Tiller, Little Rock; Thomas H. Leslie, Stuttgart.

California: Michael H. de Young, San Francisco; William Forsyth, Fresno. Alternates: George Hazelton, San Francisco; Russ D. Stephens, Sacramento.

Colorado: Roswell E. Goodell, Leadville; Frederick J. V. Skiff, Denver. Alternates: Henry B. Gillespie, Aspen; O. C. French, New Windsor, Connecticut; Leverett Brainard, Hartford; Thomas M. Walter, New London. Alternates: Charles F. Brooker, Torrington; Charles R. Baldwin, Waterbury.

Delaware: George V. Massey, Dover; Willard Hall Porter, Wilmington. Alternates: Charles F. Richards, Georgetown; William Saulsbury, Dover.

Florida: C. F. A. Bielby, De Land; Richard Turnbull, Monticello. Alternates: Dudley W. Adams, Tangerine; Jesse T. Bernard, Tallahassee.

Minnesota: Matthew B. Harrison, Duluth; Orson V. Tousley, Minneapolis. Alternates: Thomas C. Kurtz, Moorhead; Muret N. Leland, Wells.

Mississippi: Joseph M. Bynum, Rienzi; Robert L. Saunders, Jackson. Alternates: Fred W. Collins, Summit; Joseph H. Brinker, West Point.

Missouri: Thomas B. Bullene, Kansas City; Charles H. Jones, St. Louis. Alternates: O. H. Ficher, Joplin; R. L. McDonald, St. Joseph.

Montana: Lewis H. Hershfield, Helena; A. H. Mitchell, Deer Lodge City. Alternates: Benjamin F. White, Dillon; Timothy E. Collins, Great Falls.

Nebraska: Euclid Martin, Omaha; Albert G. Scott, Kearney; Alternates: William L. May, Fremont; John Lauterbach, Fairbury.

Nevada: James W. Haines, Genoa; George Russell, Elko. Alternates: Enoch Strother, Virginia City; Richard Ryland, Reno.

New Hampshire: Walter Aiken, Franklin; Charles D. McDuffie, Manchester. Alternates: George Van Dyke, Lancaster; Frank E. Kaley, Milford.

New Jersey: William J. Sewell, Camden; Thomas Smith, Newark. Alternates: Frederick S. Fish, Newark; Edwin A. Stevens, Hoboken.

New York: Chauncey M. Depew, New York; John Boyd Thatcher, Albany. Alternates: James H. Breslin, New York; James Roosevelt, Hyde Park.

North Carolina: Alexander B. Andrews, Raleigh; Thomas B. Keogh, Greensboro. Alternates: Elias Carr, Old Sparta; G. A. Bingham, Salisbury.

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North Dakota: H. P. Rucker, Grand Forks; Martin Ryan, Fargo. Alternates: Charles H. Stanley, Steele; Peter Cameron, Tyner.
 Ohio: Harvey P. Platt, Toledo; William Ritchie, Hamilton. Alternates: Lucius C. Cron, Piquette; Adolph Pluemmer, Cincinnati.
 Oregon: Henry Klippel, Jacksonville; Martin Wilkins, Eugene City. Alternates: J. L. Morrow, Heppner; W. T. Wright, Union.
 Pennsylvania: William McClelland, Pittsburgh; John W. Woodside, Philadelphia. Alternates: R. Bruce Kicketts, Wilkes-Barre; John K. Hallock, Erie.
 Rhode Island: Lyman B. Goff, Pawtucket; Gardiner C. Sims, Providence. Alternates: Jeffrey Hazard, Providence; Lorillard Spencer, Newport.
 South Carolina: A. P. Butler, Columbia; John R. Cochran, Anderson; Alternates: E. L. Roche, Charleston; J. W. Tindell, Sumter.
 South Dakota: Merritt H. Day, Rapid City; William McIntyre, Watertown. Alternates: S. A. Ramsey, Woonsocket; L. S. Bullard, Pierre.
 Tennessee: Louis T. Baxter, Nashville; Thomas L. Williams, Knoxville. Alternates: Rush Strong, Knoxville; A. B. Hurt, Chattanooga.
 Texas: Archelus M. Cochran, Dallas; John T. Dickinson, Austin. Alternates: Lock McDaniel, Anderson; Henry B. Andrews, San Antonio.
 Vermont: Henry H. McIntyre, West Randolph; Bradley B. Smalley, Burlington. Alternates: Aldace F. Walker, Rutland; Hiram Atkins, Montpelier.
 Virginia: Virginius D. Groner, Norfolk; John T. Harris, Harrisonburg. Alternates: Charles A. Heermans, Christianburg; Alexander McDonald, Lynchburg.
 Washington: Henry Drum, Tacoma; Charles B. Hopkins, Spokane Falls. Alternates: Geo. F. Cummin, Cheney; Clarence B. Bagley, Seattle.

In pursuance of this authority the World's Columbian Commission authorized the appointment of two lady managers from each State and Territory and the District of Columbia, eight managers-at-large and nine from the City of Chicago, with alternates respectively.

List of Officers, Lady Managers and Alternates of the Board of Lady Managers of the World's Columbian Commission:

President, Mrs. Potter Palmer, of Chicago; First Vice-President, Mrs. Ralph Trautman, of New York; Second Vice-President, Mrs. Edwin C. Burleigh, of Maine; Third Vice-President, Mrs. Charles Price, of North Carolina; Fourth Vice-President, Miss Katherine L. Minor, of Louisiana; Fifth Vice-President, Mrs. Beriah Wilkins, of the District of Columbia; Sixth Vice-President, Mrs. Susan R. Ashley, of Colorado; Seventh Vice-President, Mrs. Flora Beall Ginty, of Wisconsin; Eighth Vice-President, Mrs. Margaret Blaine Salisbury, of Utah; Vice-President-at-Large, Mrs. Russell B. Harrison, of Montana; Secretary, Mrs. Susan Gale Cook, Knoxville, Tenn. Office, Chicago.

NOMINATED BY COMMISSIONERS AT LARGE. Mrs. D. F. Verdenal, New York; Mrs. Mary Cecil Cantrill, Georgetown, Ky.; Mrs. Mary S. Lockwood, Washington, D. C.; Mrs. John J. Bagley, Detroit, Mich.; Mrs. Ellen A. Ford, New York; Mrs. Mary S. Harrison, Helena, Mont.; Mrs. Ida A. Elkins Tyler, Philadelphia, Pa.; Mrs. Rosine Ryan, Austin, Texas. Alternates: Mrs. Ben C. Truman, Los Angeles, Cal.; Mrs. Nancy Houston Banks, Morganfield, Ky.; Mrs. James B. Stone, Worcester, Mass.; Mrs. Schuyler Collax, South Bend, Ind.; Mrs. Helen A. Peck, Kansas City, Mo.; Miss Caroline E. Dennis, Auburn, N. Y.; Mrs. George R. Yarrow, Philadelphia, Pa.; Mrs. Lillie C. Baxter, Navasota, Texas.



West Virginia: James D. Butt, Harper's Ferry; J. W. St. Clair, Fayetteville. Alternates: John Corcoran, Wheeling; Wellington Vrooman, Parkersburg.

Wisconsin: Philip Allen, Jr., Mineral Point; John N. Coburn, La Crosse. Alternates: David W. Curtis, Fort Atkinson; Myron Reed, Superior.

Wyoming: Asael C. Beckwith, Evanston; Henry G. Hay, Cheyenne. Alternates: Asa S. Mercer, Cheyenne; John J. McCormick, Sheridan.

COMMISSIONERS OF THE TERRITORIES.—Arizona: George F. Coats, Phoenix; William Zeckendorf, Tucson. Alternates: W. L. Van Horn, Flagstaff; Herbert H. Logan, Phoenix.

New Mexico: Thomas C. Gutierrez, Albuquerque; Richard Mansfield White, Hermosa. Alternates: Louis C. Tetard, East Las Vegas; Charles B. Eddy, Eddy.

Oklahoma: Othniel Beeson, Reno City; John D. Miles, Kingfisher. Alternates: John Wallace, Oklahoma City; Joseph W. McNeal, Guthrie.

Utah: Frederick J. Kiesel, Ogden; Patrick H. Lannan, Salt Lake City. Alternates: William M. Ferry, Park City; Charles Crane, Kanosh.

New Mexico: Thomas C. Gutierrez, Albuquerque; Richard Mansfield White, Hermosa. Alternates: Louis C. Tetard, East Las Vegas; Charles B. Eddy, Eddy.

Oklahoma: Othniel Beeson, Reno City; John D. Miles, Kingfisher. Alternates: John Wallace, Oklahoma City; Joseph W. McNeal, Guthrie.

Utah: Frederick J. Kiesel, Ogden; Patrick H. Lannan, Salt Lake City. Alternates: William M. Ferry, Park City; Charles Crane, Kanosh.

Alaska: Edward de Groff, Sitka; Louis L. Williams, Juneau. Alternates: Carl Spuhn, Killisnoo; N. A. Fuller, Juneau.

BOARD OF LADY MANAGERS.

Section 6 of the act of Congress creating the World's Columbian Commission authorized and required said commissioners to appoint "a Board of Lady Managers, of such number and to perform such duties as may be prescribed by said commission."

BY COMMISSIONERS FROM THE STATES. Alabama: Miss Hattie T. Hundley, Mooresville; Mrs. Anna M. Fosdick, Mobile. Alternates: Miss Sallie Talula Smith, Birmingham; Mrs. Louise L. Worth, Montgomery.

Arkansas: Mrs. James P. Eagle, Little Rock; Mrs. Rollin A. Edgerton, Little Rock. Alternates: Mrs. Mary Gray D. Rogers, Fort Smith; Mrs. Wm. B. Empie, Newport.

California: Mrs. Parthenia P. Rue, Santa Rosa; Mrs. James R. Deane, San Francisco. Alternates: Mrs. Theresa Fair, San Francisco; Mrs. Frona E. Wait, San Francisco.

Colorado: Mrs. Robt. J. Coleman, Buena Vista; Mrs. Susan R. Ashley, Denver. Alternates: Mrs. W. F. Patrick, Leadville; Mrs. M. D. Thatcher, Pueblo.

Connecticut: Miss Frances B. Ives, New Haven; Mrs. Isabella B. Hooker, Hartford. Alternates: Mrs. Amelia B. Hinman, Stevenson; Mrs. Virginia T. Smith, Hartford.

Delaware: Mrs. Mary Richards Kinder, Milford; Mrs. J. Frank Ball, Wilmington. Alternates: Mrs. Mary E. Torbet, Milford; Mrs. Theodore F. Armstrong, Newark.

Florida: Mrs. Mary C. Bell, Gainesville; Miss E. Nellie Beck, Tampa. Alternates: Mrs. Chloe M. Reed, South Jacksonville; Mrs. H. K. Ingram, Jacksonville.

Georgia: Mrs. Wm. H. Felton, Cartersville; Mrs. Charles H. Olmstead, Savannah. Alternates: Mrs. Meta Telfair McLaws, Augusta; Mrs. Geo. W. Lamar, Savannah.

Idaho: Mrs. Joseph C. Straughan, Boise City. Alternates: Mrs. Anna E. M. Farnum, Post Falls; Mrs. Ella Ray Miller, Pocatello.

WORLD'S COLUMBIAN EXPOSITION.

Illinois: Mrs. Richard J. Oglesby, Elkhart; Mrs. Frances W. Shepard, Chicago. Alternates: Mrs. Marcia Louise Gould, Moline; Mrs. Frances B. Phillips, Bloomington.

Indiana: Mrs. Wilhelmine Reitz, Evansville; Mrs. V. C. Meredith, Cambridge City. Alternates: Miss Susan W. Ball, Terre Haute; Miss Mary H. Kroat, Crawfordsville.

Iowa: Mrs. Whiting S. Clark, Des Moines; Miss Ora E. Miller, Cedar Rapids. Alternates: Mrs. Ira F. Hendricks, Council Bluffs; Miss Mary B. Hancock, Dubuque.

Kansas: Mrs. Jennie S. Mitchell, Leavenworth; Mrs. Hester A. Hanback, Osborne. Alternates: Mrs. Sarah Blair Lynch, Hewanorth; Mrs. Jane H. Haynes, Fort Scott.

Kentucky: Mrs. Jean W. Faulkner, Lancaster; Miss Cora D. Payne, Henderson. Alternates: Miss Sarah F. Holt, Frankfort; Mrs. Alice B. Castleman, Louisville.

Louisiana: Miss Katherine L. Minor, Houma; Miss Jose. Shakespeare, New Orleans. Mrs. Bowlings S. Leathers, New Orleans; Mrs. Belle H. Perkins, New Orleans.

Maine: Mrs. Edwin C. Burleigh, Augusta; Mrs. L. M. N. Stevens, Portland. Alternates: Mrs. Sarah H. Bixby, Skowhegan; Miss Kate Hutchins Locke, Bethel.

Maryland: Mrs. William Reed, Baltimore; Mrs. Alex. Thomson, Mount Savage. Alternates: Mrs. J. Wilson Patterson, Baltimore; Mrs. Eloise Roman, Cumberland.

Massachusetts: Mrs. Rufus S. Frost, Chelsea; Mrs. Jonas H. French, Boston. Alternates: Mrs. Alice Freeman Palmer, Cambridge; Miss Mary Crease Sears, Boston.

New York: Mrs. R. Trautmann, New York City; Mrs. W. C. Whitney, New York City. Alternates: Mrs. John Pope, New York City; Mrs. A. M. Palmer, New York City.

North Carolina: Mrs. George W. Kidder, Wilmington; Mrs. Charles Price, Salisbury. Alternates: Mrs. Sallie S. Cotten, Falkland; Miss Virginia S. Divine, Wilmington.

North Dakota: Mrs. S. W. McLaughlin, Grand Forks; Mrs. W. B. McConnell, Fargo. Alternates: Mrs. Alice Vineyard Brown, Lisbon; Mrs. Frances C. Holley, Bismarck.

Ohio: Mrs. Mary A. Hart, Cincinnati; Mrs. Walter Hartpence, Harrison. Alternates: Mrs. Harriet Taylor Upton, Warren; Mrs. Asa S. Bushnell, Springfield.

Oregon: Mrs. E. W. Allen, Mrs. Mary Payton, Salem. Alternates: Mrs. Anna R. Riggs, Portland; Mrs. Hattie E. Sladden, Eugene City.

Pennsylvania: Miss Mary E. McCandless, Pittsburgh; Mrs. Harriet A. Lucas, Philadelphia. Alternates: Mrs. Samuel Plumer, Franklin; Mrs. W. S. Elkins, Philadelphia.

Rhode Island: Mrs. A. M. Starkweather, Pawtucket; Miss Charlotte F. Dailey, Providence. Alternates: Mrs. George A. Mumford, Pawtucket; Miss Lorraine P. Bucklin, Providence.

South Carolina: Vve J. S. R. Thomson, Spartanburg; Mrs. Ellery M. Brayton, Columbia. Alternates: Miss Florida Cunningham, Charleston; Miss Carrie A. Perry, Walhalla.

South Dakota: Mrs. John R. Wilson, Deadwood; Mrs. Helen Morton Baker, Huron. Alternates: Mrs. Minnie Daniels, Watertown; Mrs. Marie J. Gaston, Deadwood.

Tennessee: Mrs. Laura Gillespie, Nashville; Mrs. Susan Gale Cooke



Michigan: Mrs. Eliza J. P. Howes, Battle Creek; Mrs. Sarah S. C. Angell, Ann Arbor. Alternates: Mrs. Frances P. Burrows, Kalamazoo; Miss Anna M. Catcheon, Detroit.

Minnesota: Mrs. Francis B. Clarke, St. Paul; Mrs. H. F. Brown, Minneapolis. Alternates: Mrs. P. B. Winston, Minneapolis; Mrs. M. M. Williams, Little Falls.

Mississippi: Mrs. James W. Lee, Aberdeen; Mrs. John M. Stone, Jackson. Alternates: Mrs. Geo. M. Buchanan, Holly Springs; Miss Varina Davis, Beauvoir.

Missouri: Miss Phoebe Couzins, St. Louis; Miss Lillian Mason Brown, Kirkwood. Alternates: Mrs. Patti Moore, Kansas City; Mrs. Annie L. Y. Swart, St. Louis.

Montana: Mrs. Eliza Rickard, Butte City; Mrs. Lillie Rosecrans Toole, Helena. Alternates: Mrs. Frank L. Worden, Missoula; Mrs. Mariam D. Cooper, Bozeman.

Nebraska: Mrs. John S. Briggs, Omaha; Mrs. E. C. Langworthy, Seward. Alternates: Mrs. M. A. B. Martin, Broken Bow; Mrs. Lana A. Bates, Aurora.

Nevada: Miss Eliza M. Russell, Elko; Mrs. Ella M. Stevenson, Carson City. Alternates: Miss Mary E. Davies, Genoa; Mrs. M. D. Foley, Reno.

New Hampshire: Mrs. Mira B. F. Ladd, Lancaster; Mrs. Daniel Hall, Dover. Alternates: Mrs. Frank H. Daniell, Franklin Falls; Miss Ellen J. Cole, Lake Village.

New Jersey: Miss Mary E. Busselle, Newark; Mrs. Martha B. Stevens, Hoboken. Alternate: Mrs. Amanda M. Smith, Newark.

Knoxville. Alternates: Mrs. Carrington Mason, Memphis; Mrs. Charles J. McClung, Knoxville.

Texas: Mrs. Ida Loving Turner, Fort Worth; Mrs. Mary A. Cochran, Dallas. Alternates: Miss Hallie Earl Harrison, Waco; Mrs. Kate Cawthon McDaniel, Anderson.

Vermont: Mrs. Ellen M. Chandler, Pomfret; Mrs. Eliz. V. Grinnell, Burlington. Alternates: Mrs. Minna G. Hooker, Brattleboro; Mrs. Theresa J. Cochrane, Groton.

Virginia: Mrs. John Sergeant Wise, Richmond; Mrs. K. S. G. Paul, Harrisonburg. Alternate: Miss Mattie P. Harris, Staunton.

Washington: Mrs. Melissa D. Owings, Olympia; Mrs. Alice Houghton, Spokane Falls. Alternates: Mrs. Chauncey Wright Griggs, Tacoma; Miss Josephine H. Stinson, Colfax.

West Virginia: Mrs. W. Newton Linch, Martinsburg; Miss L. Irene Jackson, Parkersburg. Alternates: Mrs. George W. Z. Black, Halltown; Miss Annie M. Mahan, Fayetteville.

Wisconsin: Mrs. Flora B. Ginty, Chippewa Falls; Mrs. William P. Lynde, Milwaukee. Alternates: Mrs. Sam S. Field, Ashland; Mrs. J. M. Smith, Mineral Point.

Wyoming: Mrs. F. H. Harrison, Evanston; Mrs. Frances E. Hale, Cheyenne. Alternates: Mrs. Elizabeth A. Stone, Evanston; Miss Gertrude M. Huntington, Saratoga.

BY COMMISSIONERS FROM THE TERRITORIES. Arizona: Mrs. Thomas J. Butler, Prescott; Miss Laurette Lovell, Tucson. Alternates: Mrs. George Hoxworth, Flagstaff; Mrs. H. J. Peto, Tombstone.

WORLD'S COLUMBIAN EXPOSITION.

Alaska: Mrs. A. K. Delaney, Juneau. Miss Maxwell Stevenson, Juneau.

New Mexico: Mrs. Franc L. Albright, Albuquerque; Mrs. Edward L. Bartlett, Santa Fe. Alternates: Mrs. Louise Dakin Campbell, Eddy.

Oklahoma: Mrs. Maric P. H. Beeson, Reno City; Mrs. Lucy D. Miles, Kingfisher. Alternates: Mrs. Julia Wallace, Oklahoma City; Mrs. Mary S. McNeal, Guthrie.

Utah: Mrs. Thomas A. Whalen, Ogden; Mrs. M. B. Salisbury, Salt Lake City. Alternates: Mrs. Susie B. Emery, Park City; Miss Maggie Keogh, Salt Lake City.

By COMMISSIONERS FROM THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA. Mrs. John A. Logan, Washington; Mrs. Beriah Wilkins, Washington. Alternates: Mrs. Emma Dean Powell, Washington; Mrs. Emma C. Wimsatt, Washington.

By THE PRESIDENT, FROM THE CITY OF CHICAGO. Mrs. Bertha M. Honore Palmer; Mrs. Solomon Thatcher, Jr., River Forest; Mrs. Jennie Sanford Lewis, Mrs. James A. Mulligan; Frances Dickinson, M. D.; Mrs. M. R. M. Wallace, Mrs. Myra Bradwell, Mrs. James R. Doolittle Jr., Mrs. Matilda B. Carse. Alternates: Mrs. Sara T. Hallowell, Mrs. George L. Dunlap, Mrs. L. Brace Shattuck, Mrs. Annie C. Meyers, Martha H. Ten Eyck; Mrs. Margaret I. Sandes, Ravenswood, Ill.; Mrs. Leander Stone, Mrs. Gen. A. L. Chetlain; Frances E. Millard, Evanston, Ill.

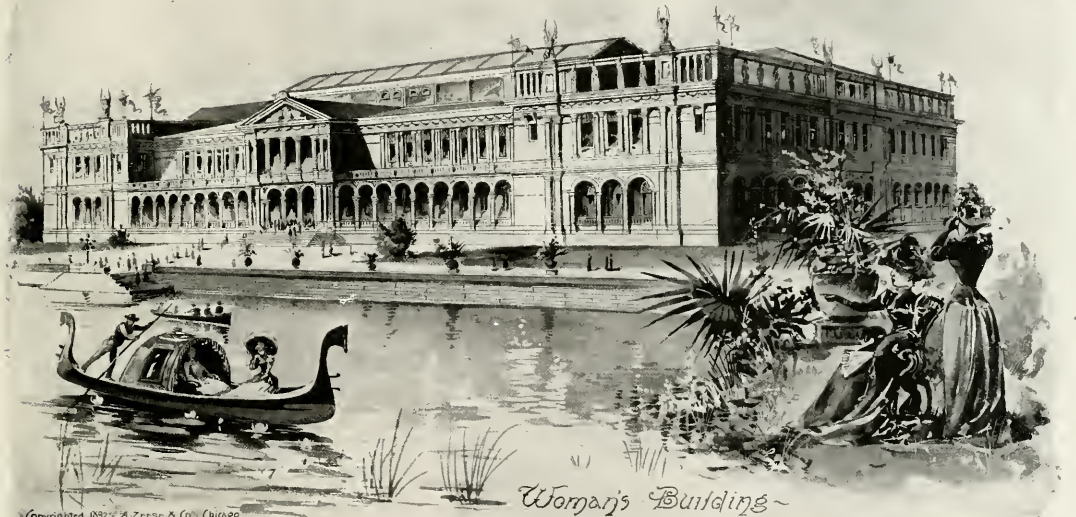
BOARD OF CONTROL AND MANAGEMENT OF THE UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT EXHIBIT: Hon. Edwin Willits, Chairman; Sevellon A. Brown, Chief Clerk of the Department of State, to represent that Depart-

tary, J. H. Kingwell; Treasurer, Anthony F. Seeberger; Auditor, William K. Ackerman; Traffic Manager, E. E. Jaycox.

BOARD OF REFERENCE AND CONTROL: World's Columbian Commission, T. B. Palmer, J. A. McKenzie, M. H. de Young, William Lindsay, Geo. V. Massey, J. W. St. Clair, E. B. Martindale, T. M. Waller.

WORLD'S COLUMBIAN EXPOSITION: Wm. T. Baker, Thos. B. Bryan, Potter Palmer, Lyman J. Gage, Edwin Walker, H. N. Higinbotham, Ferd. W. Peck, Fred. S. Winston.

DEPARTMENTS OF THE EXPOSITION: George R. Davis, Director-General. Department A.—Agriculture, Food and Food Products, Farming Machinery and Appliances; W. I. Buchanan, Chief. Department B.—Horticulture; John M. Samuels, Chief. Department C.—Live Stock—Domestic and Wild Animals; E. B. Cottrell, Chief. Department D.—Fish, Fisheries, Fish Products and Apparatus of Fishing; J. B. Collins, Chief. Department E.—Mines, Mining and Metallurgy; Fredrick J. V. Skiff, Chief. Department F.—Machinery; L. W. Robinson, Chief. Department G.—Transportation Exhibits, Railways, Vessels and Vehicles; Willard A. Smith, Chief. Department H.—Manufactures; James Allison, Chief. Department J.—Electricity and Electrical Appliances; J. P. Barrett, Chief. Department K.—Fine Arts, Pictorial, Plastic and Decorative; Halsey C. Ives, Chief. Department L.—Liberal Arts, Education, Engineering, Public Works, Architecture, Music and the Drama; S. H. Peabody, Chief. Department M.—Ethnology, Archeology, Progress of Labor and Invention—Isolated and Collective Exhibits; F. W. Putnam, Chief. Department N.—Forestry and Forest Products; Thomas B. Keogh,



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Woman's Building

ment; Allured B. Nettleton, Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, to represent the Treasury Department; Major Clifton Comly, U. S. A., to represent the War Department; Captain R. W. Meade, U. S. N., to represent the Navy Department; A. D. Hazen, Third Assistant Postmaster General, to represent the Post Office Department; Horace A. Taylor, Commissioner of Railroads, to represent the Department of the Interior; Elijah C. Foster, General Agent of the Department of Justice, to represent that department; Edwin Willits, Assistant Secretary of Agriculture, to represent the Department of Agriculture; Dr. G. Brown Goode, Assistant Secretary Smithsonian Institution, to represent that Institution and the National Museum; J. W. Collins, Assistant-in-Charge Division of Fisheries, to represent the United States Fish Commission.

ADMINISTRATIVE AND DEPARTMENTAL ORGANIZATION: The administration and control of the affairs of the Exposition have been conferred upon the two bodies designated respectively as the World's Columbian Commission, and the World's Columbian Exposition, the latter being incorporated under the laws of the State of Illinois, and both bodies acting through the executive department and committees and the Board of References and Control as herein enumerated.

OFFICERS OF THE WORLD'S COLUMBIAN COMMISSION: President, Thomas W. Palmer, Michigan; Vice-Presidents, First, Thomas M. Waller, Connecticut; Second, M. H. de Young, California; Third, D. B. Penn, Louisiana; Fourth, Gorton W. Allen, New York; Fifth, Alexander B. Andrews, N. Carolina; Director-General, George R. Davis; Secretary, John T. Dickinson.

OFFICERS OF THE WORLD'S COLUMBIAN EXPOSITION: President, William T. Baker; Vice-Presidents,—Thomas B. Bryan, Potter Palmer; Secretary and Solicitor-General, Benjamin Butterworth; Assistant Secre-

Chief. Department O.—Publicity and Promotion; Moses P. Handy, Chief. Department P.—Foreign Affairs; Walker Fearn, Chief. Secretary of Installation, Jos. Hirst.

BUREAU OF CONSTRUCTION: D. H. Burnham, Chief. Board of Architects.—By recommendation of the Committee on Grounds and Buildings, approved by the Board of Directors at its meeting of January 9, 1891, the following architects were constituted a board to decide, in conference with the Chief of Construction, upon the preliminary problems in arrangement and grouping of Buildings and their architecture, submitted to them. The general arrangement and harmony of the buildings, which promise to be among the most attractive features of the Exposition, were decided upon by the Chief and Staff and the Board, and the designs of the proposed buildings of the Exposition were allotted among the architects by the Chief of Construction, as follows: Robert M. Hunt of New York, Administration; W. L. B. Jenny, of Chicago, Horticulture; McKim, Mead & White, of New York, Agriculture; Adler & Sullivan, of Chicago, Transportation; George B. Post, of New York, Manufactures; Henry Ives Cobb, of Chicago, Fisheries; Burling & Whitehouse, of Chicago, Casino and Entrances; Peabody & Stearns, of Boston, Machinery; S. S. Beaman, of Chicago, Mines and Mining; Van Brunt & Howe, of Kansas City, Electricity; C. B. Atwood, of Chicago, Art and Forestry.

MEDICAL BUREAU: John E. Owens, M. D., Medical Director; W. H. Allport, M. D., Assistant Surgeon; Morton R. Yeager, M. D., Assistant Surgeon.

THE WORLD'S CONGRESS AUXILIARY OF THE WORLD'S COLUMBIAN EXPOSITION: Chas. C. Bonney, President; Thos. B. Bryan, Vice-President; Lyman J. Gage, Treasurer; Benjamin Butterworth, Secretary.

WORLD'S COLUMBIAN EXPOSITION.

GEO. R. DAVIS, Director General of the World's Columbian Exposition, the man on whom rests the chief responsibilities for the management of that stupendous undertaking, is pre-eminently fitted for his position. There are elements in his character which render it possible for him to do justice to the arduous duties of his office. Mr. Davis has clearness of judgment, promptness in decision, determination of purpose, a knowledge of men, and a tact in dealing with them which have been rarely equalled. He was born in Palmer, Massachusetts, January 3, 1840. He received the rudiments of his education in the public schools of his native place. He entered Williston Seminary whence he graduated with honors in 1860. After his graduation he pursued a course of study for the law, and was later on admitted to the bar. Upon the breaking out of the late civil war he abandoned his chosen profession, and enlisted in the Union army. He was commissioned Captain in the Eighth regiment of Massachusetts volunteer infantry. He served with his regiment until 1863, when he resigned his commission, and returning to Massachusetts, organized a battery of light artillery. Col. Davis came to Chicago with Gen. Sheridan in 1869, and retired from the army to make Chicago his permanent home in 1871. He still retained his interest in military matters, and took a leading part in the organization of the local militia. He received the appointment of Commander of the First regiment, I. N. G., and became Senior Colonel in the State service. He was elected to Congress in 1878, served three terms, and in 1886 was elected Treasurer of Cook County. This office he held until his appointment as Director General of the Columbian Exposition, for which position he was the unanimous choice of the Local Directory and the National Commission. Col. Davis, although embarrassed by a great many disadvantages, works for the success of the Exposition with a worthy zeal. No one questions his ability to satisfactorily manage this great undertaking, and make the enterprise a colossal success. He was the main spirit that secured the Exposition for Chicago bringing all his genius and influence to bear upon the question. Knowing the past ability of Col. Davis, and his devotion to his work, there is no reason to doubt that the execution of the work connected with the enterprise will be carried out to the satisfaction and gratification of all.

JOHN T. DICKINSON, World's Fair Commissioner from Texas, and Secretary of the National Commission of the World's Columbian Exposition, was born at Houston, Texas, June 18, 1858. He is one of the youngest members of the commission, and doubtless the youngest World's Fair Secretary of which there is any record. Although young in years he is military staff of a former Governor of Texas. His father was born in Scotland and became a planter. His mother was a native of Virginia. His father died when he was thirteen years of age, and his mother when he was sixteen. Being an only son and idol, from five to thirteen, his parents took great pains with his education, placing him under the tutelage of the best teachers in Houston, and for some years he studied in the most thorough schools in Leamington, England and Dundee, Scotland. From thirteen to sixteen he had his first experience in business in the general offices of a railway company in his native city, at the same time conducting an amateur boys' paper. He then attended the Randolph-Macon College at Ashland, Virginia, for two years and spent three at the University of Virginia, where he graduated. He was editor of the *University Magazine*, and took the degree of Bachelor of Law in June, 1879, before he was twenty-one years of age. During the summer of 1879, he mastered the course of "Eastman's Business College," Poughkeepsie, New York, taking conspicuous

part in ceremonies and exercises of the twentieth anniversary of that institution. In the fall of 1879, Colonel Dickinson returned to his home in Houston and secured license to practice law, but preferring newspaper work, he became the editor of the leading Democratic daily in that city—"The Houston Telegram." In January, 1881, while representing his paper at Austin, he was elected Secretary of the House of Representatives of the Texas legislature. It was said of him that his journal was the most accurate of any record in the entire history of the legislature. In May, 1882, Col. Dickinson was unanimously elected Secretary of the Texas State Capital Board, consisting of the Governor and the heads of the State departments. He held this office in connection with the secretaryship of other important State boards from 1882 to 1888, during the entire construction of the Texas State Capitol Building, which is the finest and most complete Statehouse in the Union, and the largest granite building in the world. Col. Dickinson was also secretary and one of the directors of what is in Texas regarded as the famous "Inter State Military Encampment and International Musical Contest" given in Austin, May, 1888, in honor of the completion and dedication of the State Capital, at which celebration over twenty-five thousand dollars in cash prizes were awarded to the military companies and bands of music, among which were Gilmore's and other noted bands of this country and Mexico as contestants. Col. Dickinson was elected Secretary and General Manager of the International Fair Association at San Antonio, Texas, and managed for this Association its first great Texas-Mexican Exposition, which was held in November, 1888. In the summer of 1889, his services were engaged by the Chicago World's Fair Committee, and he interviewed senators and members of Congress in several States, and joined the committee in Washington upon the opening of Congress, working as a member of the committee throughout the winter until Chicago finally won the right as the location of the World's Columbian Exposition. After the passage of the act, providing for two World's Fair Commissions, to be selected from the two leading political parties in each State, General L. S. Ross, then Governor of Texas, recognizing his peculiar fitness for the position nominated Colonel Dickinson as the Democratic Commissioner from the Lone-Star State, and he was accordingly appointed by the President of the United States. At the first session of the World's Fair Commission, held in Chicago in June, 1890, called for the purpose of organizing under the act of Congress, Col. Dickinson was elected Secretary of the World's Fair on account of his experience as secretary of successful celebrations, fairs and expositions. Since his election there have been five sessions of the commission, and at each session, of the one hundred and eight commissioners which compose the National body, the most hearty approval has been given to the method and policy pursued by Secretary Dickinson in the discharge of his important duties. In appearance, Colonel Dickinson resembles the late Henry W. Grady of Georgia, and like him this young, progressive and intelligent representative of the Lone-Star State, occupying one of the highest positions to which any man can aspire is a firm believer of the magnificent possibilities of the New South, and particularly of his native State. When an Alliance legislature in that State refused to make an appropriation to have Texas properly represented at the World's Fair, Col. Dickinson at once appealed to the press of the State to advocate the holding of a convention of the representative men and women of Texas to do what the legislature had failed to do through ignorance. The press responded nobly and the results were most satisfactory. A well attended convention was held at Fort Worth, in May, 1891. An association was



GEORGE R. DAVIS, DIRECTOR GENERAL WORLD'S COLUMBIAN EXPOSITION.

Photograph by W. J. Root.

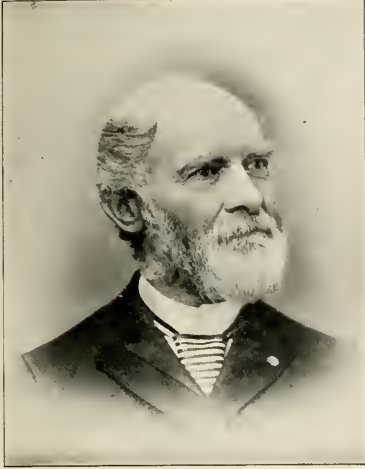


JOHN T. DICKINSON.



LYMAN J. GAGE

WORLD'S COLUMBIAN EXPOSITION.



THOMAS B. BRYAN

high and important positions in public and political life.

LYMAN J. GAGE, President of the First National Bank of Chicago, and the first President of the Board of Directors of the World's Columbian Exposition, was born June 28, 1836, at DeRuyter, Madison county, New York. He was educated at Rome Academy, New York. He has become one of the most prominent bankers in the United States, standing at the head of one of the most prominent institutions in the country. Mr. Gage was formerly president of the American Bankers' Association. He is now a member of the Commercial Club, the Chicago Club, the Union Club, the Fellowship Club, the Bankers' Club, the Chicago Literary Club, and the Sunset Club. He has long taken an active interest in philosophical and sociological questions, being remarkably broad and liberal in his views for a man with his surroundings.

THOS. B. BRYAN, Special Commissioner at Large of the World's Columbian Exposition, is a man of tireless energy, of high integrity, and is an eminently public-spirited citizen. For the past forty years he has been and is still one of the leading men of Chicago. He is a Virginian of the best birth and breeding and a gentleman of the old school. Mr. Bryan was educated at Harvard University, taking the degree of Bachelor of Law from that institution. Soon after the close of the late civil war he purchased the first draft of the Emancipation Proclamation, from the Women's Sanitary Fair, for \$3,000 in gold, and presented it to the Soldiers' Home. The Home afterward refused \$25,000 for the valuable document that ranks second only to the Declaration of Independence. In July, 1862, on motion of Mr. Bryan, the Union defense committee adopted resolutions on the strength of which the co-operation of the City Council, Board of Trade, and other civic organizations, was initiated, and their combined efforts soon culminated in the raising and complete organization of the so-called Young Men's Christian Association Regiment. On July 21st, but a few days later, by another resolution, the Home Guards were established as a uniformed body of men, with the avowed purpose of protecting the city against raids from without and within. The Military Order of the Loyal Legion (Gen. Sherman in command) made Mr. Bryan, though a civilian, an honorary member, on account of "specially distinguished services." During President Hayes' administration he was a commissioner of the District of Columbia, nominally serving as governor of that interesting territory. He acted as President and Manager of the great Sanitary Fair, in Chicago, and his

chartered, and a complete organization has since been perfected throughout the State, by which ample means will be secured for the erection on the World's Fair grounds of a Texas building upon a most elegant site heretofore selected by Secretary Dickinson. A young man of splendid physique, courtly bearing, kind hearted as a girl, as brave as he is generous, with a magnificent intellect, an indomitable will, with Democratic ideas, tastes and convictions, Col. Dickinson bids fair to achieve a well-earned fame in connection with the World's Columbian Exposition; and after that colossal enterprise shall have been concluded, he is destined to fill

able management added materially to its financial success. When the financial panic fell upon Chicago after the great fire of 1871, Mr. Bryan's "Fidelity Vaults" that had withstood the burning storm, furnished the first money put in circulation. He built Bryan Hall, one of the landmarks of early Chicago; and established Grace-land Cemetery. He has done much to advance the interests of the World's Fair. It was he who offered the first resolution in behalf of the Fair to the Common Council chamber, at the first meeting of Chicago citizens. He it was who addressed the United States Senate committee in answer to Chauncey Depew. He was appointed a special commissioner, and spent several months visiting foreign countries in the interest of the Fair, and accomplished wonderful results. He has addressed conventions and other assembled bodies all over the United States, and in almost every habitable portion of the globe, relative to the great Exposition. Mr. Bryan has an elegant suburban home at Elmhurst, which is known as one of the finest in this country.

W. J. BUCHANAN, Chief of the Department of Agriculture, was born near Covington, Ohio, September 10, 1853. He received his education in the public schools of his native county. He learned the trade of an edged tool maker, which business he followed successfully for several years. Quitting his trade, Mr. Buchanan entered the mercantile business, and has been engaged in that since. In 1882, he removed from Dayton, Ohio, to Sioux City, Iowa; and in company with others engaged in a wholesale and jobbing business. He is still connected in a prominent way with this jobbing firm. He is quite well known in the Northwest as an amusement manager, and was one of the chief executive officers of the four corn palaces that have been held in Sioux City, and which have done more to advertise that city than almost all other things combined. Upon the formation of the World's Columbian Commission, Mr. Buchanan was appointed by Governor Boies a member of that body from Iowa. In December, 1890, he was appointed Chief of the Department of Agriculture, by Director General Davis, and was made temporarily acting Chief of the Department of Live Stock and Forestry. He has taken a most active interest in his department, and will make it one of the most interesting at the World's Fair. The Agricultural and Live Stock Building, for the accommodation of Mr. Buchanan's department, will be one of the finest and most complete of all the Exposition buildings.

J. M. SAMUELS, Chief of the Horticultural Department of the World's Fair, was born in Burkesville, Kentucky, February 26th, 1848. His ancestors were early settlers, and prominent and influential people in that State. W. M. Samuels, the father of Chief Samuels, was one of the leading nursery men of Kentucky, and his son imbibed a love for horticulture in all its branches. His early education was received in the public schools and Clinton Academy. At the age of 17 Mr. Samuels entered Kentucky University, at Lexington, and there completed his scholastic education. After leaving college he went to Shreveport, Louisiana, and established the Louisiana Nurseries. Under his management these nurseries soon became the largest in the



J. M. SAMUELS.

Photograph by Root.



W. J. BUCHANAN.



JOSEPH W. COLLINS.

WORLD'S COLUMBIAN EXPOSITION.

South, and many of the largest orchards and grounds in the South and Southwest are planted with trees and plants distributed from the nurseries established by Mr. Samuels. In 1873, he disposed of his interest in Louisiana, and became the partner of his father in the Mississippi Valley Nurseries, at Clinton, Kentucky. Mr. Samuels has speculated extensively in fruit, having bought oranges, eight winters in Florida, and five winters in California, and has also dealt in fruits of various kinds in almost all of the States. He was at one time a member of an extensive fruit commission house in St. Louis and Chicago. Mr. Samuels has given his undivided attention to fruit and fruit culture for years. For the purpose of experimenting and investigating he has visited all the States and Territories in the United States, and most of those in Mexico and Canada. He has travelled extensively in Europe, and has made himself master of scientific horticulture in all its branches, both at home and abroad. The Exposition management are to be congratulated in securing the services of Mr. Samuels to take charge of the Horticultural Department. Certainly no better or more competent man could have been secured. He is a cosmopolitan, representative man.

JOSEPH W. COLLINS, Chief of the Department of Fish and Fisheries, was born at Islesboro, Waldo County, Maine, August 8, 1838. He received his rudimentary education in the common schools of his native town. His later education was received on ship-board, where he perfected himself in mathematics and the higher branches of study. In 1862 when twenty-three years of age, he was appointed to the command of a fishing vessel, and has since commanded some of the finest schooners engaged in the fishing business from Gloucester, Massachusetts, most of the time being at sea the entire year. In 1879, Captain Collins became connected with the United States Fish Commission, and entered upon the work of making a statistical inquiry into the fisheries of New England for the tenth census, under the direction of Professor G. Brown Goode. In the spring of 1880 he was appointed on the staff of the United States Commissioners the International Fisheries Ausstellung, at Berlin, and accompanied the Commissioners to that city. In 1883 he was one of the staff sent by the United States to represent this country and to make a display of its fisheries and fishery resources at the Great International Fishers' Exposition, held in London, England, in that year. As a practical result of his observations while abroad, Captain Collins suggested to the New England fisherman the idea of prosecuting the halibut fishery off the vast banks near Iceland. For two years, from 1886 to 1888, he was in command of the schooner, *Grampus*. In 1887, while on a cruise of observation to Newfoundland, Labrador and the Gulf of St. Lawrence, he obtained a large collection of the remains of the great Auk; more bones of this extinct species being procured than were previously possessed by all the museums of the world. In 1888 Captain Collins was appointed in charge of the Division of Fisheries of the United States Commission, and has since been in charge of that work. In the same year he was also appointed as representative of the Fish Commission to prepare his exhibit at the Centennial Exposition of the Ohio Valley and Central States held at Cincinnati. In 1890 he was nominated by the United States Commissioner of Fish and Fisheries—Hon. Marshall McDonald—to represent that bureau on the Government Board of Management and Control at the World's Columbian Exposition and was duly appointed by President Harrison. On February 13, 1891, Captain Collins was appointed Chief of the Department of Fish and Fisheries of the World's Columbian Exposition, than whom no more capable man could have been found, and this exhibit under his supervision will doubtless be one of the most attractive of the Exposition.

F. J. V. SKIFFER was born in Massachusetts, in 1851. He received his education at the public schools and special academy studies. In 1868 he came West and located in the Missouri valley. He entered the field of journalism very soon after his arrival; and so continued, taking more or less interest in political affairs, until 1877, when he accepted (during the first Blaine campaign of 1878,) an offer on the *Denver Tribune*, and remained with that paper, in various capacities, finally becoming a part owner and General Manager.

The paper was consolidated with the *Republican* in 1884, and he abandoned journalism. In 1886 Mr. Skiff was elected a member of the Colorado State Legislature, and in 1889 was appointed by Gov. J. A. Cooper as Commissioner of the Bureau of Statistics, holding that position until the present time. During his residence in Colorado, he has been interested more or less in mining ventures, and during his journalistic career naturally wrote a great deal on the question of mining. In his capacity as Commissioner of the Statistical Bureau, he made a collection of the mineral products of Colorado, which was placed on exhibition in Chicago, in 1889, and at the Expo-

sition in St. Louis in 1890. Mr. Skiff was appointed by Hon. Thomas W. Palmer, its President, as Chairman of the Committee on Mines and Mining. At the last session of the Colorado Legislature the bill making an appropriation for the State exhibit at the Columbian Exposition made him a member of the State Commission. His appointment as Chief of the Department of Mines and Mining was remarkable for the unanimity of his confirmation by the Local Directory and Board of Control of the Commission, as well as the various committees to which it was referred for consideration. He was never an active candidate for the appointment, and no petition, memorials,

or papers of that character were secured for the Director General. Col. Davis seems to have selected Mr. Skiff on his merits as a man of general knowledge in mining affairs, and as an organizer and worker. He is a pleasant public speaker, and has achieved a good reputation as a literary man. Of prepossessing appearance gentility of manner, a fluent and charming talker, Mr. Skiff can not fail to please all with whom he is brought in contact, socially and otherwise. To his enthusiasm for the work, he will bring unwavering energy, and it is his sole ambition to make the mining display second to none placed in the Columbian Exposition in 1893.

LEWIS WOOD ROBINSON was the actuating spirit, whose hand touched many a lever that loosed the myriad machines, and gave them motion at the Centennial Exposition in Philadelphia in 1876, and he will have control of the mechanical hum, and buzz of the World's greatest fair, the Columbian Exposition. Mr. Robinson was born near Haddonfield, N. J., March 7, 1840, he is a son of William and Anna (Wood) Robinson, whose maternal ancestors were from Yorkshire, England, but whose grandfather in the paternal line (Daniel Robinson) was of a New Jersey family. His primary education was gained in the common schools of his native county, afterward attending the Polytechnic College of Pennsylvania, in Philadelphia, where, in 1861, he took the degree of Civil and Mechanical Engineering. At the beginning of the late war he entered the Navy as third assistant engineer, and was ordered to the "Kennebec," October 27, 1861. His vessel soon after joined the West Gulf Squadron under Commodore Farragut. It participated in the capture of Forts Jackson, and St. Philip, and the City of New Orleans in April, 1862. It also participated in other minor engagements on the Mississippi river, including the attack on Vicksburg, by Farragut, in June, 1862, which resulted in forming a junction with the upper fleet. His vessel left the Mississippi in August, 1862, and after a short cruise down the coast of Texas, engaging on the way the batteries at Velasco, returned, joined the blockading fleet off Mobile, and participated in the capture of the schooners *Juniper*, *Sca Lion*, *Hunter*, *Marshall* J. Smith, and *John Scott*, and the steamers *Eugenia*, *Wm. Bagby*, and *Grey Jacket*. On July 30, 1863, Mr. Robinson was promoted to the grade of Second Assistant Engineer, with rank of Master. He was Chief of the *Kennebec* from July, 1864, to June, 1865, during which time he participated in the engagements with Forts Morgan and Gaines, entering Mobile Bay with Farragut's fleet August 5, 1864. He was present at the second surrender of Galveston, Texas, in June, 1865. He was taken from the *Kennebec*, and ordered to the R. R. Cuyler, for passage North from November, 1865, to December, 1869; and was attached to the *Shamokin* on the east coast of South America. October 11, 1866, Mr. Robinson was again promoted; this time to First Assistant Engineer, with rank of Lieutenant. After two years' duty at the Philadelphia Navy Yard, Lieutenant Robinson made another cruise to the South American station, on the *Ticonderoga*. This cruise lasted for about three years. On his return he was placed on special duty until August, 1875, when, obtaining leave of absence, he occupied the position of General Superintendent of the Bureau of Machinery of the Centennial Exhibition, under Chief Engineer John S. Albert, until January 1, 1877, when he was ordered for duty to the Naval Academy, Annapolis, Maryland, as Senior Instructor in the department of steam engineering. He was detached from the Naval Academy in June, 1880, and ordered to United States Steamer *Minnesota*, flag-ship of the training fleet. In August, 1882, he was detached from the *Minnesota* and ordered to the United States Steamer *Tennessee*, flag-ship of the Home and North Atlantic fleet. One year later he was detached from the *Tennessee* and promoted to Chief Engineer with rank of Lieutenant Commander, to date from August 19, 1883, and ordered to special duty at the Navy Yard, League Island, Philadelphia, Pa., in November, 1883, in connection with the fitting out of the United States Steamer *Ossipee*. He was ordered to the *Ossipee* in January, 1884, and made a cruise on the Atlantic Station. He was then detached from the *Ossipee*, at the Norfolk, Va., Navy Yard, March 12, 1887, and in April was ordered as member of the Naval Examining Board, P. O. Building, Philadelphia. He was detached from Examining Board September, 1891, and detailed to



LEWIS WOOD ROBINSON.



F. J. V. SKIFFER.

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WILLARD A. SMITH.

Smith entered the freshman class of Shurtleff College, at Upper Alton, Ill., from whence he graduated with class honors four years later. In 1869 he entered the law school of Washington University, St. Louis, Mo., and graduated with highest honors in 1871. He was admitted to the bar in 1870 in the State of Missouri, and in 1871 was admitted to practice in the United States courts. Previous to his graduation he had begun the publication of a monthly paper devoted to post office matters. This publication he sold in 1871, and began the publication of a paper devoted to railway interests, called "*The St. Louis Railway Register*." Later, becoming convinced that Chicago was to become the great railway center of the world, he disposed of his interests in St. Louis, and purchased *The Railway Review* of Chicago—which publication he still owns and controls. This paper under Mr. Smith's management has become one of the most successful and influential of its class. He is also largely interested in other publications in a technical line. Mr. Smith took great interest in World Fair matters, and was appointed Chief of one of the most important departments; that of the transportation exhibit. His experience and practical knowledge of this branch render him an exceptional suitable man for the position. His courteous, gentlemanly treatment of all with whom he is thrown in contact, makes him one of the most popular officers of the Fair. Mr. Smith has an elegant home at 3256 Rhodes Ave. His family consists of himself, wife and two daughters and one son. He is a member of the Union League Club and various other Social Societies, Local and National. Since Mr. Smith's appointment on the World's Fair Staff, he has visited almost all the large Eastern cities, and met with and talked to manufacturers, of all classes of transportation vehicles. He has also had lengthy articles published in the leading metropolitan papers illustrating and describing every variety of vehicle made



JAMES ALLISON.

duty in connection with the World's Columbian Exposition, as Chief of the Department of Machinery. This department under his intelligent management bids fair to be one of the most interesting, and elaborate of the fair.

WILLIARD A. SMITH, was born at Racine, Wisconsin, September 20, 1849. His father, Wm. H. Smith, was a native of New Hampshire, where his ancestors settled in 1640. Mr. Smith's parents were among the early settlers of Wisconsin, coming to that State in the "thirties." His early education was in the public schools of his native county. In 1861, the family moved to Rockford, Ill., where he entered the High School, from which he graduated. In 1865, Mr. Smith entered Shurtleff College, at Upper Alton, Ill., from whence he graduated with class honors four years later. In 1869 he entered the law school of Washington University, St. Louis, Mo., and graduated with highest honors in 1871. He was admitted to the bar in 1870 in the State of Missouri, and in 1871 was admitted to practice in the United States courts. Previous to his graduation he had begun the publication of a monthly paper devoted to post office matters. This publication he sold in 1871, and began the publication of a paper devoted to railway interests, called "*The St. Louis Railway Register*." Later, becoming convinced that Chicago was to become the great railway center of the world, he disposed of his interests in St. Louis, and purchased *The Railway Review* of Chicago—which publication he still owns and controls. This paper under Mr. Smith's management has become one of the most successful and influential of its class. He is also largely interested in other publications in a technical line. Mr. Smith took great interest in World Fair matters, and was appointed Chief of one of the most important departments; that of the transportation exhibit. His experience and practical knowledge of this branch render him an exceptional suitable man for the position. His courteous, gentlemanly treatment of all with whom he is thrown in contact, makes him one of the most popular officers of the Fair. Mr. Smith has an elegant home at 3256 Rhodes Ave. His family consists of himself, wife and two daughters and one son. He is a member of the Union League Club and various other Social Societies, Local and National. Since Mr. Smith's appointment on the World's Fair Staff, he has visited almost all the large Eastern cities, and met with and talked to manufacturers, of all classes of transportation vehicles. He has also had lengthy articles published in the leading metropolitan papers illustrating and describing every variety of vehicle made down to the present. The department under his efficient management bids fair to be one of the most interesting of the World's Fair.

JAMES ALLISON, Chief of the Manufactures Department of the World's Columbian Exposition, was born at Frankford, Pennsylvania, June 20, 1843. He is of Scotch descent. He lived on a farm until seventeen years of age, but having a decided talent for mechanics, he decided to quit the farm, and find an outlet for his energies in mechanical employment. Going from the farm in Franklin County, Indiana, where he then resided, to Cincinnati, he began to learn the plumbing business; but the breaking out of the war interfered with his plans. He re-

turned to Indiana and joined the Twenty-fourth Indiana Regiment, and served for three years. On being mustered out of the service at the expiration of his term of enlistment, Mr. Allison returned to Cincinnati, and finished learning his trade; and was made a partner in the business. For the last fifteen years he has been recognized authority on sanitary matters. For two years in succession he was elected president of the National Association of Master Plumbers of the United States, a member of the American Health Association, a director and president of Ohio Mechanics' Institute, and a director of the Cincinnati House of Refuge, in which he takes great interest. Having served as a member of the Board of Commissioners in former Cincinnati Industrial Expositions, under appointment of the Ohio Mechanics' Institute, he was reappointed, and on the organization of the Board in 1888 was unanimously elected its president. His native ability, culture, and practical experience eminently qualify him for the position to which he was appointed, and in his hands the Bureau of Manufactures will no doubt be one of the most interesting and notable displays of skilled industry the world has ever seen.

SELIM HOBART PEABODY, PH. D., LL. D., was born in Vermont. While yet a young man, he, in Company with his parents, removed to Massachusetts. In the public schools of this State he received his primary education. When he was twelve years of age his father died, leaving him to provide his own education, which he did, paying for it by such varied employment as he could secure. His training for College was begun in the Boston Latin School. He graduated from the University of Vermont, in 1852, teaching almost constantly before and since he left College. In 1854, he became professor of Mathematics and Engineering, in the Polytechnic College of Philadelphia, where he remained until 1859. He was then appointed Superintendent of Schools, at Fon-du-Lac, Wisconsin. In 1862, he removed to Racine, Wisconsin, where he was Superintendent of Schools, until his appointment as professor of physics, in the Chicago High School, in 1865. In 1871 he removed to Massachusetts, and for several years was professor of physics and engineering, until 1878, when he returned to Illinois, and was made professor of mechanical engineering in the Illinois Industrial University. Prof. Peabody was for several years Secretary of the Chicago Academy of Science, which institution he organized, and conducted for six years. This was the first public evening High School in Chicago. In 1880 he was made President of the University of Illinois, a position he held for eleven years, resigning in 1891. During his administration of that institution its funds were greatly increased, its faculty doubled, its list of students enlarged in nearly the same ratio, new departments were added, and as the trustees have stated the University "achieved its greatest success." Dr. Peabody has published popular text books on arithmetic and astronomy; a series of writings on natural history American patriotism, and numerous addresses and literary papers. He has been one of the editors of the International Encyclopedia from its first edition. The Doctor has also been President of the National Council of Education. In organizing the depart-



SELIM H. PEABODY.



FREDERIC WARD PUTNAM.

ments of the World's Columbian Exposition, he was selected as Chief of one of the most important departments; that is the Liberal Arts. Since his appointment, he has delivered addresses in several of the principal cities of the United States on matters pertaining to his department and under his able supervision the Liberal Arts department bids fair to be one of the most interesting of the great Exposition.

FREDERIC WARD PUTNAM, Chief of the Department of Ethnology, of the World's Columbian Exposition, was born in Salem, Mass., April 16, 1839. In early life he evinced a desire for natural history, which his parents encouraged. While a boy he was made a member of the Essex Institute; and while yet in his teens, prepared a catalogue of the birds of Essex County, Massachusetts, which was published by the Essex Institute in 1853. In 1856, in his seventeenth year, he was elected a member of the Boston Society of Natural History; and in the same year entered the Lawrence Scientific School, as a special student, under Professor Agassiz. The same year he joined the American Association for the Advancement of Science, of which body he has been permanent Secretary since 1873. In 1857, Professor Putnam became an assistant to Professor Louis Agassiz, and until 1864 he had charge of the fishes at the Honoré Museum of Comparative Zoology. In 1864 he returned to Salem to take charge of the Museum of the Essex Institute; and in 1867 was made Superintendent of the East India Marine Society Museum. When these two institutions were incorporated as the Peabody Academy of Science, Professor Putnam was made Director of the Academy. On the death of Professor Jeffries Wyman, 1874, he was called to assume the Curatorship of the Peabody Museum in Cambridge, Massachusetts; and in 1886 he was appointed to the new professorship of American Archaeology and Ethnology in Harvard College. He is chairman of Division XII, of the University Faculty of Arts and Sciences. He was one of the founders of the *American Naturalist*, in 1867, and its editor until 1874. In 1876 the Engineer Department of the

United States army appointed him to take charge of and report upon the Archaeological collection made by the attaches of the Geographical and Geological Survey west of the 100th meridian, under Lieutenant G. W. Wheeler. The report was finished in 1879, and in Volume VII, of the publication of that Survey. Mr. Putnam was, in 1882, appointed State Commissioner of the Inland Fisheries of Massachusetts, and held the office for seven years. For three years he was President of the Boston Society of Natural History, and for many years has been Vice-President of the Essex Institute. The Government of Honduras having granted to the Peabody Museum the exclusive right of exploration of the antiquities of that country for the term of ten years, Professor Putnam, as Director of the Honduras Expedition, has planned and sent out a thoroughly equipped expedition to carry on exploration among the ancient ruins of Copan. Professor Putnam has contributed largely to Scientific literature.



MOSES P. HANDY.

Photograph by Stevens, McVicker's Theater.

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MOSES P. HANDY was born in Warsaw, Benton County, Missouri, April 14, 1847. His father was a Presbyterian preacher. He received his early education in the common schools of Warsaw, afterward entering and graduating from the Virginia Collegiate Institute, at Portsmouth, Virginia. In 1867, he began his newspaper career as a reporter on the *Richmond Dispatch*, later becoming one of the editorial writers on that paper. He was sent to Cuba as the correspondent of the *New York Tribune*, at the time of the Virginian affair, and did such excellent work that Whitelaw Reid engaged his services on his editorial staff. He afterward returned to Richmond, and while editing the *Enquirer*, was appointed alternate commissioner for Virginia at the Philadelphia Centennial Exposition, in 1876. The commissioner having declined, Major Handy performed his duties, and at the same time was one of the principal editorial writers on the *Philadelphia Times*. He adopted Philadelphia as his permanent residence, and was managing editor successively of the *Times* and *Press*, and proprietor of the *News*. Meanwhile articles from his pen appeared in leading newspapers and magazines. Until recently he was a newspaper correspondent in Washington. Major Handy has been President of the famous Clover Club, of Philadelphia, since its organization ten years ago, and the numerous distinguished guests who have been recipients of the club's truly royal hospitality, agree that Major Handy has few equals in the art of post-prandial oratory. He served in the Confederate army during the war. He is a man of large executive ability. Since he assumed his distinguished post of honor as Chief of the Bureau of Publicity and Promotion, Major Handy's trenchant pen has substantially manifested itself in the pronounced evidences of progress already made in promoting the best interests of the Exposition throughout the civilized world. His department is

at present the best at headquarters, and each day finds the business largely increased in volume. The energetic, wide-awake and persistent tactics that have always signalized the Major's career, are brought to bear upon his gigantic field of labor, and one has only to follow the utterances of the national and local press on World's Fair matters, to perceive what far-reaching and permanent results have already been attained by the work of Major Handy's department. He is one of the most active of all the chiefs, as well as one of the most popular with all who are thrown in contact with him.



RICHARD J. MURPHY.

Photograph by W. J. Root.

RICHARD J. MURPHY.—Among the first officers selected for active service in Exposition work was Richard J. Murphy, who, from the beginning, has ably filled the office of Press Secretary. Though raised and educated in Chicago, Mr. Murphy was in New York when called to the position which he now occupies. He was born in Boston, in 1861. At the age of five years he came West with his parents to the then young Garden City. Beginning newspaper work in an amateur way while at college, he afterward gained a reputation of being a good newspaper writer. His first professional journalistic connection was with the *Evening Journal*, in 1881, where he laid the foundation of his experience. In 1882 he was prominent in the organization and development of the *Daily Press*, now known as the *Chicago Mail*. After disposing of his interest in the *Press*, Mr. Murphy resumed his position on the *Journal*. Going to Washington, D. C., in 1885, he became correspondent for a large syndicate of Western newspapers. On returning to Chicago, in 1886, he associated himself with the *Chicago Herald*, occupying the position of railroad and real estate editor, and devoting much time to general writing. While "doing" the railroads his knowledge of the subject led him to realize, with others, the great need in Chicago of a system of transferring freight without involving the cost and delay of cartage through the crowded thoroughfares of the city. Discerning the great advantage of the Belt Railroad, which is a neutral road encircling the city, and connecting with all the great lines converging here, he devised the plan which afterward formed the plan of the United States Warehouse Company, an enterprise of great commercial importance. In 1889, Mr. Murphy sold his interest in the business, and accepted the general agency of the United States Warehouse Company, with headquarters in New York City. There he scored another success, and was enjoying a prosperous business, when, without solicitation on his part, the directors of the World's Columbian Exposition, in May, 1890, tendered him the press secretaryship, which office he accepted. Aside from being a successful journalist, Mr. Murphy is well qualified as a man of business, which as a rule, in the newspaper profession, is a rare combination. He has been an active member of the Press Club of Chicago for ten years, and in that period has held responsible offices of trust. When, under the joint bureau system established by the Exposition Directory and the National Commission, the Department of Publicity and Promotion was organized by the appointment of Moses P. Handy, chief, Mr. Murphy, the result of whose work formed the nucleus of the new department, was made Secretary. This position, with that of Secretary to the Press and Printing Committee of the Local Directory, he has since most satisfactorily and successfully filled. In addition to supervising the great volume of matter furnished daily to the local press, Mr. Murphy has handled the copy for every piece of printed matter, and signed every requisition for stationery issued or used by the many departments of the great Exposition.

ANTHONY F. SEEBERGER, Treasurer of the World's Columbian Exposition, was born in Wetzlar, Prussia, August 24th, 1829, and came with his father's family to America in 1837. The family remained in New York State one year, after arriving in this country, and then moved to Ohio, where the father engaged in farming. At fifteen young Anthony, growing tired of life on a farm, went to Wooster, Ohio, and secured a position in a large dry goods establishment. After serving a clerkship of four years, he was admitted as partner. In 1856, Mr. Seeberger, believing there were better opportunities further West for a young man, removed to Oskaloosa, Iowa, one of the most prosperous towns in that State, where he engaged in the retail hardware business, the house he established in that city being the first exclusively hardware house West of the Mississippi river. He remained in business there for about eight years; then disposing of his hardware business, he came to Chicago, and organized the firm of Seeberger & Breakey. This firm was at one time one of the most important wholesale and retail hardware establishments in the city. Mr. Seeberger afterward conducted the business for himself for a number of years, in fact was actively engaged in this branch of business until elected Treasurer of the Exposition. In 1885 he was appointed Collector of the Port at Chicago, by President Cleveland. In 1891, when the World's Fair

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ANTHONY F. SEEBERGER.

officials were elected, Mr. Seeberger was chosen Treasurer, and was re-elected at the annual election in April, 1892. He has had an opportunity to give his financial abilities full play in transacting the business of this most important department; and has been able to conduct the business in a manner entirely satisfactory to the National Commission and the local directorate, as is shown by his re-election as Treasurer, after having served a term at the outset. He equally enjoys the confidence of the business public. Mr. Seeberger was married August 26th, 1856, to Miss Jenny L. Cooper, daughter of Chas. Cooper, a manufacturer of machinery in Mount Vernon, Ohio.



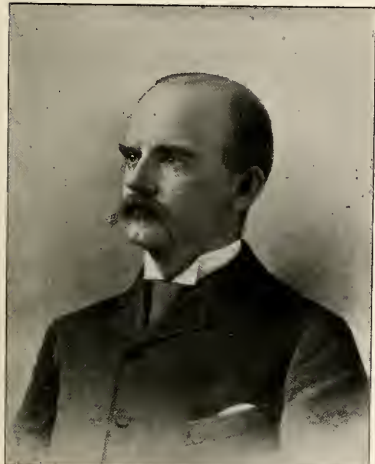
EDWIN WALKER.

ment, by the President of the United States, as one of the Commissioners at Large of the Columbian Exposition. Every State in the Union has two commissioners to represent their respective States at the World's Fair. The eight Commissioners at Large—four Republicans and four Democrats—are more particularly representatives of the relation of the General Government to the great Exposition. As to his religious sentiments, Col. Bullock is a Unitarian, differing from his father, who was a communicant of the Episcopal Church, and from his grandfather, who was, rightly "Orthodox." And as for politics, though his father was all his life a staunch adherent of the Republican party, Col. Bullock has been an equally staunch Democrat, and as a Democrat was appointed to the position of World's Fair Commissioner, which he now holds.

AUGUSTUS GEORGE BULLOCK, the son of the late Governor Alexander Hamilton and Elvira H. Bullock, was born in Enfield, Hartford County, Connecticut, June 2, 1847, and is now, therefore, in his forty-fifth year. His school days were passed at the Highland Military Academy, and at Leicester Academy; and he fitted for college under the direction of the late Elbridge C. Cutler, afterward professor of modern languages at Harvard. In 1864, at the age of 17, he entered Harvard College, and was graduated therefrom in 1868. A year of travel in Europe followed, and then returning home, Mr. Bullock made himself familiar with financial transactions by engaging for a short time in the brokerage business. He then read law in the office of Hon. George F. Hoar and Hon. T. L. Nelson, now judge of the United States District Court, and in 1878 he was admitted to the Worcester County Bar. Meanwhile, in 1868, when his father occupied the governor's chair, Mr. Bullock served as his private and military secretary, with the rank of lieutenant-colonel. On the 4th of October, 1871, he was married to Miss Mary H. Chandler, a daughter of George and Josephine Rose Chandler, and in his family life he has been blessed by four children, of whom Chandler Bullock, Alexander Hamilton Bullock, and Rockwood Hoar Bullock, are still living. A fourth son, A. G. Bullock, Jr., died in infancy. Governor Bullock died in 1882. He was at that time the President of the State Mutual Life Assurance Company, and in January, 1883, his son was elected President and Treasurer of the company, which offices he has held ever since. Col. Bullock gave up his practice of the law and entered actively upon the business of the company, in which he has achieved a marked success. That Col. Bullock has had the confidence and esteem of the business men of Worcester is shown by the positions among themselves to which they have elected him. He is a director in the Worcester National Bank and also a director of the Norwich & Worcester Railroad. He is a director in the Worcester Gas Light Company, a trustee of Worcester Lunatic Hospital, a trustee of the Worcester County Institution for Savings, and president of the State Safe Deposit Company. Col. Bullock, possessing a fine education, and being a naturally minded towards things literary and artistic, has given some portion of his leisure time to study and research. He is a member of the Archaeological Institute of America, and a member of the American Anti-Quarian Society. It might have been said, earlier in this sketch, that he is a member of the American Bar Association. The estimation in which President Bullock is held by the leading men of both the great political parties in the country is exemplified by his appoint-

ment, by the President of the United States, as one of the Commissioners at Large of the Columbian Exposition. Every State in the Union has two commissioners to represent their respective States at the World's Fair. The eight Commissioners at Large—four Republicans and four Democrats—are more particularly representatives of the relation of the General Government to the great Exposition. As to his religious sentiments, Col. Bullock is a Unitarian, differing from his father, who was a communicant of the Episcopal Church, and from his grandfather, who was, rightly "Orthodox." And as for politics, though his father was all his life a staunch adherent of the Republican party, Col. Bullock has been an equally staunch Democrat, and as a Democrat was appointed to the position of World's Fair Commissioner, which he now holds.

EDWIN WALKER was born in Western New York, sixty years ago. He was admitted to the bar in Buffalo, New York, and located at Logansport, Ind., where he practiced successfully for ten years. In 1865, Mr. Walker removed to Chicago, being at that time general solicitor for the Cincinnati & Chicago Railway. He was also general solicitor for the Chicago, Danville & Vincennes Railway until its sale, in 1876. In 1870 he was appointed solicitor for the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway, and still retains that position. He has not confined himself, in the pursuit of his profession, either to railway litigation or corporation law, but has been in general practice all these years. He now controls a general practice much larger than his railroad practice. As a lawyer Mr. Walker ranks among the very best legal talent in this country. In his profession he has attained exceptional success. During the preliminary organization of the World's Fair he was chairman of the sub-Committee on Legislation, which went to Washington to secure the location of the Fair in Chicago. He was actively engaged in this work until Col. Geo. R. Davis, in January, 1891, assumed control, and the matter was left entirely with him. Mr. Walker was elected a member of the first Board of Directors, and was made Chairman of the Committee on Legislation and a member of the Executive Committee. He was re-elected a Director in April, 1891, he is still chairman of the Legislative Committee, a member of the Executive Committee, and an active influential member of the Board of Reference and Control. Though sixty years of age, Mr. Walker is manifestly in the prime of life, both physically and mentally. He is a man of liberal ideas and sound conservatism, unobtrusive in manner, and withal possessed of those genial and courteous traits that go far toward making an eminently successful man.



AUGUSTUS GEORGE BULLOCK.

ment, by the President of the United States, as one of the Commissioners at Large of the Columbian Exposition. Every State in the Union has two commissioners to represent their respective States at the World's Fair. The eight Commissioners at Large—four Republicans and four Democrats—are more particularly representatives of the relation of the General Government to the great Exposition. As to his religious sentiments, Col. Bullock is a Unitarian, differing from his father, who was a communicant of the Episcopal Church, and from his grandfather, who was, rightly "Orthodox." And as for politics, though his father was all his life a staunch adherent of the Republican party, Col. Bullock has been an equally staunch Democrat, and as a Democrat was appointed to the position of World's Fair Commissioner, which he now holds.

EDWARD PAYSON RIPLEY. Probably no committee of the local Board of Directors of World's Columbian Exposition, has had more difficult questions to solve, or more hard work to perform than has the Committee on Transportation; and one of the most active members of that committee has been Mr. E. P. Ripley, a man of ripe experience in transportation matters. Mr. Ripley's help has been of incalculable value to the committee. Mr. Ripley was born at Dorchester, Massachusetts, October 30, 1845. His education was received in the public schools of Boston, graduating from the Dorchester High School, one of the best of its



EDWARD PAYSON RIPLEY.

grade in the country. When twenty-one years of age, Mr. Ripley entered the service of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company as clerk in the freight department of the Boston office. He accepted a responsible clerkship in the Boston office of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad Company in 1870. Two years later he was made the New England freight and passenger agent with headquarters in Boston. In 1876 he was appointed General Eastern Agent of the company for all of the territory east of Buffalo, New York, with official headquarters at Boston. He was made General Freight Agent of the Chicago Burlington & Quincy system of railways with headquarters at Chicago in 1878. In 1888 Mr. Ripley was appointed General Manager of the road. In 1890 he resigned this position and in the same year was elected third Vice-President of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad Company, which office he still most acceptably fills. As a successful traffic manager, Mr. Ripley is doubtless the peer of any man in the United States, having given his special attention to that branch of railway business. His various and rapid promotions have been won by unremitting application to duty, and an intelligent comprehension of the demands of the public. Mr. Ripley is a member of the Ways and Means Committee, as well as the Committee on Transportation. He is an active, enthusiastic worker in all World's Fair matters. He has been eminently a successful man, and owes his success to hard work, his practical knowledge, and straight business methods, strict integrity, and honor in all of his transactions; hence the success which he has achieved is well merited and earned. He deservedly ranks high among the prominent railway men of the country. Mr. Ripley has been a valuable promoter of the interests of the company with which he is connected, and his aim at all times is to place its commercial standing on a higher plane of business ethics.

EDWARD B. BUTLER, of Butler Brothers, wholesale dealers in department store supplies, at 197 Adams Street, was born in Lewis and Clark, December 6, 1853. When five years of age he removed with his father's family to Boston, Mass. He received his education in the grammar and high schools of that city. His father was engaged in the retail grocery business; and young Butler early acquired a taste for mercantile pursuits, by aiding his father in the store. At sixteen years of age he secured a position with a wholesale dry goods and notion house as bundle boy, and remained with this establishment for a few years. He was gradually advanced from one position to another until he reached that of traveling salesman. For five years Mr. Butler sold goods throughout the New England States and Canada.



EDWARD B. BUTLER.

In 1878 it inaugurated among the retailers of America the "five cent" counter plan, which in a short time became very popular with merchants everywhere; and the business of Butler Brothers increased very rapidly as a result; they being the only house in the country carrying a line of goods suited to this class of trade. Another original idea of this firm was the issuing of a comprehensive catalogue, sending it out to its customers instead of employing travelling salesman. It still issues this catalogue, and has improved it in various ways until it is the most elaborate and comprehensive publication of its kind in America. Some idea of the circulation of this publication may be had, when it is stated that last year forty thousand dollars was paid for stamps for mailing the catalogue from the Chicago house alone. The two houses, that in New York and the one in Chicago employ about three hundred men. Mr. E. B. Butler, the senior partner of the firm, and the only member of the original firm now living, is a resident of Chicago, President of the company, and in full charge of the business here. He is also a director in one of the prominent banks, trustee in four different public institutions, and one of the directors of the World's Columbian Exposition. He is one of Chicago's most charitable wealthy men; one of his most prominent acts in a charitable way was the erection of a building containing a picture gallery, a reading room, and a branch of the public library, and donating it to the Hull House settlement, which is located in the midst of Chicago's poor in the southwestern portion of the city. Mr. Butler was married in 1880 to Miss Jennie Holly, of Norwalk, Connecticut. They reside in an elegant home at 3420 Michigan Avenue.

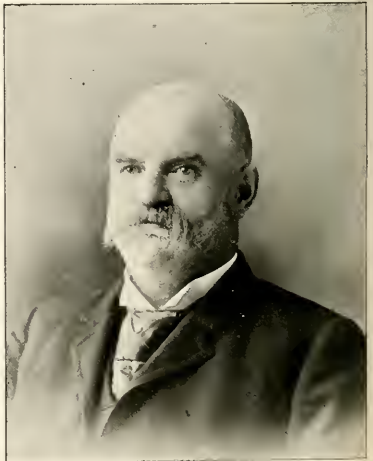
FERDINAND W. PECK, one of Chicago's enterprising citizens, was born in Chicago, in 1841. His primary education was received in the public schools of the city, afterward attending the Chicago University, and the Chicago Law School. After graduating from the law school, Mr. Peck was admitted to the bar, but never engaged in a general practice of his profession, merely utilizing the knowledge thus gained in the management of his

own extensive business. His father was one of the pioneer settlers of Chicago. By judicious business management and investments, he accumulated a large fortune, which he left to his family. This estate Mr. Ferdinand Peck has had control of, and it is said by competent judges that no estate of like proportions in this section has been so well managed. One of Mr. Peck's most important undertakings was the erection of the Auditorium, the largest stone structure on the continent, and the largest theatre in the world, said to cost \$4,000,000. His firmness and persistency have found expression in the artistic permanence of his creation, the tower of this building, in the erection of which he was opposed by the other members of the Auditorium Company, and only by persistent effort did he succeed in having it built. It has proved to be one of the most important and attractive features of the building. Mr. Peck early demonstrated that his time and means to devote to the promotion of the public good, and in this respect his career is a shining example to others similarly situated, who might well emulate his example. From early manhood a large portion of his time has been devoted to matters of public interest. He organized what was known as the People's Operatic Festival, held in the Exposition Building, where multitudes were enabled to hear the greatest singers at a very moderate expense. The Athenaeum owes its success largely to Mr. Peck's efforts in its behalf. Since the inauguration of the World's Columbian Exposition project, he has been one of its most able promoters, is a member of the local Directory, chairman of Finance Committee, member of the Board of Reference and Control, and in 1891 declined the presidency of the Board of Directors. He was a special Commissioner sent to Europe in the interest of the Exposition, and in numberless ways is doing much to make the Exposition the success which it doubtless will be. Mr. Peck is First Vice-President of the Union League Club, a member of the Calumet Club, the Chicago Club, the Art Institute, and life member of the Press Club. He has an elegant home on Michigan Avenue, and a summer residence at Oconomowoc, Wisconsin. He has an interesting family, a wife and six children. Mr. Peck has travelled extensively in this country and in Europe.



FERDINAND W. PECK.

ISAAC N. CAMP, of Estey & Camp, dealers in pianos and organs. Mr. Camp has long been the Chicago partner, and manager of the Chicago end of this justly popular and representative house. He is one of the oldest music dealers in the city, and is known by all those who are musically inclined throughout the entire West. He was born at Elmore, Vermont, in 1831. The business was first started under the name of Story & Camp in a small way, steadily increasing with the growth in the musical art in the West, until it now represents an annual trade of over \$1,000,000. The house is located at the corner of State and Jackson Streets, with a branch at 916 Olive Street, St. Louis, Missouri. It does a wholesale and retail business, and employs over 100 men in its several departments. The firm is composed of Isaac N. Camp, Col. L. K. Fuller, and J. J. Estey, the manufacturer. Mr. Camp is very popular in social circles, and takes an active interest in benevolent



ISAAC N. CAMP.

WORLD'S COLUMBIAN EXPOSITION.

and humanitarian work. He is a Director in the World's Fair; and enjoys the respect and confidence of his fellow citizens to a rare degree.

GEORGE SCHNEIDER has been for the past forty years prominently identified with the financial and material interests of Chicago. He was born in Pirmasens, Rhenish Bavaria, December 13, 1823. His early education he received in the schools of his native place. At twenty-one, Mr. Schneider engaged in journalism, and thereby became an active revolutionist against the domination of Bavarian despotism. At the age of twenty-five, in the revolution of 1848, he was a Commissioner of the Provincial Republican Government of the Palatinate, and was under the death penalty pronounced at that period, which the Bavarian Legislature removed in 1866. Mr. Schneider came to America in 1849, and shortly thereafter published a German daily paper at St. Louis, Missouri, entitled "Die Neue Zeit." In 1851, he removed to Chicago, and established the Illinois *Staats Zeitung*. January 29, 1855 he called the first meeting to protest against the "Kansas-Nebraska Bill," which was considered the first step toward organizing the Republican party. Like Schurz, Knapp and others, Mr. Schneider stood at the cradle of the Republican party. He was a member of the National Republican Convention of 1856, which nominated Fremont for President, and of the Convention in 1860, at Chicago, which nominated Abraham Lincoln. He was an elector at large from Illinois at the election of James A. Garfield. In 1876 he was appointed minister to Switzerland by President Hayes. At the outbreak of the late civil war, Mr. Schneider, then editor of the *Staats Zeitung*, was appointed consul to Denmark. In the fall of 1861, in fulfillment of his mission, he went to Hamburg, Bremen and Copenhagen, and through his argument the "*Dag Blade*," one of the most influential papers of Denmark, published at Copenhagen, was made an advocate of the justice of the Northern cause; it had formerly sympathized with, and advocated the right of the South to secede. Mr. Schneider was an active member of the "Union Defense Committee," organized in 1861, in whose charge the city subscription fund for the equipment of volunteers and the support of their families, was placed. Shortly after his return from Denmark in 1861, he was appointed Collector of Internal Revenue, by President Lincoln, the first to occupy that position in the State of Illinois. When



GEORGE SCHNEIDER.

his term of office expired he was elected President of the State's Saving Institution, and retained his interest therein until 1871, when he organized and was made President of the National Bank of Illinois. In his administration of the affairs of this bank we have evinced financial acumen of a high order, and the history of the bank is virtually the history of the financial success of Mr. Schneider. He has for several years been the President of the Bankers' Club of Chicago. His great success financially and otherwise is directly attributable to his combined qualities of sound discretion and strict integrity. Mr. Schneider was elected a Director of

the local board of the World's Columbian Exposition, and is a member of the Committee on Ways and Means and the Committee on Press and Printing, both being important committees, the former controlling the finances of the Exposition and the latter its supervisory department, which is charged with the important work of advertising the Exposition in all countries of the world. Since his election as a member of the Directory he has devoted much of his attention to World's Fair matters, and is one of the most active and influential members of the Directorate. Mr. Schneider was married in June, 1853, to Miss Matilda Schloetzer. They have a family of seven daughters.

MARSHALL M. KIRKMAN. This gentleman was born July 10, 1842, on the prairies of Central Illinois. At that early date towns or settlements were far apart, and to children living on the prairies, school facilities were almost inaccessible. Mr. Kirkman's primary education was therefore almost entirely a private one secured at home, having attended the public schools but three terms. In 1856, at the age of fourteen, he entered the service of the Chicago & North-Western Railway Co., and from an humble position has gradually been promoted until to-day he is Second Vice-President of that great corporation. Mr. Kirkman's duties have not been so exacting as to prevent his continuing his studies, which he still pursues. He is standard authority on railway matters, and is the author of several valuable books on railway economy. His literary work has not however extended beyond railway matters, except in a cursory way. Mr. Kirkman was elected to the Directory of the World's Fair, when that organization was begun, and was re-elected in April, 1891. At that election he voted \$850,000 of stock. He is an enthusiast on all World's Fair work, and is chairman of the Committee on Transportation, one of the most important committees in connection with the Fair. Mr. Kirkman came to Chicago in 1857, and has resided here continuously since that time. No man stands higher in the business and social world than Mr. Kirkman. He is an affable, unassum-

ing, modest gentleman, whom it is a pleasure to meet, either in a social or business way, and is one of the most efficient officers of the great corporation with which he is connected.

ALEXANDER H. REVELL, the head of the firm of A. H. Revell & Co., one of Chicago's largest manufacturing and mercantile establishments, was born in Chicago thirty-three years ago, near the Board of Trade building. Mr. Revell's business life is proof of what can be done by hard work, with one aim in view. It has placed him on the pinnacle of success which he occupies to-day in the business world. His father, the late David James Revell, a successful merchant and citizen of honorable name, lost his wealth, which was chiefly invested in buildings on leased grounds, in the great fire of 1871. At thirteen years of age young Alexander quit school and began in an humble way to lay the foundation for what in a few years has grown to be an extensive manufacturing and mercantile business. His first business venture of any note was delivering baggage from one of the railway depots with a horse and wagon left from the wreck of his father's business. For several years Mr. Revell engaged in various business ventures, and finally, when about twenty years old, he formed a company with J. E. Geohagan, in the furniture and outfitting business. After a partnership of one year he purchased the interest of his partner; and from that time the business has grown to its present proportions. The firm to-day employs about four hundred persons in the salesrooms and factory. Parallel with his financial winnings have been his social and educational conquests. The race for money did not blind him to the necessity for wealth of brain. Mr. Revell is a member of the Chicago Board of Education, and a director in several educational, benevolent and social organizations. The "Marquette Club," of which he was President in 1889-90, owes its position in the front rank of Chicago clubs very largely to his excellent judgment and tireless energy. As a director of the World's Columbian Exposition and a member of the Committee on Press and Printing and Liberal Arts, he has been untiring in his efforts for the success of that great enterprise. Mr. Revell has traveled extensively. He is thoroughly American, and thoroughly alive to the interests of his native city. He lives with his family a wife and one child, in a very pleasant home, at 977 LaSalle Avenue. His wife is a daughter of Samuel E. Richardson, a well-known Chicagoan. His mother is yet living to see the success and good name so honorably earned by her son. Mr. Revell has to trace his successes primarily to the



MARSHALL M. KIRKMAN.

AMERICAN trait or characteristic—"backbone." Under adversity, failures, and other obstacles he stood upright, and with honest perseverance and manhood fought steadily until he had overcome every obstacle to the success he from the first determined to attain.

ABRAHAM M. ROTHCHILDS.—The subject of this sketch was born in Nordstettin, Germany, in 1853. There he remained until 1866, when he came to America, going direct to Davenport, Iowa, where he joined his eldest brother Emanuel, who had established himself there several years before. At first he worked in his brother's store, and to such good use did he put his energies that in 1867, at the age of seventeen, he



ALEXANDER H. REVELL.

WORLD'S COLUMBIAN EXPOSITION.

was admitted as a partner to the firm, which then became E. Rothchilds & Brothers. During the time he was laying the foundation for his future business career, he was also industriously supplementing the education he received in the little German village from which he had come, by attending the night schools at Davenport. Notwithstanding the difficulties under which he labored, he proved an apt student, and soon succeeded in attaining a common school education. In 1871, when Chicago lay in ruins, Mr. Rothchilds and his brothers, foreseeing clearly the wonderful success to which the city must soon attain, resolved to, and did open a branch of their business here. Their confidence in Chicago, as a manufacturing and business center, grew with their business successes, and in 1875 the firm of E. Rothchilds & Brothers withdrew altogether from the retail business, and began the manufacture and sale of clothing on an extensive scale. In 1875, Mr. Rothchilds removed to Chicago, and devoted himself with characteristic energy and enthusiasm, to the development of the business. The large building on Madison Street, near Market, soon became too small, and the firm took a lease of more commodious quarters on Wabash Avenue. In 1881, another move was made to the building at 203 and 205 East Monroe Street, where it has continued its successful development. It is not so much of the wonderful growth from a retail business in Davenport to a great jobbing and manufacturing concern, doing a business of several millions of dollars annually, that Mr. Rothchilds has reason to be proud, but more of the high, financial and commercial standing which his house has attained with the business public, its popularity with its trade competitors, and its thousands of customers throughout the country. To this growth and prosperity Mr. Rothchilds has in no small degree contributed. His executive capacity, his tireless energy, his remarkable enthusiasm, have placed him in the front rank of the progressive business men of a progressive city, while his loyalty, his genuineness and his straightforward manliness have made him friends everywhere. In addition to his partnership with the firm of E. Rothchilds & Brothers, Mr. Rothchilds has numerous other business interests of magnitude. He organized and is President of the Palace Clothing Company, a corporation which owns the leading clothing establishments in Minneapolis, Kansas City, and other Western cities. He is also a director and officer in several large local corporations. In 1891, Mr. Rothchilds was chosen one of the Directors of the World's Columbian Exposition, and has taken an active interest in all World's Fair work. He is also Vice-President of the National Bank of the Republic, a new banking organization which began business in the Malers Building, May, 1892. Mr. Rothchilds is a member of the Standard Club, and other social organizations. Also of Sinai congregation.



ABRAM M. ROTHCHILDS.

and several charitable aid societies. In December, 1882, he was married to Miss Gusta Morris, daughter of Nelson Morris, one of Chicago's most successful business men. They have one child, Melville Nelson Rothchilds. Although Mr. Rothchilds is a native of Germany, he is nevertheless distinctly and thoroughly American. In love for this country and its institutions there is no one who exceeds him, and he is devoted in the discharge of his duties as a citizen.

ADOLPH NATHAN was born at St. Goar, a small town on the banks of the Rhine, in Germany, in 1844. In the year 1849, when five years of age, he in company with his parents, emigrated to America, settling in the State of Wisconsin. Mr. Nathan's father was a farmer, and his boyhood days were spent on a farm. In winter he attended the country district schools, and in them secured a common school education. A course in High School and a Commercial College course completed his education so far as schools were concerned. But travel, close observation, and extensive reading of current literature, have resulted in giving him a thoroughly practical education and a cultured mind. At the age of nineteen Mr. Nathan was a country storekeeper and quite an extensive dealer in live stock and produce. His capital at the start was a good character, economical habits, ambition, tireless energy, and \$6000 borrowed money. He entered the army as a volunteer soldier in 1864, joining the 41st Wisconsin Volunteers, as a private. He was afterward promoted, and served as special order clerk in the Adjutant General's office at Memphis, Tennessee, under General Washburne, until the expiration of his term of enlistment. In 1870 he was made treasurer and financial manager of a railway. Removing to Chicago in 1880, Mr. Nathan organized the wholesale clothing establishment of Kuh, Nathan & Fischer; and has seen that firm grow to be one of the most important of its kind in the United States. The firm of Nathan, Schirmer & Co. of Lancaster, Wisconsin, a retail mercantile house which has been very successful, is another of Mr. Nathan's ventures. The Street Western Stable Car line of which Mr. Nathan was President for about five years, owes much of its success to his financial manage-

ment. In 1889, on account of ill health, a desire to rest, and to again see his fatherland, Mr. Nathan resigned the presidency of the Stable Car Company, and went to Europe for several months. On his return he was elected Vice-President of the same company, and is one of the largest individual stockholders in the concern. He is also largely interested in "The Great Eastern," an extensive mercantile house in Duluth, Wisconsin. Every week day during the forenoon, Mr. Nathan may be found in his private office in the establishment of which he is such an important member; in the afternoon he is usually at World's Fair headquarters attending meetings of the Directors, on which Board he is now serving his second term. He is a most enthusiastic worker for the success of the Fair. Mr. Nathan is patriotic, a typical Chicagoan, and at the age of 47 is one of the wealthy and successful business men of the city. He is not a man of bluster, or arrogance among his employes. On the contrary, the most humble in his employ may enter his private office and get a most respectful hearing on matters of business, hence he is loved and respected alike by his employes and his fellow citizens. All matters of public interest pertaining to the welfare of the city always find a earnest supporter and helper in Mr. Nathan.



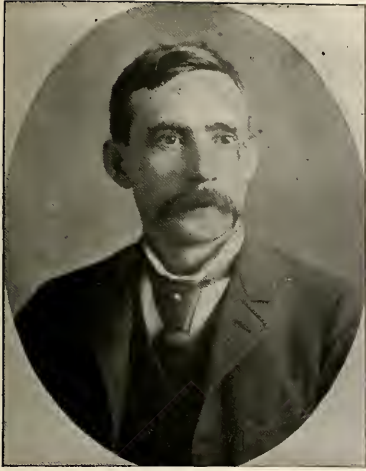
ADOLPH NATHAN.

Photograph by Stevens, McVicker's Theater.

PAUL O. STENSLAND, President of the Milwaukee Avenue State Bank, was born in Sandvick, near Stavanger, Norway, May 9th, 1847, and came to America and Chicago in 1871. He received his education in the common schools of his native country. At the age of seventeen he went to India, and for seven years was cotton buyer for an English house in Hindoostan. His business called him to all sections of the country, so that he traveled extensively, not only in India but also in the Persian Empire. During the rainy season, in India, Mr. Stensland would go to Persia and buy wool. In 1870 he returned to his native country, Norway, on a visit to his parents, both of whom died a few months after his return. His intention was to return to India, but the young lady to whom he was engaged objected to going to that country; and, as a compromise, he agreed to come to America instead of returning to India. Hence, to Mr. Stensland's good wife is Chicago indebted for one of her most worthy citizens. After coming to Chicago he engaged in the dry goods business for about fourteen years. He then disposed of his mercantile interests, engaged in the real estate, insurance and loan business, gradually drifting into the banking business, conducting a private bank until 1891, when the business was incorporated, and Mr. Stensland was made President. He has always taken great interest in educational matters, and for nine years was a member of the Board of Education. He was first appointed a member of the Board by Mayor Harrison, in 1879, and was one of the Board's most active members, and chairman of a number of the most prominent committees. He was considered by his associates on the Board a man of more than ordinary executive ability. Mr. Stensland was appointed by Mayor Cregier, during his administration, as one of a committee of four to recommend the revision of the city charter. He was seriously considered by President Cleveland as U. S. Consul to Calcutta, but having a large amount



PAUL O. STENSLAND.



ROBERT NELSON.

Columbian Exposition, an ex-member of the Board of County Commissioners, and ex-President of Iron Moulder's Union, No. 233, was born in Rock County, Wisconsin, in 1855. His early or boyhood life was spent on a farm, with such educational advantages, as the farmer boy has, eight or nine months of work, and a short term at the country school each year. When sixteen years of age he began serving an apprenticeship as an iron moulder. When he had mastered his trade he went to Racine, Wisconsin, and while engaged at his trade took an active part in organizing Iron Moulder's Union, No. 131. In 1877, Mr. Nelson came to Chicago, and has since resided here. He has served the county one term as County Commissioner, and has three times been elected a member of the Board of Directors of the World's Fair. He was at one time President of Iron Moulder's Union No. 233, one of the most important labor organizations in the city. In 1887, Mr. Nelson was candidate for mayor on the labor ticket and received 25,000 votes. He was chairman of the Workingmen's Auxiliary World's Fair Club, an organization that did yeoman service in securing for Chicago the Columbian Exposition. Since retiring from the office of County Commissioner he has been engaged at his trade of iron moulder, and is with the firm of Vierling, McDowell & Co. Mr. Nelson was married in Nov., 1891, to Miss Anna Clark, a most estimable lady, who has been connected with charitable work in Chicago for several years. Mrs. Nelson was an active member of the Visitation Aid Society from the time it was organized until she was married.

CHARLES CARROLL BONNEY, President of the World's Congress Auxiliary, of the World's Columbian Exposition, President of the International Law and Order League, Ex-President of the Illinois State Bar Association, Counsellor of the Supreme Court of the United States, has long been prominently before the American people in various honorable positions. He is a native of the State of New York; was born at Hamilton, in 1831. He



CHARLES CARROLL BONNEY.

of private business on his hands he declined to accept the proffered position. He is a member of the Local Directorate of the World's Columbian Exposition, having been elected in October, 1891, to fill the vacancy occasioned by Mr. J. W. Scott's resignation, and re-elected at regular election of the Board, in April, 1892. He is a member of the Iron Moulder's Club, and of several Scandinavian vanguard clubs and other social organizations. Mr. Stensland was married in Norway, in 1871, and has two children. The eldest is the wife of Dr. Sanberg; and the youngest, Theodore, is at college at Exeter, N. H., preparing for Harvard.

ROBERT NELSON, one of the Directors of the World's

part in establishing the present educational system of Illinois. Mr. Bonney commenced reading law when seventeen, and became a writer for the public press at nineteen years of age; was admitted to the Illinois bar in 1852, and to that of the United States Supreme Court, in 1866. He was President of the Illinois State Bar Association, and Vice-President of the American Bar Association, in 1882. He removed from Peoria to Chicago in 1890. His practice has embraced all departments of law, and includes reported cases in Illinois, Michigan, Ohio, Nebraska, New York, and the United States Supreme Court. Public press notices of many States describe him as a profound and accomplished lawyer; one of the most distinguished members of the Chicago Bar. Mr. Bonney was one of the originators of the Law and Order Movement for enforcing the existing laws that began in Illinois, in 1872, and took its present form almost simultaneously in this State, New York and Massachusetts, and soon after extended to Pennsylvania and other States. It attained a national organization under the name of 'The Citizens' Law and Order League of the United States, in a convention of which he was President, held at Boston, in 1883. That organization was changed at Toronto, Canada, in 1890, to the International Law and Order League, to include the societies in the Provinces of the Dominion. He was elected President of the League at New York, in 1885; at Cincinnati, in 1886; at Albany, in 1887; at Philadelphia, in 1888; at Boston, in 1889; and at Toronto, in 1890. As such he delivered, in those and other leading cities of the United States and Canada, elaborate addresses in favor of law enforcement, and setting forth the scope and purposes of the Law and Order movement. Mr. Bonney was President of the Chicago Library Association, in 1870, edited the poetical works of Judge Arrington, is author of "Hand Books of Railways Law," "The Law of Insurance," and of numerous addresses and essays on important subjects, including "A Great Lawyer," "Judicial Supremacy," "The Administration of Justice," "The Province of Government," "Law Reform," "Government Reform," and "The Conflict of Capital and Labor." He is also the author of the scheme for a series of World's Congresses in connection with the World's Fair, intended to set forth the achievements of mankind in all the departments of civilized life, and to promote future progress by the fraternal co-operation of enlightened minds from all countries. The organization and direction of this enterprise has been in his charge from the beginning.

JOHN PARKER REYNOLDS, was born at Lebanon, Ohio, March 1, 1820. His father, John Parker Reynolds, and grandfather, Parker Reynolds, were born at Nine Partners, N.Y., in 1782 and 1755 respectively. His maternal ancestry were Scotch, family name Wilson, and were among the earliest settlers of Vt. His father was a printer and book publisher, at Salem, N.Y., where from 1807 to 1813 he printed and edited the "Washington Register."



JOHN PARKER REYNOLDS.

The subject of this sketch attended a boarding school near Cincinnati, Ohio, from which he entered the sophomore class in Miami University, at fifteen years of age, graduating with the class of 1838. He then entered the law office of Judge John C. Wright, and Judge Timothy Walker, of Cincinnati, attending the Cincinnati College of Law, of which Judge Walker was the professor, from which institution he graduated in 1840. On arriving at the age of twenty-one, Mr. Reynolds was admitted to the bar, and began practice as the partner of Gov. William Bebb, of Hamilton, Ohio; and in 1842 was married to Mr. Bebb's eldest daughter. In 1850 he removed to Winnebago County, Ill., and engaged in farming, giving particular attention to stock raising, having brought a herd of thoroughbred cattle, and some high-bred trotting horses from Ohio. He subsequently removed to Marion County, Ill., and pursued farming until January, 1860, when he was called by the State Agricultural Society to take the position of Secretary, which office he held until January, 1871, when he was elected the first President of the present Illinois State Board of Agriculture, which succeeds the State Agricultural Society. He was Secretary and member of the Executive Committee of the society for eleven years; and he is now serving the eighteenth year as a member of the Board of Agriculture. He has also served one term as President of the State Horticultural Society. At the beginning of the late rebellion, Mr. Reynolds was appointed by Gov. Yates, President of the State Sanitary Commission, and he so acted until its close. In 1886 he was appointed the delegate of the State Agricultural Society to the Universal Exposition held in Paris, France, in 1887. Gov. Oglesby also commissioned him the only representative of this State on that occasion. Mr. Reynolds was also elected an honorary member of the United States Commission. At that exposition the State of Illinois received three silver medals, and one bronze medal on the State collection installed by Mr. Reynolds. He also served for four months on the Jury of Agricultural Implements, and Agricultural Establishments.



ELBERT E. JAYCOX.

ELBERT E. JAYCOX was born in New York city, October 24, 1856, and with his parents moved to Evanston, Ill., while he was yet a boy. His primary education was obtained at the public schools of Evanston. In 1871 he graduated with high honors from the Evanston High School. Shortly after his graduation he entered the service of the Chicago and North-Western Railway Company, and for twenty years was in its employ, all that time being connected with the traffic department. His services for this company were so highly appreciated as to insure his steady promotion. Mr. Jaycox has been tendered positions with several other railway companies, among which was the management of the passenger traffic of the Great Northern line; but until his appointment on the World's Fair staff he remained with his "first love." In the fall of 1890, after the Fair had been located at Chicago, the all-important matter of the selection of capable men to take charge of the different departments was undertaken by Director-General Davis and the Directors. One of the most important of all these departments, was that of traffic management. After canvassing the field thoroughly, Mr. Jaycox was selected out of a multitude of applicants. He is well equipped for the task imposed on him, of organizing his department and of making it a success. Thoroughly familiar with the vast railroad system centering at Chicago, he knows how to direct passenger traffic, and centre it here. He possesses that invaluable accessory of all successful railway officials, a wide and popular acquaintance with the railroad men who manage the traffic affairs of the nation. Personally, Mr. Jaycox is a very pleasant, genial, courteous, gentleman. He is a prominent Knight Templar, and was at one time Eminent Commander of his Commandery. He is married and has a charming home, over which Mr. Jaycox will make presides with much grace. There is no doubt that Mr. Jaycox will make his department a pronounced success, as he has already acquitted himself

in his new position in a most creditable manner. The intricate technical knowledge and vast fund of information gained in his experience with the North-Western, qualifies him in a marked degree for the requirements of the Columbian Exposition. He is one of the most pleasant, affable gentlemen of all the World's Fair officials with which to transact business.

MILTON W. KIRK, a member of the firm J. S. Kirk & Co., was born at Utica, N. Y., February, 1846.

CHAS. H. SCHWAB, of the wholesale Boot and Shoe firm of Selz, Schwab & Company, was born in Mulhausen, Alsace, Germany, November 13, 1835. His education was received in the public and private schools of his native

land. When nineteen years of age Mr. Schwab, believing there were better opportunities in the New World for a young man, immigrated to America coming directly to Chicago. He at first engaged in the liquor business, continuing in this, until 1876. Two years later he became a partner in the firm, with which he is still connected.

The firm does an exclusive business in the manufacture and wholesale of boots and shoes. It has an extensive trade throughout the West and Southwest, employing a number of traveling salesmen and doing a business of many hundred thousand dollars annually. Mr. Schwab is a wide-awake, progressive, public-spirited man, taking the greatest interest in every thing pertaining to the upbuilding and advancement of the city. When the World's Fair was organized he was elected as one of the local Board of Directors, and has twice been re-elected. He is an active member of some of the most important committees, and devotes much of his time to the advancement of World's Fair interests. In 1892 Mr. Schwab married to Miss Rachel Monheimer, of Cincinnati. They have five children.

CHAS. H. WACKER, was born August 29th, 1856. His education was obtained in the public schools of Chicago, the North Division High School, and Lake Forest Academy. His first practical business life was with the commission firm of Carl C. Moeller & Co.; and although he started at the beginning, he soon advanced to a position of trust and confidence. In 1876 his father sent him on a three years' tour around the world. He attended the noted conservatory of music at Stuttgart, and a course of lectures in the University of Geneva, Switzerland. On his return he again entered business with his old firm, Carl C. Moeller & Co., where he remained until 1880. He then joined his father in the malting firm of F. Wacker & Son. He is also interested in many other lines of business. He is a Director in the Corn Exchange Bank, a member of the Executive Committee of the Chicago Brewers (Limited), a Director in the Wright & Hill Linseed Oil Works, President of the Chicago Heights Land Association, Director of the Chicago Trust and Title Company, Treasurer of the New German Opera House, a large stock holder in the Auditorium, and a Director in the London and Chicago Contract Corporation. He is a member of the Board of Trade, of the Stock Exchange, and holds appointments on three of the important committees of the Board of Directors of the World's Columbian Exposition, viz., Ways and Means, on Music, and on Electrical Exhibits. Mr. Wacker was married May 10th, 1887, to Miss Tillie Glade, the daughter of H. O. Glade, one of Chicago's old and respected citizens. He is a member of the Union League Club, the Troquois, Bankers', Goodfellowship, Athletic, and Union Clubs, of this city. Politically, Mr. Wacker is a faithful follower of Jeffersonian doctrine, and an ardent admirer of Grover Cleveland.

W. K. CARLISLE, at the head of the Law Department of the Columbian Exposition, was born in Covington, Kentucky, March 19, 1858. He is the oldest son of Senator John C. Carlisle, one of Kentucky's most eminent and highly respected sons. As a lawyer and politician there is no name more familiar in the State of Kentucky, or, in fact, in



CHARLES H. SCHWAB.



MILTON W. KIRK.



CHARLES H. WACKER.

WORLD'S COLUMBIAN EXPOSITION.

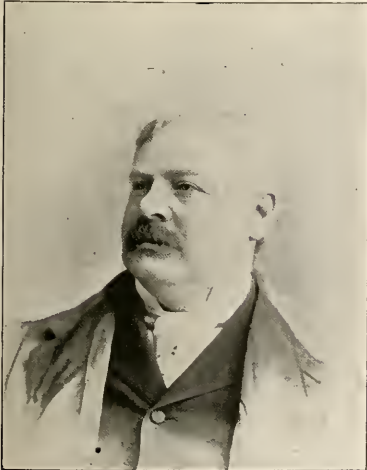


W. K. CARLISLE.

Photograph by Stevens, McVicker's Theater.

worth. His entire time is given to the legal work of the Exposition. His intimate acquaintance with general law and precedent, makes him an invaluable assistant to the directors. Mr. Carlisle is an urbane, pleasant gentleman, and is popular, not alone with World's Fair officials, but also with all who have business with his department.

CHARLES HENROTIN. Charles Henrotin, Banker and Broker, and Dealer in Bonds and Stocks, Stock Exchange Building, Chicago, was born in Brussels, Belgium, and removed to Chicago with his parents in 1848, when only three years of age. Mr. Henrotin is a graduate of the Athenic of Tournay, Belgium, is Consul for Belgium, and the Ottoman Empire, and was created Chevalier of the Order of Leopold for eminent service, by the King of Belgium. He is a member of the New York and Chicago Stock Exchanges; and was a founder and first President of the latter, filling three different terms of two years each. He is a member of the Board of Trade, and has filled various offices in various organizations. He was for twelve years, cashier of the Mortgage Loan and Trust Company of Chicago; and was one of the projectors of the Chicago Opera House Company, of which he is Vice-President. He was also one of the brokers in the great brewery and stock yards deals; and is now one of the official brokers representing the London and Chicago Contract Company, which company, with a capital of \$2,000,000 he assisted in organizing. Mr. Henrotin has always been considered one of the largest bond dealers and negotiators in Chicago. He handled some years ago, a majority of the city and county loans, and the scrip which was issued in 1876-1877. He handled principally large blocks of steam and horse railway bonds, having been largely interested in the securities of the West Chicago Street Railway Company. He is a director in the latter Company. Mr. Henrotin is a member of the Chicago Club, the Union Club,



CHARLES HENROTIN.

the United States, than that of the Hon. John G. Carlisle. The subject of this sketch is a worthy son of a worthy father. He was educated in the public schools of Covington, Forest Academy, at Anchorage, Kentucky, and at Washington and Lee University. He then took a special law course at the same University, graduating with the class of 1881. Mr. Carlisle, unlike his father, is not a politician, preferring to give his entire time to the practice of his chosen profession. In fact, it is law and not politics with him. In July, 1891, Mr. Carlisle was appointed Assistant Attorney for the local directory of the World's Columbian Exposition; and in April, 1892, was made Attorney, succeeding Gen. Butter-

worth. His entire time is given to the legal work of the Exposition. His intimate acquaintance with general law and precedent, makes him an invaluable assistant to the directors. Mr. Carlisle is an urbane, pleasant gentleman, and is popular, not alone with World's Fair officials, but also with all who have business with his department.

WASHINGTON PORTER. President of Porter Bros. Co., California Fruits. Mr. Porter is the pioneer, the inventor, of the enormous trade which has grown up in the last few years, which has brought the delicious fruits of California within the reach of millions of people in every part of our common country. In 1869, after the completion of the trans-continental railroads, he conceived the idea of shipping the California fruits overland to Eastern markets; and he very quickly put the idea to a practical test, shipping the first car load of California fruits eastward over the Rocky Mountains. The venture was a success, and

demonstrated what might be done with proper care and proper appliances. From this small beginning, the business of his house has grown until its annual trade exceeds \$3,000,000, and numbers, probably, hundreds of imitators, California fruits, in all their variety and perfection, are now found on almost every fruit stand, and in nearly every fruit store of every considerable city and town in the whole country. One of the things which has contributed to this great success, quite as much as anything else, has been the present method of packing the fruit, which was also devised by Mr. Porter, and which is known as the Porter system. It consists mainly in wrapping each piece in a separate paper. Mr. Porter even fixed the size and form of the packages, which standard has been adopted by all the shippers of California fruits. Mr. Porter is a native of Illinois. He has amassed a fortune in the business to which he has devoted his life. He resides in a beautiful mansion on Lake Avenue, in Kenwood; and is popular not only in business, but in social circles as well. He is a member of several social clubs, and takes an active interest in public movements. In recognition of that well known public spirit, Mr. Porter was recently elected a director in the World's Columbian Exposition.

E. C. CULP. Secretary of Ceremonies of the World's Columbian Exposition, was born in Plymouth, Ohio, March 23, 1843. He received a liberal common school education, supplemented with four years' work in a printing office. In April, 1861, at 18 years of age, he was preparing for college when the war of the rebellion broke out. At the first call for three months' volunteers he laid aside his books, and enlisted as a private, and served as such until the first three year call was made, when he enlisted in Company D, 25th Ohio Volunteers, and was mustered in as a Sergeant. He served continuously with this regiment until his muster out in June, 1866. His service covered a period of five years and three months, and during this time he was promoted, through every grade to Lieutenant Colonel for gallant conduct, and again as Colonel for long and faithful service. Upon his muster out of the service he located in Norwalk, Ohio, where he resided until 1878, filling several important positions of trust and responsibility, and engaging more or less actively in politics. In 1878, Col. Culp went to Kansas as the general agent of an insurance company and afterward organized the Hamilton Investment Company; one of the few loan companies which has met promptly every obligation, and loaned millions of money without the loss of one cent to its customers or stockholders. He is also widely known in the Masonic fraternity, having filled some of the most prominent positions in Scottish Rite and Templar Masonry. As an old soldier he is prominently identified with the Grand Army of the Republic, and is an enthusiastic member of the Loyal Legion. Col. Culp was appointed Secretary of the Committee on Ceremonies of the World's Columbian Exposition, at the first meeting of the committee in October, 1890. He is a resident of Salina, Kansas; and has been for some years prominent in business and political circles in that State. He is well equipped for the work of this important committee, having filled several positions of a similar character.



WASHINGTON PORTER.



E. C. CULP.

WORLD'S COLUMBIAN EXPOSITION.



JOSEPH HIRST.

JOSEPH HIRST, the Secretary of Installation of the World's Columbian Exposition, was born at Leeds, England, in 1840. His father, a large manufacturer of woolen goods, moved to this country with his family when Joseph was a small boy, and opened a factory in Massachusetts. Mr. Hirst early developed a remarkable business talent and for a long time was a valuable assistant to his father, and ultimately became his successor. At the beginning of the late Civil War, he enlisted in the Ninth Massachusetts, Battery, and served valiantly until he was severely wounded at Gettysburg and was forced to quit the service. While residing in Pennsylvania in 1873, he was appointed Commissioner to the World's Fair at Vienna by Gov. Hart, but he declined the appointment. During the Centennial Exposition at Philadelphia in 1876, he acted as Superintendent of the Machinery Department. In 1881 he served as Superintendent of Installation at the Atlanta Cotton Exchange. In 1883 he was appointed Chief of the Department of Exhibits, at the Southern Exposition at Louisville, Ky. In 1884 he received the flattering recommendation of the entire Agricultural Association as the representative of Florida at the New Orleans Exposition. From 1881 to 1885, he served as Collector of Customs at Cedar Key, Florida, and won the esteem of all those with whom he came in contact. In June, 1891, Mr. Hirst was appointed Commissioner to the World's Columbian Exposition from Florida, and in December of the same year upon the solicitation of Maj. M. P. Handy, he accepted the position he now fills.

E. W. SAWYER, Secretary of the Grounds and Building Committee of the World's Fair, was born in Worcester County, Massachusetts, August 19, 1839. His education was received in the public schools of his native State. In 1858, Mr. Sawyer came West locating in Sycamore, Illinois, where he engaged in mercantile pursuits for thirty years. During that time he was Secretary of the State Senate. In 1888, he removed to Chicago, and in 1890 was appointed to the position of Secretary of the Grounds and Building Committee of the World's Fair. This position he has filled acceptably to the committee and World's Fair officials. Mr. Sawyer is married, and lives in a pleasant home on the South Side.

HARMON SPRUANCE, Chief of the Bureau of Subscriptions of the World's Columbian Exposition, was born in Greene County, Penn., and came to Chicago in 1861. For a number of years Mr. Spruance was an active member of the Board of Trade, and a member of the brokerage firm



E. W. SAWYER.

of Spruance, Preston & Co., one of the most successful and important brokerage firms of their time. He has retired from active business, although he is largely interested in several large stock ranches in the west. On account of his financial ability, and his extensive acquaintance with moneyed men throughout the country, Mr. Spruance was solicited to accept the position of Chief of the Bureau of Subscriptions of the World's Fair. He gives most of his attention to that office, and to his able management is largely due the liberal subscription which has helped to carry on World's Fair work. Mr. Spruance lives with his family at 2409 South Park Avenue, where he has resided for

more than twenty years.

FRANCIS W. BREED.—This portrait is one of the most well-known and prominent of the business men of Boston. He is quite as well known in Lynn, where he has a large manufactory of shoes; in fact, throughout New England the name of Francis W. Breed is synonymous with thorough-going level-headedness. He was a member of the Anti-Silver Committee recently sent to Washington from the Faneuil Hall meeting, to meet the President and members of Congress to protest against the passage of the Silver Bill. He is one of the New England directors of the World's Fair, a director in different banking institutions,

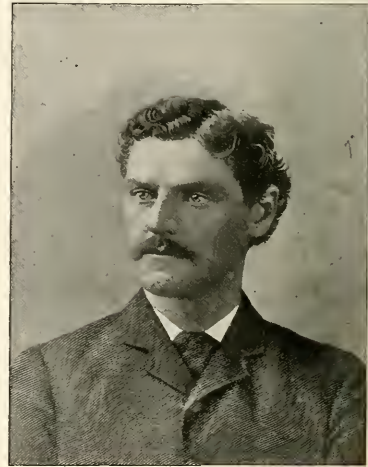


HARMON SPRUANCE.

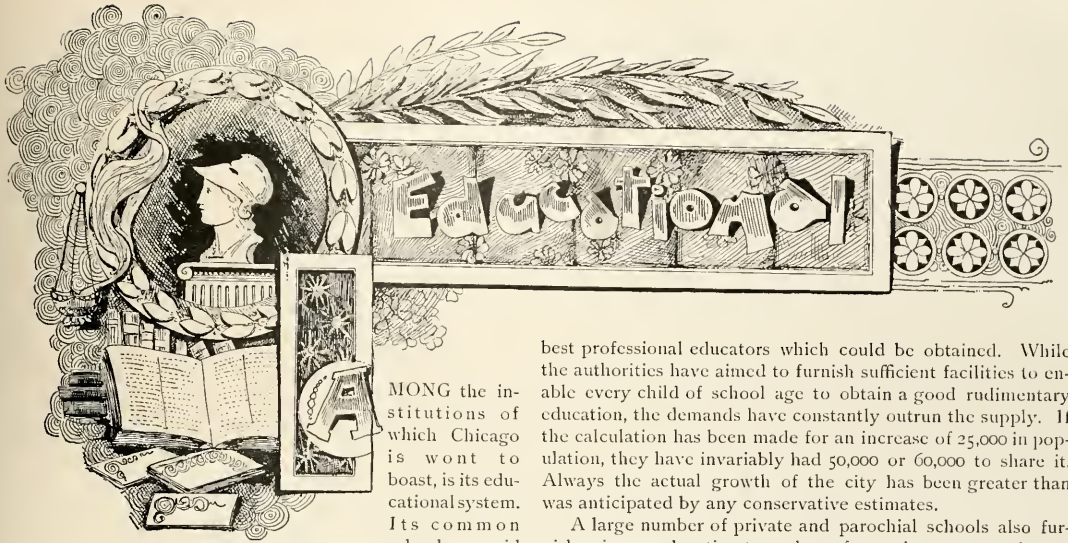
and various associations, such as the Boston Merchants' Association, the Shoe and Leather Association, and the Home Market Club. He is a member of the prominent Boston clubs, such as the Athletic, the Algonquin, the Beacon and others. He is said to be the best known business man in Boston, active in social and political movements, and thoroughly representative of New England integrity. Mr. Breed has traveled extensively in Europe which has given a polish and finish, to an already refined and courteous bearing such as is seldom found. The confidence of the public in his business ability and integrity is shown by his selection to so important a position as World's Fair Commissioner.

It is one of the men to whom has been entrusted the details of one of the greatest enterprises ever undertaken by man; the holding of an exposition of the world's progress for 400 years. So far as can be determined from present appearances and from the past history, the selections have been well made. In 1893 the nations of the world have been invited to gather in Chicago and behold a grand epitome of that progress in education, art, science and commerce. As we look back over the remarkable period and see what advances have been made we naturally turn our eyes forward, and try to forecast the changes of the future. What will four hundred years more do for the world, and what changes may be expected? When we think that practically all our sciences have been created in that time, all the arts have been enormously developed; industry has taken on forms never dreamed of before; and the power of man over the forces of nature is even now only just beginning to be understood, we may reasonably expect that the same ratio of progress will be continued. Comparing the present rate of progress of civilization with what it was at the time Columbus discovered America, we may reasonably conclude that four hundred years more will see a rate of advance as much more rapid than the growth since the time of Columbus.

What may we not infer from all this of a purified and more exalted humanity, of better and more natural social relations, and of a loftier civilization? If we could stand upon the mountain top of four centuries more, and look back into the valley of the present, would not this present appear small and mean; almost contemptible? We have not yet learned how to live, or else we would find a way to banish the poverty, vice and crime in society, and make mankind as a whole a race of intellectual, moral and physical giants, such as we have presented in these pages. This is only a reasonable hope born of a contemplation of the past.



FRANCIS W. BREED.



AMONG the institutions of which Chicago is wont to boast, is its educational system. Its common schools are said to be among the most efficient and successful in this country. They, at one time were possessed of the most magnificent endowment of any educational system in the world; but the greed of speculators, and the faithlessness of public officials robbed them of their patrimony; and there remains scarcely a tith of the magnificent estate, which, if it had been retained, would now be sufficient to pay every dollar of the expense of the common schools of the city, without the necessity of a cent of general taxation. A mile square in the very heart of the city was school property, and had it not been sold, the rents would now cover every requirement of the service. But the land-grabber was abroad, and this was too rich a prize to escape his observation. In an evil hour for the interests of the schools, and for the taxpayers of Chicago, it was all disposed of except the square on which the Chicago Tribune building stands, and another small patch at the corner of Halsted street and Madison. Vast sums have been added to private fortunes through the rise of the land values, while the schools have been compelled to resort to taxation of the people to make good the sums which were practically given away by ignorant or corrupt officials.

The educational system of Chicago consists mainly of its public schools, which are divided into the common, evening and high schools. There are 219 common graded schools in the city, averaging from 15 to 16 class-rooms each. There are also 38 evening schools, and 12 high schools. Altogether about 3,300 teachers are regularly employed in the various schools, with salaries ranging from \$400 to \$2,800 each annually. The salaries of the superintendents range from \$3,000 to \$5,000 each per year.

The total amounts paid to teachers as salaries during the fiscal year ending June 30th, 1890, was \$2,258,213.78.

The total estimated value of public school property in use for school purposes at the same date was \$2,195,000.

The growth of the public schools has been commensurate with the growth of the city. The number of children enrolled in 1871 was 40,832, while in 1891 the enrollment stood 146,751. The average membership in 1871 was 28,174, while in 1891 there were, according to the superintendent's report 116,586.

The public schools of Chicago are reputed to be among the very best in this country. They have habitually employed the

best professional educators which could be obtained. While the authorities have aimed to furnish sufficient facilities to enable every child of school age to obtain a good rudimentary education, the demands have constantly outrun the supply. If the calculation has been made for an increase of 25,000 in population, they have invariably had 50,000 or 60,000 to share it. Always the actual growth of the city has been greater than was anticipated by any conservative estimates.

A large number of private and parochial schools also furnish primary education to such as, for various causes, do not attend the public schools. The estimated number of pupils in this class of schools in 1872, the year following the great fire, was 14,469. It was also estimated that fully 30,000 children at the same time in the city, were not attending any school.

For the higher education the city is well supplied with private Academies, where young men are fitted for college, in as thorough and systematic a manner as can be done anywhere.

Manual Training has also been introduced into the common schools, which seems to produce good results. The course is about the same as that in practice at the Chicago Manual Training School on Michigan Ave. and Twelfth Street.

Already Chicago possesses more theological schools than any other city in the United States, and they are all prosperous and in possession of large means. Besides the two great institutions, *Northwestern University* and *Lake Forest University*, with their branch institutions, the new *Baptist University*, with a vigorous administration and an endowment of \$5,000,000, is about to enter the field of education.

The great need of the city, however, is the establishment of a polytechnic institution of the first rank. It is at present the intention of the Northwestern University to establish one

When to this is added the Polytechnic Institute that may soon be expected from the Lewis endowment of \$1,000,000 Chicago will be represented in this respect in a manner becoming her importance in other respects.

The Northwestern University is nominally located at Evanston, one of the suburbs of the city; but several of its most important colleges are located in Chicago. At Evanston there are the Preparatory School, the College of Liberal Arts, the Garret Biblical Institute, the Norwegian-Danish Theological School, and Swedish Theological Seminary, the Conservatory of Music, and the School of Oratory. And in Chicago there are the Chicago Medical College, the Union College of Law, the Illinois College of Pharmacy, the College of Dental and Oral Surgery.

In 1890 the university contained 100 professors, and 1,960 students. It has an annual income of \$125,000.

The Lake Forest University also has its seat at one of the suburbs, while many of its important colleges are located in the city. It is practically a Chicago institution, while its headquarters is outside.

EDUCATIONAL.

At Lake Forest there are the Undergraduate Department, the Lake Forest College, Ferry College for women, Ferry Hall Seminary, and the Lake Forest Academy. At Chicago are located the Chicago College of Law, the Rush Medical College, and the Chicago College of Dental Surgery.

The University of Chicago, while practically a new institution, because newly organized and newly endowed, yet takes the place, and is the successor of the old Chicago University, which was organized in 1855, and endowed by S. A. Douglas with 10 acres of land, and which came to an end a few years ago through financial embarrassment, after a precarious existence of about thirty years.

It now has an endowment of \$5,000,000; and is proceeding to organize its several departments on a most liberal basis.

LEARNED SOCIETIES.

Chicago is fast becoming a great center of learning and liberal arts. It boasts some seventeen or more medical societies, aside from the medical colleges and schools. In art it has its societies and schools for the promotion of painting, music, oratory, etc. There are the Art Institute, the Society of Artists and the Union League Art Association. And in addition to these there are quite a number of social clubs, like the Illinois Club, the Chicago Club, the Calumet Club, and the Union League Club, which all maintain art departments, including art collections, some of which are of great value. The Academy of Science is famed the world over for the vigor and boldness of its original investigators, and the learning of its savants. It was founded in 1857. Its object is to promote scientific research. It is an endowed institution.

The Historical Society is another of the learned organizations, composed principally of very ancient owls of extremely wise and dignified visage. Then come the Horticultural Society, to promote exhibitions of horticultural products in the vicinity of Chicago; the Chicago Astronomical Society; the Girls' Friendly Society, where working girls can meet for mental and social recreation; the German Society of Chicago, for the protection and aid of German immigrants; and Musical and Turners' Societies in all parts of the city.

The Public Library, is an institution that has become very popular. It occupies the principal part of the fourth floor of the City Hall building. The nucleus was formed by the donation in 1872, by a great number of English and American authors and publishers of large numbers of their works, in commemoration of the great fire of 1871. This has grown until the collection comprises nearly 160,000 volumes, the greater part of which belong to the circulating department. The records of the institution show a larger number of visitors

in its reading room, and more books taken out of its circulating department during the year than is true of any other public library in this country, notwithstanding that in cultured and literary Boston, the library contains more than three times the number of volumes, and is a far older establishment.

THEOLOGICAL SEMINARIES.

Chicago is fully equipped with means for theological training in any desired direction. The provision is so ample that any one who desires to, can study free of charge, and where that is not sufficient inducement, he can get pay for doing so.

The Chicago Baptist Theological Seminary is situated at Morgan Park, 14 miles from the Court House.

The McCormick Theological Seminary is located on the North Side, near the corner of Halsted and Fullerton Aves.

The Chicago Theological Seminary is on the West Side, opposite Union Park.

The Western Theological Seminary is at 1113 Washington Boulevard.

The Garrett Biblical Institute has already been noticed.

The German Theological Seminary is at the corner of Augusta Street and Ashland Avenue.

MEDICAL COLLEGES.

Chicago is also well supplied with medical schools and colleges.

The Rush Medical College, belongs to the regular school of medicine, and is located at the corner of Wood and Harrison Streets in the vicinity of the County Hospital, and is a branch of the Lake Forest University.

The College of Physicians and Surgeons, is also located opposite the Cook County Hospital. It has a capacity for the accommodation of 450 pupils. It also be-

longs to the regular school of medicine.

The Hahnemann Medical College, at 2813 Cottage Grove Avenue belongs to the homœopathic school of treatment, and is one of the oldest homœopathic schools in this country. The college is open to both sexes.

Chicago Homœopathic Medical College, corner Wood and York Streets, is one of the best equipped medical schools in this country. It also admits students of both sexes to all the advantages of its classes.

The Chicago Medical College is located on Prairie Avenue, corner of Twenty-sixth Street. It is attached to the Northwestern University, and belongs to the allopathic school of treatment. Its course lasts four years.

The Bennett Medical College and Hospital, corner of Ada and Fulton Streets is eclectic in its methods of treatment. Its course is open to male and female students alike.

A more extended notice of the Bennett Medical College will be found in another part of this work.

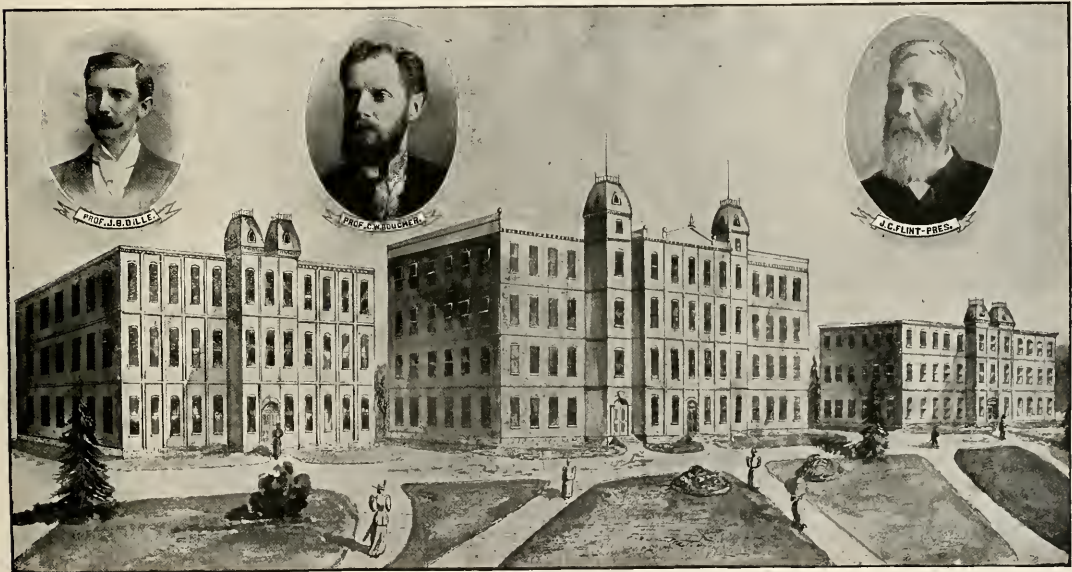


NORTHWESTERN MILITARY ACADEMY, HIGHLAND PARK.

EDUCATIONAL.

THE NORTHERN ILLINOIS NORMAL SCHOOL, and Dixon Business College, at Dixon, Ill. The city of Dixon is one of the most beautiful, and picturesque places in all Northern Illinois. It is situated on the banks of the Rock River, almost surrounded with bluffs which protect it from cold winds, storms, and tornadoes; and which give grandeur and beauty to the scenery. It has well been denominated the Hudson of the West. Here, amid scenes so well calculated to inspire the mind with a love of nature, and to stimulate the pursuit of a knowledge of the laws and processes by which men obtain a mastery over nature, an institution has been established which depends wholly upon the excellence of its methods, and the completeness of its work, to win for itself the support necessary to its success. It possesses no endowment, and seeks no aid from public funds. Its own merit is its only claim to public favor. The Normal School and Business College is favorably located for convenience. It is only a half mile from the postoffice, and business portion of the city, and but four blocks from the depot of the Illinois Central railway, and seven from the Chicago & North-Western. And yet it is completely retired, and those parts of the city adjacent to it are wholly given up to school life. The College grounds comprise twelve acres, laid out in drives, walks, and lawns, and ornamented with beautiful trees, and flowering shrubs. The buildings consist of the Main College, the Ladies' Residence, the Gentlemen's Residence, and a great number of buildings and residences erected in the interest of the College, where students can obtain home comforts under the influence of private families. The College has a large faculty, many of the members being eminent educators in their own special lines. Every instructor is a specialist in his particular work. This enables each to keep fully abreast of the times in his own specialty, therefore, each must be an original investigator in his own field. Very little time is lost in memorizing rules and definitions which must soon be forgotten. The plan is to impress

upon the mind a clear understanding of the principles, and leave the reason to make the application, and deduce the rule. It seeks to develop originality instead of cutting all to the same measure; to stimulate industry, activity and perseverance, instead of sloth, and luxurious ease. Students, on arrival are quickly inspired with confidence, and enthusiasm; and are thus relieved of the embarrassment commonly attending the early periods of school life. A system of book letting has been adopted which enables students to obtain advantages at a nominal outlay which otherwise would be considerable. The growth of the institution has been rapid and permanent. It was first opened in September, 1851, with 52 students and with inadequate accommodation. Now the value of its buildings and grounds exceeds \$200,000 and it has an annual attendance of over 1,200 students, from twenty-seven different States. Improvements are constantly being made that will add to the health, comfort, or enjoyment of the pupils while in attendance, or that will increase the facilities for instruction. The courses of study, the practical methods of teaching, and the experience of instructors enable the students to accomplish a great amount of work in a short time. It has been found in all such cases that students will attend school where they find the best teachers, the best accommodations, and the most practical courses of study; where they can get the best results in the shortest space of time. The institution certainly meets a want of the time, or it would not have attained the success it has. Its work meets with the appreciation of a refined and cultured people, as is proved by the liberal patronage it receives at home. Farmers' sons and daughters, and those who have little time for school work here find classes to suit them, and hundreds avail themselves of the opportunity. They enter at any time during the term course of study, take up whatever they desire and advance as rapidly as they desire. They receive individual instruction whenever necessary.



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EDUCATIONAL.

NORTHWESTERN UNIVERSITY.

Northwestern University dates its organization from 1851, and is consequently the oldest of the higher institutions of learning which this city possesses. The charter of the University provides that the "institution shall remain located in or near the city of Chicago." Under this charter some of the departments of the University are established in Chicago, and others of them are "near" the city, being a few miles beyond its limits, and in Evanston, the most beautiful suburb the city possesses. The University is composed of the following departments:

1. The College of Liberal Arts, at Evanston.
2. The Medical School, at Chicago.
3. The Woman's Medical School, at Chicago.
4. The Law School, at Chicago.
5. The Dental School, at Chicago.
6. The School of Pharmacy, at Chicago.
7. Schools of Theology, at Evanston.

With most of its departments established in Chicago and half of its students carrying on their studies there, Northwestern University is properly considered a Chicago institution. That the University recognizes itself as a Chicago institution is evident from the fact that with 1892 it holds its Commencements in the city.

The University is one of the largest in the United States, its catalogue for 1891-92 showing two hundred members in its several faculties and twenty-three hundred students. Its growth during the past twenty years has been great. In 1870-71 its instructors numbered only 32, and the total number of its students was only 457.

The present President of the University is Henry Wade Rogers, LL. D., a graduate of the University of Michigan, and former Dean of the Law School of that University. During his connection with that Law School its numbers increased from less than 300 to more than 600, and it became the largest Law School in the United States. He is the first layman to be elected President of the University. He has been a frequent contributor to periodical literature, and is the author of several books. He was elected to his present position in 1890, and entered on his duties in November of that year, succeeding Joseph Cummings, D. D., LL. D., who had held the position from 1831 to the date of his death, May 7th, 1890.

The President of the Board of Trustees is John Evans, M. D. of Denver, Colorado; Orrington Lunt is First Vice-President, and William Deering, Second Vice-President; Frank P. Crandon is Secretary; James G. Hamilton, Assistant Secretary, and Thomas C. Hoag, Treasurer.

The chief benefactors of the University have been John Evans, of Denver; Orrington Lunt and William Deering, of Evanston; the late Daniel B. Fayerweather, of New York City, and James B. Hobbs, of Chicago. These gentlemen have been generous in their gifts to the University. Whatever of property the University possesses to-day is due in the main to the munificence of these men, and to the increase in value of real estate purchased at an early day when land in Chicago and vicinity was very cheap, and retained by the University until it became valuable. As an illustration of this increase in value, attention is called to the land on which the Grand Pacific Hotel stands, in the city of Chicago. The southwest quarter of the block was purchased by the trustees for the University in 1851 with the view of opening a preparatory school. It was purchased for \$8,000, and its value has increased until it is now worth considerably more than \$1,000,000.

SCHOOLS OF THEOLOGY.

The Garrett Biblical Institute, the Norwegian-Danish Theological Seminary, and the Swedish Theological Seminary, while under distinct

corporate government, constitute the Theological Schools of the University, and are situated on its grounds in Evanston.

The Garrett Biblical Institute has been in operation since 1856. It is open to all young men from any evangelical church who are proper persons to study in preparation for the Christian Ministry. It was established especially as a seminary where young men of this class from the Methodist Episcopal Church may be educated. It is supported by income from property in the City of Chicago, bequeathed as a perpetual foundation, by the late Mrs. Eliza Garrett. It invites to its care and instruction the hundreds of young men in the Church whom God has called to be his ministers.

The Norwegian-Danish Seminary was established to prepare men for the ministry among the Norwegian and Danish people, and offers its students an opportunity to pursue their theological studies in the English and Norwegian and Danish languages. The course of study extends through three years. A commodious and substantial building, containing a dining-hall and dormitories, has been completed for the use of the students of this department.

The Swedish Seminary was established in Evanston in 1872, and is the only school of its kind in the Methodist Episcopal Church, and preachers have gone from it to nearly every State in the Union. Its course of study is broad and practical; its ideals are high; its work is thorough; its methods are systematic, clean and simple.

At the head of these three theological schools stand respectively: Henry B. Ridgeway, D. D., LL. D.; Nels E. Simonson, A. M., B. D., and Rev. Albert Ericson, A. M.

THE COLLEGE OF LIBERAL ARTS.

In order to mark the progress that has been made by the College of Liberal Arts during the last twenty years it will be necessary simply to compare the institution as it was in 1871 with the institution as it stands to-day.

The catalogue of 1870-71, a small pamphlet of about half a hundred pages, was representative of four schools, and shows a faculty in the College of Liberal Arts of fifteen men. Of these, however, only seven had classes exclusively in the collegiate department, the others devoting their time to instruction in the Biblical Institute and Preparatory School. Three courses of study were open to students, the Classical, the Scientific, and the course in Civil Engineering, leading respectively to the

degree of B. A., Ph. B., and C. E., while the higher degree of Master of Arts was conferred on all Bachelors of Arts of three or more years' standing, who sustained a *good moral* character and turned the sum of five dollars into the Treasury of the University. These courses, though "equal in grade to those offered in the best American Colleges" at that time, were yet fashioned after the manner of the period: there was strict rigidity throughout; the student exercised his individual choice as to studies only in so far as he might say which of the three courses he should follow. The roster of students shows an attendance of fifteen Seniors, twenty juniors, twenty-seven Sophomores, and forty Freshmen, with twenty special students—a total of 122. The buildings in use by the college were the University Hall, then just completed, and a University Boarding House, a four-story frame structure on the lake shore offering accommodation for about sixty men. The Library, which for many years previous had not contained more than three or four thousand volumes, was in 1870, through the generosity of M. L. Greenleaf, enlarged by the purchase of the private library of the Hon. John Schulze, Ph. D., of the Prussian Ministry of Education. By this addition were secured an unusually complete collection of the Latin and Greek Classics in choicest editions, and a collection of standard works in German, French, Italian and Spanish. The laboratories and museums were crude and limited.



HENRY WADE ROGERS, LL. D.

EDUCATIONAL.

Now, what has been the growth since 1871, and along what lines? In the first place, the faculty has expanded from fifteen to thirty-two regularly employed professors, instructors and lecturers. Besides these, a librarian with assistants administers the affairs of the Library. The old department of Natural History and Physics has developed into three distinct professorships:—Natural History, Physics and Biology. The old chair of English Literature and History has multiplied into the chairs of English Literature, with its assistant instructor, of History, and of Political Economy. The new departments of German and Romance Languages have been thoroughly organized and equipped, while all the remaining departments which were in existence in '71 have enlarged so as to require the services of, in most cases, two professors. So we may go through the list and show a net gain in teaching force, during the last twenty years, of 73 per cent.

The two buildings of 1870 have multiplied into six, there having been added, Dearborn Observatory, through the liberality of James B. Hobbs; Science Hall, the gift of the late Daniel B. Fayerweather; a Dormitory, a Gymnasium, and the Woman's College. There are now five thoroughly equipped laboratories, the physical, the biological, and three chemical, while the Astronomical Observatory is well supplied with all necessary instruments. The old Museum has outgrown its quarters and overflowed into neighboring rooms. The library, containing twenty-five thousand books and ten thousand unbound pamphlets, is shortly to be accommodated by the erection, through the benefactions of Orrington Lunt, of a handsome building to cost \$100,000. The athletic needs of the students have been met by the setting apart of a tract of land north of the Observatory, which is to be laid out in tennis, foot-ball, base-ball, and general athletic grounds.

As against this growth in the facilities for instruction and study, we must notice a correspondingly great growth in the number of students. The 120 of 1870, who came from Illinois and neighboring States almost exclusively, have grown into 426 of 1892, who come from twenty-two States and from Canada; showing that the territory is no longer limited to the circle of States about Chicago, but extends from New England to California, and from the St. Lawrence to the Gulf, all sections of our country being well represented except the South, an increase of 350 per cent. being apparent on the rolls. But we must measure growth not alone by material standards and increase in patronage. The old system of three courses of study with every line of work strictly laid down was long ago abrogated by the admission of a liberal list of electives to the college curriculum; a fourth course of study was likewise added. Thus a much more extended field was opened to the student. This was a great step, but only a step to a position

whence a greater stride was to be made. The opening of the last decade of the century saw the installation of Dr. Henry Wade Rogers as President of the University. During the first year of his incumbency, a complete change has been made in the courses of study. The old class lines have been obliterated; the student is no longer graduated on the completion of a rigidly prescribed course of study as in 1870, nor upon the completion of a prescribed course plus a few electives, as in the late years of the double decade just past. A diploma is now granted to the student who successfully completes a minimum of 180 term hours of work in the college, a term hour being defined as a weekly-hour recitation throughout a term. Of these 180 term hours necessary to graduation half are elective according to the taste and bent of the individual student. There are, all told, seventy-six courses of instruction open to students at present, an increase of 86 per cent. within two years. A still greater increase has taken place in the

number of hours of class work. The increase in hours within the two years has been 100 per cent. Provision has already been made for a further addition during the coming year. Among the new courses added are History of Philosophy, Science of Jurisprudence, Elements of Law, Roman Law, Anglo-Saxon, Gothic, Sanskrit, Spanish and Italian, English Bible and Organic Chemistry. With reference to the English Language and Literature more extensive advantages have been offered. Special provision, moreover, has been made for instruction in political science. Realizing, as the President does, that young men and women should not be graduated from an institution of learning to-day without a comprehensive knowledge of the great subjects which every intelligent citizen is thinking about, he has, through the trustees, made provision for bringing before the students, in

addition to the regular instruction of the department, specialists of national reputation. President Francis A. Walker, of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology in Boston, lectures on "Money;" Albert Shaw, Ph. D., of the *Review of Reviews*, on "The Government of European Cities;" the Hon. Carroll D. Wright, Chief of the Labor Bureau at Washington, on "Statistics;" Franklin H. Giddings, of the School of Political Economy in New York, on "Sociology;" and Edward W. Bemis, Ph. D., of Nashville, on "Economic Questions."

The degree of Master of Arts, no longer conferred on graduates as a reward for good moral character, is now granted only on the completion of a rigid course of graduate work, either in residence or *in absentia*. Provision has, likewise, been made for resident graduate courses leading to the degree of Doctor of Philosophy. The requirements in this work are equal to those of the leading American Universities.

In the matter of government Northwestern University is progressive.



UNIVERSITY HALL (NORTHWESTERN UNIVERSITY).

The paternal system, under which students were recognized as boys, usually as irresponsible boys, has long ago been relegated to the dust and decay of disuse. The faculty rely upon the honor and moral sense of the students to secure good conduct and faithful work. So, trusted and respected, the students are steady, industrious and sober, carrying themselves through the temptations of student life with dignity and good behavior. The clause in the charter, which forbids the sale of intoxicating liquors within four miles of the college, renders them free from the dissipation which often attends college life elsewhere. A Joint Advisory Committee of faculty and students—ten students elected by undergraduate vote, and five members of the faculty appointed by that body—considers all questions pertaining to college ethics. Advisory in its prerogative, it yet, by its influence, creates and maintains a high ideal of action among the students and tends to bring nearer to each other the two bodies of the college.

So has the college grown in the last twenty years. To the generosity of its friends and the indefatigability of Dr. Cummings much of this prosperity is due. So great have been the strides made during the first year of Dr. Rogers' presidency that the future promise of the institution seems to be limited only by the desires of its friends. And yet, there is need for further endowments; the best colleges are always poor. To meet the increasing demands made upon it, the Northwestern must have increased facilities.

THE LAW SCHOOL.

Twenty years ago the University had no Law School. To-day its Law School has more than two hundred and sixty-four students. The first law school to be established in Chicago was founded in 1859, there being at the time but three similar schools west of the Alleghany mountains. It was originally organized as the Law Department of the University of Chicago, but in October, 1873,

it passed under the joint management of Northwestern University and the University of Chicago, and assumed, for the first time, the name of Union College of Law. Some years ago it ceased to have any connection with the University of Chicago, but continued to retain the name which it assumed when it established relations with the two universities. In 1891 the name of this school was changed from the "Union College of Law" to "Northwestern University Law School." The work of the school includes an undergraduate course, extending over a period of two years of nine months each, leading to the degree of Bachelor of Law, and a graduate course of instruction extending over an additional year of a like number of months, and leading to the degree of Master of Laws. During the year 1891 great changes were made in its organization, and during the years 1892-93 it is understood that other changes are to be made which will materially increase its efficiency. No Law School in the United States has a more distinguished corps of instructors and lecturers than has this. The Dean of the school is Henry W. Blodgett, LL. D., Judge of the United States District Court for the Northern District of Illinois. He is everywhere recognized as one of the ablest judges on the bench, his opinions commanding

universal respect. Associated with him are: Mr. Justice Harlan, of the Supreme Court of the United States; Walter Q. Gresham, of the Federal Court of Appeals; Romanzo Bunn, of the United States District Court at Madison, Wis.; Chief Justice Byron K. Elliott, of Indiana; Simeon P. Shope, of the Supreme Court of Illinois; Aldace F. Walker, formerly of the Inter-State Commerce Commission; Seymour D. Thompson, LL. D., of St. Louis; Benjamin F. Lee, LL. D., of New York City; Melville M. Bigelow, Ph. D., of Boston; William G. Hammond, LL. D., of St. Louis. Other distinguished members of the corps of instructors are John N. Jewett, Harvey B. Hurd, George W. Smith, Lester L. Bond, Leroy D. Thoman, Sigmand Zeisler and John Maynard Harlan. The idea underlying the management of the school is that the students should have the opportunity of hearing the most distinguished specialists in the several branches of the law. The system of instruction is not confined to lectures. It involves a large amount of text-book work and recitations therefrom.

The quarters of the Law School are at 40 Dearborn Street, Chicago.

THE MEDICAL SCHOOL,

located in Chicago, at the corner of Prairie Avenue and Twenty-Sixth Street. Northwestern University Medical School was, until 1891, known as the Chicago Medical College, when its name was changed as above noted. It has been a department of the University since 1866. N. S. Davis, M. D., LL. D., is the Dean of the School. The instruction is arranged in four entirely distinct and separate annual courses. The building which the school occupies adjoins the Mercy Hospital, which is under the exclusive care of the faculty of the School. Daily clinics are held in the hospital amphitheater, or at the bedside in the wards, according to the nature of the individual case. The members of the clinical class are allowed to examine the cases



WOMAN'S COLLEGE BUILDING (NORTHWESTERN UNIVERSITY).

for themselves, and thus acquire a personal familiarity with the clinical aspect of a large variety of diseases. They also obtain clinical instruction in St. Luke's Hospital, which is one of the model hospitals of the country, and in the South Side Dispensary. The museum of the School is abundantly furnished with preparations and specimens illustrative of normal, pathological and comparative anatomy, and of *materia medica*. Plans have been prepared and ground broken for a \$100,000 laboratory building, for the use of the Medical School.

THE WOMAN'S MEDICAL SCHOOL.

The Northwestern University Woman's Medical School, formerly known as the "Woman's Medical College of Chicago," had no connection with Northwestern University until 1892, when it became a part of it, passing under the control of its trustees. This School supplements the work of the other Medical School of the University, into which men only are received. The School is one of the foremost schools of its kind in the United States, and in the year 1892 its students came from the following States and countries: Illinois, Wisconsin, Nebraska, Ohio, Missouri, Iowa,

EDUCATIONAL.

Texas, Kansas, Montana, Michigan, Indiana, Rhode Island, Minnesota, New York, Washington, France, Germany, Russia, Poland, Norway, Sweden and Canada. Students were present also from New Mexico. A candidate for graduation is required to be twenty-one years of age, must have studied medicine four full years, either under the direction of the faculty or a regular physician as a preceptor, and have attended at least three full courses of lectures in a recognized medical school, the last one being in the Woman's Medical School. The Woman's Presbyterian Board of Missions of the Northwest, the Northwestern Branch of the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and the Woman's Board of Missions of the Interior (of the Congregational Church) have each established scholarships in the school for the education of medical missionaries, as has also the Woman's Presbyterian Board of Missions of the Southwest.

The School is well equipped, has two large buildings devoted to its purposes, and is provided with whatever is necessary for the proper carrying on of its work. These buildings are at 333-339 South Lincoln Street, Chicago, being opposite the Cook County Hospital. The faculty is composed of leading specialists: Charles Warrington Earle, A. M., M. D., the professor of Diseases of Children and Clinical Medicine, is the Dean of the Faculty. The Secretary of the Faculty is Professor Maria J. Mergler, and communications relating to the School should be addressed to her at 29 Waverly Place, Chicago, Illinois.

THE SCHOOL OF PHARMACY

is located at 40 Dearborn Street, Chicago, and with one exception is the largest School of Pharmacy in the United States, and that exception is one of the oldest of the Eastern schools. In 1886 the Trustees

of the University adopted the Illinois College of Pharmacy as a department of the University, and in 1891 its name was changed to "Northwestern University School of Pharmacy." The incorporators of the Illinois College of Pharmacy were Messrs. E. H. Sargent, David R. Dyche, Theodore H. Patterson, Henry T. Maynard, Wilhelm Bodeman and Oscar Oldberg. The latter is the Dean of the School, and has been such from the first organization, the other gentlemen named constitute its Executive Committee, and are charged with general supervision of its affairs. The courses of instruction include six departments of study, viz.: A department of Pharmacy, of Chemistry, of Structural and Systematic Botany, of Physiological and Micro-Botany, of Physiology, Therapeutics and Toxicology, and Materia Medica and Pharmacognosy. Each student receives at least thirty hours of instruction weekly. The most effective modern methods of instruction are employed, and teachers and students work together in the instruction rooms and laboratories throughout the course. The methods of instruction comprise lectures, recitations, written and oral reviews, class drills and laboratory work. The plans for the work of the school are arranged so as to insure to each student as large a share as practicable of

the individual attention of each teacher. More liberal provision has been made for practical instruction and work than is usually afforded. The students perform instructive experiments, make a great variety of chemical and galenical preparations, learn the behavior and uses of re-agents by actual work, receive instruction and practice in chemical analysis, make and examine microscopical sections of drugs, put up prescriptions, and pursue such other practical studies as are best mastered by doing individual work.

THE DENTAL SCHOOL.

The University had no Dental Department until 1887. In September of that year the Dental School was opened under Professor John S. Marshall, M. D., as Dean. In 1891 Professor Marshall retired as Dean, and E. D. Swain, D. D. S., was appointed his successor, and important additions were made to the Dental Faculty. This school has become one of the best of its kind in the United States. G. V. Black, M. D., D. D. S., is Professor of Dental Pathology, and Geo. S. Cushing, M. D., D. D. S., is Professor of the Principles and Practice of Dental Surgery. Associated with them are Thomas L. Gilman, M. D., D. D. S., B. S. Palmer, B. S., D. D. S., Isaac A.

Freeman, D. D. S., and others equally well known. The Northwestern University Dental School was founded by men who believed the practice of dentistry and of medicine so closely related as to make it necessary that the students in both should have equally thorough instruction in the medical sciences: anatomy, physiology, chemistry, materia medica, etc. The dental students in this School obtain instruction in the Medical School of the University in the subjects above indicated. The School does not desire such students as are seeking for the place where they may get a diploma in the quickest and easiest



SCIENCE HALL (NORTHWESTERN UNIVERSITY).

way possible. It has a large and very convenient building, and all the arrangements and administration are such as to be attractive to the better class of students. The School is strictly a department of the University, is under the control of its trustees, and all of its resources are used for its benefit. The Dental School is located at the northwest corner of Indiana Avenue and Twenty-second Street. Information concerning the school can be obtained from Edmund Noyes, D. D. S., Secretary of the Faculty, 95 Randolph Street, Chicago.

OTHER DEPARTMENTS.

The University Trustees maintain a most excellent Preparatory School, which is one of the largest and best schools of its kind in the country. Dr. H. F. Fisk has been for years its principal. The school is established at Evanston. There is also connected with the University, and likewise established at Evanston, a School of Oratory, which is under the directorship of Professor R. L. Cumnock, A. M. The Conservatory of Music is under the directorship of Mr. Peter C. Lutkin, and is also established at Evanston.

THE UNIVERSITY OF NOTRE DAME AND ST. MARY'S ACADEMY.

Founded in 1842, and chartered by the General Assembly of the State of Indiana in 1844, the University of Notre Dame has, within the past half century, attained a position of notable prominence among the foremost educational institutions of our country. Fully equipped in material resources and possessed of a thoroughly competent faculty, it affords facilities for the acquisition of all that is best in the sphere of higher education; while the disciplinary regulations, partaking of the military spirit somewhat more than is usual in American Colleges, are admirably calculated to build up and strengthen that moral manhood for the lack of which the highest intellectual and physical development can never be attained.

The prevailing style of architecture at Notre Dame, as evinced in the various edifices, is that known as the modern Gothic. The Main Building is three hundred and twenty feet long, one hundred and fifty-five wide, and five stories in height. The electric light just above the statue surmounting the dome is two hundred and seventy feet from the ground. In addition to the museums, libraries, art galleries, reception parlors, classrooms, study halls, dormitories, lavatories, recreatories, etc.

East of the main building is Music Hall, one hundred and seventy feet long, one hundred wide, and more than a hundred high. It contains recreation halls, reading rooms, music rooms, and a thoroughly equipped exhibition hall, capable of accommodating an audience of twelve hundred. Science Hall, one hundred and four by one hundred and thirty-one feet, and three stories in height, is divided into two departments; and is supplied with all the agencies requisite to facilitate the acquisition of a complete knowledge of the sciences. The Institute of Technology is a large and commodious building, devoted to the exclusive use of the students of civil, mechanical and electrical engineering, and is complete in the appliances and appointments necessary for the intelligent study of these branches. The Gymnasium is one hundred and sixty feet in length, forty-five in width, and two stories high. It is abundantly supplied with swings, turning-poles, horizontal bars, and other apparatus calculated to inspire a taste for gymnastic exercises.

The natural beauties of Notre Dame and its surroundings never fail to elicit expressions of delighted surprise from those who visit it for the first time, while the variety and picturesqueness of its charms are a continuous pleasure to the resident years. Situated about a mile and a half north of the flourishing city of South Bend, about eighty miles east of Chicago, the University enjoys the wholesome isolation and salubrious air of the country, with all the conveniences and accommodations of city life. The Lake Shore and Michigan Southern, the Grand Trunk, the Vandalia, and the Michigan Central Railroads make Notre Dame easily accessible from all parts of the country.

The Collegiate department embraces three principal courses of studies: The Classical, the English, and the Scientific. The first mentioned extends over a period of four years; but admission to its lowest class, the Freshman, presupposes proficiency in the various branches taught in the preparatory course of three years. Graduates of the Classical Course receive the degree of Bachelor of Arts.

The Special Course of English, graduation in which entitles one to the degree of Bachelor of Letters, aims at giving not only a thorough acquaintance with the masterpieces of our language, but practical ability in writing and speaking that language with correctness, force and elegance. Special attention is devoted during the four years of the course to the development and formation of the student's literary taste; and in the Notre Dame Scholastic, a twenty-four page weekly paper, there is furnished an excellent field of training in practical journalism.

The Scientific course also extends over a period of four years, graduates thereof receiving the degree, B. S. Throughout the whole course, the theory of text-books and lectures is supplemented by observation and experiment. In the various departments of Chemistry, Physics, Botany, Zoology, Physiology, Geology and Mineralogy, the student has at his disposal all the instruments and appliances necessary for experimenting, and practically illustrating the principles discussed in lecture-hall and class-room.

In addition to the regular courses of the Collegiate Department, there are at Notre Dame full courses in Law, Civil and Mechanical Engineering, Biology, Modern Languages, Commerce, Vocal Culture and Instrumental music. The University of Notre Dame, in a word, offers to young men all the advantages of a thoroughly-equipped educational institution which are to be found in other colleges of the country, and presents to them in addition, a multitude of favorable opportunities of becoming accomplished and cultured gentlemen, which we venture to assert, are peculiarly her own. St. Edward's Hall for boys under the age of thirteen is unique in design and in the completeness of its equipment. Thorough and comprehensive instruction in all the elementary branches is here imparted, together with a rudimentary knowledge of Latin, French and German; while the most scrupulous attention has always been given by the college authorities to the care and training of the interesting pupils. The institution is under the control and management of the Congregation of Holy Cross, and full information on all points in connection therewith may be obtained by addressing THE VERY REV. T. E. WALSH, C. S. C., President.

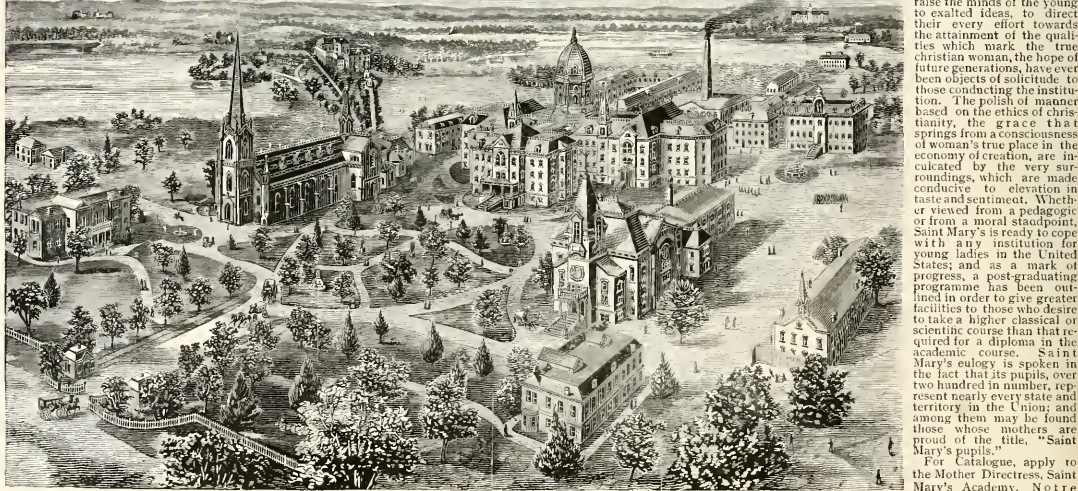


ST. MARY'S ACADEMY, NOTRE DAME, INDIANA.

SAINT MARY'S ACADEMY, Notre Dame, Indiana, has won for itself a distinctive rank among the educational institutions of the United States. To trace its progress from its foundation in 1855 to the present day, is to pursue a path ever widening into new fields of usefulness, until Saint Mary's has come to be recognized as one of the most important factors in the great work of Christian education in this country. The spirit which animated the late lamented Mother Angela, and her devoted coadjutors, under the immediate direction of Very Rev. E. Sorin, Superior General of the Congregation of the Holy Cross, is the actuating principle which gives the Sisters of the Holy Cross to-day a place second to no educational order in the government of schools for young ladies. Whether their influence be extended over the children of the Capital of the Republic, or of the balmy valleys of California, over the rising generation of the great Northwest, or of the sunny South; everywhere are they recognized as teachers in the true sense of the word.

But it is of Saint Mary's itself that we would speak. On a promontory overlooking the St. Joseph river, surrounded by forests almost primeval in their untrodden shades, stand the buildings known as "Saint Mary's," comprising under the title, the convent, novitiate, church, exhibition hall, and academy; besides numerous smaller buildings, making quite a little village. The structures are of cream-colored brick, and are planned to meet the requirements of the various departments, each one of which is under the supervision of competent persons. Heating by steam precludes all danger of fire, notwithstanding which, fire escapes are attached to each division of the academy. The class-rooms are provided with the latest appliances known to educators; and the chemical and philosophical departments boast a collection of valuable instruments rarely to be found in a young ladies' seminary. An extensive library, a museum of natural history, a gymnasium furnished with Dodd's House Exercises, pleasant, well-ventilated dormitories, recreation and reading rooms and bright, cheerful dining hall, combine to make the material advantages offered to students of a high order. Pupils are placed according to age in the infant, junior, or senior department; but are classed in regard to studies by the standard they have reached in each branch of the academic course. The program of studies outlined in the catalogue, and faithfully followed in the workings of the school, is comprehensive and thorough, embracing a range of branches calculated to develop the mental faculties to their full power, and to awaken an interest in intellectual pursuits.

The ennobling art of music, the modern languages, and painting are carefully taught; and from the first principles to the very best lesson, pupils are made to feel that they are laboring, not for themselves alone, but that the world may be better and brighter by reason of their influence, and that the beautiful should be but an outward evidence of the disposition of the soul. The Pitman system of short-hand, a complete course in book-keeping, and a mastery of the typewriter, all of which form part of the commercial course of Saint Mary's, give proof that the practical part of education is not made entirely subordinate to the aesthetic. The rehrefining influence of literature is thoroughly appreciated; and the regular class work on subjects pertaining to it is supplemented by a course of lectures on men of letters, representative of the various epochs, and by weekly meetings of the literary societies attached to each class. But while recognizing the need of culture in all that pertains to science and art, the aim of Saint Mary's is to reach a higher standard than that measure by material sciences—a standard which requires the perfect development of mind and heart, a standard which requires the noblest womanhood. To raise the minds of the young to exalted ideas, to direct their every effort towards the attainment of the qualities which mark the true Christian woman, the hope of future generations, have ever been objects of solicitude to those conducting the institution. The polish of manner based on the ethics of Christianity, the grace that springs from a consciousness of woman's true place in the economy of creation, are inculcated by the very surroundings, which are made conducive to elevation of taste and sentiment. Whether viewed from a pedagogic or from a moral standpoint, Saint Mary's is ready to cope with any institution for young ladies in the United States; and as a mark of progress, a post-graduating program has been outlined in order to give greater facilities to those who desire to take a higher standard scientific course than that required for a diploma in the academic course. Saint Mary's eulogy is spoken in the fact that its pupils, over two hundred in number, represent nearly every state and territory in the Union; and among them may be found those whose mothers are proud of the title, "Saint Mary's pupils."



NOTRE DAME UNIVERSITY, NOTRE DAME, INDIANA.

For Catalogue, apply to the Mother Directress, Saint Mary's Academy, Notre Dame, Indiana.

EDUCATIONAL.

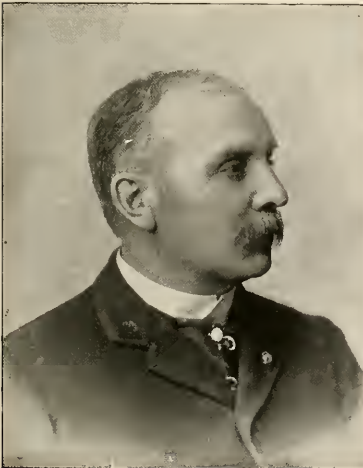


LOUIS NETTLEHORST.

LOUIS NETTLEHORST was born in the city of Hanover, Germany, February 4, 1851; and came to Chicago when twenty years of age. His education was such as could be had in the better class of schools in his native country. He graduated from the schools of Bremen, Germany, schools that rank with the best of High Schools in this country. Mr. Nettlehorst has taken great interest in educational matters since coming to this country; and, for a number of years, has been a member of the Board of Education for the city of Chicago. He was first appointed by Mayor Harrison, in 1885, without any solicitation on his part. He was reappointed by Mayor Kocher, and again appointed.

by Mayor Washburne. He has been twice unanimously elected President of the Board, and is serving in that capacity at this time. Mr. Nettlehorst personally is kind, courteous, and charitable; and in public and private life is always an earnest promoter of all measures that tend to advance the welfare and prosperity of Chicago and its various institutions. Of magnificent physique and perfect health, he is enabled to endure an amount of work that would be impossible to a man less favorably endowed by nature. With a sound mind and body, it is certain that there are few men for whom the future has greater rewards than Mr. Nettlehorst. Vigilant, persistent, and untiring in his efforts, he believes in individual attention to important matters, not in delegated responsibility. He possesses a well-earned reputation for capacity and integrity; and has won a gratifying success in business, social, and political circles. Mr. Nettlehorst entered the services of Mr. Chas. Emerich, as book-keeper in 1875; and in 1881 was admitted as partner. The firm is, and has been since that time, Chas. Emerich & Co. It occupies the large four story and basement brick building at 175 to 181 South Canal Street, and does an exclusively wholesale business in feathers.

JOHN McLAREN. The subject of this sketch was born in Edinburgh, Scotland, September 11, 1836. He came to Chicago with his parents in 1852. Mr. McLaren received his education in the public schools of this city, and served an apprenticeship at the carpenter's trade with Sanford Johnson, one of Chicago's oldest citizens. After finishing his apprenticeship, he went to Iowa, where he worked at his trade until the breaking out of the war, when he entered the army as private in the Engineer Regiment, which afterward came to be known as the First Regiment Engineers, Illinois Volunteers. He served in the campaigns under Pope, Grant, McPherson, and Sherman, and was mustered out at Savannah, Georgia. While in the service, Mr. McLaren served in the several grades of 1st



JOHN McLAREN.

Sergeant, Sergeant Major, 2nd Lieutenant, and 1st Lieutenant, and was detailed as adjutant of his Regiment. At the close of the war, on returning to civil life, Mr. McLaren came to Chicago and entered the service of John Mason Loomis, then in the lumber business, as book-keeper. After three years' faithful service in this position he was admitted into the firm as a partner, and has been a partner in the business since that time. In 1888 he retired from active business retaining his interests in the A. R. Beck Lumber Co., of South Chicago, and the Pere Marquette Lumber Company, at Ludington, Michigan. On his return from army service, Mr. McLaren became a member of the Masonic Order,

was Worshipful Master of Cleveland Lodge, 211, A. F. and A. M., in this city, in 1870-1871; High Priest of Washington Chapter, No. 43, R. A. M., in 1873; Eminent Commander, of Chicago Commandery, No. 19, K. T., in 1876; was admitted an honorary member of the Supreme Council of 33, in September, 1879. He is at this time Director of the West Chicago Masonic Association, the association which owns the building where a number of the West Side Masonic bodies meet. For several years Mr. McLaren has been a Director of the Chicago Relief and Aid Society, and has been its President during the past two years. While engaged actively in business he was a Director in the Lumberman's Exchange, was its Treasurer and Vice-President for several terms, and its President in 1887. In 1888 he was appointed by Mayor Roche a member of the Board of Education; was reappointed by Mayor Cregier in 1891, and is now Vice-President of the Board. He has been a member of the Union League Club since 1887, and of the Illinois Club since 1879. He was one of the first admitted from this city into membership in the Illinois Commandery of the M. O. of the Royal Legion, and is also a member of the U. S. Grant Post, G. A. R. Mr. McLaren is an attendant of the Third Presbyterian Church of Chicago, and has been since 1870. In 1868 he was married to Hannah, daughter of David Studley, an old resident of this county. They have a family of one son, Loomis, aged 16, and twin daughters Jessie and Grace, aged 10. Mr. McLaren is one of Chicago's highly esteemed and respected citizens. He has worthily earned the reputation of a successful business man and a good citizen.

DONALD L. MORRILL, Attorney for the Board of Education, was born in Auburn, Me., February 8, 1860. His earlier education was principally gained in the public schools of his native town. Later he received a collegiate education, graduating from Brown University with the class of 1880. Five years later, 1885, Mr. Morrill came to Chicago, and engaged in teaching school. He was for some time principal of the Anderson School, afterward principal of the Douglas School, and supervisor of the Evening Schools. He has always taken a great interest in educational matters, and was for some time, a member of the Board of Education. In June, 1891, he was elected attorney for that Board, and still occupies the position. Mr. Morrill is a young man of more than average ability, and an earnest student, and practitioner. His position as attorney for the Board of Education gives him ample opportunity to prove his ability as a corporation, as well as private counsellor. He has the elements of success, is diligent in business, of correct habits, and "does his own row," and has grit enough to fight for what he believes is right. The legal affairs of the school-tax paying public will not suffer as long as Mr. Morrill is able to defend them. The large amount of money controlled by the Board of Education is a great incentive to cliques and rings to plot for its possession; by legal means if they can, by foul means if they must. Such intrigues will stand poor show of obtaining the school funds as long as the present counsellor is consulted.

D. R. CAMERON, is one of Chicago's progressive and energetic business



DONALD L. MORRILL.



D. R. CAMERON.

Photograph by W. J. Root.



MILLARD B. HERELEY.

ver, Page & Hoyne, at that time the largest stationery house in the city. He remained with this house for seven years, and then, in company with Mr. A. A. Amberg, began business on his own account. In the great fire of 1871 the firm, like all other downtown houses, lost their entire establishment. They resumed business immediately, and have continued since that time. The firm to-day is one of the most important in the city, confining its business largely to wholesale. Mr. Cameron has been eminently a successful man, and owes his success to hard work, straight business methods, strict integrity and honor in all of his business dealings, so that the success he has achieved is well merited. He ranks high among the prominent business men of the city. Mr. Cameron is a member of both the City and County Board of Education, and has always taken great interest in educational matters.

MILLARD B. HERELEY, was born in St. Lawrence County, N. Y., January 22, 1852, and came to Chicago when about ten years of age, where he has since resided. His education was received in the public schools of his native State, and in Chicago. Mr. Hereley is an active, energetic, young business man, a member of the Board of Trade, and the head of the firm of Hereley Bros. Commission Company, proprietors of the Hereley Warehouse on North Halstead Street, one of the largest and most complete warehouses in the United States. The firm does a large wholesale and commission business in grain, hay and feed of all kinds. Mr. Hereley was elected State Senator in 1883; and in 1886 was appointed a member of the Board of Education of Chicago, by Mayor Harrison, which position he still holds, having been reappointed by Mayor Cregier. He takes an active interest in educational matters, and is a strong advocate and able promoter of every movement that tends to advance the interests of the public school system. Mr. Hereley aspires to still further political honors, being a candidate for the Congressional nomination from the Fourth Congressional District. He will have the support of all of the younger element of the party, and will doubtless be the nominee from that district. Understanding fully the needs of the people in the Fourth District, and being a young man of more than ordinary ability, the voters will certainly be consulting their own as well as the best interests of the party by electing Mr. Hereley. In business and financial circles he is deservedly popular, and is a member of several of the most popular and important clubs.



FRANK J. JIRKA.

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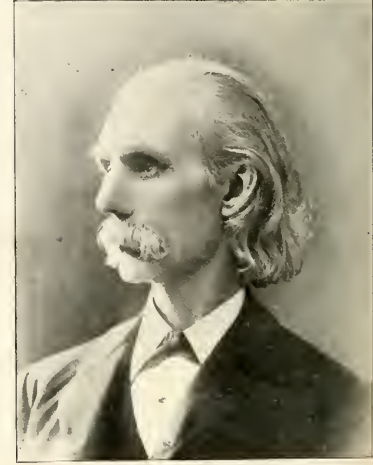


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EDUCATIONAL.



CHARLES S. THORNTON.

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CHARLES S. THORNTON, attorney-at-law, was born in Boston, in 1851. His primary education was received in the public schools of his native city, afterward attending the famous Boston Latin School. In 1872 he graduated from Harvard College, and the following year moved to Chicago. In 1873 Mr. Thornton passed the examination for admission to the Illinois bar, before the Supreme Court of the State, and immediately entered upon the practice of law. He has practiced continually since that time, meeting with extraordinary success. His superior ability, coupled with intense energy and high attainments, have won him recognition as one of the leaders of the Chicago bar. Careful, conscientious, and a believer in equity as well as in law, his personal reputation is a reflex of that deservedly borne by him in his profession. In addition to the regular labor of his profession Mr. Thornton has assumed to some extent the performance of public duties, having served as attorney for the town of Lake, a place of 90,000 population, and as President of the Board of Education of Auburn Park before its annexation to the city of Chicago. In 1892 he was elected a member of the Board of Education of Cook County, a position which he occupies at this time, and in which he has received the commendation of educators throughout the United States, on account of his services in behalf of the Cook County Normal School. Mr. Thornton has occupied other public offices, which he has filled with eminent ability and fidelity, and in his public life has achieved and maintained the highest esteem of his friends and the public. The parents of Mr. Thornton, Solon and Cordelia Thornton, are of New England stock. His grandparents are among the pioneer settlers of that country. In 1883 he was married to Miss Jessie F. Benton, of Normal Park, Illinois. Three



ALBERT GRANNIS LANE.

Photograph by W. J. Root.

city. After leaving school, he clerked in a hardware store, subsequently going to Peoria, Ill., and there clerking in a hotel. He afterward engaged in railroad business, serving in the capacity of cashier and paymaster for the Bureau Valley Railroad. In 1855 he engaged in mercantile pursuits. He was for a time after the breaking out of the war a division quartermaster in Mulligan's brigade. After the close of the war, on returning to Chicago, Mr. Brennan was appointed cashier in the City Collector's office. This position he filled satisfactorily for four years, and in 1873 became cashier in the City Treasurer's office. In 1878 he was elected Assessor of the West Town, which position he re-

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EDUCATIONAL.



J. J. FLANDERS.

building now forming a part of the Public Manual Training School. In this school two years were devoted to study, when he decided to enter an architect's office. His architectural training was begun in the office of A. Bauer, and continued under T. V. Wadskier, W. W. Boyington, and Edward Burling until 1874, when the firm of Furst & Flanders was organized, which continued until 1877. A separation then occurred, and for several years Mr. Flanders conducted his professional business alone. In 1883 he was elected Architect for the Board of Education, which office he held until 1888. In 1890 he was again appointed and is the present incumbent. In this position he has had a busy career, having erected upwards of forty schoolhouses in different parts of the city. In consonance with the enterprise, and progressive spirit of the Board of Education, Mr. Flanders has been an able coadjutor, and the schools of Chicago, in sanitary arrangements, ample light, and thorough ventilation, are inferior to none in America or Europe. A few of the buildings he erected are the Haven, the Doollittle, the Douglas, the West Division High School, the Tilden, the Anderson, the Northwest Division High School, the Brennan, the Mitchell, the John McLaren and the Logan. As an architect, Mr. Flanders has shown his versatility and success in the erection of many business buildings and residences. In 1884 he built the Mallers Building, the first sky scraper twelve stories high. He was the architect for the Beidler buildings, for the Jonathan Clark buildings, and for buildings for Hon. J. P. Altgeld. The Haymarket Theatre was planned and erected in 1887-8. In residences may be mentioned those of D. F. and Wm. Crilly, Elbridge Hanney, Mrs. Chas. Crane and Craigie Lea, upon the North Shore, belonging to Andrew McLeish. During the past five years Mr. Flanders has had associated with him Mr. W. Zimmerman in the management of his architectural practice.

EDWARD ROSE, of the wholesale clothing firm of Strauss, Yondorf & Rose, was born in Bisskasted, Rhenish Bavaria, Germany, February 22, 1838. He received a liberal education in the common and Latin schools of his native country. Mr. Rose came to Chicago in 1872, and has since resided here continuously. The firm with which he is connected is one of the leading clothing houses of Chicago. They manufacture a large percentage of the clothing sold by them and have an extensive business throughout the Northwest, West and Southwest. In April, 1892, this firm moved into the elegant new building, built especially for them at the northwest corner of Market and Quincy Streets.



EDWARD ROSE.

Mr. Rose has always taken great interest in educational matters, and in 1890 was appointed a member of the Board of Education, and still occupies that position. He finds time outside of business hours to devote much time to charity, sociable, and other organizations. He is Vice-President of the Sinai Congregation; financial Secretary of the United Hebrew Charities; President of the Standard Club, and has been three times elected a director of the International Bank. Mr. Rose lives with his family in a pleasant home at 3841 Wash Avenue.

Wm. H. THOMPSON, President of the Live Stock Exchange and one of Chicago's most enterprising and sub-

stantial business men, was born in the Volatie, Columbia County, New York, July 4th, 1842. His education was received in the public schools of his native State. As he says, he graduated from the "Little Red School House," and while he did not receive a collegiate education, yet he takes great interest in educational matters, and has a thoroughly practical education, that he has found most applicable to his branch of business. In 1873, Mr. Thompson came to Chicago, and has since resided here. For the last thirty years he has been engaged in the live stock business, and for the past five years has been President of the Chicago Live Stock Exchange, the one handling more stock than any other in the world. Mr. Thompson has been very successful in business, and is a member of the well known firm of G. H. Hammond & Company, whose principal office is at Hammond, Indiana. He has given some little attention to politics, and in 1890 was elected President of the Board of Supervisors of the Town of Lake, now a portion of Chicago. In September, 1890, Mr. Thompson was appointed a member of the Board of Education, and is still a member of that Board. He is an active member of the Iroquois Club, the Sons of New York, and other political and social organizations. Mr. Thompson was married twenty years ago, and lives in a pleasant home at 4452 Emerald Avenue.

Mr. CHARLES F. BABCOCK was born at Sherburn, Mass., in 1836, where he received a liberal education. He adopted the profession of Civil Engineer, and when about twenty years of age removed to Chicago, and soon after was employed on the Racine & Missouri Railroad, then in course of construction. For two years he was actively employed there until the crash of 1857, when work was stopped, and Mr. Babcock was thrown out of employment. Mr. Babcock then turned his attention to school teaching; and in 1862 was made principal of the Holden School, a position which he has held ever since. He has seen the school grow, under his management, from two rooms, and with a membership of 250 pupils, until it now employs twenty-three teachers, with an attendance of more than 1,400 pupils. So well and so favorably has Mr. Babcock become known that he was made the candidate of the Democratic party for County Superintendent of Schools, of Cook County, at the fall election of 1891; but he was defeated by Orville T. Bright, the Republican nominee, by a small majority. Mr. Babcock comes of good old Revolutionary stock, his grandfather having been a soldier in the Revolutionary war under General Sullivan.

Wm. CHAS. ROBERTS, D. D., LL. D., was born September 23, 1832, at Galltmad, a beautiful country seat near Aberystwith, Cardiganshire, South Wales. His father, Chas. C. Roberts, was educated for the ministry of the established Church of England. But he became a farmer, and a factor of some importance in politics. His mother belonged to the Welsh branch of the Jonathan Edwards family. He is a nephew of the late President Edwards, of Bala College, North Wales, and a cousin of Thos. C. Edwards, D. D. Principal of University College, Wales. Mr. Roberts received his early education in Greek, Latin, mathematics, and history, in the Evans Academy, an institution well known at that time for the ability of its instructors and the



WM. H. THOMPSON.



CHARLES F. BABCOCK.



WM. CHARLES ROBERTS.

thoroughness of its discipline. He, in company with his father's family, came to America in June, 1849. The cholera was raging in and about New York at that time, and within a week after they landed the father, mother, one son, and daughter were stricken with the disease, and all died. Six orphan children were left, the eldest being the subject of this sketch. Upon him largely devolved the care of the survivors. He was advised to return to his native country, but instead, he and his two elder brothers went into business; and the three younger children were placed in school. After a business experience of two years, Mr. Roberts returned to his original plan of studying

for the ministry. To finish his preparation for college, he entered the school of the late David H. Pierson, at Elizabeth, New Jersey. In the summer of 1852 he was admitted to the sophomore class in Princeton College, and graduated three years later. In 1858 he graduated from the Princeton Theological Seminary. During most of his college and seminary vacation Dr. Roberts was private tutor in the family of Judge Patton, and studied law in the office of the Judge. He served also as a teacher of Greek and Mathematics in Delaware College. Mr. Roberts' first charge was in Willington, Delaware. In June, 1858, he was ordained and installed pastor of the First Presbyterian Church, by the presbytery of New Castle. In the Fall of the same year he was married to Mary Louise, daughter of E. B. Fuller, of Trenton, New Jersey. In the fall, 1861, Mr. Roberts removed to Columbus, Ohio, and filled the pulpit of the First Presbyterian Church in that city for two years. In December, 1864, on account of the ill health of Mrs. Roberts, Mr. Roberts returned to New Jersey, and was installed pastor over the Second Church at Elizabeth. Here he organized the Westminster Presbyterian Church, which soon afterward erected a fine church edifice costing almost \$200,000. He continued pastor of this church for more than sixteen years. In 1873 he visited Egypt and Palestine. In 1886 he accepted the presidency of the Lake Forest University. In May, 1891, he was elected Moderator of the General Assembly. "Dr. Roberts," in the words of Dr. Hamlin when he nominated him for Moderator of the General Assembly, "has acquired what very few men have been able to acquire, namely, a threefold distinction, as a preacher East and West, as an executive officer of the oldest board of the Church, and as an educator at the head of one of our rising universities in the middle West. He is known from Princeton College to Puget Sound."

HARLAN PAGE DAVIDSON, superintendent and proprietor of the Northwestern Military Academy, of Highland Park, Ill., was born at Hooksett, New Hampshire, September 15, 1838. His family was established in America in 1728, removing from the North of Ireland, although of Scotch extraction. Being of Presbyterian faith, it had been driven by religious persecution to the New World to find a refuge, settling at Woburn, Mass. Col. Davidson, the subject of this sketch, was reared on a farm at Coldbrook, N. H., enjoying very limited means of education. At twenty-one years he learned the stone-mason's trade, while fitting himself for college. He completed his preparatory studies, and entered at Norwich University, teaching in order to defray his expenses. But while absent at his school the University was destroyed by fire. This ended his University career, as he never returned, although the University was rebuilt. He married, at Hamden, Conn., Miss Adelaide S. Ford, on May 16, 1866. He then opened a private school at Chestnut Level, Pa., and two years later at Phenixville,

of the same State, where he prepared students for college. Many of his students entered La Fayette College, where they showed such careful training and thorough preparation that the college faculty conferred on Col. Davidson the honorary degree of A. M., in October, 1871. He subsequently bought a school at Salem, N. J., a fitting and mixed school, which he conducted for twelve years. During this time he acquired a wide reputation as an educator; and, at the same time, taking an active interest in the temperance agitation, he carried on a vigorous crusade for six years against the liquor interests, closed saloons, published a prohibition paper, and for three years



HARLAN PAGE DAVIDSON.

made the county the banner prohibition county in the State. In 1884 he removed to Jersey City, where he attempted to publish his prohibition paper, but was compelled to give it up, for want of support. In 1885 he moved to Amherst, Mass., and in December he took charge of the Academy at Townsend, Vt. In a few months he raised the attendance from ten to forty-seven. He then accepted the command of the Military Academy at Morgan Park, Ill., which he successfully conducted for one year. He then bought Highland Hall, at Highland Park, Ill., in September, 1888, and opened the Northwestern Military Academy. It was incorporated in January, 1892, with \$75,000 of capital stock. Until it was incorporated it was run as a proprietary school. The officers of the corporation are Col. H. P. Davidson, President; H. R. Hoag, Vice-President, and Maj. K. P. Davidson, Secretary and Treasurer. The buildings consist of West Hall, 48x132 feet, with a wing thirty-two feet square, and the whole three stories high, and the Drill Hall and school building, 90x48 feet, and two stories high. The grounds occupy about fifteen acres. There are three courses of study, which employ six teachers. The first is a Classical Course, which is preparatory to admission to any of the colleges. The second is an Academic Course, aiming to give the student a good general education and fit him for entrance into the various institutes of Technology and the scientific departments of the older colleges. The Commercial Course is intended to give the student a complete preparation for active business. Phonography, Typewriting, Telegraphy, French and German are all taught at the option of the students.

THE CHICAGO ATHENÆUM, 18-26 Van Buren Street, Chicago. This institution was organized in the winter of 1871-'2; and while modeled somewhat after the plan of the Y. M. C. A., it was intended to be broader in its scope, and free from the religious tests which prevail in that. It sought to furnish a place where liberal minded people of every faith, or no faith, could meet for physical and intellectual culture. It has preserved this character throughout; and won for itself a deserved renown in its broad spirit of catholicity. It offers a convenient and desirable place where strangers can find entertainment, and introduction among the people of Chicago. It has a large library and reading rooms, which are supplied with periodicals, and are free for the use of visitors and their friends. It maintains classes in reading, grammar, history, composition, arithmetic, algebra, geometry, geography, penmanship, book-keeping, correspondence, stenography, typewriting, English Literature, German, French, Latin, rhetoric, architectural, free hand and mechanical drawing, music, turning, and fencing, with liberal terms of admission to those classes. It also maintains several other special courses. Edwin I. Galvin is the superintendent in charge.



Professional

various learned professions during the last twenty years, would require an exhaustive examination of each new discovery or improvement in the arts, which would require a volume of itself. That the professional men of Chicago are among the most eminent, is known to all who are familiar with the course of research in the various departments of learning. The very magnitude of the subject, and the multiplicity of the different professions will prevent more than the most general mention of a few of the most prominent, such as the legal, the medical, the architectural, etc.

Among the foremost of the learned professions, of course, stands the law. As long as there is law, there must be lawyers; men learned in the intricacies, schooled in the precedents, and apt in taking advantage of their technicalities.

That they develop wonderful powers of oratory, and reach eminence in politics, goes without saying. It would be won-

derful if they did not. It is the purpose of the lawyer to formulate, harmonize, regulate, adjust, administer and control the relations of men through the operations of law. They must be all things to all men. Their success in life depends upon their mastery of all the means of swaying the actions of their fellow-men. Among those eminent at the Chicago bar, and who may be taken as types of many others equally prominent, are Lyman Trumbull, Luther Lafin Mills, the late Emery A. Storrs, and Leonard Swett, who will be remembered by all who have been fascinated by their wit or charmed by their eloquence.

In medicine, Chicago boasts many of the most skilled practitioners in the world. Its medical schools are among the most renowned the world over, although they have not behind them the prestige of a long history of usefulness. This arises from the fact that almost all who occupy places in the faculties of those colleges, after they have graduated at home, have spent years of study and hospital

practice in the most renowned institutions of the Old World before they have ventured to enter upon a practice at home,



COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS.

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not to say, to presume to instruct others. By a reference to the biographical sketches of the professors in the Chicago medical schools, which will be found further along, this fact will be observed. Their skill in surgical treatment is especially noticeable. Some of the most difficult operations that were ever attempted, and some never before attempted in the whole history of surgery, have been successfully performed by Chicago surgeons. In the field of original research our physicians have advanced the cause of medicine as much as the circumstances would admit. It must be remembered that physicians of celebrity are always overcrowded with work, and cannot prosecute original research beyond the absolutely necessary study of their own cases, for want of time; and those who have not a considerable reputation, generally are debarred from doing so for want of means. Yet, on the whole, the contributions of Chicago physicians to the knowledge of medical science, as shown in their published works, and in the transactions of their societies, are a record to be proud of. Some of them have greatly

fact that there must be no remission in its efforts to maintain what years of success have secured to it, and to this end it has steadily extended its educational facilities. Men eminent in



RUSH MEDICAL COLLEGE.

fact that there must be no remission in its efforts to maintain what years of success have secured to it, and to this end it has steadily extended its educational facilities. Men eminent in

Other professions, such as teachers, etc., are sufficiently noticed in connection with their schools.

THE HAHNEMANN MEDICAL COLLEGE AND HOSPITAL, Cottage Grove Avenue, near Twenty-Ninth St., Chicago. This is the oldest homeopathic school in the Northwest, having been incorporated in 1855. It has had a long and prosperous career. The teaching capacity of the college has steadily been enlarged to meet the increasing demands, until, for several years, it has stood first among the colleges, its name having become the synonym for constant progression and improvement. Its faculty has always kept in view the



HAHNEMANN MEDICAL COLLEGE.



HAHNEMANN HOSPITAL.

enriched the therapeutics of their several schools and increased the knowledge of the principles of that science.

Architecture has also met with substantial advance in Chi-

special departments of practice have been added to those already widely known as teachers, until it may be truthfully asserted that no branch of medical science worthy of being

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taught is without a representative on its staff. The college faculty includes Theory and Practice of Medicine, and Medical Jurisprudence, Profs. H. B. Fellows, M. D.; C. E. Laning, M. D.; A. K. Crawford, M. D., and B. S. Arnulphy, M. D. Surgical Diseases of Women, Prof. R. Ludlam, M. D. Medical Diseases of Women, Prof. E. S. Bailey, M. D. Obstetrics, Prof. S. Leavitt, M. D. Principles and Practice of Surgery, Prof. G. F. Shears, M. D. Materia Medica, Therapeutics and Institutes, Prof. W. J. Hawkes, M. D. Diseases of the Eye and Ear, Profs. C. H. Vilas, M. D., and J. H. Watry, M. D. Sanitary Science, Prof. J. E. Gilman, M. D. Descriptive and Practical Anatomy, Prof. H. V. Halbert, M. D. Physiology and Histology, Prof. J. P. Cobb, M. D. (and Lecturer on the Diseases of Children). Chemistry and Toxicology, Prof. E. M. Bruce, M. D.

It also has an Auxiliary Corps, covering Laryngology, Rhinology, Microscopy, and many other branches of medical science.

THE COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS inconspicuously located on the corner of Harrison and Honore Streets. Its building was one of the finest occupied by a medical college, and with the addition which is in process of erection, it furnishes the largest amount of space occupied exclusively in medical teaching in the city. This institution was established ten years ago. It has taken a front rank in its requirements and the instruction afforded. Its course of study covers four years, with an average of thirty hours a week work each year. One of the features of its course of instruction is the large amount of time given to laboratory studies. It has systematic laboratory work in anatomy, comparative anatomy, physiology, histology, chemistry, diagnostic

chemistry, embryology, pathology, surgical pathology, bacteriology and experimental surgery. The first floor of the old building is devoted to ambulatory clinics. In this dispensary are treated an average of twenty-three thousand cases each year. The college supports twelve weekly clinics in its amphitheatre. It utilizes for instruction the material in the County Hospital. During the coming year the college expects to erect a hospital upon land which it now owns, on the corner of Congress and Lincoln Streets. There were two hundred and twenty-nine students in attendance during the session of 1891 and 1892.

The college publishes an annual announcement which is distributed gratuitously.

THE CHICAGO VETERINARY COLLEGE, 2537 and 2539 State Street, Chicago. This institution was started in 1883 under a charter issued by the State of Illinois. It opened its first session in the fall of 1883, with only eight pupils, and closed its eighth in the spring of 1891, with one hundred and sixty-seven. At that time it had the proud record of two hundred and forty-five graduates in active, lucrative practice, some of whom hold important official and educational positions.

The college building is especially designed for the purposes for which it is used, being fitted up with every convenience and appliance which the state of the science would suggest. It contains lecture room, dissecting room, chemical laboratory,

microscopical laboratory, museum, pharmacy, hospital and operating room. The course of study extends over two sessions of six months each, commencing October 1, and ending the last week in March. The hours of attendance are from 8 A. M. to 5 P. M. daily. The faculty is composed of thirteen professors; and the attendance in 1890 was 137.

FACULTY.

A. H. Baker, V. S., Professor of Theory and Practice of Veterinary Medicine, Pathology of Horse, Ox, Sheep, Swine and Dog.

R. J. Withers, M. D., V. S., Professor of Obstetrics.

Joseph Hughes, M. R. C., V. S., Professor of Veterinary Anatomy, Special and Comparative.

E. M. Reading, M. D., Professor of Special and Comparative Physiology and Histology.

Finley Ellingwood, M. D., Professor of Chemistry.

J. F. Ryan, V. S., Professor of Helminthology.

F. S. Billings, V. S., Professor of General Pathology and Microscopic Anatomy.

C. E. Sayre, D. V. S., Professor of Dental Surgery.

A. F. Alexander, F. H. A. S., Professor of Hygiene, Breeding and General Management of Domesticated Animals.

A. H. Baker, V. S., Professor of Principles and Practice of Veterinary Surgery.

R. J. Withers, M. D., V. S., Professor of Materia Medica and Toxicology.

Joseph Hughes, M. R. C., V. S., Professor of Lameness,



CHICAGO VETERINARY COLLEGE.

Shoing and Examination of Horses for Soundness or Disease.

James Wright, D. T. S., Assistant to the Chair of Materia Medica and Obstetrics.

F. R. Chaffee, D. V. S., Assistant to the Chair of Theory and Practice.

H. W. Hawley, D. V. S., Assistant to the Chair of Anatomy.

Percy W. Clark, M. D., Assistant to the Chair of Chemistry.

The college possesses a veterinary museum, a chemical and microscopical laboratory, a pharmacy and a hospital, where students have opportunity for medical and surgical practice.

For information as to the Chicago Medical College, see the Northwestern University in Chapter on Education.

RUSH MEDICAL COLLEGE. This is one of the earliest medical schools in the West. It was started by Dr. Brainard and Dr. J. C. Goodhue in 1837, and during the year they obtained a charter; but lectures were not given until 1843, owing to the commercial panic of 1837 and the resulting financial depression. December 4, 1843, the first course of lectures was commenced in two small rooms on Clark Street, by a faculty of four professors, Drs. Daniel Brainard, J. V. Z. Blancy, Jno. McLean and Knapp, with twenty-two students in attendance. The following year a lot was donated on the corner of Dearborn Avenue and Indiana Street, upon which a college building costing \$3,500 was erected. The faculty was then strengthened by the addition of Doctors Austin Flint, G. N. Fitch and W. B. Herrick. It then entered upon a career of usefulness and success. In 1855 it was found necessary to enlarge the facilities so as to accommodate at least 250 pupils, which was done at a cost of \$15,000. With the exception of a slight disagreement, resulting in a secession of a part of the faculty for the purpose of starting the Chicago Medical College, its history was one of uninterrupted prosperity until the time of the great fire, when the entire plant, including its extensive laboratories, was completely destroyed. Again a building was erected, but, as before, it proved too small to meet the demands, and has required to be enlarged. The faculty has been greatly strengthened by the addition of new talent, so that the college continues to hold its place at the head of medical institutions in the West. Rush is a branch of the Lake Forest University.

THE BENNETT MEDICAL COLLEGE was founded in 1868, and numbered among its promoters many who were then, or have since become, eminent in medical annals—men like Robt. A. Gunn, H. D. Garrison and H. K. Whitford. It was first inaugurated in rooms in a small building on Kinzie Street, between La Salle and Wells Street. Thirty students attended the first session, ten of them receiving the degree of Doctor of Medicine at the end of the course. Dr. Laban S. Major was made President of the Board of Trustees. Rooms were then obtained at 180 Washington Street, where the opening exercises were held October 4, 1870. At this building the winter course of lectures, of 1871, had just been commenced when the great fire destroyed the building and its contents. The faculty and its friends then bestirred themselves, and raised the means necessary, and in 1873 a college building was erected at 511 and 513 State Street, costing \$65,000. It was equipped with the best appliances then known for imparting instruction, and for the comfort and convenience of both students and professors. The Bennett Hospital is a collateral institution connected with the college, and conducted for the benefit of the college and its students. There is also a Free Dispensary connected with this college, and is conducted wholly at the expense of the faculty, for the benefit of the students. Clinics are held daily during the entire year. The college is named in honor of John Hughes Bennett, the great medical reformer of Europe. The Bennett has since been removed to the corner

of Ada and Fulton Street, where a new and greatly enlarged building has been erected. The faculty has been strengthened and enlarged so as to offer the best possible facilities for imparting a medical education.

ABRAHAM REEVES JACKSON, A. M., M. D., was born in Philadelphia, June 17, 1827. He received his education in the public schools, and graduated at the Central High School in 1846. He then began to prepare for the position of engineer in the United States Navy; but after a few months abandoned this purpose, and commenced the study of medicine. He graduated from the medical department of the Pennsylvania University in 1848. Soon after he located at Stroudsburg, Pa., where he remained twenty-two years. In 1862 he entered the army as Acting Assistant Surgeon, and was appointed Assistant Medical Director of the army of Virginia. In 1867 he accompanied the celebrated Quaker City excursion from New York to the Mediterranean and Palestine as ship's surgeon. In 1870 he removed to Chicago; and, with the aid of influential friends, secured the incorporation of the Woman's Hospital of the State of Illinois, September 1, 1871, to which institution he was appointed surgeon-in-chief. In 1872 he was elected lecturer on diseases of women in Rush Medical College, and in the following year the trustees, as a testimonial to his services, conferred upon him the honorary degree of M. D. In 1874 he was elected by the Chicago Medical Society editor of the *Chicago Medical Register*. In 1877 Dr. Jackson resigned his position in Rush college, and in 1879 that of surgeon-in-chief of the Woman's Hospital, after eight years of service. For nearly twenty years his professional practice has been limited to the special diseases of women, upon which subject he has contributed many papers to various medical journals. In 1882 he became one of the founders of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Chicago, of which institution he has been president and professor of gynecology to the present time. In June, 1889, Dr. Jackson was elected President of the Association of Acting Assistant Surgeons of the United States army, a position which he still holds. In 1891 he was elected President of the American Gynecological Society. He is a member of the American Medical Association, American Academy of Medicine, Chicago Medical Society, Chicago Medico-Legal Society, a fellow of the Chicago Gynecological Society, British Gynecological Society, and honorary member of the Detroit Gynecological Society and corresponding member of the Boston Gynecological Society. Besides the eminent position which Dr. Jackson holds in his profession he has also an international reputation as a fine and subtle humorist. His "Old Grimes," which was a burlesque on a certain phase of the sermonizing and literary criticism of the day, published in Chicago in 1877, was a great success and widely read and laughed over. Besides, it is well known that Dr. Jackson is the prototype of "my friend, the doctor" in Mark Twain's "Innocents Abroad." Dr. Jackson has been twice married. First, in 1850, to Harriet, daughter of Stroud Hollinshead, of Stroudsburg, Pa., and in 1871, to Julia, daughter of Noah Newell, of Janesville, Wis.

DANIEL ATKINSON KING STEELE, M. D., was born at Eden, Ohio, a village about six miles from the city of Delaware, which is noted for the many and excellent educational institutions. His father was a Presbyterian clergyman. When he was two years old, his parents removed to Illinois, and located near Pinckneyville, in Perry County. This country was wild and new, and the first school young Steele attended was at a log schoolhouse in Grand Cote Prairie. Here he worked on the farm, dividing his time between that and the school-room until he was fifteen years old. However, he made fair progress, and in 1866 he went to Oakdale Academy, in Washington County, where he completed his academic course. He then removed to Rantoul, where for two years he taught school a portion of the year. In 1869 he began reading medicine under the preceptorship of Dr. D. P. McClure, of Rantoul, and at the same time served a term in a well-regulated and managed drugstore in the town. After studying medicine for one year, he came to Chicago and entered the Chicago Medical College, where he took a three-year course graduating in 1873. During his senior year at college he acted as Pro-Sector of Anatomy in that institution, and afterward became Demonstrator in the Chicago School of Anatomy. Being desirous to increase his experience in operative surgery, he entered a competitive examination of applicants for the position of Interner in the Cook County Hospital, and as a result received the appointment of House Physician and Surgeon. Here he developed a genius for surgery. He then engaged in general practice, making a specialty of surgery. He became clinical assistant to Prof. Moses Gunn, of Rush, one of the most noted sur-



ABRAHAM REEVES JACKSON.

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geons of his day. In 1875 he was made attending surgeon at the South Side Free Dispensary, and in 1876 lecturer on surgery in the Chicago Medical College. In 1882 he assisted in the formation of the College of Physicians and Surgeons, and became professor of orthopaedic surgery, which position he held until 1886, when he was advanced to the chair of principles and practice of surgery and clinical surgery. Dr. Steele was one of the originators of the Chicago Biological Society, since merged into the Pathological Society, and a charter member of the Chicago Medical Club. He was the first President of the Chicago Medico-Legal Society. For eight years he was attending surgeon at the Cook County Hospital, and from 1887 to 1890 was President of the Medical Board of the hospital. He has served as President of the Chicago Medical Society, and is a member of both the State and National Associations. In 1888 he was a delegate from the American Medical Association to the British Medical Association, at its annual meeting at Glasgow, Scotland. While abroad at this time he visited the principal medical institutions and hospitals of England, France, Germany and Switzerland. He has lately taken an active part in the formation of a public medical library. Dr. Steele has been a copious writer on medical topics, his articles, published in the current medical periodicals have attracted wide attention and profound interest.

CHARLES WARRINGTON EARLE.—Dr. Charles W. Earle was born at Westford, Vt., April 2, 1845. When nine years of age he removed with his parents to Lake County, Illinois, and settled on a farm. Until he was sixteen, his time was divided between the district school and his father's farm, the farm getting by far the most attention. In the summer of 1861 he enlisted in the 15th Illinois Volunteers for three months' service, but as the full quota of three months' men had already been filled, he was mustered in for three years with his regiment, and was attached to General Fremont's army, then operating in Missouri. Soon afterward young Earle met with an accident while assisting in unloading a transport on the Missouri river, and was discharged from the service for disability. He then attended the academy at Burlington, Wis., until the spring of 1862, when he again enlisted, this time in the 96th Illinois Volunteers. In the spring of 1863, his regiment was attached to General Rosecrans' command, in Tennessee. While at Franklin, Tenn., he was promoted from Orderly Sergeant to Second Lieutenant of his company. At the battle of Chickamauga he commanded his company, was twice slightly wounded and was specially commended in the reports for his bravery. The next day he was captured while on picket duty on Mission Ridge, and sent to Libby prison at Richmond, Va.; and he was one of the number who afterward escaped from Libby through the hole burrowed under



DANIEL ATKINSON KING STEELE.

the ground. After terrible sufferings, on the sixth day out from Libby, he reached the advance guard of the Union Army, and was safe. He afterward participated in the battles of Resaca, Kenesaw Mountain, Franklin and Nashville. He was mustered out of service in 1865, after having been promoted to First Lieutenant and Brevet Captain for "meritorious conduct." In the fall of 1865 young Earle entered Beloit College, Wisconsin, at which he spent three years, then entering the Chicago Medical College, from which he graduated with the second honors of his class in 1870. He then commenced practice in the office of Dr. W. H. Byford, his preceptor. On the organization of the Woman's Medical College, Dr. Earle was made professor of physiology; and he has been connected with this institution ever since, now professor of diseases of children and treasurer of the college. On the death of Prof. W. H. Byford, Dr. Earle was appointed president, to succeed Dr. Byford. He was one of the founders of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Chicago, and occupies the chair of "obstetrics" in that institution. More recently he has accepted the chair of "operative obstetrics" in the Post-Graduate College and Hospital of this city. Dr. Earle has been a frequent contributor to medical literature, having written many very important papers, which have been widely published in medical journals, and attracted general attention. For eighteen years Dr. Earle was connected with the Washingtonian Home for the reformation of drunkards. He has, however, withdrawn from that to establish a similar institution for much the same purpose. Dr. Earle married, in 1871, Miss Fannie L. Bundy, a sister of Major Bundy, of the New York Mail and Express.

F. E. WAXHAM, M. D., was born at La Porte, Indiana, in 1856. He graduated from the Rockford High School in 1871, and in 1875 he came to Chicago and began his medical studies at the Chicago Medical College, from which he graduated in 1878. During his early youth his parents moved to Rockford, Ill. He had been reared on a farm, and was early

inured to work as a necessity. To the habits of diligence then formed may be attributed the success he attained later on in life.

During the winter season he attended school and was a hard worker in the school room. He graduated from the Rockford High School in 1871, and being ambitious for further mental training, and yet being without means, he turned his attention to teaching. He taught several country schools near home, and then went to California and engaged in teaching for two years. He then returned and took up the study of medicine in the summer of 1875, under the preceptorship of Dr. Lucius Clark, of Rockford. In the fall of the same year he entered as a student at the Chicago Medical College. At the end of the college year he again found himself without means, and was obliged to return to teaching. He became principal of the Rockford High School, a position he held for one year. He then returned to the medical college and graduated with honors in the spring of 1878. He served as house physician in Mercy Hospital one year, and then commenced the practice of his profession in this city. Without means, or influential friends, the outlook was not encouraging. But a well trained mind, studious habits and a willingness to work soon brought substantial results. He soon acquired a large practice and honors were early won. In 1882 he was elected professor of diseases of children in the College of Physicians and Surgeons, of Chicago. He soon acquired an international reputation in the treatment of diseases of the throat, a specialty for which he has had a great aptness from the first. In recognition of his distinguished abilities he was elected to the chair of laryngology and rhinology in the same institution. In addition to these important positions, he is also member of the Board of Directors and Treasurer of the college. Dr. Waxham has been a liberal and frequent contributor to the literature of medicine, mainly upon the diseases of children, laryngology and rhinology, which have had a wide circulation. He is a member of the various local, state, national and international medical societies, in many of which he has held important offices and presented many valuable papers. Although he is comparatively a young man, he has attained the full measure of success that often crowns the efforts of the ambitious.

ALBERT E. HODLEY, M. D., was born in the State of New York, November 19, 1847. In 1855, removed, along with his parents, to Illinois, and twelve years afterward he located in Chicago, where he commenced his medical education. He entered at the Chicago Medical College, and grad-

uated in the spring of 1872. He immediately entered upon the practice of medicine, and so rapidly won the confidence of the public and the profession that, in 1882, he was elected professor of anatomy, in the College of Physicians and Surgeons, which chair he held until 1889, when he was made professor of orthopaedic surgery, surgical diseases of the joints, and clinical surgery, in the same institution. In 1886 the Chicago Polyclinic was organized, of which he was a charter member. On its organization he was elected to the chair of clinical surgery; and the following year was made a Director. In 1891 he was elected to the chair of orthopaedic surgery and surgical diseases of



CHARLES WARRINGTON EARLE.



FRANK E. WAXHAM.

PROFESSIONAL.



ALBERT E. HOADLEY.

the joints, in this institution. He had been appointed attending surgeon to the Cook County Hospital in 1886 which he continued to hold for four years. He has recently been appointed attending surgeon to the Railway Brotherhood Hospital. Dr. Hoadley has held many positions of honor and trust in his profession. He has been President of the Chicago Medical Society, and in 1891 was made President of the West Side Free Dispensary. He has also occupied the position of consulting surgeon to the Masonic Orphans' Home since 1889. Dr. Hoadley has always been popular both with the public and with his brother practitioners, both from his personal

and social qualities, and for his attainments in his profession. He was married in 1876 to Miss Annie E. Dicker, a woman of rare accomplishments, and every way worthy of her distinguished husband.

OSCAR A. KING, M. D., was born at Peru, Indiana, February 22, 1851. He is the fourth son of Timothy Louis King and Mary Maria Wright. His father and paternal grandparents were born in Massachusetts, while his maternal grandparents were natives of Connecticut. His mother was born in New York in 1818. She was married in 1835 at the age of seventeen. Mr. and Mrs. King removed to Peru, Indiana, in 1839, where they have since maintained the family homestead, and reared to manhood and womanhood the large family of eleven children, all of whom, to the least member, have enjoyed a most honorable and successful career. Oscar's early boyhood and until fifteen years of age was spent on the farm. He graduated from the High School of Peru at the head of his class, and for a few years afterward devoted himself to teaching, in the meantime pursuing a university curriculum. He began the study of medicine in the end of 1873 under Prof. Henry Palmer, Surgeon General of Wisconsin, and pursued its study in New York as a private student of Prof. Louis A. Sayre, graduating from the Bellevue Hospital Medical College, New York City, in 1878. After a short time in private practice with Dr. Palmer, he was chosen first assistant physician to the Wisconsin State Hospital for the Insane at Madison. He spent the years 1880 and 1881 in the University of Vienna and hospitals of that city, where he studied clinical medicine and psychiatry under Professors Leidersdorf, Weiss, Braun, Biltroth and Meynert. On returning from Europe in 1882, Dr. King was elected Professor of Diseases of the Mind and Nervous System, College of Physicians and Surgeons, Chicago, and in 1890 he was elected a director, and to the chair of Clinical Medicine. In 1884 Prof. King founded the Oakwood Springs Sanitarium at Lake Geneva for the treatment of nervous diseases at a cost of over \$100,000. In 1887 Dr. King was married to Miss Minerva Guernsey, a graduate of Boston University, a beautiful and cultivated lady of refined tastes, and with no love for medical subjects—quite refreshing among doctors' wives.



OSCAR A. KING.

Wm. E. QUINE, M. D., was born in the village of K. K. St. Ann, in the Isle of Man, Feb. 9, 1847. The young Manxman bade adieu to his native home at the age of six years, and accompanied his parents to Chicago, with whose growth, development and prosperity he has been an integral part. Young Quine obtained his education in the public schools of Chicago, completing his literary studies in the West Side High School, which he entered in his thirteenth year. He was a class-mate of Luther Laffin Mills. After leaving school he entered the drug-store of Dr. Jones, at the corner of Eighteenth and State Streets, where he familiarized himself with the details of Pharmacy and acquired a knowledge of Materia Medica and Therapeutics, which a few years later so attracted the attention of the Faculty of the Chicago Medical College that he was elected Professor in that department, on his graduation from the Chicago Medical College in the spring of 1869. He assumed his professional duties in the fall of 1870, and was one of the most popular teachers in the college until 1885, when he resigned to accept the chair of Principles and Practice of Medicine and Clinical Medicine in the Chicago College of Physicians and Surgeons, which chair he still occupies. Prof. Quine's prominence and popularity as a medical teacher is due to his great natural gifts as an orator; his careful systematic presentation of a subject; the rare faculty he possesses of emphasizing the essential points of a lecture, so that they are never forgotten; and also in a marked degree, no matter what his subject is, of impressing his audience with the idea that it is the most important medical topic in the whole curriculum; and that their success depends upon a thorough knowledge of it. Hence he carries his students with him most enthusiastically. In 1891 Professor Quine was elected President of the college. Immediately after his graduation in 1869, Dr. Quine was appointed *intern* in the Cook County Hospital, where he remained for a year and a half, gaining such recognition for the quality of his work that, at the expiration of his term the Medical Board of the Hospital appointed him a member of the staff, as attending Gynecologist and Obstetrician, which position he retained for about ten years. During this service he was elected President of the Medical Board. Dr. Quine has always taken an active part in medical societies, and is a member of the American Medical Association, the Illinois State Medical Society, the Chicago Medical Society, of which he was President in 1884, Chicago Pathological, Chicago Medico-Legal Society, and others. This year he was selected to deliver the address of Medicine before the Illinois State Medical Society. Prof. Quine has been a frequent contributor to medical journals, although he is not widely known as a medical author. His best appreciated literary work is probably a series of lectures on "Homœopathy," which attained great popularity. He is now engaged in the preparation of a voluminous work on the Practice of Medicine, which will be a monument to his genius as a medical teacher and scholar. Dr. Quine was married to Miss Lettie Mason, of Normal, Ills., in 1874, a lady of great culture and refinement, well-known for her zeal as a medical missionary to China, who has contributed, in no small degree, to her husband's success.

CLARENDON RUTHERFORD, A. M., M. D., C. M., was born at Madrid, St. Lawrence County, New York, June 22, 1854. He is a son of Maj. John T. and Belinda Evelyn Rutherford. He was fitted for college at Wadlington High School, and entered Hobart College in 1872, where he remained until 1875. He then entered Union College, at Schenectady, N. Y.,



WILLIAM E. QUINE.

CLARENDON RUTHERFORD, A. M., M. D., C. M., was born at Madrid, St. Lawrence County, New York, June 22, 1854. He is a son of Maj. John T. and Belinda Evelyn Rutherford. He was fitted for college at Wadlington High School, and entered Hobart College in 1872, where he remained until 1875. He then entered Union College, at Schenectady, N. Y.,



CLARENDON RUTHERFORD.

PROFESSIONAL.



W. C. CALDWELL.

Photograph by Brisibios-Mosher Gallery

having broadened his mind and enriched his experiences in the larger field of a more comprehensive philosophy. He then took the four year course at the McGill Medical College, at Montreal, graduating in March, 1882, receiving the degree of Doctor of Medicine and Master of Surgery. As a further preparation for his profession, he took a post-graduate course of three years, afterward coming to Chicago in September of the same year, and at once entered upon the practice of medicine. Dr. Rutherford is a member of the Chicago Medical Society, of the Illinois State Medical Society, of the American Medical Association, a Fellow of the American Academy of Medicine, Professor of Descriptive Anatomy in the College of Physicians and Surgeons, of Chicago, and was formerly one of the attending physicians at the Chicago Polyclinic, before being elected to a chair in the college. In May, 1885, he was married to Miss Jessie Maiselden, of Chicago. One child—a daughter, Bessie Evelyn, has been born to them. Dr. Rutherford is a Jeffersonian in politics; an Evolutionist in philosophy; an Episcopalian in religion, and takes a lively interest in political economy and sociology. He was elected Professor of Anatomy in the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Chicago in 1888, which position he continues to hold.

W. C. CALDWELL, M. D., was born in Jefferson County, Mississippi, in 1855. He was reared in Texas, and removed to Chicago at the age of twenty-five. With a natural aptness for medical studies he entered at the College of Physicians and Surgeons, from which he graduated in 1885. He then enjoyed an extensive hospital experience, during which he was interne at the Cook County Hospital in Chicago. Since that time he has been gynaecologist to the West Side Free Dispensary, and professor of materia medica, and pharmacology at the College of Physicians and Surgeons. Dr. Caldwell is an original investigator, and an enthusiastic devotee of science. For years he has conducted a course of careful and

and graduated as A. B., in 1876, receiving the degree of M. A. "in course," in 1879. Dr. Rutherford, like many another young man struggling to fit himself in the most thorough manner possible for the practice of his chosen profession, found it necessary to enlarge his held of knowledge beyond the immediate acquirement of a professional education, as well as support himself while at his studies, and so varied his experiences by teaching school. He taught in Wadlington, N. Y., for two years, while taking special courses of study in botany, history and moral philosophy, branches in which he acquired special distinction; so that, while he is a physician and surgeon, he is more,

tal urinary system, and syphilology in the Chicago College of Physicians and Surgeons, was born at Jacksonville, Tuolumne County, California, March 3rd, 1858. He came to Chicago in 1869. He obtained his medical education at Bellevue Hospital, New York, from which he is a graduate. For several years he was resident surgeon at the New York Charity Hospital, and afterward at the State Emigrant Hospital of New York. In 1881 he returned to Chicago, and at once took rank among the foremost of the profession. He entered upon the general practice of medicine and surgery. He also became Associate Editor of the *Western Medical Reporter*, which position he has held for some years. Dr. Lydston has been an extensive contributor to medical literature. He has made a special study of the pathology of crime; and his writings on this subject are very extensively quoted. He has recently published a very elaborate article containing exhaustive studies of the crania of criminals. During the last ten years his works have been very voluminous. Monographs on various medical topics have followed one another rapidly from his pen, showing not only great mental activity, but close study of the cases which have come under his observation and treatment. Upwards of one hundred articles have been published by him on topics of current medical interest, and in leading medical journals of the country. At this time he has published several books upon Surgical topics which are of great interest to the medical fraternity. Dr. Lydston is a member of the Southern Surgical and Gynaecological Association, the Chicago Academy of Medicine, the American Medical Association and many other societies. He is an honorary member of the Texas State Medical Association. He has long been popular with the profession as well as with the public.

ELMER E. BABCOCK, M. D., an eminent educator and practitioner in medicine and surgery, was born in Plattville, Grant County, Wisconsin, June 8, 1859. He was educated at the common and High Schools at Fond du Lac, Wis., and the College of Physicians and Surgeons in Chicago, from which he graduated March 11, 1884. He was interne at the Cook County Hospital for one year and a half, at the same time engaging in a regular practice of medicine and surgery, in which he attained great celebrity. In 1888 he was elected to fill the lectureship of surgical anatomy in the College of Physicians and Surgeons; and in 1890-'91, he lectured on surgical pathology. In 1891 he was elected professor of surgical anatomy; and the same year was made Recording Secretary of the Faculty of the College of Physicians and Surgeons. Dr. Babcock is popular, not only with the medical profession, but with the public. He enjoys an extensive practice which is well-earned by his untiring devotion to his profession. He is a member of the Chicago Medical Society, the Cook County Hospital Clinical Society, the Chicago Medical-Legal Society, the Chicago Pathological Society and many others.

CHARLES MOORE BURROWS, M. D., was born in Orleans County, N. Y., October 10th, 1865. He was educated in the schools of Albion, N. Y. He began his professional studies April 1st, 1885; entered the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New York in October, 1885, graduating in 1888; postgraduated at the New York Polyclini-



ELMER E. BABCOCK.



G. FRANK LYDSTON.

and exhaustive experiment as to the action of certain drugs upon the lower animals, under every variety of condition. These have been carried on under the auspices of his colleges; and it is said to be the only Western College which maintains such a systematic course of original investigation. As a result Dr. Caldwell has greatly enriched therapeutics, and increased the resources of the healing art. He is in the enjoyment of a large and successful practice at his office, corner of Halsted and Jackson Streets in Chicago. He is a member of the leading medical societies, and is very popular.

G. FRANK LYDSTON, M. D., professor of surgical diseases of the geni-



CHAS. MOORE BURROWS.

PROFESSIONAL.

nic in July, 1889. He entered practice in Chicago the same year, and was elected to the chair of medical jurisprudence in the College of Physicians and Surgeons in Chicago, Dec. 10, 1889, and the following May was made Recording Secretary of the College, a position he held until July, 1891, while holding the chair of medical jurisprudence. Dr. Burrows is a member of the Chicago Medical Society, South Side Medical Club, the American Medical Association, the National Library Association, the Kenwood Club, and the Chicago Medico-Legal Society. He lives at the corner of Forty-Third and Lake Avenue, Kenwood. He has built up an extensive and lucrative practice in the vicinity, and which is not altogether confined to the locality. He has attained a wide popularity in social circles as well.

MILTON FORESTA COE, Ph. B., M. D., was born July, 23d, 1862, in Peterboro, N. Y. He spent his early life on a farm. His parents bequeathed to him the legacy of personal integrity, wisdom, and a high ideal of life. At eighteen he began his preparation for his chosen profession, in the preparatory school of Syracuse University. Completing his academic course, he came West and entered Wheaton College, within a few miles of Chicago. His college work was done with the painstaking thoroughness of all his undertakings. He was an all around college man, ready for its sports, into which he entered heartily, but was equally quick to seize all opportunities for mental and moral culture. He was actively engaged in the literary work of student life, and was frequently chosen to take part in public exercises with an oration or declamation. For two years he was manager of the college paper, in the success of which he was largely instrumental. He was closely identified with religious work; was instrumental in organizing a college Young Men's Christian Association; was made its first President; was Superintendent of the college church Sunday school; and, with a few others, organized a mission Sunday school, of which he was also Superintendent. These various activities the more fully equipped him for future life. He was having broad and deep foundations not alone for professional success, but for a noble manhood as well. Dr. Coe studied medicine in the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Chicago. In addition to all else, he brought to his medical study the habits and methods of work acquired during the years just passed. He took high rank in his work, and was deeply interested in every phase of investigation that had to do with his profession. In two lines he was so proficient as to win the prizes awarded for scholarship. In Gynecology he won first prize, and was joint winner of the prize for mental and nervous diseases. For five years he has been practicing in Oakland, one of the finest residence districts of Chicago. His home is on Drexel Boulevard. He has given special attention to the study of diseases of children, and it was in recognition of this that the faculty of his Alma Mater called him to a Lectureship on Diseases of Children in 1891. This position he now holds to the great satisfaction of students and faculty. His practice includes general medicine and surgery, though much of his time is devoted to gynaecology and diseases of children. Dr. Coe has proved himself eminently successful, and is worthy a place in the front rank of the medical profession.



MILTON F. COE.

E. P. MURDOCK, M. D., was born in Indiana, in 1836, but was reared on a farm in Missouri. He was a great reader, and there remains on the old farm an old plow to which was attached a rack, upon which a book could be kept open, and from which he could read while he worked. He especially loved history, and the natural sciences. He attended a private academy at Quincy, Illinois, but the beginning of hostilities about his own home cut short his school work at fifteen. He took an active part, with his young associates, in the struggle of the war. He was guide to the Union troops, and later joined the State Militia. After completing this service, and finding the warfare of the border an unprofitable one, he enlisted in the 47th Illinois Volunteer Infantry, in which he served to the close of the war. His regiment was stationed at Selma, Alabama; and here he was placed first in the Freedman's Hospital, as a Hospital Steward, and afterward in the small-pox hospital, of which he practically had complete charge though scarcely nineteen years old. On his return from the war he taught school and then attended college, completing a classical course. He became a member of the Cornell Alumni Association. As a teacher he attained remarkable success. He was four years in charge of the Streator schools, and organized its High School. He was a great admirer and pupil of the elder Agassiz. This, together with his Hospital experience, led him to the study of medicine. He chose Rush Medical College, where he graduated, and was at once placed in charge of, and instructed to arrange its museum. This position he gave up to enter the College of Physicians and Surgeons, as lecturer upon surgical diseases of women. From the first he took high rank in the profession. He is a skillful operator in surgery,

and an earnest and successful teacher. He holds the professorship of surgery, and surgical pathology in a Dental college, and is professor of physiology and hygiene of the voice in song and speech, in the American Conservatory of Music, being the only man in the West who delivers a systematic course of lectures in a musical college upon this subject. He has been active in organizing labor societies for mutual protection in time of sickness, and injury. He is medical officer of the Grand Lodge of Switchmen, and also Surgeon-in-Chief of the Railway Brotherhood Hospital.



E. P. MURDOCK.

JOHN E. OWENS, M. D., Medical Director for the World's Columbian Exposition, and one of Chicago's most prominent physicians, was born in Watertown, New York, in 1836. He attended the common schools of his native county and also private schools, afterward attending Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, and graduating from that institution with the class of '62. After graduating, Dr. Owens selected Chicago as the scene of his future professional labors, and removed here in 1863. He has since been prominently identified with the medical profession of this city, winning golden opinions for his skill and proficiency. For four years, 1867 to 1871, he was lecturer on surgical diseases at Rush Medical College. From 1871 to 1882 he was lecturer in the same institution on principles and practice of prothopædic surgery, at Rush Medical College. At the same time Dr. Owens was professor of principles and practice of surgery at the Woman's Medical College. From 1883 to 1891, he was professor of operative surgery and surgical anatomy at the Chicago Medical College. On the organization of the Columbian Exposition Dr. Owens was chosen as Medical Director for that organization. In this work he has two efficient assistants; they have a hospital fitted up on the grounds, and one of the assistants is in attendance. From 3,000 to 5,000 men are constantly employed on the grounds, and buildings; and the Medical Director finds an abundance of work for himself and assistants. The position he occupies is a tribute to his professional skill, and medical eminence. The Doctor lives with his family in a pleasant home at 1806 Michigan Avenue.

JOSEPH ZEISLER, M. D., was born October 7, 1858, in Bielitz, Austrian Silesia, where he received a very liberal, scientific and literary education. After passing the rigid "examinations of maturity," he entered, October 1876, the Medical Department of the University of Vienna, where, for five years, he studied under the guidance of such celebrities as Bruecke, Billroth, Zolt, Braun, and many others. He graduated with highest honors, "*doctor medicinae interseca*," July 30, 1882, and immediately



JOHN E. OWENS.

PROFESSIONAL.



JOSEPH ZEISLER.

of the Dermatological Society of Germany. He belongs to Cook County and of Michael Reese Hospitals, but is often called in consultation to many of the other hospitals. He has contributed many valuable papers to dermatological literature. In the summer of 1890 he made an extended tour through Europe, visiting the large hospitals in Paris, Berlin, and Vienna. Dr. Zeisler was married in 1885, to Miss Theresa Feuchtmann of Vienna, and is the happy father of two sons. He is a member of the Chicago Medical Society, the Medico-Legal Society, and the American Medical Association.

LISTON HOMER MONTGOMERY, A. M., M. D., a lineal descendant of Gen. Richard Montgomery, of the American Revolution, was born in McCutcheonville, Wyandotte County, Ohio, August 21, 1848. His parents moved to Adrian, Ohio, when he was six years of age, where he remained until he was ten. The rudiments of his education were received in the common schools, and in the Mount Gilead High School. He then took a literary course of two years at Heidelberg College, Tiffin, Ohio. Early in 1864 he enlisted in the 164th Ohio Volunteer Infantry, although but fifteen years of age, and was in active service in the Army of the Potomac until the close of the war. After his discharge he taught school winters, and railroaded in the summer, with the Pennsylvania Railway Company. September 30, 1869, he matriculated at the Chicago Medical College. He had already pursued his medical studies during most of the time since he left the army; in fact, even as a boy, he had the greatest passion for medical research, and indulged it on every favorable occasion. He graduated with honors March 14, 1871, and was at once made senior resident physician at Mercy Hospital, which position he held for one year.



LISTON H. MONTGOMERY.

and soon gaining an enviable reputation and a large clientele. In 1888 he was elected professor of skin and venereal diseases in the newly founded "Post Graduate Medical School," and in the spring of 1890 was called to fill the chair of dermatology at the Woman's Medical College. In the fall of the same year he was chosen as professor of skin diseases in Chicago Medical College. All these positions he has since filled, gaining the admiration of his many pupils, and the confidence of his colleagues. In September, 1888, he had been elected an active member of that exclusive body, the American Dermatological Association, and in 1890 was chosen to the ranks

of the staff of Cook County and of Michael Reese Hospitals, but is often called in consultation to many of the other hospitals. He has contributed many valuable papers to dermatological literature. In the summer of 1890 he made an extended tour through Europe, visiting the large hospitals in Paris, Berlin, and Vienna. Dr. Zeisler was married in 1885, to Miss Theresa Feuchtmann of Vienna, and is the happy father of two sons. He is a member of the Chicago Medical Society, the Medico-Legal Society, and the American Medical Association.

He then entered upon the fall and winter following the great fire he had a large experience in the treatment of smallpox which was especially prevalent at that time. It was about this time that he became a member of the Chicago Medical Society, of which he has served several successive terms as secretary. In the winter of 1872 and 1873 he helped to organize the Chicago Society of Physicians and Surgeons, and was one of its first officers.

This was later merged into the Chicago Medical Society. In June, 1877, he became a member of the American Medical Association and at the annual meeting held in Chicago in 1888 was its Assistant Secretary. He was again appointed Assistant Secretary on June 9, 1892, for the session

of 1893. He is also a member of the Illinois State Medical Society. Dr. Montgomery has frequently been sent as delegate to noted medical conventions, especially the annual meetings of the American Public Health Association at Nashville, in November, 1879; at New Orleans, in December, 1880; at Indianapolis, October, 1882; Detroit, 1883; St. Louis, 1884, and Washington, D. C., 1885, where he reported the proceedings for Eastern medical journals. He was also a delegate to the Sanitary Council of the Mississippi Valley held at Memphis in 1884. Previous to this he had considerable experience in the investigation and treatment of yellow fever. At both the St. Louis and Nashville meetings of the American Medical Association, he was elected a delegate to the British Medical Association. He was a member of the Tenth International Medical Congress, held at Berlin, August 4, 1890; and as such was the bearer of invitations, both from the city of Chicago and from the World's Columbian Exposition Auxiliary, to make Chicago the next place of meeting, 1893. Chicago was the only American city which sent such an invitation; and it was only declined for the reason that the Latin language was not in common use here. Dr. Montgomery was appointed Medical Inspector of the northwestern division of the City by Mayor Harrison, June 1, 1885, a position which he has held ever since, with credit to himself and honor to the city. He is a member of various literary and social clubs and secret societies. He was one of the promoters and organizers of the Ohio Society of Chicago; is a member of the Auxiliary Association of the World's Fair, and an active member of the Committee of the Department of Medicine. He has been a frequent contributor to American and foreign medical journals. Dr. Montgomery was married January 25, 1883, to Mrs. Libbie Lyke Cregier, a lady of great personal accomplishments and worth. They have one daughter, Esther Harriet.

NICHOLAS SENN, M. D., was born at Buchs, Canton of St. Gall, Switzerland, in 1844. While quite small he removed with his parents to America and settled at Milwaukee, Wis. He received the rudiments of his education in the schools of his adopted city, and in 1866 he entered the Chicago Medical College, at which he graduated in 1868. He then went abroad, and studied at the University of Munich, where he again graduated in 1878 and received his degree. On his return he was assistant in Cook County Hospital for one and a half years. Beginning with 1884 Dr. Senn was for several years professor of surgery at the College of Physicians and Surgeons. For the past year and a half he has occupied the chair of principles and practice of surgery at Rush Medical College. Prof. Senn has been a voluminous writer on medical topics, especially on surgery. His original contributions, and reports of cases, are known and quoted in every modern text-book on surgery in the civilized world. He is a bold investigator, a careful observer, and a faithful reporter.

Since 1874 he has been surgeon-in-chief of the Milwaukee Hospital, where he has conducted most of his original investigations. He is on the consulting staff of Cook County Hospital, Chicago, attending surgeon at the Presbyterian Hospital, surgeon-in-chief of St. Joseph's Hospital, professor at the Chicago Policlinic, surgeon general of the National Guard of Wisconsin, and President of the Association of Military Surgeons. He was a member of the 10th International Medical Congress, held at Berlin in August, 1890. He is also a member of the National Association of Railway Surgeons, member of various foreign medical societies, of the American Medical Association, the American Surgical Association, the Chicago Medical Society, the State Medical Society of Wisconsin, and of the Milwaukee Medical Society. Dr. Senn has always been an untiring worker, never averaging more than five hours sleep per day. He never retires before 11 P. M., and frequently not until one or two o'clock, A. M., and he is always up at 6 A. M. He has been more than ordinarily successful in his practice, being in receipt, for many years, of a very large income from his practice. This has been supplemented by lucky real estate speculations, so that Dr. Senn is regarded as a wealthy man, much beyond what is commonly attained by those even who are accorded as successful.

HENRY M. LYMAN, M. D., and professor of principles and practice of medicine at Rush Medical College, was born in the Sandwich Islands, November 26, 1835. He was educated at Williams College, Massachusetts, from which institution he graduated in 1858. He then took a medical course at the College of Physicians and Surgeons at New York and graduated there in 1861. He has since been engaged in the general practice of medicine and has attained great celebrity not only in Chicago, where he has resided since 1863, but throughout the whole country wherever the reports of his cases have been published. Dr. Lyman is a member of the Chicago Pathological Society, of the Medico-Legal Society and the Association of American Physicians; as well as Assistant Secretary and Treasurer



NICHOLAS SENN.

PROFESSIONAL.



HENRY M. LYMAN.

he entered the U. S. Marine Hospital Service as an assistant surgeon, and served in New York City. He was then ordered to Boston, and in June, 1877, was promoted to a full surgeon. In April, 1879, he was again promoted to Supervising Surgeon-General, to succeed Gen. Jno. M. Woodworth, who died March 10, 1879. General Hamilton immediately began the reorganization of the service, and Congress finally passed a law placing the corps upon practically the same footing as the medical corps of the Army and Navy. During his incumbency he procured the passage of a national quarantine act, and successfully managed the campaign against two epidemics of yellow fever. For his service in the last one he received the thanks of the Legislature of Florida, and was elected an honorary member of the Societe Francais d'Hygiene de Paris. In June, 1891, Congress having failed to pass the bill providing for the equalization of the salary of the office, with that of the Surgeon-General of the Army and the Surgeon-General of the Navy, he resigned and once more entered upon the practice of his profession as a surgeon. He was, during that time, professor of surgery in the University of Georgetown (from which institution he received the degree of Doctor of Laws in 1889), and surgeon to Providence Hospital. On returning to Chicago, he was made professor of the principles of surgery and clinical surgery in Rush Medical College, surgeon to the Presbyterian Hospital, and professor of surgery in the Chicago Polyclinic. In 1887 he was the Secretary-General of the Ninth International Medical Congress held in Washington, and edited the five volumes of its transactions. In 1890 he was a delegate to the International Medical Congress at Berlin, and made the response on behalf of the American delegates to the address of welcome. He was married in 1871 to Miss Mary L. Frost, and they have two children. The Degree of LL. D. was conferred upon him by the University of Georgetown on the occasion of its centenary in March, 1889. He also received the Honorary degree of Fellow of the Medico-Chirurgical College of Philadelphia, in 1887. In 1892 he was elected chairman of the section on surgery of the Pan American Medical Congress which will be held in Washington, D. C., in 1893. He was also elected to deliver the annual oration on Surgery at the meeting of the American Medical Association in Detroit, June, 1892.

of Rush Medical College. He has, in his long practice in Chicago of nearly thirty years, won for himself a proud distinction in the profession and the confidence and esteem of the public in general.

JOHN B. HAMILTON, M. D., LL. D., professor of principles of surgery and clinical surgery in Rush Medical College, was born in Jersey County, Ill., December 1st, 1847, educated at Hamilton Grammar School, and was graduated M. D. at Rush Medical College, February, 1869. He engaged in general practice until 1874, when he was appointed Asst. Surgeon, with rank of First Lieutenant in the U. S. Army. He resigned in 1876.

In September, 1876, he entered the U. S. Marine Hospital Service as an assistant surgeon, and served in New York City. He was then ordered to Boston, and in June, 1877, was promoted to a full surgeon. In April, 1879, he was again promoted to Supervising Surgeon-General, to succeed Gen. Jno. M. Woodworth, who died March 10, 1879. General Hamilton immediately began the reorganization of the service, and Congress finally passed a law placing the corps upon practically the same footing as the medical corps of the Army and Navy. During his incumbency he procured the passage of a national quarantine act, and successfully managed the campaign against two epidemics of yellow fever. For his service in the last one he received the thanks of the Legislature of Florida, and was elected an honorary member of the Societe Francais d'Hygiene de Paris. In June, 1891, Congress having failed to pass the bill providing for the equalization of the salary of the office, with that of the Surgeon-General of the Army and the Surgeon-General of the Navy, he resigned and once more entered upon the practice of his profession as a surgeon. He was, during that time, professor of surgery in the University of Georgetown (from which institution he received the degree of Doctor of Laws in 1889), and surgeon to Providence Hospital. On returning to Chicago, he was made professor of the principles of surgery and clinical surgery in Rush Medical College, surgeon to the Presbyterian Hospital, and professor of surgery in the Chicago Polyclinic. In 1887 he was the Secretary-General of the Ninth International Medical Congress held in Washington, and edited the five volumes of its transactions. In 1890 he was a delegate to the International Medical Congress at Berlin, and made the response on behalf of the American delegates to the address of welcome. He was married in 1871 to Miss Mary L. Frost, and they have two children. The Degree of LL. D. was conferred upon him by the University of Georgetown on the occasion of its centenary in March, 1889. He also received the Honorary degree of Fellow of the Medico-Chirurgical College of Philadelphia, in 1887. In 1892 he was elected chairman of the section on surgery of the Pan American Medical Congress which will be held in Washington, D. C., in 1893. He was also elected to deliver the annual oration on Surgery at the meeting of the American Medical Association in Detroit, June, 1892.

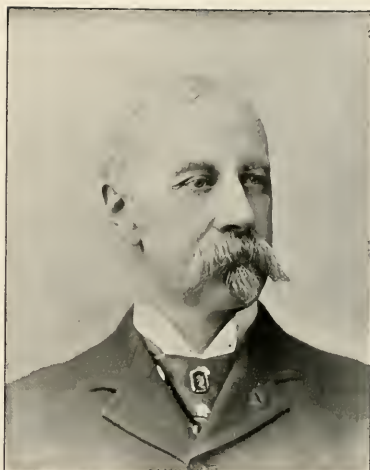
JAMES SUYDAM KNOX, A. M., M. D., was born July 26, 1840, at Nassau, N. Y. His ancestors came from Londonderry, Ireland, and he is a lineal descendant of the Raulfurly Knoxes. He obtained his early education from the common schools of his native town,

and entered at Princeton University, from which he graduated in 1860. Young James enlisted as a private in the 21st New Jersey Infantry in 1862, and served in the 6th Army Corps, in the Army of the Potomac. He was subsequently made Hospital Steward. He also served in the Quartermaster General's office of a Division. During 1863-'64 he studied medicine in the Georgetown Medical College, afterward graduated from the College of Physicians and Surgeons, of New York, in 1866, and from the City Hospital, Brooklyn, in 1868. Dr. Knox came to Chicago in 1873 and entered upon the practice of his profession. He was made Assistant

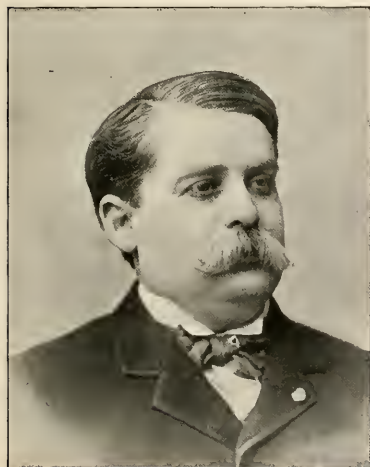
Commissioner of Health by Mayor Heath in 1877. He was elected professor of obstetrics and diseases of children, in Rush Medical College in 1888. Dr. Knox is a member of nearly all the City, State, and National medical societies. He enjoys a large and lucrative practice in specialties of obstetrics, and diseases of women and children.

JAMES HENRY ETHERIDGE, M. D., a member of the faculty of Rush Medical College, was born in St. Johnsville, N. Y., March 20, 1844. His father, Dr. Francis B. Etheridge was a practicing physician and surgeon for forty-seven years. His mother was Fanny Easton, of Connecticut. During the Civil War he served as surgeon in the field with one of the Minnesota volunteer regiments. He died at Hastings, Minn., in 1871. His son, Dr. James H. Etheridge, the subject of this sketch, received his early education in New York State. On the outbreak of the war he was prepared to enter the Junior class at Harvard, but the absence of his father at the front disarranged these plans, and he decided to devote his attention to medicine. He read four years with his father, and attended three full courses at Rush Medical College, Chicago, where he graduated in 1869, receiving the degree of M. D. He at once began practice in Evanston, where he remained nearly two years. At the end of that time he made a tour of Europe, walking the hospitals of some of the largest cities. On returning to America, Dr. Etheridge settled in Chicago, on July 31, 1871, and on the same date was elected to the chair of therapeutics, materia medica, and medical jurisprudence in Rush Medical College, which he held until 1888, when he was elected professor of gynecology, *vis*. Prof. W. H. Byford, deceased. He is one of the gynecologists to the Presbyterian Hospital and to the Central Free Dispensary; was one of the staff of the Woman's Hospital of the State of Illinois; and was at one time also connected with St. Joseph's Hospital. He is an occasional contributor to the medical journals, and is a member of the Chicago Medical Society and the American Medical Association. He was recently President of the Chicago Gynecological Society, and of the Chicago Medical Society. He is also a member of the International Gynecological Society. He was married June 22, 1870, to Miss Harriet Elizabeth Powers, of Evanston. They have two daughters.

E. FLETCHER INGALS, M. D., was born in Lee Center, Lee County, Ill., September 29, 1848. He is the second son of Charles F. and Sarah E., his wife. His ancestors on his father's side came to America in 1627, and those on his mother's side many years before the Revolutionary



J. SUYDAM KNOX.



JOHN B. HAMILTON.



JAMES HENRY ETHERIDGE.

PROFESSIONAL.



E. FLETCHER INGALS.

gy and rhinology in the Chicago Polyclinic. He has long given special attention to this class of diseases, and is the author of many articles on diseases of the throat, nose and chest, as also of a text book, well known and extensively used in the colleges on the same subject, and which is now passing through its second edition. Dr. Ingals is one of the best known and most popular physicians in the city. While his professional attainments are of the highest order, and place him in the front rank of the profession, he is as modest as a girl, so that no one would ever know it if the telling of it depended upon him. He was married in 1876 to Miss Lucy S. Ingals, daughter of Ephriam and Melissa R. Ingals. They have two living children, a son and a daughter. Dr. Ingals is a man who is extremely domestic in his tastes, and takes great delight in his bright and interesting family.

HENRY PAYSON MERRIMAN, son of Henry and Sarah (Bodurtha) Merriman, was born in Hinsdale, Massachusetts, August 25, 1838, and spent his early boyhood there, among the rugged Berkshire Hills. In 1856, the family having removed to Illinois, he entered Beloit College, and, after taking his degree there, came to the Chicago Medical College, from which he graduated with honor in 1865, and was immediately after appointed assistant surgeon at Camp Douglas. From 1871 to 1881, he held a professorship in the Chicago Medical College, and for the last eight years he has been the adjunct professor of gynaecology in Rush Medical College. He was on the staff at the Mercy and County Hospitals for several years, and is now gynaecologist on the staff of the Presbyterian Hospital and of the Woman's Hospital of Chicago. He was a member of the International Medical Congress which met in Philadelphia in 1876. He is now a member of the American Medical Association, the Chicago Medical Society, the Chicago Gynecological Society, of which he has been President, and



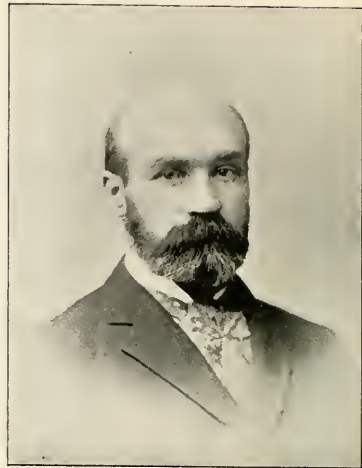
HENRY PAYSON MERRIMAN.

War, Young Ingals received his early education in the public schools near his native place at the State Normal Institution, and in the Rock River Seminary, at Mt. Morris, Ill. He came to Chicago in 1867, and graduated at Rush Medical College in 1871. The same year he became connected with the spring faculty of that institution, a position which he occupied until he was elected to the regular faculty with which he has since been identified, now holding the chair of laryngology and practice of medicine. He has also for several years held the chair of diseases of the throat and chest in the Woman's Medical College, and is professor of laryngology

and rhinology in the Chicago Polyclinic. He has long given special attention to this class of diseases, and is the author of many articles on diseases of the throat, nose and chest, as also of a text book, well known and extensively used in the colleges on the same subject, and which is now passing through its second edition. Dr. Ingals is one of the best known and most popular physicians in the city. While his professional attainments are of the highest order, and place him in the front rank of the profession, he is as modest as a girl, so that no one would ever know it if the telling of it depended upon him. He was married in 1876 to Miss Lucy S. Ingals, daughter of Ephriam and Melissa R. Ingals. They have two living children, a son and a daughter. Dr. Ingals is a man who is extremely domestic in his tastes, and takes great delight in his bright and interesting family.

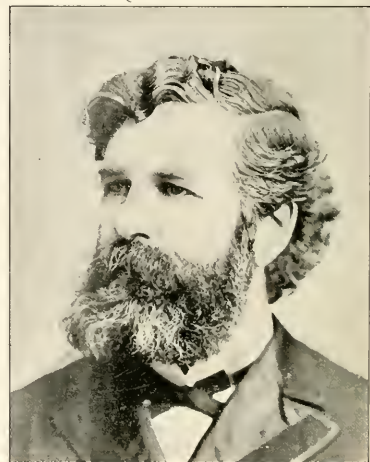
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DAVID WILSON GRAHAM, M. D., was born at Briggsville, Illinois, in 1843. He received such schooling as the country schools afforded, and in 1869 he joined the 89th Illinois Volunteers and served until the close of the war. He then entered Monmouth College, and in 1870 graduated with the degree of A. B. During his last year in college he studied medicine under a preceptor. He then spent two years in the Bellevue Hospital Medical College, and graduated in 1872, when he came to Chicago and began the practice of his profession. Dr. Graham has had an extensive and varied professional experience. He was attending surgeon at the Central Dispensary for sixteen years, attending surgeon at the Cook County Hospital for two years, and is now attending surgeon, and has been from its start, to the Presbyterian Hospital, and also consulting surgeon at the Wesley Hospital, St. Joseph's Hospital and the Washington Home. He taught anatomy in the Woman's Medical College for nine years, and has been professor of surgery in the same institution for the past eight years. He was assistant in clinical surgery in Rush Medical College along with the late Professor Moses Gunn, for eight years. He is now clinical professor of surgery in the same institution. Dr. Graham is a member of the Chicago Medical and Pathological Societies, the Illinois State Medical Society, the American Medical Association and many other organizations. Dr. Graham has long been recognized as one of the leading members of the profession in Chicago.



DAVID WILSON GRAHAM.

TRUMAN W. BROPHY, M. D., Dean of the Chicago College of Dental Surgery, was born in Will County, Illinois, April 12, 1848. He attended the common schools of his native town, completing his preparatory course at the Elgin Academy, Elgin, Illinois, and entered upon his professional studies in 1866. He took a course at the Philadelphia College of Dental Surgery, from which he graduated in 1872. After this he spent considerable time among the medical colleges and hospitals of the East. He then returned to Chicago and entered upon the practice of his profession, which has been attended with marked success. Meeting many cases in his practice requiring, in their treatment, a more extended knowledge of medicine and surgery than was taught in the College of Dental Surgery, in 1878 he began a regular course of study at the Rush Medical College, from which he graduated in 1880, receiving the degree of M. D. He was honored by being made president of his class on graduation from the college. On completion of his studies at Rush, he was elected to the chair of dental pathology and surgery in that institution, which professorship he still holds. He has been clinical lecturer at the Central Free Dispensary, and was one of the original promoters of the institution over which he now presides as Dean, the Chicago College of Dental Surgery, which began its regular course in the spring of 1883. Dr. Brophy was married in 1883 to Miss Emma J. Mason, daughter of Carlisle Mason, of this city. He is a member of the Union League Club, and of the National, State and various local medical and dental societies. He has always led a most active life, and has written for most of the leading medical and dental surgery publications. He is an honorary member of many State Dental Associations. He is also



TRUMAN W. BROPHY.

PROFESSIONAL.



EDWARD LOUIS MOOREHEAD.

President of the Otolological Society of Chicago, and ex-President of the Chicago Dental Society.

EDWARD LOUIS MOOREHEAD, M. D., is a descendant from the old Scotch-Irish family of Mooreheads, which immigrated to this country during the "forties." He comes of a family of doctors, there being two in his own immediate family, and each preceding generation of the family had its own share of medical men. The doctor is in his twenty-ninth year, having been born at Terre Haute, Ind., on February 29, 1864. His early education was obtained in the schools at his home; and he graduated from the High School when fifteen years of age. After

completing his course in the High School, he took up the study of mechanical engineering, to which he devoted two years. During the latter part of 1881, he began his medical career by taking up the study of pharmacy. He was engaged in the drug business until 1884, after which time he devoted himself entirely to the study of medicine, under the direction of his brother, Dr. T. W. Moorehead, and Dr. L. J. Willien, of Terre Haute, Ind. While an undergraduate, he served as chief assistant to the surgeons of St. Anthony's Hospital, Terre Haute, Ind. On March 25, 1890, he graduated with honors from Rush Medical College, of this city; and on April 1, 1890, through a competitive examination, he was appointed a member of the "House Staff of Cook County Hospital." He served in the various capacities as House Physician, and House Surgeon of this institution until March 1, 1892, when he resigned, in order to engage in private practice. During his service in Cook County Hospital, he wrote his maiden contribution to medical literature, in an original article on "Lepra," with report of a case. This paper has been followed by several interesting papers, reporting formidable surgical cases upon which he has operated; noteworthy among which is one entitled, "Report of a case of Gun-Shot Wound of Thorax and Spleen, Recovered," published in Vol. II, Chicago Medical Recorder, p. 549. For so young a man in the profession, the Doctor has earned quite a reputation as a surgeon, by his skill in operating, and the brilliant results he has obtained. He was married on February 3, 1892, to Miss Jeannette Snell of this city, and now resides at 42 Throop Street, his office being on the corner of Koby and Twelfth Street Boulevard.

ANSON L. CLARK, M. D., was born October 12, 1836, at Clarksburg, in old Berkshire County, Mass., and removed to Illinois with his parents in 1841, passing through Chicago. He settled in Palatine, Cook County;



ANSON L. CLARK.

where he resided until 1861. He was educated at the Lombard University, at Galesburg, Ills., and afterward studied medicine at the Eclectic Medical Institute, at Cincinnati, where he graduated in 1861, receiving the degree of M. D. He had already received from his Alma Mater at Galesburg, the degree of A. M., and in 1868 he was further honored with that of A. M. from the Eclectic Institute. Dr. Clark has always taken an active part in promoting the interests of the profession of which he is a distinguished member. He is one of the founders of the Bennett College of Eclectic Medicine and Surgery of Chicago, which was established in 1868. He was made President of its Board

of Trustees in 1872, a position he has held ever since. He has occupied the chair of obstetrics and gynecology, from its organization up to the present time. For more than thirty-one years he has been in the active and successful practice of his profession, from the time of his graduation in 1861, during which time he has occupied many important positions of honor, among which may be mentioned his membership of the State Board of Health, which he has held by successive appointments from 1877 to date. Dr. Clark was First Assistant Surgeon of the 12th Illinois Volunteer Infantry from 1892 to the close of the war, when he was mustered out with his regiment. Dr. Clarke is, in the best sense, a self-made man, having won by his own efforts, not only his high position in his profession, but the education which has enabled him to reach that position. During his years of study he bravely fought his own way, teaching school at intervals from 1863 to 1859, to supply the means to pursue his studies. The esteem in which Dr. Clark is held by those who know him is shown by his having been made President of the Board of Education of the city of Elgin, where he has lived and practiced for more than thirty years, a position he has held for the last four years.

J. B. MCFATRICH, M. D., M. S., was born in Lena, Illinois, April 4, 1862. He attended the common and high schools of his native town and afterwards Iowa University, from which he received the degree of Master of Science. He began the study of medicine in 1879 in both the Hahnemann and Bennett Medical Colleges, graduating from the latter in 1884, and from the former in 1885. He also spent two years in the Cook County Hospital, regularly attending lectures, thus enjoying superior advantages in receiving his medical education. He began the practice of medicine in Chicago, and soon entered into co-partnership with the late Dr. Henry Olin, one of the most distinguished oculists and artists that the country has ever produced. Two years later the falling health of Dr. Olin compelled him to seek rest and a change of climate, and his large practice was assumed by Dr. McFatrigh. Since the death of Dr. Olin he has continued in the enjoyment of the confidence of those who prized the scientific attainments and skill of that noted physician and has largely increased the business which Dr. Olin had built up.

Dr. McFatrigh is President of the Eclectic Staff of Physicians in Cook County Hospital, surgeon in chief for Illinois, of the Employers' Liability Assurance Corporation, of London, England, surgeon in chief of the Fidelity & Casualty Company, of New York; professor of ophthalmology, otology and clinical surgery in Bennett Medical College, and member of the Board of Trustees of the same institution. He is an active Mason, and devoted to the order, in which he holds many distinguished honors and the highest degrees. Dr. McFatrigh is a member of the Indiana and Aeacia Clubs. He



J. B. MCFATRICH.

was married in October, 1885, to Miss Vesta R. Putnam, of Chicago. They have two bright little girls, Vesta and Florence. A splendid physical development supports an active brain with an unusual force of character. In every position in his eventful life, Dr. McFatrigh has been successful in the best sense. He is loyal to truth, honor and right; justly valuing his own self-respect, and the esteem of his fellowmen as infinitely more valuable than wealth, fame or position. Few men have more devoted fidelity than he. None excel him in unselfish devotion and unwavering fidelity to the worthy recipients of his confidence and friendship.

EDWARD J. FARNHAM, M. D., one of Chicago's most renowned and successful physicians, was born and lived on a farm in Wisconsin until eighteen years of age, and then he attended college winters and worked on the farm summers until he was twenty-three. Never young man worked harder or more persistently to obtain an education, and fit himself for his profession. Since he was twenty-three he has devoted himself exclusively to the study and practice of medicine and surgery. He has established himself at the northwest corner of State and Madison Streets, in the Dore Block, and makes a specialty of chronic diseases and orthopedic surgery. He is professor of orthopedic surgery, and clinical surgery in Bennett Medical College. He is surgeon-in-chief to the Post Graduate Polyclinic of Eclectic Medicine and Surgery, and also surgeon for the Railway Brotherhood Hospital. Dr. Farnham is a typical self-made man. He has supported and educated himself since he was eighteen years of age, and finally built up a large and successful practice against very many discouragements, which would have deterred one less hopeful and persevering.

EDWARD F. BUECKING, M. D., eminent as a physician and surgeon, as well as an instructor, was born in Franklin County, Mo., in 1857. He was reared and schooled in Quincy, Ills., partly in the public schools and partly at St. Francis Solanus College. He came to Chicago in 1874, and entered Bennett Medical College, graduating two years later. He then went to

PROFESSIONAL.



EDWARD J. FARNHAM.

He is an original investigator, and has done much to further a knowledge of the science of medicine, and make it something else than a bundle of empiricisms. Such earnest, hard-working, and conscientious men, in any science, tend to its enrichment and growth.

HENRY S. TUCKER, M.D., was born in Campton, Kane County, Ill., May 1, 1853. He spent the early part of his life on the farm, attending the public schools of St. Charles. At the age of eighteen he went to Wheaton College, where he spent three years. He began the study of medicine in 1876, entered Bennett Medical College in the fall of 1877, and graduated in 1879. He was made demonstrator of anatomy the following year, which position he held for four years. He was afterwards elected professor of anatomy, holding that position for five years, and was then elected professor of surgery, a position he has filled for the past two years. He was editor and publisher of the Chicago *Medical Times* during the years 1885 to 1888. He had the degree of A. M. conferred upon him by Oskaloosa College, of Oskaloosa, Iowa, in 1886. He is a member of the City, State and National Eclectic Societies, also member of Ashlar Lodge, A. F. and A. M., and La Fayette Chapter, Ancient Order United Workmen, and the Royal Arcanum. He was married to Miss Emma Kronenburg, of Hamburg, N. Y., October 15, 1884. Mrs. Tucker is an amiable lady of literary and artistic tastes. They have but one child, Inez, a beautiful daughter, four years of age.

OSCAR O. BAINES, M. D., was born in Ashtabula County, Ohio, March 5, 1863. When he was two years of age his parents removed to Janesville, Wis., where young Oscar was reared on the farm. He received the rudiments of his education in the common and high schools of Janesville, and at eighteen he entered upon his medical studies under the preceptorship of Dr. S. S. Judd, of Janesville. He graduated from the Bennett Medical



EDWARD F. BUECKING.

College, of Chicago, in 1885, at the head of his class. In 1887 he was elected demonstrator of anatomy, and in 1889 he was made professor of anatomy, general and descriptive, in the Bennett. At present he occupies the chair of obstetrics and surgical pathology. He is also attending physician at Cook County Hospital. He is one of five surgeons at the Post-Graduate

College, of Eclectic Medicine and Surgery; and obstetrician at the Bennett Hospital. He is a member of the local, State and National Eclectic Medical Associations; enjoys a large and profitable practice and in that practice he adheres strictly to eclectic principles. He is

a frequent contributor to current medical literature his reports of cases being specially interesting. Dr. Baines is a member of the Royal Arcanum; of Lincoln Park Congregational Church, and is one of its officers; and has taken an active part in the Young People's Society of Christian Endeavor. He was married December 24, 1887, to Miss Ida Christie.

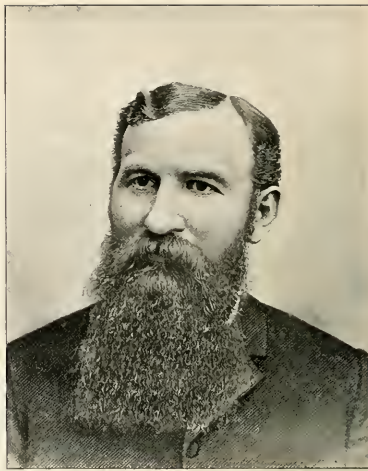
GEORGE A. HALL, M. D., emeritus professor of surgery in Hahnemann Medical College of Chicago, has been a resident of this city for twenty years. Born in Chataqua County, N. Y., his early life was not free from those vicissitudes which were the surroundings of every boy in those days. His early education was secured only by personal effort, and as a result every particle of knowledge obtained was of a practical, foundational character. Prepared, at the age of seventeen for Yale, he determined that the four years demanded at that college could be used to other advantage in the study of medicine. In 1856 he graduated at the Homœopathic College of the State of Pennsylvania, having spent a year at Blockley Hospital in practical surgery. Returning to Westfield, N. Y., he commenced the practice of medicine, remaining there until the year 1872, when he removed to Chicago. Here he became at once a member of the faculty of Hahnemann College, lecturing on surgical anatomy and the institute of surgery. The following year he accepted the chair of obstetrics and diseases of children and organized an obstetrical clinic, which was the first one established in Illinois if not in the country. For years, as business manager of the college, Dr. Hall showed an executive ability quite as rare in that field as are his surgical gifts in another. The wonderful growth of the institution during the period of his management may be attributed largely to his unaided exertions, which were put forth unstintingly in its behalf until the demands of his large practice forced him to resign the position. From 1876 to 1889 he was surgeon-in-chief and professor of operative and clinical surgery in Hahnemann College and Hospital, and he is now surgeon of the Woman's National Temperance Hospital and consulting surgeon to the Home of the Friendless. In 1880 Dr. Hall organized the Chicago Surgical Institute, and for nine years remained its surgeon-in-chief, performing operations of a most unique and daring character, many of which are without parallel in the history of surgery. Dr. Hall has during the past two years discovered that the body will not always respond to the demands laid upon it by an unselfish and tireless spirit, but, in its turn, deserves consideration. His countless friends are rejoiced to know that, after a period of enforced rest, he is once more among them, restored to his old-time health and vigor, and with faculties which are, as always, dedicated to the use and benefit of humanity.

REUBEN LUDLAM, M. D., widely known not only as an able medical practitioner, but as an author and educator, was born at Camden, N. J., October 7, 1831. His early ambition was to become, like his father, a useful and successful physician. To this end he began his studies under his father as a preceptor, receiving great encouragement and assistance from him in his early efforts. He took three courses of medical lectures in the University of Pennsylvania, and graduated in 1852. In 1853 he removed to Chicago and

was made professor of surgery in Hahnemann Medical College of Chicago, in 1885, at the head of his class. In 1887 he was elected demonstrator of anatomy, and in 1889 he was made professor of anatomy, general and descriptive, in the Bennett. At present he occupies the chair of obstetrics and surgical pathology. He is also attending physician at Cook County Hospital. He is one of five surgeons at the Post-Graduate College, of Eclectic Medicine and Surgery; and obstetrician at the Bennett Hospital. He is a member of the local, State and National Eclectic Medical Associations; enjoys a large and profitable practice and in that practice he adheres strictly to eclectic principles. He is

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OSCAR O. BAINES.



GEORGE A. HALL.

ly advanced from the chair of physiology, pathology and clinical medicine, to that of the diseases of women and children and dean of the college faculty. He is now president of the college and hospital. He early gave special study to the diseases of women, devoting years of study both in this country and Europe. Dr. Ludlam has contributed extensively to the medical literature of his school. He has long since become a recognized authority in the profession, his works being used as text-books in every homoeopathic school. He was for six years connected editorially with the *North American Journal of Homoeopathy*, published in New York, and for nine years with the *United States Medical and Surgical Journal*, published in Chicago. Dr. Ludlam was the author of the first medical work ever published in Chicago, "A Course of Clinical Lectures on Diphtheria," published in 1863. Other works have followed from his pen, such as "Clinical and Didactic Lectures on the Diseases of Women" and "Clinical Observations Based on Five Hundred Abdominal Sections," and others, some of which have been translated into other tongues. He has been honored from time to time as President of the Chicago Academy of Medicine, the Illinois Homoeopathic Medical Society, the Western Institute of Homoeopathy, and the American Institute of Homoeopathy, and has for fifteen years past, been a member of the Illinois State Board of Health.

HENRY BARTON FELLOWS, M. D., was born at Sennett, Cayuga County, New York, April 3, 1837. He was educated in the common schools and academic institutions, in the vicinity of his boyhood home, and afterward took a full medical course at the Western Homoeopathic College, of Cleveland, Ohio, now known as the Cleveland Homoeopathic Hospital College. Dr. Fellows settled in Chicago in 1870, and entered actively upon the practice of medicine. During the time that Chicago was laid in ruins from the great conflagration of 1871, Dr. Fellows worked actively in connection with the Relief and Aid Society, to relieve the sufferings of the unfortunate, although he had himself lost his comfortable home and extensive and well selected library, which had been licked up by the flames, leaving not a vestige of the accumulations of his previous years of labor. Dr. Fellows manfully ignored his own losses and devoted a large share of his time to the work of the society, visiting the sick and poor and relieving their distress as far as was possible. After the fire he located on Indiana Avenue, where he still resides. It was like starting anew in a strange city. The fire had not only burned out his home and library, but it had scattered his patients, and there re-

gan the practice of medicine. Although he had been educated in the allopathic school his was too large a mind to yield to the intolerant abuse which characterized the early stages of warfare against homoeopathy, which was waged by the allopaths. Their demands for fair investigation seemed so reasonable that he was led to make a study of the system, which resulted in his adopting it to the abandonment of allopathy. He never acquired the intolerant spirit manifested by many even of the new school. Dr. Ludlam was called to a professorship in the Hahnemann Medical College on its first establishment, and he still continues that connection, being stead-

mained no way of tracing their whereabouts. But the doctor was irrepresible and could not be kept in eclipse. He soon acquired a flourishing practice and began to re-gather a library, the loss of which he most mourned. Dr. Fellows has made a special study of the diseases of the brain and nervous system, and has come to be a recognized authority on these subjects among Homoeopathic physicians in America. He even enjoys the confidence of physicians of other schools of medicine who have been brought in contact with him in cases of this kind. Soon after settling on the South Side he became associated with the Hahnemann Medical College and Hospital of this city. He was made clinical professor of the diseases of the nervous system, and his many years of practice in this hospital have given him a wide experience such as no physician in private practice alone could gain. He has steadily risen in the faculty of the college until he occupies the leading chair, that of theory and practice of medicine, and of medical jurisprudence. When Dr. Ludlam was made President of the institution, the Deanship, which then became vacant, was unanimously tendered to Dr. Fellows, a position which he still holds with credit to the college, and to the satisfaction of the faculty.

JOHN E. GILMAN, M. D., was born at Harmer, Ohio, in 1841. He comes of an old puritan family, his ancestors on his father's side having been prominent in the old colonial days of this country, in the political, ecclesiastical, and social history of New England. On his mother's side, Dr. Gilman descended from the Fays, another old Massachusetts family. When Dr. Gilman was only five years of age his father, who was a physician removed to Westborough, Mass., where he entered upon the practice of medicine. It was his intention that his three sons should also become physicians; and he shaped their studies to that end. John E., even as a boy, conceived a natural liking for the profession which had been chosen for him. His studies were a source of pleasure, and the assistance which he was called upon from time to time to give to his father, in his surgical and other practice, increased his interest in what he looked forward to as his life work. When he was seventeen years of age, his father died and he afterward studied with his brother, then practicing at Marietta, Ohio, and also under the direction of Dr. R. Hartwell, of Toledo, Ohio. He finished his course of study at Hahnemann Medical College in Chicago, and entered at once upon the practice of his profession in this city. Dr. Gilman's success in his profession has been generally recognized. One of the most practical of those recognitions was his selection to fill the chair of "physiology, sanitary science, and hygiene" in Hahnemann Medical College, of Chicago, the most noted homoeopathic institution west of the Allegheny mountains, a position he has held since 1884. Dr. Gilman has literary talent of a high order, as well as a genius for his chosen profession. He is an apt critic of recognized merit; and as such has long been identified with the Chicago Press. His contributions to journals and periodicals have been frequent, and have covered a wide range of subjects outside of medicine. Although not a drop of anything but Puritan blood runs in the veins of the Gilman family, the



HENRY BARTON FELLOWS.



REUBEN LUDLAM.



JOHN E. GILMAN.

PROFESSIONAL.



GEORGE F. SHEARS.

Chicago, and has spent considerable time in European hospitals preparing himself thoroughly for his career as a medical practitioner and teacher. In 1880 Dr. Shears was elected house physician of the Hahnemann hospital, when he removed to and permanently located at Chicago. The following year he was made lecturer on physiology in the same institution; and again in 1882 he was made adjunct professor of surgery. From this he has not steadily advanced, first in 1884, to associate professor of surgery, and then in 1889 to senior professor of Surgery, which position he still holds. For several years he has been superintendent of Hahnemann Hospital, and in 1891 he became one of its board of directors. Dr. Shears has contributed largely to medical literature, which has been enriched by his ripe thought and accomplished scholarship. For the past three years Dr. Shears has been President of the board of trustees of All Souls Church, and now represents that church in the matter of the World's Fair Congress Auxiliary, on Religious Congresses of the World's Fair.

JOSEPH P. COBB, M. D., of Hahnemann Medical College, was born at Abington, Mass., June 12, 1857. He received the degree of A. B. at Harvard University in 1879. He then entered upon the study of medicine with a preceptor in Boston, and at the Harvard Medical School in the same year, and the year following with a preceptor in Milwaukee. From 1881 to 1883, he took a thorough course at the Hahnemann Medical College and Hospital of Chicago, graduating as No. 1 in a class of 130, taking the general scholarship prize. He then entered actively upon the practice of his profession in Chicago, and in 1884 he was placed in charge of the children's clinic at the Hahnemann Hospital as substitute for Prof. Lanning. In 1888 he was appointed adjunct professor of physiology and histology in Hahnemann Medical College and Hospital, which position he held for three



JOSEPH P. COBB.

years. In 1891 he was elected to the chair of physiology and histology, and clinical professor of pediatrics, in the same institution, which chairs he continues to fill. For the past four years he has been treasurer of the Alumni Association of Hahnemann Medical College and Hospital, and for three years secretary of the Clinical Society of the same college. Prof. Cobb is a member of the State Homeopathic Society, and this year (1892) he is chairman of the bureau of children's diseases. He is also a member of the American Institute of Homeopathy.

SHELDON LEAVITT, M. D., was born at Grand Rapids, Michigan, April 9, 1848. His parents were well to do, and

occupied a good social position. Young Sheldon entered school at an early age and made rapid progress in his studies, so that on the conclusion of his common school and academic courses, at the age of sixteen, he was qualified to take the responsible position of Deputy Register of Deeds of his county, which position he held for several years. During this time, and for many years after, he was thoroughly devoted to literary and scientific pursuits, tastes in which his occupation gave him considerable leisure to indulge; but it was his habit to rise early and work late in order to improve them to the utmost. Soon after removing to Chicago in November, 1871, he began the study of medicine, and graduated with honor from the Hahnemann Medical College in February, 1877. He immediately began practice in the vicinity of Vincennes Avenue and 37th Street, where he is still located. Here his practice has grown to great proportions. He is regarded as one of the most prosperous physicians in the city. For many years he has given special attention to the medical and surgical treatment of diseases of women; and, in 1890 he spent several months abroad for the purpose of thoroughly studying the methods of the best European operators in this special line of practice. He is regarded by those best acquainted with his work as a gynecological surgeon of great skill and sound judgment. Immediately upon his graduation he was tendered a lectureship in the Hahnemann College, which soon developed into a full professorship. Hundreds of practitioners throughout the country have received their instruction in obstetrics and diseases of children from him. In 1882, he published a text-book on the "Science and Art of Obstetrics," which has had a large sale and been adopted as a text-book in nearly all the homoeopathic colleges of the country. A new and thoroughly revised edition is now in press. Before removing to Chicago, in 1871, Dr. Leavitt married Miss Marcella E. Smith, a lady of refinement and great personal worth, who has been a true helpmeet and by whom he has had two children, a son and daughter, both living. Mrs. Leavitt comes from a good family, and is well qualified to fill her position with honor and dignity.

JOSEPH WATRY, M. D., was born on a farm in the town of Belgium, Ozaukee County, Wisconsin, in October 1840. He began his school life in the country attending such common country schools as his native place afforded. At the age of thirteen he went to St. John's University of Minnesota, until he was sixteen, when he went to Europe for three years to prepare for the medical profession. On his return he entered Hahnemann Medical College in 1880, and graduated in February, 1883. He then spent one year in general practice, and desiring to perfect himself in the practice of the branch to which he had a special liking, that of the eye and ear, he started for Europe, where he spent a year and a half in the various hospitals in Vienna, Berlin and Paris, perfecting himself in a knowledge of the diseases of the eye and the ear and studying the methods of treatment. Since his return he has given his whole attention to this class of diseases and has won for himself a wide fame as a skillful oculist and aurist. In proof of his skill he was elec-



SHELDON LEAVITT.

Photograph by Stevens, McVicker Theater.



JOSEPH WATRY.



E. C. SWEET.

ted clinical professor at the Hahnemann Medical College three years ago, after having satisfactorily served as assistant of clinical diseases of the eye and ear for three years.

E. C. SWEET, M. D., was born at Lundy's Lane, Erie County, Pa., March 31, 1846. He graduated from the University of Michigan in 1868, the American Eclectic College of Ohio in 1870, and the Hahnemann Medical College of Chicago in 1884. Dr. Sweet spent many years in the practice of medicine at Grand Rapids, Michigan, and six years and a half ago he removed to Chicago, where he established himself in the practice of his profession. As showing the estimation in which Dr. Sweet was held in

the place from which he removed to Chicago, the following from the *Daily Chronicle*, of October 20, 1885, is taken: "We regret to announce the removal from our city of Dr. E. C. Sweet, who goes to Chicago to make his future home. The doctor has had a large and successful practice in this city, and his eighteen years of close study and hard work in his profession, entitle him to the high rank which he has gained among the physicians and surgeons of this State. While his many friends here will regret his departure, they will confidently follow him with their best wishes for that larger success in his new field which his rare qualities as a gentleman and physician qualify him to achieve." Dr. Sweet is at the head of the medical staff of the Illinois Masonic Orphan's Home, and has built up a large and lucrative private practice in this city in the short time he has resided here.

HENRY C. ALLEN, M. D., associate professor of materia medica and institutes of medicine, in the Hahnemann Medical College of Chicago, was born in Middlesex County, Ontario, October 2, 1836. He only had the advantages of the common schools, completing his scholastic education at the grammar school in London. He taught a district two years, and then entered the Cleveland Homoeopathic College, from which he graduated in 1861. After passing the examination of the Canadian board, he entered upon a successful practice at Brantford, Ontario, spending three months of each winter in Cleveland, Ohio, as professor of anatomy, in his *Alma Mater*. This he resigned in 1868, when appointed professor of anatomy in Hahnemann Medical College, of Chicago, and on the resignation of Prof. G. D. Beche he was tendered the chair of surgery in that college, which, while a generous testimonial to his ability as a teacher, on account of business engagements, he was unable to accept. In 1876, Dr. Allen removed to Detroit where he practiced until 1880, bringing out the first

edition of his work on "Intermittent Fever." In 1880 he was appointed lecturer on materia medica in the homoeopathic department of the University of Michigan, and removed to Ann Arbor. Here he became editor of the *Medical Advance*, one of the most progressive journals in the homoeopathic school and a vigorous exponent of the teachings of Hahnemann, and edited the second edition of his standard work on "Intermittent Fever," and "Gregg's Consumption," to which he added "The Therapeutics of Tuberculous Affections." In March, 1880, he removed to Chicago, having formed a partnership with the late William S. Gee, M. D., who died the fol-



HENRY C. ALLEN.

lowing autumn, and whom he succeeded in Hahnemann College, as associate professor of materia medica. He resides in Hyde Park, and enjoys a large and lucrative practice.

WILLIAM JAMES HAWKES, M. D., professor of materia medica and clinical medicine in Hahnemann Medical College and Hospital of Chicago, is a native of Pennsylvania. He is a graduate of the Homoeopathic Medical College of Pennsylvania. He came to Chicago in 1872 totally unknown, and entered at once upon the practice of his profession. He has been successful from the start. His ability soon attracted the attention of the faculty of Hahnemann College, and, all unsolicited, he was offered the chair of physiology, which he accepted and held for one year, when he was elected professor of materia medica and clinical medicine, which position he has held for fifteen years. He is a member of the American Institute of Homoeopathy; the Wisconsin State Homoeopathic Medical Society; the Illinois State Medical Society; and of the Clinical Society of Chicago. He is author of "Hawkes Characteristics" a condensed work on materia medica for students, and has contributed largely to the current medical literature of the past fifteen years. He is generally recognized as an enthusiastic believer in and exponent of the truths of Homoeopathy.

EDWIN M. HALE, M. D., is of old New England Puritan stock, his ancestors settling at Newburyport, Mass., about the middle of the 17th century. Edwin was born at Newport, N. H., in 1829. When he was about ten years of age his parents determined to emigrate West. The journey was by stage across the State of Vermont to Troy, N. Y., where passage was taken on a canal boat to Buffalo, and from thence by steamer to Cleveland, O. They settled at Fredonia, Ohio, where Edwin's father practiced medicine until 1853, when he removed to Hudson, Mich., and again to Adrian, and finally to Oak Park, Ill. Young Edwin, during his residence at Fredonia had no special advantages at school. He attended the common schools, and the "Select Grammar School;" but want of means prevented anything more. His mother was a woman of literary tastes, who gave him great assistance and encouragement. He entered a printing office at Newark, at fifteen, arose to the position of assistant editor, and was made deputy rector of deacons and deputy postmaster. Here an attack of pneumonia led to an acquaintance with the homoeopathic method of treatment of disease, and he resolved to study it; and he entered the office of Dr. Blair as a student, following other pursuits in order to support himself. For two years he worked against great discouragements, and then succeeded in gaining entrance to the Cleveland Homoeopathic College, at its first opening session. This he left at the end of the session to enter upon a practice at Jonesville, Mich. Dr. Hale took an active part in the struggle for the recognition of homoeopathy, being foremost in the agitation for the establishment of a Homoeopathic Department in the University of Michigan, which extended over ten years, and was finally crowned with success. Dr. Hale was offered the chair of materia medica and therapeutics in the new Department; but as he was then a resident of Chicago, and already occupied the same chair in the



WILLIAM JAMES HAWKES.

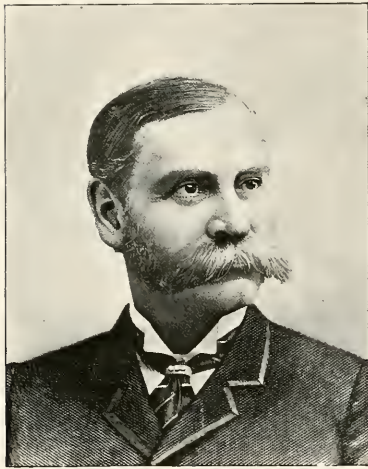


EDWIN M. HALE.

Hahnemann College, he was compelled to decline it. Dr. Hale visited Chicago in 1855, and was so well pleased with the prospect that he determined to make it his home. He had already entered upon the course of original investigation and medical literature by which he has so greatly enriched the therapeutics of homoeopathy. He met with sturdy opposition even within the ranks of his own associates. Among his early contributions to the literature of homoeopathy were papers published in the *Homoeopathic Observer*, of Detroit, which attracted widespread interest among all schools of medicine. About 1860 he accepted a place on the editorial staff of the *North American Journal of Homoeopathy*, of New York, a position he held for many years. His works have been voluminous, and many of them have been translated into German, French, Spanish and Italian, besides being largely published in Continental journals. He was made professor of materia medica and therapeutics of Hahnemann Medical College of Chicago, which he held for eighteen years, during which time his pen was always busy. It is impossible in the space at our command even to catalogue the important works of Dr. Hale, not to mention his contributions to periodical literature. In 1876 he paid a visit to England, and the Continent, and everywhere was received most cordially by the physicians of his school. On his return he withdrew from Hahnemann, to accept the same position in the Chicago Homoeopathic College. This position he filled five years, when failing health compelled him to resign, and he was made emeritus professor. He has since devoted much study to natural history, botany and allied sciences, still prosecuting original investigations. He is a member of the Chicago Academy of Science, of the American Institute of Homoeopathy, of the Homoeopathic Medical Societies of Illinois, Wisconsin, Indiana and Michigan, and an honorary member of the State Medical Societies of New York, Massachusetts, and many others. He is one of the earliest members of the Chicago Literary Club, and of the Calumet Club. His family consists of his wife, a married son, a widowed daughter, and two grandchildren. He lives in a comfortable residence on Prairie Avenue, near 22nd Street, a location which he selected more than

twenty-five years ago, when it was but little more than a suburban street in the country.

JOSEPH SIDNEY MITCHELL, A. M., M. D., was born in Nantucket, Mass., Dec. 9, 1839. He was educated in the grammar school of his native town and in the English High School of Boston. He entered Williams College when twenty-one years of age, and graduated in 1863. He then entered upon a medical course at Bellevue Medical College, New York, and graduated in 1865. Although he now entered upon the practice of medicine, this was really the beginning of a life-long study, and course of original research, which has attracted the attention of the medical fraternity throughout the country.



JOSEPH SIDNEY MITCHELL.

Six months after he graduated he was appointed to a lectureship on "surgical anatomy" in the Hahnemann Medical College, and one year later to the chair of "physiology." Three years after he was promoted to the chair of "theory and practice." Dr. Mitchell was said to be one of the youngest men that ever filled that chair, being then only thirty-one. In 1876 he was chiefly instrumental in founding the Chicago Homoeopathic Medical College, of which he has since been the acknowledged head. He has been a frequent and able contributor to medical and scientific journals, giving the results of his own researches, greatly extending the knowledge of medicine, especially in the treatment of malignant cancer. His discoveries in this direction alone promise to revolutionize the treatment of cancerous affections. They have attracted the attention of the profession generally, at home and abroad; and high hopes for the afflicted are built upon them. Dr. Mitchell has been the frequent recipient of distinguished honors from medical, and educational societies for his scholarly attainments. He was a delegate to the International Medical Congress held in London in 1881. He has been Dean of the Hahnemann Medical College, is President of the Illinois Homoeopathic Association, and an honorary member of the Massachusetts, and Indiana Medical Associations. He was married in 1867 to Miss Helen S. Leeds, of Philadelphia, a lady of remarkable culture and refinement.

JOHN R. KIPPAX, M. D., LL. B., was born Nov. 5th, 1849, at Brantford, Ontario, where he passed his boyhood, and where he acquired his primary education. At the age of seventeen he began the study of medicine, and graduated at Hahnemann Medical College in 1869. He afterward took a literary course at the Chicago University, and in 1872 was granted the degree of LL. B. He had already become a member of the American Institute of Homoeopathy. For eight or nine years after his graduation he practiced medicine at Wheaton and Oak Park, Ill., meeting with a considerable measure of success; but he saw greater opportunities for ad-

vancement in his profession in Chicago, and so in 1878 he located here, and quickly built up an extensive and lucrative practice, among the more wealthy of our citizens. Dr. Kippax never fails to win the esteem and confidence of those with whom he is brought in contact in his profession, not only from his professional, but his personal and social qualities as well. In 1878 he was made lecturer on visceral anatomy at Hahnemann Medical College, of Chicago, and in 1875 professor of physiology. In 1876 he withdrew from Hahnemann and assisted in the organization of the Chicago Homoeopathic Medical College, occupying the chair of dermatology and medical jurisprudence; and, in 1879 was appointed to the chair of principles and practice of medicine, and medical jurisprudence, which he continues to fill. In 1880 he was granted a diploma, after examination, as member of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Ontario. He has been Secretary of his College since 1881. In 1882 he was appointed clinical lecturer, and visiting physician to the Cook County Hospital, and delivered the first course of clinical lectures on Homoeopathic medicine given in that institution. Dr. Kippax is a man of broad culture, extensive reading, and tireless activity. He has won distinction as a medical writer, as well as practitioner. His contributions have enriched the literature of medical science, and improved medical knowledge on many subjects. Among his publications is a volume of "Lectures on Fevers," "Hand-Book of Diseases of the Skin," and "Church Yard Literature." He is a member of all the Homoeopathic Medical Associations, and of many medical and scientific societies. He was married in 1877 to Martha E. Wood, the accomplished daughter of William H. Wood, of Oak Park, Ills.

JOSEPH H. BUFFUM, M. D., was born in Pittsburgh, Pa., August 24, 1849. At eighteen he graduated from the Pittsburgh High School. He entered the sophomore class of Cornell in 1869 and graduated in 1872 with honors, having taken a special course under direction and tutelage of Prof. Burt E. Wilder. He entered Hahnemann Medical College of Philadelphia, remaining a year. He graduated in 1873 from New York Homoeopathic College. He entered at once into general practice at Pittsburgh. In three years time he took rank with the leading physicians of Pittsburgh and began special study of diseases of the eye and ear. In 1876 he removed to New York, entering the Ophthalmic Hospital College of New York. From this he graduated with the degree of *Oculi et Auris Chirurgus*. He then became resident surgeon of the Ophthalmic Hospital, and lecturer on diseases of the eye at that college. In 1880 he removed to Chicago and at once assumed the chair made vacant by Prof. W. H. Woodyat in the Chicago Homoeopathic College, a position he still holds. In 1882 he was made president of the American Society of Homoeopathic Oculists, being at the same time a member of the Homoeopathic Medical Societies, National, State and local. In 1884 Dr. Buffum went abroad and spent several months in the hospitals of London, Paris and other medical centers. On his return he became the manager of the Chicago Ophthalmic Hospital, of which he has since had charge. He has



JOHN R. KIPPAX.



JOSEPH H. BUFFUM.



LEMUEL CONANT GROSVENOR.

where he taught school in a log school house and boarded around. With the consent of his father, at nineteen years of age, he started out for himself. He walked over one hundred miles to Milwaukee in three days. From there he returned to Worcester, Mass., and re-entered the High School, taking post graduate studies. He supported himself by teaching, and while doing so still prosecuted his studies. He soon attained marked distinction as a teacher and was for nearly seven years the master of the old Mather School at Dorchester, said to be the first free school in America. While here he determined to prepare himself for the medical profession. He then came West and entered the Cleveland Homoeopathic Medical College, graduating in 1864, and afterward settled in Peoria. A year later he returned East and married Miss Ellen M. Prouty of Dorchester, who died in 1874. From Peoria Dr. Grosvenor removed to Galesburg, and three years later came to Chicago. When the Homoeopathic Medical College was founded, he was induced to accept a position in its faculty. Here he occupies the chair of Sanitary Science created especially for him. He is an obstetrician of rare skill and ability and has long held a front rank among physicians in general practice in this city. Three years after the death of his first wife, he married Miss Nancy Bassett, of Taunton, Mass. In the great fire of 1871, Dr. Grosvenor was said to be the only physician on the North Side whose house was not destroyed, the fire coming within three doors of his residence. During the following months he was untiring in his work in aid of the sick and crippled in the temporary hospitals everywhere opened. Dr. Grosvenor has long enjoyed the esteem and confidence of the profession in general, having been lecturer on anatomy and morbid anatomy at the Hahemann College; president of the Chicago Academy of Homoeopathic Physicians and Surgeons; president of the American Pathological Society; and is a member of the American Institute of Homoeopathy. He is a member of the Lincoln Park Congregational Church, and was formerly president of its board of trustees. He is also a member of the Congregational Club of this city. He is a frequent contributor to medical literature, and the current educational journals. As a speaker he is easy, fluent and entertaining, holding his audiences in rapt interest to the end. Dr. Grosvenor's home has been an ideal one, under the administration of each of the noble women who have successively presided at this board. Much of his success has been due to the intelligent assistance and encouragement he has received from them.



CURTIS M. BEEBE.

years' residence at Geneva, Illinois, he has always lived in Chicago. It was here that he laid the foundation of that broad and thorough training which has made his medical career very successful. Starting in the public schools, he passed through, and graduated at the Chicago Central High School, and studied at the Chicago University. He then took a course at the Chicago Homoeopathic Medical College, graduating with honors, and receiving three prizes; and then a post-graduate course at the Long Island Hospital College. He is now in Vienna, Austria, operating and attending clinics in the hospitals, and will soon go to Berlin, Germany, for the same purpose. He has been in active practice since his graduation nine years ago. He is attending physician at the Cook County Hospital, and professor of anatomy and adjunct professor of diseases of women in his *alma mater*, the Chicago Homoeopathic Medical College.

LEMUEL CONANT GROSVENOR, M. D., was born at Paxton, Mass., in 1833, of a noted and historic New England family. His ancestry for several generations had been distinguished in the learned professions, especially in medicine and theology. While quite young, Lemuel was sent to Williston Seminary, East Hampton, Mass., and afterward spent four years at the High School at Worcester. When he was seventeen years old his parents removed to Sauk County, Wisconsin.

years' residence at Geneva, Illinois, he has always lived in Chicago. It was here that he laid the foundation of that broad and thorough training which has made his medical career very successful. Starting in the public schools, he passed through, and graduated at the Chicago Central High School, and studied at the Chicago University. He then took a course at the Chicago Homoeopathic Medical College, graduating with honors, and receiving three prizes; and then a post-graduate course at the Long Island Hospital College. He is now in Vienna, Austria, operating and attending clinics in the hospitals, and will soon go to Berlin, Germany, for the same purpose. He has been in active practice since his graduation nine years ago. He is attending physician at the Cook County Hospital, and professor of anatomy and adjunct professor of diseases of women in his *alma mater*, the Chicago Homoeopathic Medical College.

WALTER F. KNOLL, M. D., was born in Stephenson County, Ills., Aug. 24, 1851. He received a good elementary education in the common schools, and then received preparatory training at the Freeport Academy, the Illinois State Normal University, working on the farm and teaching school to support himself. His Normal course was equivalent to those which carry with them the degree of A. M. He then entered the Chicago Homoeopathic Medical College, class of 1877, graduating two years afterward as valedictorian of his class. Two years later he went to New York, where he spent one year in the colleges and hospitals, giving special attention to physical diagnosis, surgery, and diseases of women. Five years ago he went to Europe and devoted a school year to perfecting himself in surgery, and in the treatment of diseases of women, at Vienna, Berlin, Paris and London. In 1891 he went abroad again, visiting the same centers of medical learning in order to learn what was new and practical. Dr. Knoll first came to Chicago to make it his home and his field of usefulness in June, 1882. He was then appointed to the chair of physiology and histology in the Chicago Homoeopathic Medical College, which chair he filled for five years. He was then appointed to that of pathology and minor surgery. Three years ago he was promoted to that of principles and practice of surgery and clinical surgery in the same college. In 1889 he was appointed surgeon to Cook County Hospital, a position he continues to fill. He has lectured the last two years to the Illinois Training School for nurses. Dr. Knoll is a member of the Academy of Medicine, the Illinois Homoeopathic Medical Association, the American Institute of Homoeopathy, and several State and local societies. His speciality is the practice of surgery, and the treatment of diseases of women, both in and out of the city.



WALTER F. KNOLL.

CLIFFORD MITCHELL, M. D., was born on the Island of Nantucket, Mass. He is directly descended from Richard Mitchell, of the Isle of Wight, who came to this country in 1708. Richard Mitchell's son's grandson was William Mitchell, astronomer, meteorologist and educator, and at one time overseer of Harvard College. William Mitchell's sons and daughters have become well known in this country. Among them were Maria Mitchell, astronomer and educator; William Forster Mitchell, philanthropist; Henry Mitchell, of the United States Coast Survey; and Francis M. Mitchell. Clifford Mitchell is the son of Francis M. Mitchell and Ellen (Mitchell) Mitchell. His parents came to Chicago in 1859. Francis M. Mitchell was connected with the Chicago Board of Trade until his death in August, 1891. Ellen Mitchell was the first woman to be appointed member of the Board of Education of Chicago. Clifford Mitchell was fitted for college by E. Stanley Waters, of Chicago, and Joshua Kendall, of Cambridge; entered Harvard as freshman in the academic course, with honors in mathematics; received a prize during freshman year for general excellence in studies; during senior year was first scholar in the Dante course with James Russell Lowell; was awarded a commendation part and received into the Phi Beta Kappa Society for high rank in class; graduated *cum laude*, in 1875; began the study of medicine at the Chicago Medical College and graduated from the Chicago Homoeopathic Medical College in 1878; was house physician, and demonstrator of chemistry at the Chicago Homoeopathic Medical College, then lecturer, and finally professor of chemistry and toxicology. He is now professor of chemistry, toxicology, and diseases of the kidneys, at the same college. He has taken special interest in the training of medical students in chemistry and urinary analysis, and can call by name from three to five hundred men with whose education he has been identified in various ways. He has written steadily for the medical journals, on urinary analysis and diseases of the kidneys. He has published a number of books on these subjects, the best known being the "Practitioner's Guide to Urinary Analysis," now in its third edition, and a "Chemical Study of Diseases of the Kidneys," now in

PROFESSIONAL.



HENRY T. BYFORD.

FORD, M. D., was born at Evansville, Indiana, November 12, 1853. He attended High School at Berlin, from 1865 to 1868, the Chicago University in 1868, and the Willeston Seminary in 1869 to 1870. He graduated from the scientific department of Willeston Seminary at East Hampton, Mass., in 1870. He then entered the Chicago Medical College from which he graduated in 1873, the valedictorian of his class. He spent eighteen months during 1870 and 1880 in the hospitals of Europe studying especially the diseases of women, and abdominal surgery. Dr. Byford is a thorough Western man, but by his learning and ability has helped to win for the West the distinction which, in later years, it has attained in science, art, literature and material progress. He was successful in his practice from the start, so much so that the great demands upon his time and energies resulted in overwork and severe illness, from which he recovered slowly. It was then, while convalescent, that he decided to spend a few months in Europe to recruit, and also to visit the great hospitals. On his return he resumed his practice, associated with his father, devoting himself especially to gynecology. He was married in 1882 to Mrs. Lucy (Larned) Richards, by whom he has had three children. Dr. Byford has held the positions of curator of the museum, and lecturer on diseases of children in the Chicago Medical College, and also lecturer on obstetrics in Rush Medical College. All these he resigned in order to devote his time more completely to his chosen specialty, that of gynecology. He is now clinical professor of gynecology in the Woman's Hospital Medical College; professor of gynecology in the Chicago Post Graduate Medical School; gynecologist to St. Luke's Hospital, and the Woman's Hospital of Chicago; consulting gynecologist to the Michael Reese Hospital, the Provident and the Chicago Charity Hospitals. Dr. Byford was associated with his father in the authorship of the fourth edition of "Byford's Diseases of Women." During the last five years he has devoted himself exclusively to the practice of gynecology, and has been a constant and frequent contributor to medical journals.



JAMES HERBERT STOWELL.

its second edition. From interest in the course of chemical education he wrote in 1887, a "Manual of Dental Chemistry," which was accepted by the National Association of Dentists as its standard work on dental chemistry. It is now in its second edition under the name of "Dental Chemistry and Metallurgy." He is now getting ready for the medical profession a report on two thousand quantitative analyses of twenty-four hours' urine, which he has made. Dr. Mitchell originated the idea of publishing tables for reference in urinary analysis based on normal data and giving approximate values by the per cent of normal obtained by the result of any analysis.

HENRY T. BYFORD, M. D., was born in Mainstoeckheim, Bavaria. Her father was a physician, a graduate of the University of Wurzburg. Her mother is descended from a good German family. Her parents removed to America when she was about one year old, and located in Wheeling, later in Palatine, Ill., where her father followed his calling until his death. It was from him that she acquired a love for the profession. At seventeen she graduated from the Cook County Normal School, and one year later entered the State Normal School at Oswego, N. Y., where she took the classical course and graduated in 1871. She was afterward Assistant in the High School at Englewood for four years. In 1876 she entered the Woman's Medical College of Chicago, and graduated in 1879, and was the same year elected lecturer on Materia Medica at the same college. She obtained leave of absence, and went to Europe for the benefit of hospital practice, and studied in Zurich, giving especial attention to pathology and clinical medicine. She began practice in Chicago in 1881, doing general practice at first, and then limiting herself to obstetrics and gynecology. In the Woman's Medical College she has held the position of lecturer on materia medica, lecturer on histology, professor of materia medica and therapeutics, clinical instructor in Gynecology, and adjunct professor of gynecology; and after the death of Prof. Wm. H. Byford, she was appointed his successor, as professor of gynecology. Since 1885 she held the office of secretary in this institution. At the Lincoln Street Dispensary she has built up a fine gynecological clinic in which the work is conducted by herself and five assistants. She was one of the first two women elected on the attending staff of Cook County Hospital. This was in 1882. In 1886 she was appointed one of the attending surgeons at the Woman's Hospital of Chicago, and in 1890, gynecologist to Wesley Hospital, both of which positions she still fills. She has read several papers before the State Medical Society. In the Woman's Medical College she has assisted in obtaining for women the very best opportunities for securing a thorough medical education.

WILSON H. DAVIS, M. D., was born at Richmond, Ind., in 1843, and resided there until fifteen years of age. He then removed to Marion, Ind., and attended the Marion Academy for two years. He finished his collegiate education at Earlham College, Richmond, Ind. He then went to Cincinnati and matriculated in the Eclectic Medical Institute, and pursued a thorough course of study in every department of medicine and surgery, graduating in February, 1865. He then entered the City Hospital of Cincinnati, and served for two years in the medical, surgical and gynecological wards, which afforded him the best possible training in practical knowledge. In the spring of 1867 he removed to Chicago, and has since built up a very successful practice. He has been for twenty-five years one of the most active and hardworking physicians in the city. He was one of the founders of Bennett Medical College in 1869. From 1873 to 1887 he occupied the chair of materia medica and therapeutics in that college, his abilities as a teacher being of a very high order. In 1868 Dr. Davis became editor of the *Chicago Medical Times*, which flourished under his able management. Five years ago Dr. Davis resigned his college and editorial positions, and devoted himself exclusively to his office work, and consultations with other physicians. Dr. Davis was the first to occupy an office in

afford to send him to college, but at the age of eighteen, having set his mind on obtaining a higher education, he left home and made a way where none seemed open. By working evenings and holidays, and boarding himself, he triumphed over poverty, and gained a valuable discipline for after life. He entered Beloit College and remained until the junior year, when, owing to sickness he was obliged to relinquish his studies, and sought health in the far West. He began the study of medicine at the Chicago Medical College, and graduated in the class of 1881. During the three years of his collegiate study he devoted his entire time to perfecting himself in his chosen profession. The interim between the lecture courses he spent in arduous work in hospital and dispensary practice, under the direction of skilled instructors, and thus laid the foundation of his future success. After graduation he located in this city. Dr. Stowell was married June 16, 1880, to Mrs. Frances E. Beckett, daughter of Mrs. K. A. Burnell, of Aurora, Ill. He has three daughters and one son. He is an officer of the Chicago Medical Society, of the Congregational Club, and trustee of Plymouth Congregational Church. He is also examiner for the Royal League, and a member of the Practitioners' Club. Dr. Stowell has given special attention to the diseases of women and children, and has built up a large and successful practice among the best class of the people. He has one of the most pleasing and comfortable homes on the South Side, at 2633 Indiana Avenue.

MARIE J. MERGLER, M. D., was born in Mainstoeckheim, Bavaria. Her father was a physician, a graduate of the University of Wurzburg. Her mother is descended from a good German family. Her parents removed to America when she was about one year old, and located in Wheeling, later in Palatine, Ill., where her father followed his calling until his death. It was from him that she acquired a love for the profession. At seventeen she graduated from the Cook County Normal School, and one year later entered the State Normal School at Oswego, N. Y., where she took the classical course and graduated in 1871. She was afterward Assistant in the High School at Englewood for four years. In 1876 she entered the Woman's Medical College of Chicago, and graduated in 1879, and was the same year elected lecturer on Materia Medica at the same college. She obtained leave of absence, and went to Europe for the benefit of hospital practice, and studied in Zurich, giving especial attention to pathology and clinical medicine. She began practice in Chicago in 1881, doing general practice at first, and then limiting herself to obstetrics and gynecology. In the Woman's Medical College she has held the position of lecturer on materia medica, lecturer on histology, professor of materia medica and therapeutics, clinical instructor in Gynecology, and adjunct professor of gynecology; and after the death of Prof. Wm. H. Byford, she was appointed his successor, as professor of gynecology. Since 1885 she held the office of secretary in this institution. At the Lincoln Street Dispensary she has built up a fine gynecological clinic in which the work is conducted by herself and five assistants. She was one of the first two women elected on the attending staff of Cook County Hospital. This was in 1882. In 1886 she was appointed one of the attending surgeons at the Woman's Hospital of Chicago, and in 1890, gynecologist to Wesley Hospital, both of which positions she still fills. She has read several papers before the State Medical Society. In the Woman's Medical College she has assisted in obtaining for women the very best opportunities for securing a thorough medical education.

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PROFESSIONAL.



WILSON H. DAVIS.

Photograph by W. J. Root.

tended practice, as well as being often called upon to lecture before societies on scientific and popular subjects. He was married December 6, 1882, to Miss Hattie L. George, of Waukegan, Ill., an accomplished and talented lady of rare social qualities.

MILTON JAY, M. D., was born near Dayton, Ohio, May 10, 1838. He enjoyed about the same educational advantages in his early youth that other farmer boys had, attending school in the winter and working on the farm in the summer. He early attended the Farmer's Institute at Lafayette, Ind., and afterward took a course at Earlham College, Richmond, Ind. He then took a four years' course of study of medicine at the Eclectic Medical College at Cincinnati, and at the Jefferson Medical College in Philadelphia, graduating in February, 1859. He has been engaged in a general practice of medicine and surgery, for the last twenty-two years in Chicago. In 1870, Dr. Jay, in company with others organized the Bennett Medical College, of Chicago. For twenty years he was the Dean and principal manager, as well as professor of surgery in that college. To his popularity as a lecturer on surgery, and his acknowledged skill as an operator, was due much of the success of that institution during the time of his administration. Since withdrawing from the active work in the college he has devoted himself to his large and lucrative practice of surgery. Dr. Jay is a member of the various state and national medical societies, surgeon at the Cook County Hospital, and has other important hospital connections.

GEORGE F. HAWLEY, M. D., was born at Hartford, Connecticut, February 16, 1844. His father was a distinguished physician of his day, the original projector and founder of the Hartford Hospital, and also of the Old People's Home. Dr. Hawley spent his boyhood days in his native city of Hartford until seventeen, when he entered Yale College. On leaving that institution he matriculated at the New York College of Physicians and Surgeons, and graduated in 1868. He then spent two years in the London

and German hospitals, where he finished his medical education and returned to this country. In 1873 he was appointed surgeon to the Hartford Hospital. He soon determined to limit his practice to diseases of the throat, ear and nose. In order to perfect himself in his specialty he revisited London and Germany and became private assistant to Dr. Morrell Mackenzie, the celebrated English throat specialist. During the time he was appointed interne of the Throat and Chest Hospital of London. For nearly two years he was assistant to Dr. E. Woakes, Professor of Otolaryngology at the London Hospital. In 1883 he came to Chicago, where he has since been engaged in his specialty,

diseases of the ear, nose, throat and chest. He was a member of the staff of the Ill. Eye and Ear Infirmary; and professor of laryngology at Post-Graduate Medical School and Hospital, until his increasing practice compelled him to give up his various chairs and devote himself to his business. He is widely known as an author and editor on matters in connection with his specialty; and his reports of cases are very interesting to the profession.

ALMON BROOKS, M. D., was born in Warren, Trumbull Co., Ohio, March 22, 1841. He graduated from the medical department of the University of Virginia in 1865. He located in Chicago in 1876. Since then he has been actively engaged in the practice of medicine, having built up a large and lucrative practice. His office is at 240 Wabash Avenue.

J. LUCIUS GRAY, M. D., was born at Underhill, Vermont, Dec. 12, 1859. He received his education in the common and high schools in Vermont, and in medicine in the Chicago Medical College. He came to Chicago in December, 1878, when nineteen years of age, and afterwards graduated from the Chicago Medical College, and entered at once upon the practice of his profession. He afterward established Gray's Sanitarium, at La Porte, Indiana. In his medical studies he was associated with the late Prof. Jewell. He was assistant county physician from 1887 to 1888. He founded the Chicago Sanitarium for the treatment of inebriety, and the morphia habit in 1888, which has recently been remodeled, and incorporated under the name of the Gray Sanitarium, which now has branches distributed throughout the country. Dr. Gray is a member of the Chicago Medical Society, the Illinois State Medical Society, the American Medical Association, the Mississippi Valley Medical Association, the Evolution Club, and many other learned societies and associations. He has been physician to the department of Nervous Diseases, of the South Side Dispensary. He has had an extended literary experience on medical topics, having been connected with the *Journal of Nervous and Mental Diseases*, the *Medical Standard*, the *Western Druggist* and the *Neurological Review*. He has also been a copious writer outside of journal work. Among his miscellaneous works are articles on inebriety, a notable one being "Non-Restraint vs. Restraint in the Treatment of Inebriety;" and another "The Chloride of Gold Cure for Drunkenness." Dr. Gray has won for himself a proud place in the medical profession, as well as in the social circles in which he has moved. He is married and has one son.

W. FRANKLYN COLEMAN, M. D., M. R. C. S. ENGLAND, was born in Brockville, Canada, and in early infancy was moved to Coleman's Corners,



GEORGE F. HAWLEY.



MILTON JAY.

and in early infancy was moved to Coleman's Corners, a place founded by his ancestors, and more recently known as Lyn. From the age of six to twelve, his education was directed by the rod of the village schoolmaster. For the three succeeding years, he attended the Brockville Grammar School, whence he went to the Academy of Potsdam, N. Y., for an equal period. The study of medicine was begun at McGill College, Montreal, where, at the completion of his third year, an attack of typhoid, induced him to throw physic to the dogs. Two years later his medical studies were resumed at Queen's College, Kingston, Canada, and after two years a diploma with honors was received. For several years the young

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ALMON BROOKS.

PROFESSIONAL



J. LUCIUS GRAY.

ther knowledge in his specialty, Dr. Coleman again went abroad, and spent a year in the clinics of Vienna and Heidelberg under the guidance of such men as Jaeger, Politzer and O'Berker. Upon his return to Canada, he selected St. John's, N. B., as his field for special practice, and here another seven year's service won him a liberal and goodly wages. But the oculist's ambition soon outstripped the confines of this quiet Canadian city; and, having in addition to a large private practice, gained a rich experience from his position as sole oculist and aurist to the Provincial Hospital, he again turned westward and decided to settle in this leading city, where, in a few years, he has earned the reward of a good practice and wide reputation. Finding here no school for graduates in medicine, Dr. Coleman after a year of persevering labor, succeeded in organizing the Chicago Polyclinic. The management of this institution proving unsatisfactory to himself and some of his colleagues, they established the Post-Graduate Medical School of Chicago. Dr. Coleman is a member of the Chicago Ophthalmological Society; of the Chicago Medical Society; and of the Illinois State Medical Society. He is oculist and aurist to the St. Elizabeth and Chicago Charity Hospitals; President and Director of, and professor of ophthalmology in the Post-Graduate Medical School of Chicago; also examiner of pension claims for eye and ear applicants.

U. G. LATTA, M. D., is proprietor of one of the most admirably arranged and complete private surgical hospitals in Chicago. It is specially fitted up with every appliance for the careful and thorough treatment of diseases, and accidents peculiar to women, requiring local and surgical attention, as well as general surgery. The appliances for electrical and massage treatment are the most improved and complete that are known to the medical profession. No expense or pains have been spared to meet every requirement, and provide for every contingency. Patients are members of the



W. FRANKLIN COLEMAN.

doctor administered advice and medicine in his native village of Lyn. A desire for more thorough knowledge and skill in one special branch of his profession induced Dr. Coleman to turn his attention to the department of eye and ear. A year was spent in England at Moorfields Eye Hospital and the London Hospital, at the close of which he took the degree of M. R. C. S., England. Returning to Canada, he settled in Toronto, forming a partnership with Dr. Rosebrugh, an oculist and aurist of established reputation. He was appointed surgeon to the Toronto Eye and Ear Infirmary, which position he held during his seven years' residence in that city. With a view of acquiring still fur-

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charge. Dr. Latta is associated with, and enjoys the confidence of, the most eminent practitioners in Chicago. The hospital has been an unqualified success from the start. Already it is found necessary to increase the accommodations, and negotiations are pending looking to the acquirement of much larger quarters. For terms of admission, or other information apply at the hospital, 3968 Indiana Avenue, Chicago, or to Dr. Latta, at suite 1101 Masonic Temple.

DR. MARTIN M. RITTER, assistant to the chair of diseases of the eye and ear in the Chicago Clinical College, is a German, a native of Hamburg, who has sought and achieved success in his adopted home and profession. His family has been prominent for many years in the commercial and banking business in his native city. Dr. Ritter preferred study to business precepts and began reading medicine after graduating with credit from the best institution of learning in Hamburg. Coming to America he completed his studies under the best teachers and in due form was graduated from the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Chicago. The study of diseases of the eye, ear, throat and nose had interested him particularly in his student days, and he decided to devote his entire attention to their treatment. He visited London, Berlin and Vienna and secured in the special hospitals and from the leading oculists and aurists the instruction he desired. For several years he has practiced his specialty with the success that follows thorough education and intelligent painstaking practice. In 1892 he came to Chicago and made it his home, as he found it a congenial field in which to exercise his talents. He is well known in social and business circles and is building up a practice among the best classes.

J. CORBUS, M. D., was born at Millersburg, Ohio, July 30, 1842. He attended the public schools in his native county. At eleven years of age he entered the printing office of the *Holmes County Republican*, where he served an apprenticeship. He afterward attended the Wesleyan University at Delaware, Ohio, from whence he graduated. While in attendance at this University Dr. Corbus paid his tuition, board and other expenses with money earned by himself by working nights on the *Delaware Gazette*, a weekly local paper of the town. At the breaking out of the late war, the Doctor served for three months as hospital steward for an Ohio regiment; from this position he gradually advanced until at the close of the service he was first assistant surgeon of Illinois Cavalry. After the war closed Dr. Corbus was one of the first men appointed as examining surgeon for pension applicants. In 1865 he moved to Amboy, Illinois, where he afterward resumed the practice of medicine. In 1874 he removed to LaSalle, Illinois, and after a residence of eighteen months at LaSalle, was appointed postmaster by President R. B. Hayes, which position he most satisfactorily filled for seven years; resigning on the fourteenth of February preceding the inauguration of Grover Cleveland. Dr. Corbus again resumed his practice at LaSalle, from whence he removed to Chicago in 1888, where he now has a large and lucrative practice. On June 2, 1891, he was appointed United States Pension Examiner of First Board of Chicago. The Doctor was for thirteen years surgeon of the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad. Is a courteous, urbane, charitable and thorough gentleman.



U. G. LATTA.



MARTIN M. RITTER.

PROFESSIONAL.



J. R. CORBUS.

occupies a deservedly high position in his profession and in society. In Chicago he has a reputation second to none in the city, a reputation that is cheerfully accorded to him by the medical profession and the public. A close and earnest student, Dr. Corbus is constantly abreast of all real improvement and scientific advancement, and this added to his long and comprehensive experience and practice, has placed him in the professional and social position he so ably occupies and retains.

CHARLES TRUAX, the head of the Surgical Instrument house of Chas. Truax, Greene & Co., 75-77 Wabash Avenue, Chicago, was born at Milton, Wisconsin, September 24, 1852. He was educated in the common schools of Wisconsin. He afterward took a special course as a manufacturing pharmacist, and came to Chicago in 1884 from Cedar Rapids, Iowa. He afterward established the house of which he stands the head, engaged in the business of manufacturing and dealing in physicians' supplies; and has built up the largest trade in that business in the United States. Mr. Truax has inaugurated a plan which must prove of great value to physicians visiting the city during the World's Fair. It is no less than a bureau of service and information to be open to physicians of all nations during the entire session of the Fair. This bureau will be operated free of expense to either visitors, or to the exposition management. The purpose is to make a portion, at least, of the visitors to the Fair heartily welcome to the city, and to make their stay here just as pleasant and profitable as possible. The services offered are as follows: Registration of name, college, date of graduation, home residence, address while in the city to insure prompt delivery of telegrams and mail; information of location, description, and rates of hotels and boarding houses; assistance in the speedy delivery of telegrams and mail; will maintain a miniature post office; will give banking facilities, receiving moneys on deposit; will maintain telegraph, telephone, district messengers; livery, cab, express, baggage and freight offices; check parcels and packages; maintain reading and reception room, with writing facilities and stationery; purchasing department for theatre, exposition, sleeping-car, railway tickets, and the purchase of goods; offices for secretaries and officers of medical societies; and supply interpreters. Such in brief is an outline of the plans of this public-spirited man and his associates, for making pleasant the stay among us of the physicians of the world. Mr. Truax has made several valuable contributions to surgical literature, notably a paper read before the National Association of Railroad Surgeons at Buffalo, May 1st, 1891, on "Amputation in the Light of Prosthetic Science," and one read before the Mississippi Valley Medical Association, at St. Louis, Oct. 6, 1891, "Are Conservative Amputations Always in the Best Interests of the Patient?" which was published in the journal of the American Medical Association.



CHARLES TRUAX.

F. C. GREENE, of Chas. Truax, Greene & Co., was born at Mansfield, Ohio, in 1857. He received a thorough classical and medical education, graduating at Jefferson Medical College, at Philadelphia; and at the Medical College at Heidelberg, Germany. He came to Chicago in 1884 and practiced for two years, and then gave it up to go into business with the firm of Chas. Truax, Greene & Co., dealing in physicians' supplies,

which was more to his liking. Mr. Greene has proven an enterprising and capable business man, warmly seconding the measures of his progressive partner. Mr. Greene is a member of the University Club, the Farragut Boat Club, the Sunset Club, the Twentieth Century Club and the Chicago Athletic Club. He is as popular in social as in business circles.

JOHN S. RUSS, widely known among physicians and surgeons of Chicago, in connection with the surgical instrument house of Sharp & Smith, was born in New York City, January 1, 1858. He was educated in the common schools of New York and came to Chicago in 1878. He has been in the surgical implement business ever since, six years of the time with Shepard & Dudley, of New York. During this time he has acquired a fund of information and experience which is of great value to any house in his line, as well as great service to physicians in the preparation of special appliances to meet the requirements of particular cases.

THOMAS WHITFIELD & Co., Corner of Jackson Street and Wabash Avenue, Manufacturers and Dispensing Chemists. This is one of the oldest and most popular drug stores in the city. The business was started by Dr. Whitfield and Richard McGill, on January 14, 1865, at the southeast corner of Van Buren and State Streets, on a moderate capital, which was gradually increased. In 1866 Mr. McGill retired and was succeeded by Lemuel H. Aiken until 1879, since which time Mr. Whitfield has been the sole proprietor. He carries an abundant stock of goods to cover the most demands of a large and prosperous business. He occupies the store and basement of the building, 240 Wabash Avenue. The trade is large and extends throughout the whole United States and to some extent in Europe. He commenced exporting about 1875 and since then his trade has grown to great proportions. He was born in Ireland, March 12, 1839, and emigrated to Hudson, New York, in May, 1848, and arrived in Chicago in May, 1858. Dr. Whitfield stands high among his associates, as shown by the honors they have conferred upon him. Twice he has served terms as President of the Chicago College of Pharmacy. He was a private in Taylor's battery of the First Illinois Artillery; and he was with Sherman's Army three and one-quarter years, until July, 1864. He was appointed Hospital Steward of the First Illinois Artillery in 1863 and served on special duty at Chicago and Fort Leavenworth, Kansas. He had been thoroughly trained in his profession long before the war. As early as 1853 he entered the drug store of Wm. Stoors, Hudson, N.Y., where he remained until 1858. He is a graduate from the Chicago College of Pharmacy, of the class of 1860.

JAMES E. LOW, Dentist, was born in Otsego County, N.Y., in 1837, and is the son of Rinard and Susan (Hayward) Low. The death of his father, when he was six years of age, threw him upon his own resources, but he possessed indomitable resolution and perseverance, and seeing the advantage of a thorough and liberal education, he determined that such an education he would have, and he achieved the object of his ambition by working nights, and by the exercise of the utmost economy. He entered Coopers-town Seminary,



FRANK C. GREENE.



JOHN S. RUSS.

Photograph by W. J. Root.

PROFESSIONAL.



THOMAS WHITFIELD.

the artificial teeth to roots or teeth, by immovable gold bands or crowns. The various methods employed to accomplish this, are too long to describe here, but it is achieved, and the cumbersome and inconvenient plate dispensed with. The doctor is giving his life's labors to the principles by which all may preserve their teeth, and natural conditions of the mouth, as he considers that to lose one's teeth is to lose life's enjoyment in its fullness. The doctor's inventive genius can be better understood by a description in detail of some of his achievements. His last invention seems to be the crowning success of his life. To prevent the extraction of teeth has been his study for years, a custom which the doctor claims is ancient and barbarous, and unworthy of a progressive and civilized age. These late efforts in teeth crowns does away utterly with the sacrifice of decayed and broken roots. By the use of these crowns all roots firm in the jaw can be restored to their original usefulness and beauty. The crowns resemble and have all the strength of the natural teeth for mastication, a condition long sought for and a boon to humanity at large, for it has been systematized to such simplicity that it is within the reach of all. These crowns are being rapidly adopted by the profession, and are declared to be superior to any other of their kind ever before introduced. Besides his practice in Chicago, with a large number of assistants, much of his time is consumed in teaching and demonstrating his various methods before the different institutions and societies all over the country. In 1856, Dr. Low was married at Milford, N. Y., to Reena Knapp, a lady of various endowments and attainments. Two daughters, Maud, born on July 24, 1858, and Mabel, born on September 20, 1861, have blessed the union, and complete a most charming family circle.

Dr. J. D. SHUGART was born at Princeton, Bureau County, Illinois, on Dec. 3, 1851. He attended the public schools of his native town graduating



JAMES E. LOW.

in this city or country, a reputation that is cheerfully accorded him alike by the medical and dental profession, and the public. A close and earnest student, Dr. Slugart is constantly abreast of all real improvement, and scientific advancement, and this added to his long and comprehensive experience and practice has placed him in the professional position he so fittingly occupies, and doubtless will retain. The doctor's practice is not confined to Chicago nor Illinois alone. His patrons are to be found everywhere. His success in bridge and crown work or teeth without plates has brought him patrons from all sections of the United States and from Europe.

He has a large and appointed dental parlors in the Inter Ocean building, that are fitted up with all of the latest improved appliances for the successful practice of dentistry. The doctor is an urbane, charitable, courteous gentleman as well as a skilled dentist, and we bespeak for him still greater honor and success in his profession.

FRANK B. ULLERY, M. D. S., was born at Covington, Miami County, Ohio, on a farm, May 19, 1843. He received the best education he could get from the common schools of his native place, afterward undergoing a thorough training in medicine at the Ohio Medical College and at the Dental School at Cincinnati, where he graduated with honors. In 1867 he located at Kankakee, Illinois, and began the practice of dentistry, and built up a very thriving and lucrative trade. But he saw in Chicago a better field for his activity, and in 1876 he removed here, establishing himself at 3946 Drexel Boulevard, where he has been for seventeen years. He erected and owns the building which he occupies. His practice is said to be one of the largest if not the largest in Chicago.

THE POST GRADUATE SCHOOL OF PROSTHETIC DENTISTRY, 34 East Monroe Street, Chicago. The changes in methods in mechanical dentistry, which take place owing to new discoveries in the art, often leave even skilled dentists far in the rear in the matter of practical dental work. This school is intended to obviate this difficulty. Prof. Haskell, the President of this institution, has given forty years to the study and practice of mechanical dentistry. His school is the only one of the kind in the world. It is open the year round; instruction is given in everything pertaining to prosthetic dentistry, and one month of steady technical work under the personal direction of Prof. Haskell and his assistance constitutes a course. All information will be furnished by R. N. McKey, Secretary, 34 Monroe Street, Chicago.

JOHN EROSIUS HARPER, A. M., M. D., comes of an old Virginia family and was born in Trigg County, Ky., in 1851. His parents early removed to Evansville, Ind., where his boyhood was passed and his education acquired. He read medicine under Dr. George B. Walker and graduated from the medical department of the University of New York, where he received first prize for the best examination in diseases of the eye and ear. Subsequently Dr. Harper went abroad and for two years was a student in the leading hospitals in London, Paris and Vienna. The experience he acquired in the treatment of diseases of the eye, ear, throat and nose laid the foundation of the great success he has

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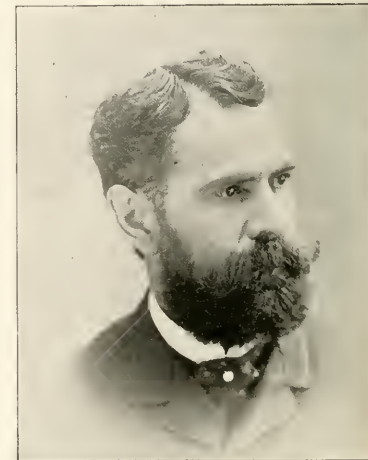


JAMES D. SHUGART.
Photograph by Stevens, McVicker's Theater.

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FRANK B. ULLERY.



JOHN E. HARPER.

achieved since his return to America. He was successively demonstrator of anatomy, lecturer on medical jurisprudence and professor of diseases of the eye, ear and throat in the Medical College of Evansville. The last named position Dr. Harper resigned in 1882 to accept the professorship of diseases of the eye and ear in the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Chicago. The ability with which he discharged his professional duties contributed largely to the success of the school. He resigned in 1891. For nine years Dr. Harper was surgeon-in-chief of the eye and ear department of the West Side Free Dispensary and for five years visiting surgeon to the eye department of the Illinois

Charitable Eye and Ear Infirmary. At various times he has been visiting oculist and aurist to numerous public and private institutions. In 1892 Dr. Harper, in conjunction with some other eminent physicians, organized the Clinical College of Medicines and Specialty Hospital and was immediately elected president of the corporation and professor of diseases of the eye and ear. He has been an earnest and consistent advocate of higher medical education and the founding of these new institutions is but a development of this idea. Dr. Harper was married in 1878 to Miss Mary E., daughter of Hon. William H. Walker, of Evansville, who died in 1891, leaving one son, Robert Brinton, the oldest, John Albert, having died in 1881. Dr. Harper is a member of the American Medical Association, the Chicago Pathological Society, the Chicago Ophthalmological and Otological Society. Since 1880 he has been editor of the *Western Medical Reporter*.

SAMUEL A. McWILLIAMS, M. D., was born in Newtownards, County Down, Ireland, February 7, 1838, where he received his elementary education, making such progress that at the age of twelve he was quite proficient in Latin. At this time his health failed, and he was placed upon a model farm for three years, where half the day was spent in farming, and the other half in the study of history and mathematics. At the age of fifteen he went to Pictou, Prince Edward County, Canada, where he graduated from the High School, at the head of his class, after which, for three years, he taught school in the winter, and during the summer he earned good wages, either in the carpenter shop or the harvest fields. In 1857 he entered the classical course of the University at Ann Arbor, Mich., which he completed in four years, receiving the degree of B. A. in 1861. He afterwards completed the course in analytical chemistry, toxicology and urinary analysis. After this he spent a year in the study of medicine, in the medical department of the same university. He then took charge of the High School at Wauapon, Wis., for three years, while he was pursuing the study of medicine, under the guidance of Dr. E. L. Griffin, of Fond du Lac, Wis. In 1864 the

University of Michigan conferred upon him the degree of M. A. In June, 1865, he entered the office of Prof. N. S. Davis, and attended medical lectures at the Chicago Medical College, where, in 1866, he graduated with the highest honors of his class, and received the title of M. D. He at once commenced the practice of medicine, associated with Dr. N. S. Davis, which he has continued ever since. After graduation, he lectured for several years in the Chicago Medical College, and was the assistant to the chair of anatomy, from 1867 to 1869, under Prof. J. S. Jewell, M. D., and from 1869 to 1871, he was the surgical assistant to Prof. Ralph N. Isham, M. D. He



S. A. McWILLIAMS.

was also the attending physician and clinical teacher in chest diseases for several years in the South Side Dispensary. In 1870 the Doctor became a member of the faculty of the Woman's Medical College, at its organization, and was elected professor of anatomy, which chair he continued to fill for several years, with punctuality, ability and satisfaction to all concerned. Dr. McWilliams became one of the attending physicians to the Cook County Hospital in Chicago in 1876, and continued as such for ten years. During his connection with the hospital, he gave clinics regularly to large classes of medical students in the amphitheatre of the hospital. In 1881 Prof. McWilliams took a very active part in the foundation and successful completion of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Chicago. He

selected the site, directed the plans, and was chairman of the building committee. In the formation of the faculty, the Doctor was elected to the professorship of clinical medicine, diseases of the chest and physical diagnosis. He was its vice-president, and one of its directors for ten years. As a teacher, he is clear and systematic in his methods, and scrupulously punctual in meeting his appointments. While a boy, he pledged himself to the temperance cause. In 1866 he became a member of the Star of Hope Lodge of Good Templars, and became its presiding officer for several years. He is still a member of the order. The Doctor is a total abstainer.



RESIDENCE OF S. A. McWILLIAMS.

never having used intoxicating drinks or tobacco in any form. The Doctor is high up in Masonry, being a member of the Thirty-second degree. He was elected presiding officer of one of the co-ordinate bodies of the Consistory in 1870. He was also one of the charter members of Miriam Chapter, No. 1, Order of the Eastern Star of Adopted Masonry, and was its presiding officer for several years. The Doctor is one of the founders of the Clinical College of Medicine and Specialty Hospital, an institution which requires a higher grade of scholarship than any other medical college in the United States. He is its vice-president, secretary and one of its Board of Directors. This institution elected the Doctor to the chair of clinical medicine, diseases of



SILAS T. YOUNT.

8th, 1855. He attended Asbury University, now his collegiate degree there, standing very high in his class. In February, 1876, he graduated from the Bellevue Hospital Medical College, and almost immediately engaged in general practice in La Fayette, Indiana. For fourteen years he devoted himself to his profession, busy as a practitioner, and at the same time taking many hours for study, and keeping abreast of the times. He became well known as a contributor to medical journals, and as visiting physician to St. Elizabeth's hospital was given abundant opportunity for original investigation. After fourteen years' practice, he determined to give his entire attention to the study of nervous and mental diseases. Accordingly he spent a year in Europe, most of that time in Paris, in the Salpêtrière Hospital, under the eminent neurologist, Prof. Charcot. He took kindly to the special work, as he had always been particularly interested in it, and his preparatory course had extended through all the years of his study and practice. While in Paris he was also a student under Prof. Gorges Guinon, the great specialist on nervous and mental diseases. He is a member of the American Medical Association, the Indiana State Medical Society, the Tippecanoe Medical Society, and kindred organizations. At present he is neurologist to the Chicago Charity Hospital, neurologist to the Specialty Hospital, professor of nervous and mental diseases in the Clinical College of Medicine, and professor of nervous diseases in the Post Graduate Medical School of Chicago. Formerly he was editor of the *Medical Waif*, and he is still a frequent contributor to the best American medical journals. His Chicago office is suite 1102, in the new Masonic Temple.

JOSEPH BARNES BACON, M. D.; was born near Macomb, Illinois, in 1854, and spent his early boyhood days on a farm. He obtained the rudiments of his education in the country schools of his native place, and afterward at the Macomb College. He then studied at the Northwestern University, at Evanston, Ill. He studied at the Galveston College, from which he graduated in 1879; and subsequently at the Chicago Medical College, graduating in 1881. He then practiced for four years at Montevideo, Minn., before going abroad. He afterward studied at the University of Heidelberg six months, and the University of Vienna for one year. After returning to this country he again settled at Macomb, Ill., where he pursued a general practice of surgery and medicine for six years. In January, 1892, he removed to Chicago, and was made professor of rectal surgery in the Post Graduate School of Medicine. He was one of founders of the Clinical College of Medicine, and Specialty Hospital, in which he was made professor of rectal surgery, and secretary of the institution. He is surgeon to the Chicago Charity Hospital; member of the Gynaecological Society; the Chicago Medical Society, and the Tract Medical Society. He has established himself in a comfortable practice in the Venetian Building at 24 Washington Street. It is hoped that his success will be as great

the chest and physical diagnosis. He is a member of the Chicago Medical Society, of the Illinois State Medical Society, of the American Academy of Medicine and of the American Medical Association. In 1868 Prof. McWilliams was married to Miss Amelia Hobbs, of Wauwaton, Wis. They have had three children, only one of whom is living, Bertha Amelia. Mrs. McWilliams died in December, 1882. In January, 1884, the Doctor married Miss Bertha Scheibel, of Chicago, by whom he has had four children, all living, viz.; Grace, Estella, Samuel and Edwin.

S. T. YOUNT, M. D.; is still a young man. He is a native of Indiana, and was born September 20, 1848, at De Pauw, and took

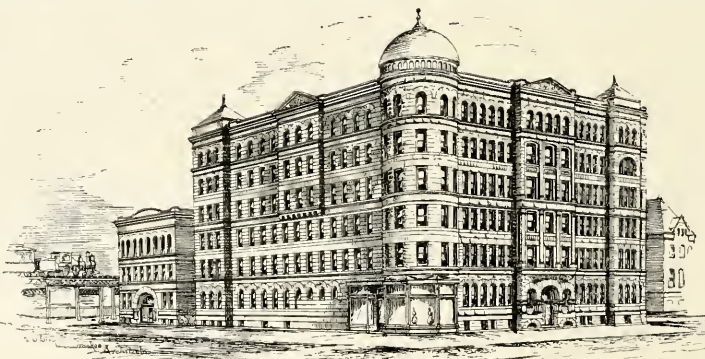
here as it was in his native place.

THE CHICAGO CLINICAL COLLEGE AND SPECIALTY HOSPITAL.—With the opening of these institutions higher medical education in America will make a long stride forward. They have been organized by Drs. John E. Harper, S. A. McWilliams, S. T. Yount, J. B. Bacon and Hugh Blake Williams for the purpose of giving medical students advantages to be obtained nowhere else. The college building will be a three story and basement structure 51x131 feet. The ground floor will be occupied by a dispensary, while above will be spacious laboratories and dissecting rooms thoroughly equipped. No didactic lectures

will be given. The method of teaching will be by recitation, practical work in the laboratories and dispensary, and residence in the hospital. Thirty-six months actual attendance will be required, divided into courses of three months each, classes being graduated and limited to six members in each course. Requirements for admission will be a degree from a reputable literary college, or its equivalent. The hospital will be seven stories and a basement; and consist of a main building 131 feet long and two wings 120 feet deep. The structure will be fire-proof and aseptic. The operating rooms will be placed above the seventh story. It will contain beds for 350 patients and will be provided with amusement and music rooms, a solarium, gymnasium, bowling alley, bath, massage, electrical and Swedish movement parlors. Each department will be in charge of a specialist. The buildings will be delightfully located at Wabash Avenue and Eda Street.

HUGH BLAKE WILLIAMS, M. D.—Relying upon a plenitude of experience rather than a fullness of years, Hugh Blake Williams has already made strides toward eminence in his chosen specialty,—the treatment of diseases of the eye, throat and ear. Dr. Williams was born in Washington, Ark.,

March 12, 1860, too late to engage in the only American war that had none of his kin among the patriotic forces. His great grandfather, James Williams, distinguished himself in the Revolution, and his grandfather, John Williams, in the fight with the British in 1812. The Hon. A. B. Williams, his father, was for years the leading lawyer in the southern part of Arkansas, and is now a member of the Utah Commission, appointed by President Cleveland. Dr. Williams, with ancestors all professional men, could not but be of studious habit. He attended the University of Arkansas, then under the presidency of Gen. D. H. Hill. Upon leaving the



CHICAGO CLINICAL COLLEGE AND SPECIALTY HOSPITAL.

University he entered immediately upon the study of medicine, reading first with W. F. Hart, M. D., ex-president of the Arkansas Medical Association. He was then for two years a resident student of and took a diploma from the New Orleans Charity Hospital. He obtained his degree in medicine from the medical department of the University of Louisiana, where he was the private student of Prof. S. M. Bemis, M. D. Thence he went to the State Lunatic Asylum at Little Rock, Ark., being appointed the assistant superintendent of that large institution. Here Dr. Williams remained for four years and a half, until compelled to resign by ill health. Diseases of the eye, ear, throat and nose, had long claimed his attention, and to Philadelphia he went to study their treatment under Prof. Peter D. Keyser, M. D. He served also as clinical assistant to the eye and ear department of the Medico-Chirurgical College and Hospital. In November, 1889, Dr. Williams came to Chicago. He was appointed clinical assistant to the West Side Free Dispensary and the College of Physicians and Surgeons, and the Eye and Ear Department of the Illinois Charitable Eye and Ear Infirmary. Latterly he has been made chief assistant to the chair of diseases of the eye and ear, in the new Chicago Clinical College and Specialty Hospital. Dr. Williams



JOSEPH BARNES BACON.

PROFESSIONAL.



HUGH BLAKE WILLIAMS.

opinions for his skill and proficiency. A close and earnest student, Dr. Ireland is constantly abreast of all real improvements and scientific advancements; and this, added to his long and comprehensive experience and practice, has placed him in the professional position he occupies. The Northwestern Dental College, of which Dr. Ireland is Superintendent, has elegantly appointed offices in the new Owens Block, at the Southeast Corner of State and Adams Streets. In the Masonic fraternity he has attained high rank, being a Knight Templar. Dr. Ireland takes considerable interest in politics, although he has never sought political position. He was for a long time Chairman of the County Republican Committee, of Chenango County, New York, and is Vice-President of the Blaine Club in this city. He is an active member of the Athletic Association, and also of the Hamilton Club. Dr. Ireland lives with his family in an elegant home at 32 Woodland Park.

COL. THOMAS H. MONSTERY, Ex-Instructor General of the Mexican service, has, since 1882, given his personal attention to the Chicago School at Arms and Boxing, 143 Randolph Street. Personally he was a pupil of the most celebrated schools of fencing in Europe, and became a thorough master of boxing, swimming, and foil fencing. The school makes a specialty of foil fencing for ladies, numbering among its pupils very many prominent and accomplished ladies, in all parts of the country. Among its pupils may be mentioned, Chas. Bennet, of California; Dolly Davenport, Francis Wilson, Miss Ada Isaacs Menken, Miss Jaquerina, the Manvils, Mr. Chas. Rich, Miss Mildred Holland, and many others. Col. Monstery has also rendered honorable service under the governments of Russia, United States and Spain, in Central and South America, and the Republic of Mexico; and has taken an active part in other athletic enterprises.

PROF. J. R. PARSONS. Prof. J. R. Parsons, now of La Porte, Indiana,



L. E. IRELAND.

is, and has been for several years, the secretary of that august body, the Whitechapel Club.
L. E. IRELAND, D. D. S., Superintendent of the Northwestern Dental College of Chicago, was born in Chenango County, New York, in 1846. His primary education was received in the public schools of his native town, and Toronto, Canada. Afterward he attended and graduated from the American Dental College of New York. Dr. Ireland has been a member of the New York State Dental Association since 1875. In 1885 he came to Chicago, and engaged in the practice of his profession; and has since continuously practiced the dental profession here, winning golden

of their profession. The abundant success of the institute is an evidence of its great efficiency, the average attendance generally being in excess of one hundred.

DR. EDGAR S. BURNHAM, author of Burnham's famous inhaler for Catarrh, Throat Diseases, Hay Fever, Asthma and Deafness. For information address Dr. E. S. Burnham, 505 Masonic Temple Building.



EDGAR S. BURNHAM.

THERE are said to be about 2100 physicians in active practice in Chicago. As a matter, of course, we have presented in these pages only a comparatively few but, in the main, they are those who stand high in the

profession as well as in the community. We have sought only those whom we believed were entitled, by their eminence, to special mention. In making those selections, we have been governed by the best judgment we have been able to bring to bear without entering into the jealousies and rivalries of the different schools. We may have erred in individual cases. It would be strange if we had not. But, on the whole, the array of talent both from a professional standpoint and from that of an exalted citizenship is of a very high order. In fact, the medical profession, for intellectual attainments and versatility of talent, stands pre-eminent among all the learned professions. The names presented in these pages, taken as a whole, are a good type of the men who are pushing forward a knowledge of the healing art throughout the world. And those of Chicago, when the annals are made up, when the verdict of history has been given, will be found to stand second to none. Many a young man, now unheard of outside of his immediate circle of friends and acquaintances, is burning the midnight oil prying into the secrets of nature, seeking to discover something which will add to the stock of human knowledge, and alleviate human pain and suffering. With the facilities at their command in the schools, hospitals and asylums, and the minute specialization of talent and study, must come grander results which will immortalize the names of very many now unknown. It would be interesting to be able to pick out the men in advance from the multitude of the profession who will in the future succeed in writing their names high up on the table of fame,—who will go down to posterity as the Galens and the Henrys of this generation.



was born in Michigan, and is now about forty-five years of age. He has long been connected with the jewelry business of La Porte; but being of a philosophical turn of mind, and becoming deeply interested in the philosophy of the mechanism of the watch, he founded the Parsons Horological Institute, at La Porte, which was the first of its kind in this country, and continues the largest and best equipped in the United States. Professor Parsons is a natural teacher, and possesses the rare faculty of impressing his ideas and his enthusiasm upon his pupils. He is professor of the theory and practice of watch making and fine engraving on metal. His assistants in the institute are all in the front rank

PROFESSIONAL.



L. D. McMICHAEAL.

LAFAYETTE D. McMICHAEL, M. D., was born on a farm near Brantford, Ont. He received his education at Ann Arbor, Mich., and at the Philadelphia Eclectic Medical College, attending clinics at the Bedford Charity Hospital, an adjunct of the college, from which he graduated in 1867. He afterward lectured for a time in the same institution. He then went to Buffalo, N. Y., and entered upon the general practice of medicine, which he continued for twenty years.

Dr. McMichael has long made a specialty of the treatment of tumors and cancer, while at the same time pursuing his regular practice. Lately his special practice has grown so largely that he has been compelled to

ally die of cancer. In Dr. McMichael's treatment, the greater mass of the disease is removed by the application of chemicals, after which the surface of the sore and the underlying parts are kept in such a condition by the application of medicines that little or no resistance is given to the migration of the cells toward the open sore.

The sound flesh beneath yields less readily to the passage of the migrating cells, and these like any other force, following the line of least resistance, come to the surface. In a few days they become visible to the naked eye by the appearance of minute spots on the surface of the sore, which goes on until all are removed, and the patient is out of danger. Dr. McMichael's treatment is a complex one, using every remedy known to medical science, as well as several which have been suggested by his own extensive research, all depending upon the developing necessities and requirements of each individual case. He works upon the theory that cancer, even in well-developed cases, is curable, if not allowed to pass beyond a certain stage, when it attacks vital parts. Therefore he seeks by prompt measures to arrest its progress, and prevent its spread, while internal treatment is given to remove it from the system.



O. W. McMICHAEAL.

give up his ordinary practice and devote himself to his specialty. He has been a liberal contributor to the literature of his chosen specialty having written numerous papers and articles on the subject, which have been well received. His most important work is a large one, "A Treatise on Cancer and Tumors, With Reports of Cases," which is recognized as a work of rare merit and value. While in Buffalo, Dr. McMichael was connected with all the leading medical societies, and several public and private institu-

tions; particularly the American Institute of Homoeopathy. In 1890 Dr. McMichael settled in Chicago, where he found better facilities for the practice of his specialty, and opened a sanitarium for the treatment of these diseases, which is abundantly supplied with every convenience, not only for the comfort and care of the patients, but for the proper handling of their cases. He is ably seconded by his nephew,

ORVILLE WINTHROP McMICHAEL, M. D., who, like his uncle, was born on a farm in Canada, and near the same place. He was educated at the public and high schools of Hamilton, Ontario; and afterwards graduated with honors at Woodstock College. He then took two courses at the University of Toronto, receiving the degree of B. A. During his school days it was his good fortune to live in a large public hospital, of which his father was superintendent. This gave him twelve years of practical instruction in hospital work before entering a medical college. He then went to Buffalo, and took the medical course at the Niagara University. In 1890 he came to Chicago and entered upon a full medical course at the Hahnemann Medical College, from which he graduated with honors. He has entered heartily into all the plans and work of his uncle, and has made himself very proficient in the treatment of his special class of diseases.

The Sanitarium at the head of which these two able physicians stand, was first established in a modest way in 1890, but within three months it was found necessary to double its capacity; and during the three years it has been enlarged three times. It has now four times the capacity it had at first. The method of treatment in this institution differs radically from the surgical treatment now generally in vogue. The knife is not used at all; nor are caustics, or irritating ointments, the purpose being to allay irritation, to the prevention of which the whole treatment is bent. Even where portions of the bone have to be removed it is done gradually and painlessly by the use of chemicals. The hopelessness of the use of the knife in treating cancer is shown by the fact that ninety-seven out of every hundred person who have cancerous growths removed with the knife eventu-



THE McMICHAEAL SANITARIUM.
For Cancer and Tumors.

ally die of cancer. In Dr. McMichael's treatment, the greater mass of the disease is removed by the application of chemicals, after which the surface of the sore and the underlying parts are kept in such a condition by the application of medicines that little or no resistance is given to the migration of the cells toward the open sore. The sound flesh beneath yields less readily to the passage of the migrating cells, and these like any other force, following the line of least resistance, come to the surface. In a few days they become visible to the naked eye by the appearance of minute spots on the surface of the sore, which goes on until all are removed, and the patient is out of danger. Dr. McMichael's treatment is a complex one, using every remedy known to medical science, as well as several which have been suggested by his own extensive research, all depending upon the developing necessities and requirements of each individual case. He works upon the theory that cancer, even in well-developed cases, is curable, if not allowed to pass beyond a certain stage, when it attacks vital parts. Therefore he seeks by prompt measures to arrest its progress, and prevent its spread, while internal treatment is given to remove it from the system.

The following from the *Buffalo News*, about the time of his leaving Buffalo, shows the standing of the Doctor there: "Dr. L. D. McMichael, long prominent in the ranks of Buffalo's medical men, is about to change his residence to Chicago, mainly for his health, which is much affected by the lake winds, and also because Chicago is more central for his extensive practice. Many of his patients come from California and the South, as well as from the Atlantic coast and the Mississippi valley. Dr. McMichael, a native of Canada, has been in Buffalo twenty years, coming here from Philadelphia, and has established a reputation throughout the country as a specialist in the treatment of cancer."

The McMichael Sanitarium. The elegant building at 3111 Indiana Avenue, has just been secured and is now fitted up as the Sanitarium. This is the third time that the Doctors have been obliged to enlarge their facilities for the accommodation of their patients since they established themselves in Chicago. It is admirably located in a beautiful residence portion of the city convenient to the South Side elevated railroad, and the Indiana and Cottage Grove Avenue cables, by which the South Side parks and World's Fair can be quickly reached southward, and the central parts of the city, depots, etc., can be reached northward.

This building has been thoroughly remodeled and rebuilt to meet the requirements of the Sanitarium, so that it is one of the best equipped for the purpose in this country. It will well repay any one interested in cancerous diseases to visit and inspect the institution in all its appointments. It has steam heat, hot and cold water, with sanitary plumbing throughout. The faculty will be pleased to forward catalogue and reports of cases to interested enquirers in any part of the country.

Much of the prospect of relief from those terrible disorders depends upon the promptness with which they are taken in hand and treated by those who have given the most careful and thorough study to this specialty.

PROFESSIONAL.



B. A. CAMFIELD.

BRADFORD A. CAMFIELD, M. D.—The subject of this sketch, Dr. B. A. Camfield, President and Dean of the Chicago College of Ophthalmology and Otology, was born in 1854 at Boston, Ontario, Canada. His parents shortly afterwards moved to Southwestern Michigan, his first recollections being of life on a fruit farm. After completing his studies at a local school he attended the Columbian College of Canada, from which institution he graduated with honors. He then took a full course at the Bennett College of Medicine and Surgery of this city, and later at the Chicago Eye and Ear College, from both of which institutions he received diplomas.

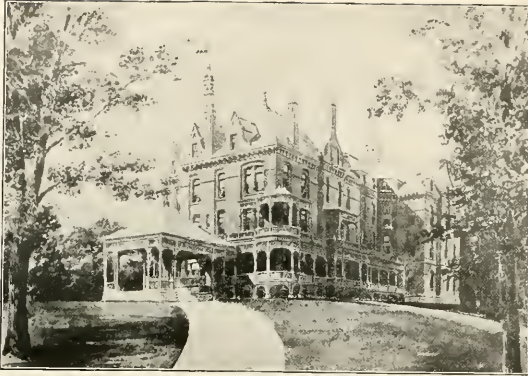
Desiring to pursue still further these special branches, he took an extended tour at the college of which he is now the head, and served also for five years as clinical surgeon at the Chicago Eye and Ear Infirmary, assisting Dr. Henry Olin, then dean, who was the principal eye and ear surgeon of America. Dr. Camfield has had an experience of twenty years in this special line of study, during which time he has had wonderful success, being probably the leading physician in his line, with a reputation that is not limited to this country. His family consists of a wife and two children, a son and a daughter, the former aged two and the latter nine years. The study of the eye and ear has always been a specialty with Dr. Camfield. He has given it great thought, and has invented a number of improvements in instruments and appliances used in that branch of the medical profession. He has devoted much time to the free treatment of the poor, conferring upon them benefits which, in many cases, even money could not procure elsewhere, as the skill which he has attained is by no means general. The object of his study was not to gain the position he now holds, but so unanimous was the faculty, at the decease of Dr. Olin, in selecting him for their President and Dean, that in 1888 he accepted the position, and since then has held it with satisfaction to his associates, and benefit to the students of the college, and the public at large. The necessity for an eye and ear college containing the facilities of the Chicago College of Ophthalmology and Otology has been proved by its success, but the interest which the Doctor and the members of the faculty take in each student tends greatly to its popularity, and to the uniform success of the students. A special course is arranged for those who wish to qualify as practical opticians, which under the condensed but thorough plan original with this institution, may be attained in the brief time of four weeks, which course will entitle the graduate to the degree of "Scientific Optician." The regular winter session begins on their Tuesday in January, and continues four weeks. The Opticians' course begins at the same time and continues four weeks. The College is located at 163 State St., in the heart of the city, near and convenient to the principal lines of street cars, which afford easy and rapid communication with the various hospitals and dispensaries of the city. This location was chosen by the faculty on account of its clinical advantages, as well as to make it of easy access for students in attendance at the various medical colleges. Students attending the Opticians' course find this location very convenient. Access to the building is obtained by elevator at 163 State St. The lecture room is capable of seating one hundred students, and is fitted with opera seats, conveniently arranged for the purpose of illustrating lectures in the department of optics and general scholastic teaching. The room is well lighted by electricity and can be darkened easily and quickly for clinical work with the ophthalmoscope, and for the use of the stereopticon, which is a most valuable aid both to the teacher and student in illustrating lectures. The methods of instruction during the sessions consist of scholastic and clinical lectures, practical demonstrations of subjects involving manipulation, and practice with the ophthalmoscope, and the test lenses. The two or four scholastic lectures are given daily in the lecture room during the term, until the beginning of the final examinations. Clinical lectures are given every day in the College building for the benefit of the students, from two to four P. M. These clinics furnish more material than we have been able to take care of, giving a practical knowledge which cannot be acquired elsewhere. Matriculated students have access to these clinics. In the Eye and Ear Dispensary a dark room is arranged for ophthalmoscopic examination, testing errors of refraction, etc. A daily clinic is conducted by Professors Camfield and H. S. Tucker, who give instruction in the diagnosis and treatment of diseases and deformities of the eye and ear. Dr. Camfield also lectures three times each week, and illustrates his lectures by cases and operations before the class. The free clinic provides ample material, so that each student may become familiar with the different refractive errors and the various methods of correcting them. The requirements for graduation are that the candidate must be of good moral character. He must be a graduate from a reputable medical college, and must have attended at least one full course of lectures at this college.

THE UNITED STATES DENTAL COLLEGE, 84 to 86 State Street, Chicago. The recent rapid development of the dental art, and the improvement of the science as a result of modern research and modern appliances, as well as the increasing numbers of young men who desire to obtain the skill requisite to its practice, rendered necessary the establishment in Chicago of an institution where that knowledge and skill could be acquired. Realizing this need, some of the leading dentists of the city undertook the task of providing such advantages, and establishing an institution which would be complete in all its appointments, and which would be fully abreast of the progress of the art. Thus far the success has been beyond their most sanguine expectations. While the facilities provided the first year were expected to meet all the requirements, it is already found that large additions are required at once; among which are a gymnasium, reading-room, waiting-room, hat and coat room, faculty rooms, lockers, brackets, chairs, electric motors, electric appliances, and modern devices for use in the Infirmary, Chemical Laboratory; prescription counter, with a complete collection of drugs and the most recent medical preparations—poisons, antidotes, etc.; an apparatus for manufacturing nitrous oxide gas; electric engine and mallet, blast for gas furnaces, lathes run by motor power, and other improvements and conveniences, the need of which has been developed in actual work. Enough has been done however, to demonstrate the need of such an institution, and the Board of Directors is determined to leave nothing undone to make it, in all respects a first-class institution. But while these conveniences and facilities add greatly to the value of such an institution, they are trifling as compared with the need for competent instruction from the ablest men in the profession. This has been fully provided for. The faculty is composed of the foremost men in the profession not only in Chicago, but in the Northwest. While the field seems to be fully covered by men eminent in their respective branches, yet the directors are constantly on the lookout to add new features or talent to the faculty as often as such additions will give strength. G. F. Lydston, M. D., occupies the Chair of Oral Surgery and Principles of Surgery; J. W. Meek, A. M., M. D., is Professor of Chemistry and Toxicology; W. H. Prittie, M. D., D. S., Professor of Materia Medica and Therapeutics; J. J. M. Angear, A. M., M. D., Professor of Physiology and Pathology; W. A. Marcusson, A. M., M. D., Professor of Anatomy; A. R. Reynolds, M. D., Professor of Therapeutics and Anesthetics; Rebecca McIntosh, D. D. S., Professor of Microscopy; J. D. Robertson, D. D. S., Professor of Operative Dentistry; G. A. Thomas, D. D. S., Professor of Prosthetic Dentistry and Metallurgy; and J. Hamilton Thurston, D. D. S., Professor of Chemical Dentistry. In addition to the above special lectures have been arranged for by Dr. H. J. Reynolds, on Syphilis and its influence on the teeth; by Dr. Edwin Pynchon, on Diseases of the Throat and Nose, and their relationship to the teeth; and by Professor Samuel B. Foster on Dental Jurisprudence. The well-lighted clinic and lecture rooms are directly in the heart of the city, where all the principal street cars converge, and are convenient to all the railroad depots. The dissecting rooms are adjacent to the College of Physicians and Surgeons, and opposite Cook County Hospital, where the students have the privilege of attending surgical clinics on paying a fee of five dollars to the hospital, the same as all other medical and surgical students must do. The instruction in both operative and mechanical dentistry is as thorough as it is possible to make it, and embraces everything pertaining to the Dental Art. Every variety of work is taught here. The requirements of the College are strict, and require the highest kind of efficiency before graduation. The faculty has just perfected a new plan of a three years College Curriculum, which, it is believed, will unite the best features of the old system with progressive and lengthened instruction now required. The Annual Fall and Winter Course will begin September 23rd, and last six months. The first month preliminary lectures are in order, when the regular Winter Session proper will begin, and end in March of each year. Those who are interested will do well to send to Prof. W. H. Prittie, Secretary and Treasurer, U. S. Dental College, 84 and 86 State Street, Chicago, for the full announcement for 1891-1892, which contains a great mass of valuable information which will be of the highest possible benefit to those interested in this subject. The Infirmary will be open the entire year, and regular students of the College can avail themselves of the opportunity offered for clinical study without extra charge. Strict attendance on the lectures, and time spent in the Infirmary, will have a decided bearing upon the junior, intermediate and final examination. Demonstrators are appointed annually. The condition of the Dental Art, and the rapid development of the requirements for dental practitioners make it certain that the U. S. Dental College has a brilliant future.



W. H. PRITTIE.

PROFESSIONAL.



THE SANITARIUM.

THE OAKWOODS SPRINGS SANITARIUM, at Lake Geneva, Wis.. This Sanitarium was founded in 1883 by Dr. Oscar A. King of Chicago, the distinguished Professor of Nervous and Mental Diseases in the College of Physicians and Surgeons. Professor King is its President and Superintendent. His office is at 70 State Street. The Sanitarium is a model institution, constructed at a cost of \$106,000, and is situated in a fine park of sixty-three acres, overlooking the lake and village and commanding the most delightful and extensive views. The Park is, in its highest point, more than fifty feet above the lake, and presents a charmingly undulating surface, possesses close of twenty acres, and is covered, in its entire area, by great oaks and magnificent forest trees. Its slopes, while nowhere abrupt and everywhere sufficiently gentle to permit of easy ascent, yet lead to valleys of sufficient depth to give the most delightful variety and pleasing effect to the landscape. Apartments can be taken only by patients actually under treatment. They are arranged so as to give guests all the quiet and privacy of their own



LAKE GENEVA BAY FROM SANITARIUM WINDOWS.



VIEW ON LAKE GENEVA.

homes. This Sanitarium is exclusively for the treatment of diseases of the Brain and Nervous System. Cases admitted include nervous diseases of children, impediments of speech, nervous prostration, motor and sensory affections of the nervous system, neurasthenia from toxic agents, mild cases of mental diseases, and gynecological cases when complicated by nervous derangement. The arrangement is such as to give to each patient a room, or a suite, as may be required. These communicate with the parlors and halls, so as to afford, in all suitable cases, the utmost freedom and enjoyment of house and grounds. Or, when desirable, many of the most pleasant rooms can be entirely isolated from all others. By these plans, therefore, it is possible to permit the greatest freedom, and at the same time to protect every patient in the house from annoyance by any other. Cheerfulness, comfort and safety have been the controlling ideas in the architecture. No crowding is at any time permitted, and the number under treatment is governed, at all times and entirely, by the best interests of the patients themselves.

MEDICAL STAFF. Oscar A. King, M. D., President and Superintendent, Professor of Diseases of the Brain and Nervous System, and of Clinical Medicine, College of Physicians and Surgeons, Chicago; Physician-in-Chief to Department for Nervous Diseases, West Side Free Dispensary, Chicago. George A. Post, M. D., Assistant Superintendent.

The attending physicians are Chas. Warrington Earle, M. D., President Woman's Medical College, Chicago; Frank E. Waxham, Professor of Diseases of Children, College of Physicians and Surgeons, Chicago; Henry Palmer, M. D., Janesville, Wis., Surgeon-General of Wisconsin, and Professor of Operative and Clinical Surgery, College of Physicians and Surgeons, Chicago; William E. Quine, M. D., Chicago, Ill., Professor of Practice of Medicine, College of Physicians and Surgeons, Chicago.

Consulting Physicians: Drs. Lyman, Brower and Jackson of Chicago.

Lake Geneva is two hours from Chicago on the Chicago & North-Western Railway.



FOREST DRIVE WITHIN THE SANITARIUM GROUNDS.



LAKE ELBA WITHIN THE SANITARIUM GROUNDS.

PROFESSIONAL.

ELLIOTT ANTHONY, L.L.D., was born at Spafford, Onondaga county, New York, June 10, 1827, in the grand and picturesque region in the central part of the State. The country around was an almost unbroken wilderness, abounding in Indians and wild animals. His early years were spent in cutting down and clearing the forests, and assisting in all ways the work on the farm. He attended such schools as there were at that time, and attained considerable proficiency in the common branches. At eighteen, he left the farm for Courtland Academy to prepare for college. Here he remained for two years studying under men who afterward became famous in the educational annals of New York. In the fall of 1847 he entered the Sophomore Class of Hamilton College, of Clinton, N. Y., and graduated with high honors in 1850. He then studied law for a year under Prof. Theodore W. Dwight, and was admitted to the bar at Oswego May 7, 1851. While pursuing the study of the law, he was associated in the management of the academy in the village of Clinton, and had for one of his pupils Grover Cleveland, afterward President of the United States. But the new West, with its grand possibilities, presented greater attractions to young Elliott than the hills and valleys and beautiful lakes of Central New York. Within a month of the time of his admission to the bar, he was on his way West with only a sufficient amount of money in his pocket to meet present needs. He settled at Sterling, the county seat of Whiteside County, Ill., where an older brother had already preceded him, and then resided. Taught to believe that his success in life depended on his own exertions, and not on anything he might expect from others, he entered with zest upon a most active and laborious career, bringing to the performance of every undertaking the determination and perseverance bred of the hardy and rugged experiences of his youth. It was at Sterling that he tried his first case in a court of record. He returned East the following year, and on July 14, 1852, married Mary Dwight, the sister of his law preceptor, who was a grand-daughter of President Dwight, so well known in connection with the history of Yale College. In the fall of the same year he came to Chicago, and entered upon the practice of the law, which he pursued with a zeal and success rarely equaled, until he was elected to the bench in 1855. Coming to Chicago while as yet the city contained less than 50,000 inhabitants, he has seen it grow beyond even his own most sanguine expectations, one of the potent factors of which growth has been the enterprise of just such men as Judge Elliott Anthony. The Quaker stock from which the Judge sprang has shown its results in the sterling qualities for which he is conspicuous. During his first year's residence in Chicago, he compiled, with the aid of his worthy and devoted wife, "A Digest of the Illinois Reports," which was soon after published, and received with great favor by the profession throughout the State. In 1858 he was elected City Attorney for Chicago, an office which he filled with distinction. He was long afterward habitually retained to conduct important cases on behalf of the city in the several courts. He succeeded in establishing several important legal points from time to time relative to the power of a chancery court over the collection of special assessments; the garnishment of the city for salaries of officers and employes; relative to executions against the city for collection of judgments, and more important still, affirming the inability of the city to make extended contracts for lighting or supplies which interfere with the legislative functions of the council. Another principle established through the able efforts of Judge Anthony was the liability of owners for damages incurred during repairs to their property. Mr. Anthony was also engaged in another celebrated case involving the right of railroad corporations to consolidate, and involving the right of minority stock and bondholders in such cases. Mr. Anthony, representing the minority in interest, carried almost every position he assumed, establishing some most valuable principles of law, and finally compelled his opponents to make an amicable settlement of the matters in dispute with his clients. He received numerous letters at that time from some of the most distinguished lawyers and judges of this country and Great Britain complimenting him on his masterly exposition of the law. Judge Anthony was a prominent member of both the Constitutional Conventions of Illinois held in 1862 and in 1870, and they both took much of their form and character as the result of his efforts. His colleagues in the first were Henry Muhle, Melville W. Fuller, the present Chief Justice of the United States Supreme Court, and Hon. John Wentworth. The Convention of 1870 was in many respects a remarkable assemblage, and it promulgated a constitution which seemed well adapted to the exigencies of that time. It attracted great attention throughout the country. Judge Anthony was there regarded as an expert on constitutional questions and methods of procedure. He was made Chairman of the Executive Committee, and reported the article as it now appears in the Constitution relating to the Executive Department. He also served on the Judiciary Committee and the Committee on Railroads, and many of the provisions of the judiciary article, and most of those in regard to railroads, are the work of his hands. It was through his instrumentality that the Appellate Courts were established, and that additional judges were added to the Circuit and Superior Courts of Cook County, as population should increase and the public business should require it. In politics Judge Anthony is a Republican. He took part in the formation of the Republican party of this State, and was a delegate to the first Republican Convention ever held in Cook County. For many years he was most active in everything relating to the welfare of that party. He was a member of the State Convention of 1880, and took a conspicuous part in the third term movement. He was elected Chairman of the Cook County Convention at which a portion of the delegates withdrew. He was elected to the State Convention, and was there

selected as a contesting delegate to the National Convention at Chicago. After one of the stormiest debates on record, and after addressing the convention in opposition to Gen'l Raum, Gen'l Logan and the late Emory Stors, he was admitted as a delegate, and participated in all the proceedings, which resulted in the nomination of Gen'l Garfield for President. In the fall of that year, he was elected to the office of Judge of the Superior Court of the City of Chicago, and was re-elected to the same position six years after, which position he still occupies. Judge Anthony's most striking traits of character are his indomitable industry and attention to business, which, with his executive ability, enable him to dispose of cases with great promptness. His memory of points of practice, as well as the points of cases, is almost unequalled. He is a close investigator, there being scarcely a department of the law which he has not at some time explored, and is more or less familiar with. He is an accomplished and finished writer, and his contributions to the various legal magazines and periodicals would, if collected, fill volumes. He has written several books of an historical character, which are recognized as of a very high order, among which are his recent works on "The Constitutional History of Illinois," "The Story of the Empire State," and one on "Sonnation and Navigation." He has published other works of great interest from a legal point of view, notably one on taxation in 1876, covering the rates which had been established regarding their levy and collection, in which he reviewed all the cases which had at that time been passed upon by the Supreme Court of Illinois bearing upon the subject, and set forth the points involved. Another work, "The Law of Self-Defense, Trial by Jury in Criminal Cases, and New Trials in Criminal Cases," attracted a great deal of attention in this country, and is the first bold stand taken by any jurist of distinction against the abuses which have arisen by invoking the doctrine of self-defense. This work served to arrest, for a time, the loose utterances which were being put forth in the courts relating to this matter. Judge Anthony has also contributed important papers to the *Legal Advisor*, among them a sketch of all the courts of England, and also a treatise upon the "Law of Arrest in Civil Cases," which is probably the most exhaustive paper on that subject ever written. The *Western Magazine of History*, now the *National Historical Magazine*, has also been enriched by contributions from his pen. "Old Virginia" formed a most interesting series of articles, showing the connection of Illinois to that old Commonwealth. By special invitation of the State Bar Association, he delivered a memorable address before that body at its annual meeting in January, 1891, upon the "Constitutional History of Illinois," and another the following year, "Remember the Pioneers," replete with interesting reminiscences. Judge Anthony was the founder of the Chicago Law Institute, having drawn its charter, and personally urged its passage before the Legislature at Springfield. He has been, for several terms, its President. He was also one of the founders of the Chicago Public Library, and was one of its first Board of Directors. He has one of the largest private libraries of his own in the city. He has enriched his mind not only by extensive reading, but travel, having made several trips to Europe, during which he has visited most of the countries on the Continent, including Denmark, Sweden, Russia, Turkey, Greece, Italy, Spain, and all the region along the Mediterranean and Southern France. During such times he corresponded for papers in this country, his letters always being read with interest. Those from Russia described the organization of the Government, the Greek Church, the condition of the Serfs, and the organization of the courts of the law and administration. In 1889 Judge Anthony was honored with the degree of Doctor of Laws conferred on him by his *Alma Mater*, which was greatly appreciated. Judge Anthony has led a busy life. His capacity for work has rarely been equaled. As a judge he is prompt, painstaking and conscientious. His ability and integrity are unquestioned. He is an ornament to the bench and bar, not only of Chicago, but of the State and the United States. He has devoted his life not only to law, but to literature, and as a fitting close to this sketch of a brilliant career, it is proper to quote his own words when commemorating the virtues and achievements of a brother judge and co-laborer, which reveal clearly the lofty ideal that he has always pursued, and the bright example that he wished to set. "May our successors," said he, "in the profession, look back upon our times not without some kind regrets and some tender recollections. May they cherish our memories with that gentle reverence which belongs to those who have labored earnestly, though it may be humbly, for the advancement of the law. May they catch a holy enthusiasm from the review of our attainments, however limited they may be, which shall make them aspire after the loftiest possessions of human learning, and thus may they be enabled to advance our jurisprudence to that degree of perfection which shall make it a blessing and protection to our own country, and excite the just admiration of mankind." Thus we catch a glimpse of the character, and ideal of this man who has been a shining example, in his life and career, to those would win a like distinction, and honorable career. The whole value of a great life is in the example it affords to others, as a stimulant to their best efforts to do, and to be all that their circumstances admit of. The history of Judge Anthony's career furnishes such a striking example for the emulation of others as may well be followed with profit and satisfaction, both to individuals and to society.



ELLIOTT ANTHONY.



PROFESSIONAL.

THE CHICAGO COLLEGE OF LAW—Chicago is fast becoming an educational center. Its three great Universities, its numerous colleges, academies, and seminaries, its public and private libraries are all of the highest character. The professional department of its different universities will compare favorably with any in the country; and especially is this true of its law schools. A manufacturing and commercial metropolis like Chicago has many advantages for a law student. Out of its many diverse interests a great variety of questions and disputes calling for the application of almost every phase of legal principles are constantly arising and being litigated in its courts. Such interests attract and command the best legal talent the country can afford. About twenty courts of record are constantly in session. This affords the law student exceptionally desirable opportunities of seeing legal proceedings in all their forms in actual progress in the forum itself. The advantage to be obtained from being among lawyers and witnessing the trials of cases in court cannot be overestimated. The Chicago College of Law is open to all who possess the requisite qualifications, and who are desirous of availing themselves of its advantages. It originated from a public demand. It was the result of a spontaneous movement on the part of a number of young men engaged in law offices who were desirous of studying law under proper direction, and at the same time obtaining a knowledge of the general routine of office and court work, and in this manner combine to the fullest extent the theoretical and practical elements of a legal education. The method of instruction in the undergraduate course is mainly that of recitations, consisting of quizzes and explanatory talks. Experience has proven beyond question that thoroughness in the principles and rules of law can best be obtained by the study of standard text-books, followed by a close and careful quiz upon the lessons previously assigned, accompanying such examinations with such oral explanations and illustrations as may best serve to remove obscurities, dispel doubts, and fix the subject discussed in the mind of the student. By



JOSEPH M. BAILEY.

themselves of it for admission to the Bar, and due reference has also been had to the requirements of those who may desire to pursue a course of law studies as preparatory to entering upon other professions or business avocations. The instruction given in the post-graduate course is directed mainly to matters of Practice and Pleading, both at Common Law and in Equity, with the view of illustrating the rules of law by applying them to the various forms of actions at law, and suits in Equity, both in courts of original jurisdiction and on appeal. During this course, students are required to read and consult the Revised Statutes of Illinois, the Revised Statutes of the United States, the most approved English and American Treatises on common law and equity practice and pleadings, and decisions to be selected from the State, Federal and English Reports. The first preceptor of the Chicago College of Law was the Hon. Joseph M. Bailey, Justice of the Supreme Court of Illinois. He was elected Judge of the Circuit Court of the Thirteenth Circuit District in 1877. In January, 1878, he was assigned as one of the Judges of the Appellate Court of the first District of Illinois, held in Chicago. In June, 1888, he was elected one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of Illinois. His written opinions, which are widely cited appear in the first twenty-seven volumes of the Appellate Court Reports, and in the Supreme Court Reports of Illinois, commencing with Volume CXXVI. His learning and ability as a judge are recognized by the members of the Bench and Bar throughout the Northwest. In 1879, the degree of LL. D. was conferred on him by the University of Chicago, and also by the University of Rochester, New York. He is a member of the Board of Trustees of the University of Chicago, and President of the Board of Trustees of the Chicago College of Law. The growth and standing of this organization is due largely to his careful, thorough and systematic work. His wide experience at the Bar and on the Bench enables him by his terse, pertinent, and lucid expositions of the law, to clear the minds of the students of much that is to them uncertain and ambiguous, and stimulates a desire on their part to further research and

inquiry into what Lord Coke terms "the gladsome light of jurisprudence." In 1889, the Hon. Thomas A. Moran, Justice of the Appellate Court of the First District, became a member of the Faculty. He possessed natural talents as an orator. When scarcely twenty he made fluent and forcible speeches and took an active part in the campaign of 1860. In 1864, he moved to New York, where he entered the Albany Law School, and after completing the required course came to Chicago and engaged in the practice of law. As a lawyer he soon ranked among the first at the Chicago Bar. In 1879, he was elected one of Judges of the Circuit Court, and in 1885, the Supreme Court appointed him Justice of the Appellate Court of the first District of Illinois. He is now serving his third term as Circuit Judge, and his second term as Appellate Judge. His long experience both on the common law and equity side of the Nisi Prius Court and several years in the Court of Review, has especially fitted him for an instructor. His judicial opinions are respected, a number having been adopted by the Supreme Court of this State without any alteration. His popularity both with the students and members of the Bar is great. In 1880, the Hon. George Driggs of the Circuit Court of Cook County became a member of the Faculty. He graduated from the Law School of the Columbian University in 1867. He practiced law for a time at Pittsburgh, Pa. In 1881, he came to Chicago and entered upon the active practice of the law until November, 1889, when he was elected Judge of the Circuit Court to fill the unexpired term of the Hon. Roland S. Williamson, deceased. In 1891, he was elected to the full term of six years. He was an able, careful and conscientious Judge, a popular orator, and a good instructor. During the year, courses of lectures will be given on subjects german to those embraced in the prescribed course of study, by Adelbert Hamilton, Charles E. Kremer, the President of the University and other distinguished members of the Bench and Bar. The undergraduate course will open the first Monday in September; the post-graduate course the first Tuesday in October, in the Athenæum Building, No. 18 to 26 Van Buren Street. The junior and senior classes meet on alternate nights between the hours of seven and nine o'clock, in the College lecture room. Application blanks and any further information can be obtained from the Secretary, Elmer E. Barrett, 1501 Unity Building.

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THOMAS A. MORAN.

ELMER E. BARRETT, LL. B., of the law firm of Ball & Barrett, and

Secretary of the Chicago College of Law, was born at Kalamazoo, Michigan, June 2, 1862. His ancestry has a colonial history, dating back long before the Revolutionary war. His parents settled in Illinois in 1870; and here he received his education and early training. First in the public schools and afterward in the higher and academic, he laid the foundation of a liberal education, preparatory to his professional career. In 1886, the Chicago Evening College of Law was organized, to enable young men who were employed during the day, to prosecute the study of the law. Mr. Barrett was made President of its Board of Trustees, which position he held until 1889, when it



ELMER E. BARRETT.

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was reorganized, and became the Law Department of the Lake Forest University, under the name of the Chicago College of Law. Mr. Barrett was then made Secretary, which position he still holds. Having been connected with it from its start, as a member of its first class, its Board of Trustees, and then as its presiding officer his personality has been stamped on every step of its progress; and from it he received the degree of Bachelor of Laws, upon completing his University course. He was married in 1882, and settled at Western Springs, where he owns a delightful home. He was a member of the first Board of Trustees of the village; and has always taken an interest in public matters. In 1887 he was appointed Village Treasurer, which he subsequently resigned to accept the office of Village Attorney. He is also a member of the Village School Board. Mr. Barrett is a member of the Union League Club, the Lincoln Club and the Congregational Club, and in many other ways is popular among his associates and acquaintances.

For an extended notice of the Union College of Law, see account of the Northwestern University, in the chapter on Education.

LORIN CONE COLLINS, JR., Judge of the Circuit Court of Cook County, Ills., was born at Windsor, Conn., August 1, 1848. His parents were Lorin C. and Mary (Bemis) Collins. The family is an old one in this country, one of his ancestors being Wm. Bradford, who came over in the Mayflower, a friend and companion of Carver and Standish. Bradford was the second Governor of Plymouth Colony. Mr. Collins' ancestors, have been almost exclusively professional men, his father being a clergyman. Both of his parents are living, and reside at Norwood Park, in this county. In the Spring of 1853, his parents removed to St. Paul, Minn., and settled on a farm; and young Lorin inured himself to farm work during his boyhood. Every department of farm work is familiar to him, even to running a threshing machine in the woods in the middle of a Minnesota winter. Young Collins attended the common schools of St. Paul, and obtained such an education as they furnished, until he was nineteen years of age, when he went to Delaware, Ohio, and went through a two years' course of preparation for college. He entered as a freshman at the Northwestern University, at Evanston, in 1878, and graduated in the classical course in June, 1872. He was distinguished, while in college, for his love of athletic sports; was captain of the ball nine four years, and captain of the life boat crew. His rank was not remarkably high as a scholar, but he took a prominent position as a debater and an orator, and was more interested in philosophical and psychological studies than in the study of the classics. On leaving college he entered the law office of Clark & Van



LORIN CONE COLLINS.

Schaack, in Chicago, July 6, 1872, and began the study of the law. On September 17, 1873, he married Nellie Robb, daughter of Geo. A. Robb, an old settler of Chicago, who came here in 1837 and engaged in the ship chandlery business. From this marriage there have resulted five children three of whom are now living. After his marriage the Judge settled at Norwood Park, where he still lives. He has a beautiful home and a good library. He keeps his law library at home, and his best work is done there late at night when all but himself have retired. He was admitted to the bar in September, 1874, after an examination before the Supreme Court at Ottawa. He pursued the practice of law until September, 1878, when he was nominated for the Legislature. At this session he opposed the election of Logan for the United States Senate, and supported Senator Oglesby, but he afterward became a warm personal friend of Logan. He was re-elected to the Legislature from his district, and was made Speaker of the House on its organization. While in the Legislature, during his successive terms, he was identified with very many popular measures. The Judge was a delegate in 1884, to the National Convention from the Fourth Congressional District, where he was a warm supporter of James G. Blaine. In 1884, Judge W. H. Barnum, resigned from the bench of the Circuit Court of Cook County, and Governor John M. Hamilton, appointed Mr. Collins to fill the vacancy. The appointment, at first, was an unpopular one, the appointee being better known as a politician than as a lawyer qualified for a judicial position; but at the end of his six year's incumbency, he had so far won public confidence that he was re-elected.

HON. JONAS HUTCHINSON.—Hon. Jonas Hutchinson was born at Milford, N. H., in 1840. His father, who was a farmer, died when young Jonas was six years of age. He received a thorough preparatory training for college at Appleton Academy, Mount Vernon, N. H. He then entered Dartmouth College, from which he graduated with honors in 1863. While at

college he maintained himself by teaching school during the winter months, and thus earning money to defray his college expenses. After graduating he taught school for three years in Ohio. From here he came to Chicago in 1867 as a representative of a New York publishing house, but he soon severed his connection with that, and in the fall of the same year he went to Boston, and entered the office of Sweetzer & Gardner, attorneys, for the study of the law. He completed his course at his birthplace, Milford, N. H., with Bainbridge Wadleigh, afterward United States Senator. In March, 1869, Mr. Hutchinson was admitted to the bar in Manchester, N.



JONAS HUTCHINSON.

H., when he came directly to Chicago, where he has since resided continuously. He first entered the office of Gookins & Roberts, where he remained until 1873, after which he was retained as special counsel for the Manufacturers' National Bank which employed his whole time for two years, until its final liquidation. He then opened an office at 80 Dearborn Street. In 1876 he formed a partnership with James H. Roberts, and afterward M. H. P. Thomas was taken into the concern, under the style of Roberts, Hutchinson & Thomas. Mr. Hutchinson has always been an ardent Democrat, but never took an active part in politics until 1876, when he was made president of the 1st Ward Democratic Club. In 1888 he was elected chairman of the Democratic Central Committee which he held until he was afterward nominated by his party for Judge, when he resigned. Mr. Hutchinson held the office of Corporation Counsel under the Cregier administration, with honor to himself and to his party. He has yet a bright future before him.

LEROY D. THOMAN. Although a resident of Chicago for little more than three years, Judge Thoman is well known to the profession as an able lawyer and to the people as an enterprising citizen. He was born in Salem, Ohio, July 31, 1851, and is of Swiss-German extraction. His paternal ancestors settled in Maryland in 1680, and his maternal in Virginia, in 1690. His maternal grand-father, Rev. Henry Soneckecker, was a pioneer minister of the German Reformed Church in Ohio. He organized the first church of that denomination in Wayne County in 1816. Judge Thoman's rudimentary education was received in the public schools of his native State. At sixteen years of age he began teaching in the common schools, and taught for five years, at the same time devoting himself to the study of law. He was for three years principal of the public schools of Piper City, Illinois. He chose the profession of law, was admitted to the bar on arriving at the age of twenty-one, and was at once appointed Deputy Prosecuting Attorney for the Ninth Judicial District of Indiana. In January, 1873, he resigned his position and moved to Youngstown, Ohio. In 1875 he was elected to the bench, where he remained for six years. He was for several years active in State and National politics. In 1880 he presided over the Democratic State Convention, and in the same year made the canvass for Congress against William McKinley, Jr. Through Judge Thoman's efforts, as a member of the committee on resolutions, a civil service reform plank was made a part of the State platform in 1882. Upon retiring from the bench, in February, 1882, he



LEROY D. THOMAN.

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resumed the practice of law, as the attorney for the Pittsburg & Lake Erie Railway Company for Ohio. In January, 1883, the Pendleton Civil Service Bill became a law and Judge Thoman was appointed by President Arthur as the Democratic member of the United States Civil Service Commission. He served three years, resigning his office in 1885. He has taken great interest in the idea of eliminating politics from city government. In 1888, Judge Thoman delivered the address to the graduating class at Oberlin, Ohio. His address was a most thoughtful discussion of the theme, "Thumb Marks in Life." He has contributed a number of most interesting articles to prominent magazines on subjects of public interest. He is a fine lawyer, an able advocate, and enjoys the confidence of the bench and bar. He is lecturer on private international law in the Northwestern University, and of Medical Jurisprudence for Bennett College. Judge Thoman is a member of the Union League Club, the Athletic Club, and the North Shore Club. He is president of the Ohio Society in Chicago. Politically the Judge is a Democrat and a Free-Trader in the full sense of that term. To him is due great credit in Chicago's securing the World's Fair. As president of "The State Columbian Association," he did yeoman service in Chicago's interest to secure the Exposition. He visited and delivered addresses in the interest of the World's Fair in many of the principal cities in the United States. In 1876 Judge Thoman was married to Mary E. Cartwright, who died in short time afterward. He was again married February 25, 1892, to a daughter of Judge Smith, of Lebanon, Ohio.

WILLIAM S. FORREST was born at Baltimore, Md., July 9th, 1852. Having received a thorough preparatory education, he entered Dartmouth College, was honored by an election to the Psi Upsilon fraternity, and graduated in the class of 1875. Soon after he began reading law with Gaston, Field & Jewell, of Boston. He remained with that firm until 1878, when he removed to Chicago, and was admitted to the Illinois bar in October of that year. Mr. Forrest was early engaged in some very celebrated criminal cases wherein he manifested such rare powers of analysis, such a clear knowledge of the law, such fearless and untiring devotion to the interests of his clients, and such a wealth of resources that it soon placed him at the very head of the criminal practice in Illinois. Among the notable cases which he has tried, and which he has won against overwhelming odds were the Lamb case, where the defendant was charged with the murder of Officer Race. The Reeves case is another, where the defendant was charged with forgery of railroad tickets, the charge being supported by the testimony of the



WILLIAM S. FORREST.

printer, the stamp maker, by those who bought the tickets, and by the fact that they were *fac similes* of the genuine. Yet, with only the testimony of the defendant, and a well-directed cross examination, he won against the Illinois Central Railroad, backed by the Pinkerton Agency and the ablest of counsel. In the case of Carey Brothers—charge, murder, evidence; the two brothers fought with deceased before twenty witnesses, McFadden received knife wound in the back and bled to death—the defence was that one of the two must have done it. It was impossible to tell which; therefore the jury must acquit both; won. The McDonald case was the only one of the "boodle" cases against Cook County Commissioners and others tried by Mr. Forrest; and it was the only one won; and that by his masterly conduct of it throughout. In it he demonstrated the great value of a "bill of particulars." The Cronin case is another celebrated case in which Mr. Forrest led the defence. This is now before the Supreme Court, where Mr. Forrest is confident of obtaining a reversal of the verdict of the lower court. The Corcoran-McAbee case is another recent one in which Corcoran and McAbee were indicted for conspiracy to elect McAbee, Alderman, by false registration and illegal voting. Four men turned State's evidence, and testified that they were employed by Corcoran and McAbee to register and vote under assumed names in every precinct of the 24th Ward. It was proved that 300 fraudulent votes were cast for McAbee. The defendants were the only ones who could have a motive to procure such fraudulent votes; and yet, against this array of evidence, the case was won through the most exciting, rapid, brilliant, and crushing cross examination, maintained for several hours, that ever occurred in Cook County. But Mr. Forrest does not confine himself to criminal practice. He has a large and very profitable civil practice as well, which is in fact much the largest part of his practice. He is a powerful advocate, eloquent and effective equally before a jury or a popular audience; and has frequently done splendid campaign work on the stump for the Democratic party, the party of his choice. On April 17, 1879, Mr. Forrest married Miss Elizabeth Whitney, of Boston, daughter of the late Melvin Whitney, for many years a prominent merchant of New York.

RUSSELL MERRITT WING, one of the foremost men at the Chicago bar, was born on a farm in Kendall County, Illinois, January 2, 1852. He attended such common schools as the place afforded, and the Fowler Academy, at Morris. When about 20 years of age he was sent to Hillsdale College, Michigan, where he graduated. He then entered the law office of John Van Aerin, of Chicago, who was recognized as one of the ablest lawyers in the West, and studied law for two years, attending the Chicago Law School during the time. He was admitted to the bar, and has since participated in some of the most celebrated cases in Chicago and throughout the West that have ever been before the courts. The first case of great note was the *People vs. Mooney*, in which Mooney, a life convict in the penitentiary, at Joliet was accused of killing his cell-mate, John Anderson. The deceased was found covered with wounds, 33 in number, two entering the heart. The cell was literary covered with blood; but no blood was found on Mooney, and there was no one of the 33 wounds that could not have been self-inflicted by the deceased. The case was tried before three juries. The first gave a verdict of guilty, and affixed the death penalty. This was set aside, a new trial ordered, and a change of venue taken to Waukegan. Here a second conviction was had, which was reversed by the Supreme Court. On the last trial 2,700 veniremen were called before the jury was obtained. This time Mooney turned State's evidence, and admitted the killing, but he was acquitted, and returned to the penitentiary under his old life sentence. The next case was that against Schwartz and Watt, two brakemen, who were accused of murdering an express messenger on the Rock Island Railway. Mr. Wing was employed by the railroad and the express company to assist the prosecution. The Asylum case was another, where two attendants, Crogan and Richardson, were tried before Judge McConnell, charged with murdering Burns, a patient at the Insane Asylum at Dunning. The Cronin case was another of his celebrated cases. In this Mr. Wing developed a power of eloquence which surprised even those who knew most of his great abilities. His speech to the jury was a model; and, as a hostile newspaper critic put it, sufficient in itself to put him at the very front of the criminal bar of the West. Many other important cases can be mentioned, where coming into them after conviction, he has secured acquittal, on subsequent trials. While Mr. Wing has been engaged in many celebrated criminal cases in Chicago, and throughout the West, his principal business is in civil cases. He also has a large corporation practice.



RUSSELL MERRITT WING.

HON. JOEL M. LONGENECKER.—The subject of this sketch was born on a farm in Crawford County, Illinois, Jan. 12, 1847. His parents, both of whom are still living on the old farm, are of a Pennsylvania Dutch family, and came to Illinois more than fifty years ago. When not quite eighteen years of age, young Joel enlisted in Co. F, Fifth Illinois Cavalry, in which he served until the end of the war. He then attended the Robinson High School, in Crawford Co., and sustained himself while prosecuting his studies by teaching in the country public schools. It was at this time that he began the study of the law, and in 1870 he was admitted to the bar at Olney, Richland Co.,



JOEL M. LONGENECKER.

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Illinois. After a term of two years as City Attorney, ably filled, in 1876 he was elected State's Attorney for the District. In 1881, Mr. Longenecker removed to Chicago, where he engaged in the practice of his profession. In 1884, he was made assistant to Luther Laffin Mills, then State's Attorney, and was subsequently retained under Mr. Grinnell, where he acquitted himself with so much credit that it won him the highest praise from those with whom he was associated. On Mr. Grinnell's promotion to the bench, Mr. Longenecker was elected to fill Mr. Grinnell's unexpired term, receiving nearly nineteen thousand majority over all opponents. On the expiration of his term he was again elected, and has since administered the affairs of his office with credit to himself and to the satisfaction of those who placed him in office. He has tried some very celebrated cases, among which may be mentioned the Cronin case, which gave him more than a national reputation. He has been prominently mentioned as a candidate for Governor of Illinois, and if nominated will doubtless make a strong race.

WILLIAM ERNEST MASON, was born at Franklinville, Cattaraugus County, New York, July 7, 1850. His father, Lewis J. Mason, was a merchant of the town, a man of high character, and an active abolitionist. He early identified himself with the Republican party, and was an ardent supporter of John C. Fremont. In 1858 his parents removed to Bentonport, Iowa, where they remained until his father's death, in 1865. Then William was thrown upon his own resources at fifteen years of age. He had received such educational advantages as the public schools afforded, besides two years' study at Birmingham College; so that he had already a fair start toward a liberal education. To be called upon to make his own way in the world naturally developed strong individual characteristics, self-reliance and strength of purpose, which have been the elements of his successful career since. He began teaching in order to supply means to prosecute his studies, putting in two years in the public schools of Des Moines, Iowa. He then entered upon the study of the law with Thos. J.



WILLIAM E. MASON

of both branches of the Illinois Legislature, and always displayed the same conspicuous ability there as elsewhere. In 1888, he was elected to Congress from the Third Congressional District, of Illinois, and was noted as one of the most servicable members of that body. He was always ready in debate, sparkling in wit, logical in argument, and eloquent in speech, proving himself equal to any emergency, as was shown in several important and notable debates, among which was that on the location of the World's Columbian Exposition. He has taken part in several hotly contested political campaigns where his accomplishments have been used to good effect. In 1873, Mr. Mason married Miss Edith Julia White, the daughter of George White, of Des Moines, Iowa, and during the years that have followed, the couple have gathered around them an interesting family of children, which it is equally their delight to rear in all the graces which adorn their parents.

SETH F. CREWS, of the firm of Crews & Owen, was born on a farm near Fairfield, Wayne County, Ills., on March 27th, 1847. He was educated in the common schools, such as Southern Illinois afforded, and afterward entered upon the study of the law, being admitted to practice March, 1870. In June, 1875, he removed to Mount Vernon, Ills., where he held several offices of considerable importance. He was State's attorney for Jefferson County from 1876 to 1880, which gave him a thorough training in the practice of criminal law. He also represented his district in the Legislature in the session of 188-3. His powers of oratory had already become so well recognized that he was selected by the managing committee of the Republican party to make the nominating speech placing Hon. Lorin C. Collins (now Judge Collins, of Chicago) in nomination for Speaker of the House. His speech on this occasion was said to have been the finest piece of oratory ever made under the dome of the Statehouse. Mr. Crews has acted as counsel in many celebrated cases; among them were his defense of Mrs. Rawson for the shooting of Lawyer Whitney, in the court room, in Chicago. In one of his

important cases, he received as a fee, title to 500,000 acres of the very best lands in the State of Texas, said to be worth, at the lowest possible estimate, three dollars per acre, making the largest fee any lawyer or firm ever received, in any one case, west of the Allegheny Mountains. Mr. Crews' practice is mainly confined to the civil courts, but he frequently undertakes important criminal cases as well. He is noted for his skill in the trial of cases, is said to be one of the best cross-examiners in the city, and his clear logic and powerful eloquence give him a remarkable strength before a jury. Mr. Crews is an earnest and ardent Republican, and always takes a leading part in the councils of his party. He has taken an active part on the stump in nearly every political campaign since he reached maturity. He is member of Hyde Park Club, and is secretary and treasurer of the Chicago and Texas Cattle Company, which owns 1,500,000 acres of fine lands in the State of Texas. During Mr. Crews' early boyhood he met with a serious misfortune, by which he lost his right leg, so that for more than forty years he has been compelled to walk on crutches.

JOHN CHARLES BLACK, was born at Lexington, Mo., January, 1839. He received a liberal academic education, and graduated at Wabash College, at Wabash, Indiana. On the breaking out of the late civil war, he enlisted in the 37th Illinois Volunteers, serving with distinction throughout the war, being steadily promoted for meritorious conduct, until he was mustered out in 1865, at the close of the war, as Brevet Brigadier General of Volunteers. In the numerous battles in which he was engaged he received more wounds, and still carries more scars than any prominent soldier living to-day. At the close of the war he began the study of law in Chicago, and after a most thorough course, was admitted to the bar. He began practice at Danville, in this State. His career as an attorney has been one of brilliant successes, having made a proud record in his profession. He has always been a prominent Democrat, and is recognized as a brilliant campaigner, and a faithful and efficient worker. He has stamped the State in every campaign since the war, and has borne the standard of his party, by appearing on the ticket when defeat was certain. General Black was selected by President Cleveland as Pension Commissioner, an office which he filled with honor to himself, and credit to the administration of which he formed a part. He has now settled in Chicago, and is engaged in the practice of law.

VAN HOLLIS HIGGINS, one of the oldest and most respected lawyers in Chicago, was born in Geneseo County, New York, February 20, 1821. Coming to this city in 1837, he was admitted to the bar of Iroquois County six years thereafter, and then commenced the practice of his profession. Remaining there two years, he removed to Galena, where he formed a partnership with Judge O. C. Pratt, which continued until 1849. For two years Judge Higgins was city attorney of Galena. Returning to Chicago in the autumn of 1852, he opened an office, and practiced alone for some time, and then in 1853, formed a partnership with Corydon Beckwith and B. F. Strother, under the name of Higgins, Beckwith & Strother. In 1858 he was sent to the Legislature, and the next



SETH F. CREWS.



JOHN C. BLACK.

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VAN HOLLIS HIGGINS.

proprietor, have since fully occupied his time. It will be seen from the foregoing that his career has been marked by unusual energy and ability. During the war he was one of the most prominent of those patriotic citizens, who, by their brains, money and untiring zeal contributed largely to the success of the Union arms. As a member of the Union Defense Committee, he cheerfully shouldered his share of the burden, and did much to establish Chicago's reputation for patriotism. Among the other institutions of this city whose usefulness is widespread is the Chicago Historical Society, of which Judge Higgins was one of the incorporators. He is a member of Oriental Lodge, No. 53, A. F. & A. M.; Apollo Comandery, No. 1, K. T.; and Oriental Consistory 32^d, S. P. R. S. In 1847 he was married to Mrs. E. S. Alexander, of Jacksonville, Ill., who died in 1882.

HON. JULIUS S. GRINNELL, attorney at law, and general counsel of the Chicago City Railway Company, is descended from an old French-Welsh family, his paternal ancestors coming to New England early in the settlement of that portion of the United States. His father, Dr. J. H. Grinnell, was a prominent physician in New Haven, Vt. Julius S. was born in Massena, N. Y., in 1842. His rudimentary education he received in the excellent common schools of his native county. He fitted himself for college in the Potsdam Academy, and entered Middlebury (Vt.) College in 1862, and graduated with high honors with the class of 1866. He shortly afterward began the study of law in the office of Hon. William C. Brown in Ogdensburg, N. Y., and began the practice of his profession in 1868. For about two years thereafter he practiced law and taught in the Ogdensburg Academy. Believing there were superior advantages in the West for a young man, Mr. Grinnell came to Chicago in 1870. On his arrival here he entered the office of Hutchinson & Luff as a clerk, but soon tiring of clerical duties and aspiring to something higher, he opened an office and began the practice of law. That he was successful in his undertakings is amply



JULIUS S. GRINNELL.

year was elected Judge of the Superior Court, which position he held for a little over six years. In the autumn of 1865 he resigned the judgeship, and at the same time formed a connection with Leonard Swett and Col. David Quigg, under the name of Higgins, Swett & Quigg, which continued until the fall of 1872, when Judge Higgins was elected to the presidency of the Babcock Manufacturing Co. In January, 1876, he resigned from the active management of that company to accept the financial agency of the Charter Oak Life Insurance Co., for the Western States; and the affairs of that corporation and the management of the Rosehill Cemetery, of which he is the principal

proprietor, have since fully occupied his time. It will be seen from the foregoing that his career has been marked by unusual energy and ability. During the war he was one of the most prominent of those patriotic citizens, who, by their brains, money and untiring zeal contributed largely to the success of the Union arms. As a member of the Union Defense Committee, he cheerfully shouldered his share of the burden, and did much to establish Chicago's reputation for patriotism. Among the other institutions of this city whose usefulness is widespread is the Chicago Historical Society, of which Judge Higgins was one of the incorporators. He is a member of Oriental Lodge, No. 53, A. F. & A. M.; Apollo Comandery, No. 1, K. T.; and Oriental Consistory 32^d, S. P. R. S. In 1847 he was married to Mrs. E. S. Alexander, of Jacksonville, Ill., who died in 1882.

HON. JULIUS S. GRINNELL, attorney at law, and general counsel of the Chicago City Railway Company, is descended from an old French-Welsh family, his paternal ancestors coming to New England early in the settlement of that portion of the United States. His father, Dr. J. H. Grinnell, was a prominent physician in New Haven, Vt. Julius S. was born in Massena, N. Y., in 1842. His rudimentary education he received in the excellent common schools of his native county. He fitted himself for college in the Potsdam Academy, and entered Middlebury (Vt.) College in 1862, and graduated with high honors with the class of 1866. He shortly afterward began the study of law in the office of Hon. William C. Brown in Ogdensburg, N. Y., and began the practice of his profession in 1868. For about two years thereafter he practiced law and taught in the Ogdensburg Academy. Believing there were superior advantages in the West for a young man, Mr. Grinnell came to Chicago in 1870. On his arrival here he entered the office of Hutchinson & Luff as a clerk, but soon tiring of clerical duties and aspiring to something higher, he opened an office and began the practice of law. That he was successful in his undertakings is amply

have become a part of the history of the State of Illinois. In the capacity of State's attorney he was called upon to manage and conduct some of the most important cases that ever engaged the attention of a court; cases that involved the integrity of public officers and the honest administration of public affairs; others the outcome of which served to protect the purity of the ballot, and above all, one which involved the very existence of Republican institutions, since it was a direct test of the power of popular government to protect itself against the elements of social destruction, which, having had free voice for the expression of opinions, sought to compel their adoption by force. For this great task Mr. Grinnell was peculiarly gifted. Beside a broad common sense and executive ability he had a thorough knowledge of the law, absolute fearlessness in his vindication, and so completely did he feel the righteousness of his position that his arguments became eloquence and his forensic utterances the best examples of that grandeur of speech which finds its real basis in sincerity and truth. Among the celebrated cases prosecuted by Judge Grinnell was the case of Joseph C. Mackin, who was tried and convicted of perjury growing out of a desire to shield himself before the grand jury from accusations of fraud at a recent election; the case of certain members of the board of county commissioners, and the heads of various county institutions indicted jointly for conspiracy to plunder the tax-payers on contracts for county work and supplies. The trial resulted in the conviction of ten members of the county boards and the heads of several county institutions, and is known as the Boodle case. By far the most important case prosecuted by Judge Grinnell was the Anarchist case, where in the face of threats and intimidations he prosecuted those cruel and criminal advocates of destruction without a fear. He gathered the facts and law together, and after two months of sleepless, untiring work in their trial, succeeded in convicting all of the defendants. This conviction resulted in the execution of five of the accused, and the incarceration in the penitentiary of the others. This decision has met with the approval of every court, from the Criminal Court of Cook County to the Supreme Court of the United States, and won the highest regard of every patriotic man in the



EGBERT JAMIESON.

was a most excellent judge, as well as a good lawyer, and his capacity of judge added to the enviable reputation that he had already obtained as an advocate and trial lawyer, that of a learned jurist, deeply versed in the law, but still one so strongly imbued with a sense of right and equity that he won even the praises of the unsuccessful litigants who appeared before him. In 1891 Judge Grinnell accepted the position of general counsel for the Chicago City Railway Company. In October, 1869, Mr. Grinnell was married to Miss Augusta Hitchcock, of Shorham, Vt.

HON. EGBERT JAMIESON, general counsel for the North and West Side Chicago Street Railroad Companies, was born in Castleton, Vt., in 1848. His father, Egbert Jamieson, was a prominent surgeon; was for a time surgeon in the U. S. Navy, and was surgeon of the 1st Wisconsin Regiment during the late war; was in charge of the U. S. Hospital at Murfreesboro, Tenn., and died there. At the age of nine years young Jamieson removed with his parents to Wisconsin, locating at Racine. His primary education he received in the public schools of Racine, afterward graduating from the Racine College. He began reading law soon after quitting college in the law office of Sanders & Ladd, and was admitted to the bar in Chicago in 1866. Mr. Jamieson served an apprenticeship at typesetting in the office of the *Racine County Democrat*, and was afterward on the editorial staff of the *Milwaukee Daily News*. After coming to Chicago he was associated in the practice of law with Judge Knowlton and Emery A. Storrs. Mr. Jamieson was for some time attorney for the United States Express Company. In 1873 he was elected city attorney for the city of Chicago, and was the first lawyer to give an opinion that, by the adoption of the new city charter, the city officers then holding office would hold over. The Citizens' Association, composed of the best element of the city at that time, took a leading part in municipal affairs, favored the adoption of this charter, but Mr. Jamieson opposed, and finally convinced the association that it would be unwise to adopt it. But the "City Hall gang" were in the ascendancy, and they favored and succeeded in having the new charter adopted. In 1887 Mr. Jamieson was elected judge of the Superior Court, and occupied the bench at the time of the famous county "boodle trial," which lasted for eight weeks, and was one of the most noted and important trials of that day. Judge Jamieson received the highest encomiums of the press,

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the bench and the bar for the masterly way in which he conducted the case, and for his instructions to the jury. The case was appealed to the Supreme Court, but no error could be found in his rulings. During his occupancy of the judgeship his rulings became deservedly known for their equity, and for the accuracy of their decision on the law, and precedent involved in the case. Although urbane and courteous to those who practiced in his court, he decried special pleadings and departure from the legitimate line of arguments based on legal points whereon the case rested, and his careful and continuous study and intimate acquaintance with the law made him a just and important judge of such points. As a lawyer Mr. Jamieson ranks among the leaders of the Chicago bar, and when practicing enjoyed a practice second to no lawyer in the city. He is recognized as a man of unusual talent, both as an adviser and counselor, and has achieved a position accorded to none but those of the highest talent. In 1890 Judge Jamieson resigned the judgeship to accept the important position he so efficiently fills at this time, that of general counsel for the North and West Side Street Railroad Companies. He is married, and lives in a most beautiful home at 38 Newport Avenue.

FRANCIS W. WALKER, of the law firm of Walker, Judd & Hawley, Suite 1020, Chamber of Commerce Building, was born October 12, 1856, at the corner of Division and State Streets, this city. Mr. Walker comes from grand old New England stocks. Although his parents were born in New York State, his ancestry dates back to the early colonial days of Massachusetts and Connecticut. He received his early education in the public schools and at the time of the great fire was entering upon his second year in the Chicago High School. This calamity, which completely wiped out the fortunes of so many, left his father, Lucas B. Walker, hitherto a prosperous South Water Street merchant, practically penniless. The father was well advanced in years and it became necessary for the son, Frank, the subject of this sketch, to seek employment. In December, 1871, the young man started his business career in the mailing department of the *Chicago Times*. His labors were arduous and exacting, inasmuch as while filling the positions accorded him in the mailing room, he established



FRANCIS W. WALKER.

doing the distributing and collecting himself, that the family income might be enlarged to a degree of comfort. Although laboring in the commercial field ten hours a day, the young man seemingly found ample time to devote to study. His papers were distributed by eight o'clock and punctually at nine each week day morning he was at his desk in the High School. On the completion of his High School course, the ambitious young man devoted two years to study at Bryn Mawr College. In 1875 he entered the law office of Mills & Ingham. In September of this year he began student life at the Union College of Law, graduating with high honors in 1877. During the intervening period he missed but two mornings in the *Times* mailing room and the distribution of papers on the route he had so successfully instituted. In 1884, while a member of the firm of Ennis & Walker, struggling as all young lawyers are prone, for recognition, he was selected by Hon. Julius S. Grinnell for the position of First Assistant State's attorney. The selection reflected credit on the Judge's keen perception and foresight. Mr. Grinnell's tenure of office was an exciting one. The administration was during a period that can be likened to the days of Tweedism in New York, or the dark hours of California when vigilantes had to protect San Francisco from mob rule, except in this instance, the welfare of the country was at stake. Anarchy, hoodling, murder and other nefarious crimes were rampant. But anarchy or hoodling had no terrors for Mr. Walker. Spurred on by the intrepid efforts of his leader, Mr. Walker dealt deadly blows in the interest of law and justice, without hesitation. The result is a matter of history. Resigning from this office when Judge Grinnell donned the ermine, which was in 1887, Mr. Walker formed a partnership with Mr. Edward J. Judd, son of Hon. Norman B. Judd, an able and conscientious young lawyer. In January, 1892, Mr. Samuel F. Hawley was admitted to the firm, the firm name being Walker, Judd & Hawley. During 1891, in connection with his other business, Mr. Walker filled the office of County Attorney, it is needless to say with credit, for he saved the taxpayers thousands of dollars in the defeat of claims growing out of the official actions of the so-called "Boodle County Board." Mr. Walker has a distinguished presence in the court room. He is brimful of vim and earnestness, is gifted with remarkable oration ability, is a splendid debater and can diagnose a case at a glance. These attributes have been instrumental in his rapid advancement. Mr. Walker, in 1889, married Miss Lulu Calhoun, of Chicago, and a pretty little baby boy has blessed this happy union.

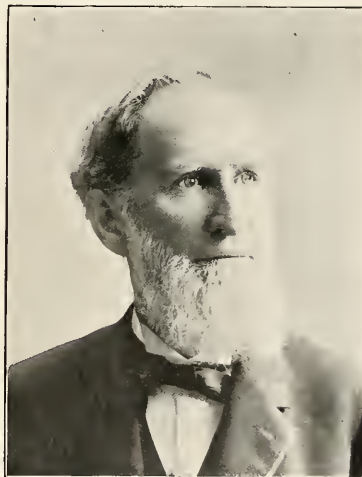
MASON B. LOOMIS, ex-County Judge of Cook County, and one of the foremost lawyers of Chicago, was born at Hartselle, Medina county, Ohio, April 14, 1838. In 1854 both his parents died. During the next year he entered Oberlin College, in which he took a partial course. He then came West for a short time in 1857, but returned to Ohio, and in April, 1859, married Miss Mary E. Ainsworth. About the same time he began to read law in Wooster, Ohio; and in the spring of 1861 was admitted to the bar in Medina County. In September of that year he removed to Kankakee, Ills., where he began the practice of his profession. This he continued until June, 1870,



MASON B. LOOMIS.

when he removed to Chicago. In 1868 he had been elected State's Attorney for what was then the Twentieth Judicial Circuit, his term of office being four years, but discovering in Chicago a more inviting field, he resigned that office and came here. He became a member of the firm of Lunsan, Avery, Loomis & Comstock, which connection continued until January, 1874, when he made a new partnership with Chas. H. Wood, late Judge of his old Kankakee district. Upon Mr. Loomis' election as County Judge of Cook County, in the fall of 1877, his law partnership was dissolved. By an amendment to the State Constitution the four years' term to which Judge Loomis had been elected was extended one year, so that he continued to occupy his seat on the bench until December 1, 1882. He then resumed his law practice; after being associated for about a year with Chas. W. Needham, he continued alone in active practice until the autumn of 1890, when he associated with him F. S. Loomis, his son, a recent graduate of Michigan University and Union Law College of Chicago, under the firm name of M. B. & F. S. Loomis; in which firm Judge Loomis still continues his professional career, making a specialty of the law concerning real property and corporations; in which line he has been engaged in many important cases in Chicago and elsewhere.

HARVEY B. HURD was born February 14, 1828, at Huntington, Fairfield County, Conn. He lived and worked on his father's farm until he was fourteen years of age, when he entered the office of the Bridgeport *Standard*, to learn to be a printer. Two years later, in 1844, he went to New York, and worked for a time with Gould & Banks, law publishers. While here he set up Daniel Webster's brief in the famous Girard case. In the fall of 1844 he returned to Bridgeport, and from there set out with ten other young men to attend Jubilee College, at Peoria, Ill. From there he removed to Chicago, in 1846. His first regular employment was on the *Evening Journal*, and afterward on the *Prairie Farmer*. He began the study of the law with Calvin De Wolf, and was admitted to the bar in 1848. A year later he formed a partnership with Carlos Haven, afterward States' Attorney. In 1850 he became associated with A. J. Brown, principally engaged in real estate speculations. His first considerable deal turned out profitable, and encouraged him to continue. He was one of the first to locate at Evanston, where some of his real estate ventures were made. He was a vigorous anti-slavery agitator, was a member of the Buffalo Convention of 1856, and of the Committee that formed the plan of organization. In 1862 Mr. Hurd formed a



HARVEY B. HURD.



CANUTE R. MATSON.

District for Chicago, being especially active in fixing the boundaries and determining the terms on which it should be set up. Mr. Hurd was married in May, 1853, to Cornelia A. Hilliard, daughter of James H. Hilliard, of Middletown, Conn. In November, 1860, he was married again, to Sarah G., the widow of George Collins, of Chicago. Mr. and Mrs. Hurd have two living children, Eda L., the wife of George S. Lord, and Nellie, the wife of John Comstock.

CANUTE R. MATSON. Mr. C. R. Matson is a native of Norway, being born April 9th, 1843. He removed with his parents to this country in 1849, settling at first in Wisconsin. In 1861 he removed to Chicago, but soon afterward entered the army, in which he served four years and four months. He received his education in the common schools, Albion Academy, and Milton College, but left before graduation. He then began the study of the law, to the practice of which he was admitted in due time. Mr. Matson has held many important offices during the last twenty years, among which were a clerkship of the police court of Chicago from 1869 to 1873; justice of the peace from 1875 to 1880; coroner of Cook County from 1880 to 1882; chief deputy sheriff 1882 to 1886, and sheriff from 1886 to 1890. Mr. Matson is now engaged in the practice of the law.

WILLIAM SCOTT BROWN was born at Lyons, in the State of New York, and came to Chicago in early youth. He was educated at the Genesee Seminary at Lima, N. Y., where he developed an extraordinary aptness for the classics and *belles lettres*. The college of the same name a few years later conferred on him the honorary degree of Master of Arts, and subsequently LL.D. He studied law with the celebrated firm of Butterfield & receiving his license from and making his first argument before the late Senator Stephen A. Douglas, then Judge of the Supreme Court, who was holding a term of the Circuit Court under the old Supreme Court system. This is the fiftieth year or golden jubilee anniversary of his admission to the bar of Chicago. He delivered the first Fourth of July oration ever pronounced in Cook County, which was published in pamphlet form by the Chicago *Tribune*. He delivered the first Fourth of July oration and the first agricultural address ever pronounced in Jackson County, Iowa. He delivered the first Fourth of July oration at Ionia, Mich., in 1852, which was largely attended by citizens of the three counties of Ionia, Montcalm and Kent. In 1856 he delivered the Fourth of July oration at Princeton, Iowa, the people coming from the adjoining counties of both States to hear him, notwithstanding the Hon. John F. Dillon, subsequently Judge of the Circuit Court of the United States, the greatest man Iowa ever produced, a brother of Sidney Dillon, of New York, delivered the oration at Le Claire, only five miles distant, the whole Methodist Church of Le Claire, headed by their pastor, being present to hear Col. Brown. The following extracts are from a Fourth of July oration delivered by Col. Brown in 1849, when he was but nineteen years of age: "Who would strike the first star from the American flag? What hand so rash that would touch to rend its folds? Who would divide its seams and separate its colors? Who would strike to the earth the staff that bore the insignia of his country's glory? Who would trample upon that emblem of a land of liberty and a people free? Who would rend in twain the fair temple of our freedom, reared by the heroism and blood of our forefathers, the simplicity and beauty of whose structure have awakened the admiration and received the praise of an astonished world? Who would raise the axe of disunion and sever the roots of that tree, whose branches are destined to spread longer and broader until it shall cover the whole earth, whose fruits will be for the healing of the nations, the ambrosial food and nectar of Paradise, whose limbs will be as walks round about them to guard and defend, whose leaves will be a shade from the hot rays of oppression, and whose trunk a tower of strength to which none fleets in vain? Palsied be the hand, frenzied the brain, speechless the tongue, powerless the frame, and still the heart that shall attempt disunion! *We are the freest people upon the earth.* Free in the highest sense of the term—knowing no masters, acknowledging no dictators. We have no hereditary nobility or noble fools to oppress us; no spurious lords to legislate for us; no idiotic prince is crowned executive magistrate of our Republic; no

partnership with Henry Booth, late Judge of the Circuit Court, and a professor in the law department of the University of Chicago. In 1868 he withdrew from the firm with the intention of retiring from practice. He afterward served as one of the Commissioners to revise the statutes of the State, and before it was finished the whole work devolved upon him, which he finished in April, 1874. He was then appointed to edit the edition of 1884. In 1875 he was elected to the Chair of the Union College of Law, as professor of Pleadings, Practice and Common and Statutory Law. Since that time he has taken great interest in the agitation for the establishment of a Sanitary

unprincipled, irresponsible legislators tax our property; no government censors shackle the freedom of our press; there is no union of church and state; no standing army to frighten or force the people into subjection; no remorseless hand robs the last farthing of the poor man's earnings. No! Thank God, we make our own laws, tax our own property, elect our own rulers, defend ourselves, and ask the protection and favor of none. We frame our own constitutions, expound them ourselves, alter them ourselves. All the officers of our government come from the people, and return to the people. *We are our own rulers.* We are all kings; yea, absolute monarchs. We are all governors-general; not of the Bank of England; not of India; not of monopoly; not of aristocracies; but of the fertile soil, the rich earth, the beautiful plains, the charming prairies, the pleasant woodlands and stately forests of our own noble country. *We are our own sovereigns.* We are all heirs apparent; we all belong to the royal family; we are all princes of the blood; we have all the same long line of ancestry; the same badges of nobility; the same titles to honor; the same rights as men; stars nor garters, keys, nor coats of arms, laced hats nor fringed gloves, chariots nor horses, out-riders nor servants in livery, can either add to nor detract from them. Another thing we must contend against, if we would render stable our republican institutions, and transmit them, unimpaired, to our posterity, is the unholty thirst for riches which has pervaded, for the few years past, the almost entire body of the American people. The farmer has fled from his farm as unworthy of his notice. The utensils of husbandry have rusted upon the earth; barrenness has taken the place of fertility, and weeds of waving grain. The mechanic has left his shop, the merchant his store, the lawyer his office, the judge his bench, the statesman the halls of legislation, to join in the march for wealth. Visions of unlimited abundance flitted before their eyes, and a frenzy seized their speech with the thoughts of imperial affluence. In the hurriedness of their greed they exclaimed with Ortoyral, "Let us be quickly rich, let the golden stream be quick and violent." What has been the result? Let thousands of bankrupts and the beggared people answer the question. This living by one's wits, without labor, will prove, unlike most kinds of employment, a poor business, well followed. Ponder upon the causes which have been the ruin of the mightiest empires, and in them see the result of the neglect of the substantial employments of life. What hurled from her lofty station the city of Rome, whose eagles "glanced in the rising sun," whose banners overshadowed the world, and whose laws were the government of all nations? What were the first causes that tended to undermine her liberty and endanger its security? They were the abandonment of the pursuits which bring with them a slow but sure means of wealth, and a gradual increase of possessions; the only sure foundation of all prosperity, the actual possession of that which no change of times, fluctuation of trade, derangement of currency can prevent its annual yield of the fruits which reward the industrious husbandman. To the neglect of these pursuits, for ideal, imaginary, unfounded and absurd notions of being instantly rich, without labor, we may also add the false ideas of gentility, unholty tests of merit, and the enervating spirit of luxury, which spread like an infectious disease, as the legitimate causes of the downfall of every nation. Let ours be the steady increase of honest industry, the gradual ascent to real wealth, not the lightning-like ascension from nothing to boundless wealth in the morning, and as sudden a descent to nothing at night. Not like the comet, for a moment startling the whole world with its glare and luminous train, and then bursts, to blaze no more, but like the sun, whose mild, steady and constant light is a sure guarantee for a plentiful harvest. Our government is granite-based, mountain-buttressed, rock-rooted, adamantine-ribbed, cloud-capped, angelic-sentialed, heaven-canopied, and practically illustrates that the voice of the people, whose government it is, is the voice of God. Let Americans rejoice that they were born in a land of freedom. Let them return thanks to the God of the Universe that the country of their birth knows no earthly master, that they have no lords to oppress, no dukes to trample, no kings to demand, no despot to compel their homage. Let them be proud of their government and its noble institutions. Let them cherish liberal principles and wise policies, sustain just laws and impartial administrations. Keep down mobocracy and monopoly, make merit, not wealth, the basis of distinction, and the stars on our country's banner will shine brighter than the eternal sentinels of Heaven. And as that morn shall find us, shall we remain until the resurrection gun shall announce the dawn of the great day of God Almighty and the Thunder Drum of the Universe beats eternity's *revolve!*" Col. Brown was elected Judge of Probate in 1843, when but twenty-two years of age, and City Clerk of Chicago in 1846, under Mayor Garrett. He was Secretary of the old Chicago Lyceum, com-



WILLIAM SCOTT BROWN.

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posed of the most prominent members of all the professions in the city, in 1842. On the breaking out of the unpopular Mexican War, he materially aided in raising three companies of volunteers and one whole company, of which he was elected captain, but being subsequently appointed by President Polk commissary of subsistence, with the same rank, he proceeded to Mexico to that capacity. At the close of the war he was appointed a colonel, by Gov. French. In 1848 he accompanied the Hon. A. H. Sevier, United States Senator from Arkansas, who was appointed Commissioner for that purpose by President Polk, to carry the ratified treaty of peace between the two governments. He was made Knight Templar in Apollo Commandery, being the first Knight Templar made in Illinois; is a charter member of Oriental Lodge, the oldest lodge in the city, and is past grand lecturer and orator of that order. He delivered the annual address before the Grand Lodge of Michigan at Detroit in 1847, almost the entire legislature of the State, which was then in session, being present. The same year he conferred, by request, the Master's degree on the Hon. George W. Clinton, at Buffalo, N. Y., son of that eminent statesman, De Witt Clinton, and was clothed during the conference of that degree with the apron and gloves presented by Lafayette to his father. Before concluding his lecture, he remarked to his distinguished brother, that he had represented that evening the greatest man, and perhaps the greatest Mason that ever lived, except his illustrious father, which was greeted with applause. He addressed the Masonic fraternity of Franklin County, Ill., at Benton, on St. John's day, June 24, 1850, the prominent members of that Order from several counties being present. In 1851 he addressed the fraternity at Springfield, Ill., the Legislature being in session, and most of them present, having Lieut.-Gov. McMurty, president of the Senate, on his right hand, and the Hon. Sidney Breeze, speaker of the House, ex-United States Senator, and subsequently Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, on his left. He was a delegate to a Democratic State Convention at fifteen years of age, and a delegate to, and secretary of a Democratic State Convention at seventeen. He stumped several of the Southern

States for Gen. Cass in 1848. He was the author of the history of his life, which first appeared in the *Washington Union*, afterwards appearing in pamphlet form, and was published in every Democratic paper in the United States. He is also a poet, and much of the political poetry and song of that time emanated from his pen; also a work on *Ethical Philosophy*, and several magazine articles on miscellaneous subjects. He has acted with the Republican party since the opening of the rebellion, with the exception of an occasional vote for a Democrat for purely personal reasons. His voice was soft and gentle, as notes of



FRANK S. WEIGLEY.

Union soldiers of the field, but to the enemies of the Republic his words were rapier and his sneers the hisses of a serpent. Col. Brown has been a Methodist from his youth, and was one of the vice-presidents of the great lay delegation meeting, called to inaugurate that change in the government and practice of that church, held just prior to the General Conference at Chicago in 1868. He wrote a powerful article in its favor, which was published on the front page of the *North Western Christian Advocate*, and was copied entire in the *Chicago Tribune*, and received a friendly criticism and notice of a half column editorial in the *Chicago Times*, concluding with the sentence: "That it was the only true Democratic doctrine on that subject." He has twice addressed the literary societies at Albion, Mich., and is an honorary member of all of them. The Athenæum, a society of ladies, had padded the chapel to its utmost capacity, so that he was literally carried over their heads to the platform. When introduced, he was paid the remarkable compliment of the entire audience rising to their feet and bowing. Before commencing his lecture, he quietly remarked that he had always entertained the opinion that the ladies were more polite than gentlemen, and he now had conclusive proof of it. He is a natural orator, and whenever he rises to speak, the audiences begin to cheer. He has said wittier things, and more of them, with less offense, than any man living. When President Johnson was "swinging around the circle," accompanied by Gen. Grant and Admiral Farragut, Col. Brown made the remark that "two eagles were holding up a tortoise." He was one of the only four law students in the city in 1841, and is now the only survivor, the other students being Thomas Hoyne, George Manierre and E. S. Williams, all of whom reached the eminence. In 1855 he made the tour of Europe, and improved and enriched a refined taste and cultured mind by visiting the public libraries, museums and galleries of art of the principal capitals of the Old World. The Colonel is a bachelor. He is a genial, generous gentleman, social to a degree, giving a pleasant salutation

and a sunny smile to all who are worthy of the name. In personal appearance he is somewhat *distingue*, with an open, frank and manly countenance, which inspires confidence at first sight. In conversation he is charming. He is quick to detect the shams and frauds which infest society, and being a gentleman of the old school, which means of rigid and uncompromising public virtue, must occasionally express abhorrence of modern, political and social methods. His humor is abundant and gracious, and is one of the prominent points of his character. He has an ample competence, and enjoys

his *otium dignitate* as becomes a thorough gentleman and scholar. FRANK S. WEIGLEY, of Weigley, Bulkeley & Gray, one of the prominent law firms of Chicago, was born at Galena, Illinois, April 4, 1854. He received his early education and training in Galena, and afterward took the full classical course at Hamilton College. He studied law with his father, who was a very prominent lawyer at Galena. He also studied at Omaha, Nebraska. He was admitted to the bar of Illinois in 1884, at Chicago. For five years he acted as shorthand reporter in the courts of Cook County, before he began the practice of the law. In 1879 he was married to the daughter of Dennison Cord, who was at the time a representative of the United States to one of the countries in South America, receiving his appointment at first from President Lincoln.

ALMON W. BULKLEY, second member of the firm of Weigley, Bulkeley & Gray, was born at Groton, New York, April 13, 1852. He was educated at Cornell University, from which he graduated June 17, 1875. After his graduation he taught school for a year and a half at the Morris Classical Institute, at Morris, Illinois. For a year after this he was employed in the Circuit Clerk's office, and that of the Recorder in Morris, after which he went to Ottawa as Clerk of the Appellate Court. While there he was admitted to the bar, having prosecuted his law studies for some time. He then came to Chicago, and associated himself with Edward J. Judd; but on January 1, 1884, the firm of Weigley & Bulkeley was formed, of which he is junior member. Mr. Bulkeley is a member of the Douglas Club. He is also a prominent Mason, being a member of Garden City Lodge, No. 144, A. F. & A. M., of Fairview Chapter, No. 161, R. A. Mason, and Chevalier Commandery, No. 52, Knight Templars.

EDWARD E. GRAY, junior member of the firm of Weigley, Bulkeley & Gray, was born at Derby, England, January 14, 1861. He received a collegiate education, and came to Chicago in 1880. Seven years ago he was admitted to the firm of Weigley & Bulkeley, under the name of Weigley, Bulkeley & Gray. He is married to Miss Cornelia M. Johnston, the daughter of William S. Johnston, a prominent citizen and capitalist of Chicago. The firm of Weigley, Bulkeley & Gray has taken a foremost part in the litigation of the city. As a firm it is probably one of the oldest in the city, there having been no change in it for the past seven years. It enjoys one of the largest and most influential clientages of any law firm in Chicago, having been engaged in many cases of the ut-



ALMON W. BULKLEY.



EDWARD E. GRAY.

PROFESSIONAL.



ADOLF KRAUS.

most importance. It was this firm that worked up the cases against the County Commissioners, in what are known as the "Boodle Cases." It also represented the Chicago Times during its litigation with Mr. West. Other cases involving great interests have been committed to its management.

ADOLF KRAUS, of Moran, Kraus, Mayer & Stein, attorneys, has for many years been one of the leading men at the Chicago bar. He has been active in all the popular movements for the good of Chicago, always being recognized as a wide-awake, public-spirited citizen. For a number of years he was one of the most active and useful members of the Chicago School Board, and served on some of the most important committees of that board.

LEVY MAYER, of the firm of Moran, Kraus, Mayer & Stein, was born at Richmond, Va., October 23, 1858. He came to Chicago with his parents in 1863, and has been reared and educated in Chicago. In 1865, in his seventh year, he entered the old Jones School, and graduated from it in 1870, and then entered the Woelcl High School, from which he graduated later. He then took a special and law course at Yale, where he graduated in 1876, and returned to Chicago the same year. He was made assistant librarian of the Chicago Law Institute, which position he held until September 1, 1881. He was admitted to the bar in June, 1877, before he was quite twenty years of age, said to be the youngest person who ever passed his examination before the Supreme Court of the State. While assistant librarian he edited and revised "Rorer on Judicial Sales," and "Rorer on Inter-State Law." On leaving the Law Institute September 1, 1881, Mr. Mayer became a member of the firm of Kraus & Mayer, which has since become known as Moran, Kraus, Mayer & Stein, which probably has as large a practice as any law firm in the West.

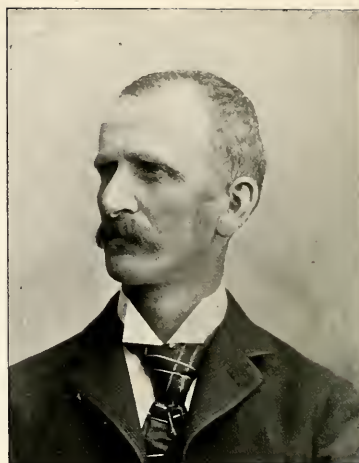
ISAAC H. MAYER, of Moran, Kraus, Mayer & Stein, was born in Chicago, July 6, 1864. He entered the old Jones School shortly before the fire of 1871, which was consumed. He graduated from the Brown School in 1877, and then entered the Central High School from which he graduated in 1880. He then entered the academic department of Yale College, and graduated in 1884, and at once began the study of law in the office of Kraus & Mayer, at the same time attending the Union College of Law. He was admitted to the bar in March, 1886, after an examination by the Appellate Court. He was then, in 1890, admitted to the firm with which he studied, then Kraus, Mayer & Stein. Mr. Mayer was said to have been a member of the last class that was graduated from the old Central High School. While at Yale he attended the law lectures of Edward J. Phelps, ex-minister to England, which proved of great value to him in his legal studies later on. For a time, while prosecuting his studies, preparatory to entering upon his profession, Mr. Mayer supported himself by teaching in the night public schools in Chicago. This was after his return from Yale. Mr. Mayer was married December 30, 1890. He is a member of the Sunset, Standard and Union League Clubs, and lives at 3548 Ellis Avenue.



LEVY MAYER

PHILIP STEIN, of Moran, Kraus, Mayer & Stein, was born in Rhenish Prussia, March 12, 1844. He visited the public schools in Germany from his fourth to his tenth year, when he came to this country and settled in Wisconsin. He there attended the common and high schools from 1854 to 1861, and then spent four years at, and graduated from the Wisconsin University in 1865. He afterward spent two years at the German Universities of Heidelberg and Berlin. On his return to this country he studied law in Milwaukee, and, on being admitted to the bar in October, 1868, settled in Chicago and entered upon the practice of the law. During 1870 and 1871 he was a partner of Adolph Moses, under the name of Moses & Stein. He was burned out by the great fire, and afterward joined the firm of Kraus & Mayer, afterward known as Kraus, Mayer & Stein, in September, 1887. Mr. Stein is identified with, and active in many benevolent and charitable institutions, such as the B. B. evening school, orphan asylum, etc.

CLAYTON E. CRAFTS was born on July 8, 1848, near Auburn, Seneca County, Ohio. The earlier years of his life were spent on the farm of his parents, engaged in such humble duties as farm boys usually engage in, and attending the common schools of his native county. Even in his younger years Mr. Crafts evinced that determination to succeed that has in later years made him one of the leading men in his profession, county and state. Always energetic, courteous in his social and business relations, he well deserves the measure of success to which he has attained. At fifteen years of age Mr. Crafts attended a select school five miles from his home, riding back and forth every day. At sixteen years he attended select school eight miles from his home, making the trip daily on horseback. In 1864 he entered Hiram College, then under the supervision of James A. Garfield. He attended this educational institution for two years, still residing on the farm with his parents, and walking home, a distance of fifteen miles almost every week. At the age of twenty years Mr. Crafts graduated from the Ohio State and Union Law School at Cleveland, Ohio, and was admitted to the bar at twenty-one years of age. Shortly after he was admitted to the bar he entered the law office of Judge John J. Van Allan, at Watkins, N. Y., and was with Judge Van Allan for one year. In 1870 Mr. Crafts married, and, believing there were better opportunities in the West for a young professional man, came to Chicago. That his judgment was right is proven by his rapid advancement. He began the practice of law immediately on his arrival in Chicago, and has practiced continuously since. Mr. Crafts resides at the beautiful suburban residence place of Austin, where he has been elected to various local offices, including the office of city attorney for the town of Cicero, and attorney for the school board. In 1882 he was elected a member to the House of Representatives, and has continuously represented his district in that House since. He received the caucus nomination for Speaker of the House three consecutive times, and has been a recognized leader on the Democratic side of the House since 1883. The "Short Cause Calendar Law" was drawn by him, introduced and enacted into a law through Mr. Crafts' efforts. The annexation law for Chicago, although not introduced by him, was largely perfected by Mr. Crafts. The boulevard bill, under



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ISAAC H. MAYER.

PROFESSIONAL.



CLAYTON E. CRAFTS.

which the Sheridan Drive and Washington Boulevard were extended west through Cicero, was prepared and introduced by him. He has always been instrumental in perfecting and pushing through any bill affecting Chicago's welfare. Mr. Crafts is taking special interest in World's Fair matters, and is giving valuable assistance in having laws enacted beneficial to that enterprise. He is the senior partner of the law firm of Crafts & Stevens, the latter being master in chancery of the Superior Court, and they make a specialty of real estate law, looking after estates, etc.

JAMES E. PURNELL, attorney at law, was born in Adams County, Ill., April 26, 1848. He is of Quincy, Ill.; after having studied law in the public schools of that city, and was admitted to the bar in 1870. For ten years thereafter he gave his attention strictly to the practice of his profession. In 1880 Mr. Purnell aspired to political honors, and was elected to the office of city attorney for the city of Quincy on the Democratic ticket, serving the city in this capacity for one year, and was then appointed corporation counsel. In 1882 he was elected to the Legislature, serving one term; was quite prominent in the debate on the Harper bill, and also in the Bradwell-McNally election contest, the election of Senator Cullom and the questions involving his eligibility. At the close of his term as a member of the Legislature Mr. Purnell removed to Chicago, and quitting politics has since given his attention to the practice of law. He has become quite prominent in theatrical litigation, now being attorney for four of the leading theaters of Chicago, and has been most successful in this branch of law. He is recognized as a bright, shrewd lawyer, honorable in his dealings, and practical both with his clients and his opposing counsel. Mr. Purnell has convenient and well-appointed offices in the Chamber of Commerce Building, at La Salle and Washington Streets.

JAMES W. DUNCAN, a prominent member of the Chicago bar, was born at La Salle, Ill., January 18, 1849. He received his academic education while attending Niagara University at Niagara Falls, N. Y., from which he graduated in 1870. He then studied law with Hon. E. F. Bull, and was admitted to the bar in 1871. In 1876 he formed a partnership with Hon. A. J. O'Connor, which continued until Mr. Duncan's removal to Chicago. He was elected mayor of La Salle in 1873, and continued to hold the office for five years. In 1882 he was elected to the State senate, and retired from active politics at the close of his term. While in the legislature he made himself a leader, and by his eloquence and force always commanded attention for his measures. Devoting all his attention to the practice of the law his abilities were often in demand in criminal cases, in which he made more than a local reputation. He soon became a leader at the Ottawa bar, which has long been noted for its ability. In 1888 he removed to Chicago, where he at once found a broader field for his abilities, and in a short time he has made for himself a reputation as a practitioner which usually comes only to older men. Mr. Duncan was married in 1872 to Miss E. Cady, a native of La Salle County. They have two children: Edgar V. and Belle M.

SAMUEL B. FOSTER, Attorney and

Solicitor for the Grand Trunk Railroad, and Solicitor for the Great Eastern Fast Freight Line, was born at Knowlton, Province of Quebec, Canada, December 5, 1861. His early life did not differ greatly from that of other boys situated like himself. He obtained what education he could from the common schools, interspersing his efforts at getting an education with efforts to get a living. He studied law in the law department of the University of Wisconsin, at Madison, from which he graduated with honors. In 1883 he came to Chicago and entered upon the practice of his profession. While he has not as yet had any extended experience in the practice of his profession, his reputation being practically still to be made, yet, that he has been successful, so far as he has gone, may be inferred by the position he holds as solicitor for two great railroads and freight corporations. They never employ men of inferior, or even mediocre talent. Mr. Foster bids fair to reach great distinction in his chosen field, as a corporation lawyer.

Wm. H. BRADLEY, late Clerk of the United States Court, and at his death one of Chicago's oldest and most respected citizens, was born at Ridgefield, Conn., November 29, 1816. His father was a prominent lawyer in his day; and Mr. Bradley was preparing himself for the same profession at the time of his father's death. But being thrown on his own resources, he gave up the study of law, and an intended course at Yale, and accepted a position with the City Bank of New Haven, Conn., as teller. This position he occupied until his twenty-first birthday; when, believing the opportunities in the New West were better than the East for a young man, he removed to Galena, Ill., in 1837, then one of the most prosperous cities in the Northwest. Here Mr. Bradley was appointed Clerk of the County Court and three years later was made Clerk of the Circuit Court of Jo Daviess County. This position by repeated appointments he held for fifteen years. In 1855, when the Northern District was created, he was appointed Clerk of the United States Circuit and District Courts for the new district. This position Mr. Bradley filled for almost forty years, and was engaged in his official duties thirty minutes preceding his death. Being amply able financially to retire from active business, yet he preferred an active life, and died at his post of duty. In his official position he won the respect of the courts, the bar and the people. He had held many positions of trust and prominence both public and private. He was one of the trustees of the Newbery estate, and a director of the Newbery Library; was for a long time President of the Young Men's Christian Association, and a director of the West Side Street Railway Company.

Mr. Bradley was for more than twenty years the Vice-President of the National Bank of Illinois, one of Chicago's most reliable banking institutions. He was for a number of years deacon in one of the North Side Congregational churches, and prominently identified with a number of charitable institutions. He had resided for a long time at the corner of La Salle Avenue and Whiting Streets, where his aged widow still lives. In 1841 Mr. Bradley was married to Miss Ada Sophomore Strong, of Roxbury, Conn., who survives him.

JOHN A. HENRY, was born on a farm near Sidney, Shelby County, Ohio, May 29, 1848. His early education was such



JAMES W. DUNCAN.

Photograph by W. J. Root.



JAMES EDWARD PURNELL,

Photograph by Stevens, McVicker's Theater.



SAMUEL B. FOSTER.

PROFESSIONAL.



WILLIAM H. BRADLEY.

legal position in the Post-Office Department at Washington. This position he occupied until the expiration of President Arthur's administration, when he retired. He came to Chicago early in 1885, and associated himself with Corporation Counsel John W. Green in the practice of law. Mr. Henry has made Corporation law a special study for a number of years, and is well qualified to fill the position he now holds, that of County Attorney for Cook County. During the litigation over the Chicago & Atlantic Railroad he was the attorney for the receiver, and later was counsel for the Lake Erie & Western Road. In his business and personal career he has demonstrated the possession of three important and useful factors, energy, ability, and integrity; and these united with his estimable character, satisfactorily account for his past success, and predict much greater success in the future. Mr. Henry was married to Miss Ella Corey, daughter of John W. Corey, of Sidney, Ohio, in 1871. He was appointed County Attorney by the Board of County Commissioners in December, 1891, and entered upon the duties of the office January, 1892.

ORIN N. CARTER, Attorney at Law, was born in Jefferson county, New York, Jan., 22, 1854. His rudimentary education was received in the excellent public schools of his native State and Illinois. He had to work on the farm during the summer months, and attend school during the winter. He came with his father's family to Illinois when ten years of age. Early realizing the importance of an education, Mr. Carter resolved to devote his best energies to securing one. This he did by teaching school, and performing janitor service to pay his way through college. Graduating from Wheaton College, he began the study of law, studying in the offices of Judge M. F. Tuley, and Gen. I. N. Stiles. In 1880 he was admitted to the bar, and began the practice of law in Morris, Illinois, the same year. Since that time Mr. Carter has practiced law continuously. One of the important cases tried by him, was the prosecution of Henry



JOHN A. HENRY.

as could be had at the common schools of his native county.

At the age of fifteen years he entered the Wesleyan University at Delaware, Ohio, and graduated from that Institution in 1868. Soon after graduating, Mr. Henry began the study of law in the office of Edmund Smith, at Sidney, Ohio, and in 1870 was admitted to the bar. In 1873 he removed to Indiana, beginning the practice of his profession at Indianapolis. He practiced law in that city for ten years, and during that time was City Solicitor three years. While practicing in Indianapolis, he became an intimate friend of Judge Gresham, and when the latter was made Postmaster-General, Mr. Henry was appointed to a

Commercial law. He was appointed Attorney for the Sanitary District of Chicago, in February, 1892. Republican in politics, he has always taken an active interest in State and National political affairs, and has been on the "stump" during the last three Presidential campaigns. In his private and professional life Mr. Carter is implacably opposed to chicanery and fraud, intolerant of wrong, and always armed *cap-a-pie* for the defence of abstract right, or an oppressed individual. Although possessed of a keen and incisive intellect, he prefers rather to use the argument that is right and equitable, than to fortify his cases with sophistries and subtleties. He is a good trial lawyer and speaker.



ORIN N. CARTER.

FRANK E. BAKER was born in Bangor, Maine, June 1, 1865. Educated in the public schools of his native city and Union University, he studied law under Hon. William McCrillis of Bangor, Maine, finishing at the Columbia Law School, Washington, D. C. He was first admitted to the bar in Penobscot County, Maine; but soon after his admittance removed to Chicago, where, by his untiring industry, and love for his profession, he has succeeded in becoming at present, in connection with Mr. S. K. Albright, of Arkansas, the general counsel for the Pacific and Great Eastern Railroad, which places him on record as the youngest railroad solicitor in the United States, if not in the world, to-day.

PATENT ATTORNEYS.

As Patent Attorneys, the firm of DAYTON, POOLE & BROWN has a conspicuous prominence, not only among the profession in Chicago, but throughout the United States. Their business, now one of the most extensive in their line, has been established in Chicago since 1876; and they have for many years numbered among their clients a large number of the most prominent manufacturers and inventors of the West. Mr. Dayton, the senior member of the firm, originally a practical mechanic and educated as a mechanical engineer, has had an individual experience of upward of twenty years as a solicitor of patents, and as an expert in all matters relating to patents and mechanics; and as a scientific and mechanical expert his services have been called into requisition in many of the most notable and important suits for years throughout the United States. The other members of the firm are also thoroughly skilled in mechanical science, and have large experience as patent attorneys. All these gentlemen give their personal attention to the preparation and prosecution of applications for patents, the difficulties and exactions of which work are now much greater than

formerly, and are being more recognized by those who base their business and investments upon patent titles to inventions, though still over-looked by many inventors. Upon this subject the United States Supreme Court in Merrill vs. Yeomans, says: "The growth of the patent system * * * has reached a stage where * * * the interests involved require accuracy, precision and care in the PREPARATION of all the papers on which the patent is founded." Messrs. Poole & Brown, in addition to their interest in the soliciting business of the general firm of Dayton, Poole & Brown, conduct, under the firm name of Poole & Brown, a law business which is confined exclu-



FRANK E. BAKER.

PROFESSIONAL.



D. HARRY HAMMER.

of Michigan. After a ramble over the country, he settled in St. Louis to practice law. A Chicago newspaper man who was lecturing there advised him to move to Chicago. This proved to be the turning point in his life, as it has likewise with thousands of other successful Chicagoans whose hair is tinged with gray. Mr. Hammer entered vigorously into the practice of law, and was rewarded by being appointed a justice of the peace by Governor Shelby M. Cullom in 1879. In 1883 he was reappointed by Governor Hamilton. He was a popular justice, handling about four thousand cases annually. Good real estate investments soon placed him in a position of comfort and enabled him to travel in Europe and the older countries of civilization where he was able to satisfy his artistic and literary desires and gather a library of five thousand choice volumes, which is a delight to himself and his intimate friends. He married Emma L. Carpenter, of Athens, Ohio, and has two grown daughters. Mr. Hammer represented the Fourth Ward in the Common Council in 1888 and 1889. The past four years he has been one of the Masters in Chancery of the Supreme Court. He is President of the Veteran Union League and a member of Washington Park, The Union League and other clubs, Chevalier Bayard Commandery, Oriental Consistory, and Medina Temple.

JOHN K. PRINDIVILLE, Attorney at Law, and for a long time Justice of the Peace, of Chicago, was born in Chicago, October 28, 1851; and was educated at Hatheway's Academy, in Chicago, and Seton Hall College, at South Orange, New Jersey. He passed his examination before the Supreme Court, and was admitted to the bar September 13, 1873. He then engaged in the practice of the law until 1879, when he was appointed Justice of the Peace. He was reappointed successively in 1883, 1887, and in 1891. In 1889 he was appointed by Mayor Cregier as Police Justice at the Harrison Street Station, for a term of two years. Mr. Prindiville is married, and resides in a beautiful home at 3400 Vernon Avenue, Chicago.



JOHN K. PRINDIVILLE.

sively to patent litigation, and in which they have a large and successful practice. Those wishing to obtain patents, either in the United States or in foreign countries, or those wanting advice in any matter relating to patents, cannot serve their own interests better than by calling upon Dayton, Poole & Brown, 215 Dearborn Street, Chicago.

D. HARRY HAMMER is a native of the Prairie State. He was born at Springfield, Ill., December 23d, 1840. His parents were John and Eliza (Winter) Hammer. Harry was two years old when they moved to Ogle County, Ill., where he attended Mount Morris Seminary. After graduating at this school he studied law at the University

of West Point, to which he had just received an appointment, and at once took a high place in his class, which he maintained through his whole course, receiving special mention as a "distinguished member." He graduated from West Point in 1853, serving one year in the army, from which he resigned one year later to enter upon his profession of civil engineer. He was first engaged as First Assistant to Col. J. D. Graham, United States Topographical Engineers, stationed at Chicago, a position he was obliged to abandon soon after, owing to a dangerous illness. When he had sufficiently recovered, he went to Buffalo and opened a select school, which he taught until he has so far regained his health as to enable him to resume his profession. General Smith soon afterward formed a partnership with Benjamin Parkinson, at Buffalo, but soon abandoned it to accept a position as chief engineer of an iron bridge building company, at Trenton, N. J., and was sent to Cuba to look after the business of the firm. On his return from Cuba he took charge of the construction of a bridge across the Savannah river, by the pneumatic process, a process which he developed and perfected and of which he was subsequently the principal promoter. He invented most of best appliances and processes employed in this difficult department of engineering: notably the best form of air lock, method of excavating earth by air current, and the pneumatic caisson. General Smith has built many of the greatest bridges in this country, in whole or in part, including seven across the Missouri river, two across the Mississippi, two across the Arkansas, one each over the Ohio, the Susquehanna, the Savannah, the Mobile, the Yazoo and many others. He designed and built the pneumatic caisson surrounding the Waughoshance light house in the Straits of Macinac, two and one-half miles from shore, an extremely difficult and dangerous work. He built 800 feet of the Hudson river tunnel. His achievements in designing and building bridges have been brilliant and successful, many of the best structures in this country, owing their existence to his skill and ability. He was chiefly instrumental in procuring the establishment of the Board of Experts, by the government, to test American metals; and has done valuable work as a member of the Board. Some of the best testing machines in the world, in use by the Board, were designed by him. General Smith combines, in rare manner, the qualities of boldness and prudence which would not be possible in one less a master of the scientific principles of his profession. This brings him the confidence of those who know his attainments, so that he is consulted on most of the difficult enterprises in the line of his profession. General Smith served three years and three months in the war of the rebellion and won frequent special mention in official reports. He rose from the rank of Lieutenant to that of Brigadier-General, and without resort to politics or other outside influences. He commanded a regiment for one year, a brigade one month, a division two years and lastly was Chief of Cavalry, first under General Grant and afterward under General Sherman's staff. With the exception of about two years spent in extensive foreign travel, his time has been devoted, since the war, to his profession. His time abroad was largely occupied in improving every opportunity to learn from the remains of ancient works which he was enabled to inspect. Always active and always energetic, he presses constantly ahead in the line marked out by his strong, although cultured individuality.

ADLER & SULLIVAN, is one of the leading firms of architects in Chicago. It has built its full share of the great structures which have made this city famous, among which may be mentioned the great Auditorium, the new Schiller Theater, the Standard Club, the Ryerson Building, and J. H. Walker & Co's. wholesale store. There are also many others, views of which will be found in this volume, with their names attached.

A. KAISER. Calculations and figures are necessary in order to form an idea of the immense increase of trade and commerce in this city in the past decade, but to the eye alone can be demonstrated what has been done in the line of architecture. Perhaps the most notable feature in the improvements here has been in the line of architecture. Mr. A. Kaiser, the well known architect, whose office is at Room 608, 84 and 86 LaSalle Street, has done his share in planning and erecting some of the best of these modern style buildings. This gentleman draws plans, designs, makes estimates and all else pertaining to his line of business. Mr. Kaiser is prompt and reliable in attending to all business entrusted to him.

ABRAHAM GOTTLIEB was born in Taus, Bohemia, in 1837, and came to Chicago in 1866. His primary education was received in the common schools of Austria, afterward attending the Polytechnic School in Prague for four years, graduating from that institution as a civil engineer. After graduating, Mr. Gottlieb was employed as civil engineer during the construction of several railroads in Austria; his last work in that country, before coming to America, was in the position of principal assistant to the chief engineer of the Emperor Francis Joseph railroad, in Prague. After



WM. SOOY SMITH.

WM. SOOY SMITH, C. E., was born at Turlon, Ohio, July 22, 1830. He early showed a special aptness for mathematics; and such eagerness for an education that he left home at fourteen years of age, with only a bundle of clothes, a parental blessing and twenty-five cents in money to enter the Ohio University, at Athens, Ohio. Here he spent five years, covering the regular courses and paying his own way with manual labor, declining offered assistance, and finally graduated with high honors, just at the close of his nineteenth year. From the university he went directly to the United States Military Academy at

PROFESSIONAL.



ABRAHAM GOTTLIEB.

was then made President and general manager of that company, and removed to Pittsburgh, where he resided for seven years. In 1885, he returned to Chicago, and resumed the practice of civil engineering and contracting, with an office in the Major block, where he can still be found. In 1890, when work was first begun on the World's Fair buildings, Mr. Gottlieb was appointed consulting engineer, in the construction of the Exposition buildings and was afterward promoted to chief engineer of the construction department. This position he resigned in September, 1891, after the more important buildings were well under way. He is recognized as one of the most competent civil engineers in this city.

SMITH MARTIN RANDOLPH, Architect, 156 Lake Street, Chicago, was born near New Brunswick, N. J., November 14, 1837. His educational advantages were none of the best, being mostly confined to what he could obtain from the common schools. He was enabled later to carry on his studies under a private tutor, which proved of great advantage to him in

his arrival in America, in June, 1866, he was employed for several months as draughtsman in the offices of some of the leading architects of Chicago. In 1867, he accepted the position as draughtsman and engineer in the office of L. B. Boomer, in the bridge building business. On the completion of the American Bridge Works, he was made engineer for that corporation, which position he filled acceptably for about five years. In 1872, on resigning his position with the American Bridge Company, Mr. Gottlieb was tendered and accepted a place as engineer and Western agent for the Keystone Bridge Company of Pittsburgh, Pa. This position he filled for about six years, and

after years. He afterward studied his profession under his older brother who was already in practice. Mr. Randolph came to Chicago in October, 1854, and remained two years, but returned in 1871, during the time of the rebuilding of the city after the fire, and he has resided here continuously since taking an active part in that rebuilding. During the war, Mr. Randolph was a member of the Board of Trade Battery, of Chicago. He settled in St. Louis after its close, where he practiced his profession until 1871, and then came permanently to this city. During a considerable time, while in St. Louis, he occupied the position of President of the St. Louis Board of Police Commissioners. Mr. Randolph has attained distinction in his profession while in Chicago, and he has built up a very large and lucrative trade. Many of the notable buildings of the city are monuments to his professional skill and popularity.

HUEHL & SCHMID, Architects, 57 and 59 Metropolitan Block, Chicago. The members of this firm are Harris W. Huehl, and Richard G. Schmid. Both were born and grew to manhood in this city. Mr. Schmid is a graduate of the Boston Institute of Technology at Boston, Mass. Mr. Huehl was formerly a partner of the late Edward Baumann, a well-known architect of this city, who died in Germany in 1888. Mr. Huehl had entire charge of the planning and designing of the reconstruction of the old Chamber of Commerce Building and a large number of other large buildings in this city. The offices of Huehl & Schmid are at 57 and 59 Metropolitan Block, which are the same offices formerly occupied by the late Edward Baumann and later by the firm of Baumann & Huehl.



SMITH MARTIN RANDOLPH.



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